Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

GEO. COX & ABRAHAM SMITH, Proprietors. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE; $1.50 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1870. VOL. XXIII.—NO 34

Business Directory.

HURON HOTEL,
SURICH, CO. HURON.
JOHN PRANG, - - [Proprietor.
This house is fitted up with every convenience for the travelling public.
☞ Good Stabling and prompt attendance.
February 1st, 1870. w34f

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL
WROXETER.
ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.
HANNAH DAYS.
Wroxeter, Nov. 5, 1867. w4

COLBORNE HOTEL,
GODERICH.
E. MARTIN, Proprietor.
Good Accommodations. Ample Stable Room.
☞ This is admitted to be a First class house kept in Good Style.
Dece 30th, 1870. ew44-tf

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(OPPOSITE FOLLETT'S LIVERY STABLE.)
GODERICH,
J. H. WILKINS, Proprietor,
(LATE OF THE BRITISH EXCHANGE.)
☞ This House having been Thoroughly Refitted and Furnished Throughout, is now open to the Public.
GOOD STABLING.
CHOICE LIQUORS AT THE BAR.
Goderich August 4th, 1870. w29-tf

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice 14-1

TAILORING
D. ADAMS
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half the orders brought to him last season having now secured assistance

Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having served his apprenticeship in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he confidently invites a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
to the satisfaction equal at the shortest Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, October 3rd, 1863. ew17

MONEY
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
LENT ON MORTGAGE.
Apply at
WM. R. BAIN'S
Chancery and Law Office, Crabb's block, Goderich.
Goderich, March 8th, 1867. ew5

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish classes with constant employment at their own homes in the space of time, and the whole of the time. Business new, light and profitable. Persons can make from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportionate sum by devoting their whole time to the business. We make this unparalleled offer that all who see this may send their address and test the business. Those who are wise will at once send their address. Address, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Feed! Feed!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
Shephard & Strachan's,
20 TONS OF BRAN, SHORTS & Midlings,
WHICH THEY WILL
Sell Cheap for Cash.
Goderich, June 7th, 1869. w19 tf

Land Office,
A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale,
J. TRUEMAN,
Goderich, March 4, 1867. Market Square

PHOTOGRAPHS
$1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVE 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address.
☞ Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.
For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.
☞ A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.
E. L. JOHNSON.
Goderich, Oct. 20, 1869. w44tf.

TO SELL.
THE EAST HALF OF LOT NUMBER 4, FOUR miles south of Bluffton, on the boundary line between Hullett and Walton, post office each way; Good hardwood; watered with a never failing creek and never failing spring. Also well close by the house. Forty acres cleared, well fenced, 17 acres in all. Log house and barn, a thriving orchard, 3 kinds of plums, black, white and red currants, pears, red and yellow gooseberries. For further particulars apply on the premises. TO BANKRUPTCY and his Mother.
Hay 18th, 1870. w35-tf

Business Directory.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE
CRABB'S BLOCK, KINGSTON STREET.

Prices to Suit the Times!
Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz., OR 75cts. PER HALF DOZEN.
Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.
Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards!
D. CAMPBELL'S
Photograph Gallery.
Goderich, Oct. 19th, 1869. w27

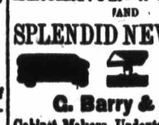
NEW CABINET
AND
UPHOLSTERING SHOP,
WEST STREET,
OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL,
GODERICH.
ERIC McKAY,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce that he has opened a new shop in the above line, on West Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.
Having on hand an assortment of Upholstering material, he will be prepared to fill promptly all orders in that line.
☞ A quantity of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings on hand.
Picture Framing to Order.
☞ He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Goderich, Nov. 17, 1869. w44-tf

THE
Oldest Establishment in Town.

MARTIN AMANN
BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS that he is till able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,
At his shop on Kingston Street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.
Goderich, Oct. 3, 1868. ew11 w37.

NEW
Waggon and Carriage
FACTORY.
BATES & ELLIOTT

HAVE pleasure in intimating to the public of town and country that they have opened a Waggon and Carriage Shop on St. David's st., (Lewis Elliott's old stand,) immediately adjoining the Western Hotel. B. & E. attend personally to all the work entrusted to them, and are prepared to turn out
Waggons, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs,
and everything in their line, of the very best material and workmanship and at the very lowest remunerative rates.
JOBBING
Promptly attended to.
ON HAND, a large assortment of
SLEIGHS
which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Cordwood.
Goderich, Feb. 24th, 1870. ww8y

Extensive New Premises
AND
SPLENDID NEW STOCK

G. Barry & Bro.,
Cabinet Makers, Undertakers & Wood Turners,
HAMILTON ST.
Have removed across the street to the store next door to Wm. Ashton's Harness Shop, where will be found
A GOOD ASSORTMENT!
of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture, such as
TABLES,
CHAIRS, (hair, cane and wood seated.)
CUPBOARDS,
BEDSTEADS,
WASH STANDS,
MATTRESSES,
LOUNGES,
SOFAS
WHATNOTS, LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT FRAMING.
☞ G. B & B. are prepared to sell everything in their line
Cheap for Cash.
N. B. A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms.
A CALL SOLICITED.
Goderich, 18th May, 1870 w19-tf

PIANO FORTE
A FIRST CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE, FOUR for sale by Mr Mark E. Wade, Piano Forte and Organ Tuner; to be seen at British Exchange Hotel
Goderich, 5th August, 1870 w29-tf

WANTED, AT THE BRITISH EXCHANGE Hotel a first-class cook and a good dining room girl.
Goderich, June 6th, 1870. w23-tf

BILLIARDS.
TO RENT IN A THRIVING TOWN IN ONTARIO a well furnished Billiard Room containing 3 first class tables at present doing a good business reasonable.
ALSO, For sale, one superior table to good running order. Price $200.
For particulars apply to J. GLASCOTT.
Goderich, 2nd August, 1870. British Exchange Hotel. w32

GRAND DISPLAY
D. FERGUSON
HAS OPENED OUT
IN DRY GOODS
THE LATEST STYLES
THE CHOICEST PATTERNS
THE BEST QUALITIES
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES
His Factories & Sheetings
it will pay you
TO DRIVE 20 MILES
TO PURCHASE
For Cheapness and quality all his stock is Unequalled.
A LOT OF COTTON YARNS
BEST QUALITY
AT MILL PRICES
IN BOOTS AND SHOES
HE
CANNOT BE COMPETED WITH
HIS GROCERIES
Are equal in all respects to those which have gained him the reputation of keeping
THE MOST RELIABLE
FAMILY GROCERY
IN GODERICH
BE SURE
TO CALL ROUND TO HIS
STORE
ON HAMILTON STREET
before completing your purchases.
HE CHARGES NOTHING
FOR SHOWING GOODS
AND
YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
BY BUYING FROM
D. FERGUSON
Goderich 2nd July, 1870 w26-tf

GODERICH
CABINET FURNISHING
WAREHOUSE.
DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER,
AND
Undertaker, &c., &c.,

HAS now on hand a large stock of
FURNITURE
in every variety, which cannot fail to command the favor of all in want of furniture who may favor him with a visit, whether in style or price, such as

Bureaus,	Wood Chairs,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Sofas,	Lounges,
Tables,	Bookcases,	Cupboards,
Extension Tables,	Easy Chairs,	Rocking Chairs
Wardrobes,	Side boards,	Chiffoneers,
Wash Stands,	Kitchen Tables,	Stands.
Sea Grass Mattresses, Wool do,		Moss do

Hair do, and 4 or 5 different kinds Spring Mattresses
N. B.—Keeps always on hand a large assortment of Washable gilt and Rosewood Moulding-frames, square or oval, made on the shortest notice.
Having made arrangements with JACQUES & HAY, Toronto, can furnish anything here or at their Warerooms in Toronto.
☞ Has always a complete assortment of Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style.
Also, HEARSES to hire.
Cheap FOR Cash
Goderich, February 1st, 1870.

Stoves! Stoves!
CISTERN PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, &c., &c.

PLAIN AND FANCY
TIN WARE,
COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skins taken in exchange.
J. & J. STORY,
☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel,
Goderich, March 1st, 1867. 42

$30,000
TO LEND ON
Real Property
IN THE
COUNTY OF HURON,
at from 6½ to 10 per cent, by
DOYLE & SQUIRE,
Barristers, Goderich
February 23rd, 1870

B. McCORMICK, TAILOR, &c.
(McLEANS OLD STAND, EAST ST.)
PREVIOUSLY CUTTER, TO J. C. DETLOR, & Co
TESTIMONIAL:
GODERICH 19TH, SEPT. 1869. Mr. McCORMICK has been in our employment as Cutter for over 1 year. He is capable of cutting for any first class establishment. We bespeak for him the confidence of any who may employ him.
JOHN C. DETLOR & Co

FOR SALE.
THOSE building Lots No's 465, 466, 469 & 470 Arthur street and St. George's Crescent, Town of Goderich. Apply to J. A. Callender, Esq., Inglis Buildings, Edinburgh Scotland.
Goderich 25th aug. 1870. w31-3in

PLUMMER'S SNOW FLAKE BAKING POWDER
IS UNRIVALLED for Purity and Cheapness. It saves Eggs, Butter Milk, etc., and is warrant to contain nothing injurious. For sale by the Grocers.
ROBINSON & HOWELL,
Agents for Goderich.
E. PLUMMER & CO.,
Chemists, London, Ont.
w37

PRICE REDUCED
FOR GOOD DRY
PINE LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES!
AND CEDAR POSTS
The subscriber has now on hand
1,500,000 Feet Pine Lumber,
LATHS,
PINE AND CEDAR SHINGLES.
CEDAR POSTS, &c.,
which he is prepared
TO SELL IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS
AT GREATLY
Reduced Prices for Cash.
☞ Apply at the office, over J. C. Detlor & Co's. store.
JAMES SMAILL,
Agent.
Goderich, May 19th 1870.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.
THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Reynolds, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 23 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his entire study will be to supply
Watches Clocks and Jewelery!
which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.
☞ A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.
ALEX WALLACE.
Goderich Oct. 20th 1869. w40

Poets' Corner.

"Oh the little 'Hope.'"

Lines on the untimely end of the infant daughter of John Redmond who met her death by jumping from a fence upon a handle of the which almost severed her foot.—BY AN UNKNOWN FRIEND.

How on us mortals, prone to sin and err,
A single moment on our lives depend,
When this poor innocent, and guileless child
Was doomed to meet this sad and tragic end.

But one short hour, since she with rosy cheek
Trips merrily along the grassy plain—
The fearful throes of those few moments past,
And she is far beyond the reach of pain.

How many times her parents' loving hearts
Have glowed, to see her healthfully at play—
And not how oft they'll miss her cheerful voice
To glad the languor of the weary day.

Tis hard—to be bereaved of one so young,
Of ones dear to every kindred heart,
But let us hope that we shall meet again
Where friends from friends are called no more to part.

And let us trust that for her certainly love
The victor's crown and harp she has been given,
That earthly trials and cares she has exchanged
For everlasting peace and joy in HEAVEN.

The Vision of Babylon.

From French.

The dream that caused the Great King sore unrest
As on his bed in Babylon he lay—
The image terrible, in brightness dread,
With golden head, and silver arms and breast,
Belly and thighs of brass, and, for a stay,
Feet mounted part of iron, part of clay—
Do we too dream that dream, that image see to-day?

The stone cut without hands do we behold,
Smiting the image on its faithless feet,
Till clay and iron, silver, brass and gold,
Are broken into fragments manifold
As chaff on threshing floors, blown from the wheat,
And scattered to the winds that fiercely beat
Round that huge wreck of strength reared upon deceit!

Such is the vision! Needs no seer to tell
Vision's interpretation, while the Time
Helps our dull brains its lineaments to spell;
How with base metals noble mix not well
How homeward comes the curse of craft and crime,
To weaken iron wills, as did the slime
Those iron feet, whereon that image showed sublime!

The clay of treachery and broken oaths,
Kneaded with blood in midnight murder shed—
What iron but such foul admixture loathe?
What rooted nights of such seed take their growth?
Where to serve silver arms, or golden head,
Or brazen belly, ne'er so fairly fed,
Upon these feet, how firm soe'er they seem to tread?

Lo, the stone without hands! Two nations' wrath!
This—handed to protect its hearths and homes,
One will, one heart, one hand, set on the path
Of the invader, who, like him of Oath,
Exulting in his strength and stature comes
To sweep them from his road, nor thinks he dooms
His own France to defeat and overthrow, like Rome's.

When she assailed those she was wont to call
Barbarians—the sons of them that now
Teach France the lesson to be learnt of all
Whose moods like straw-fires flare as swift as fall
That 'tis not lust of conquest that can bow
Their patient wills, their silent strengths can cow,
When Faith and Fatherland thus with one soul endow.

And close—the other nation—rising mad
To ask, "What with our legions dared then dare?"
To clamorous cursing changed from war-songs glad,
For blithesome looks, dark faces, sore and sad,
And set like flint, 'gainst Foes—their Lord—their Ore—
The sole will of their world—the central sun
Round which the ordered stars had but their course to run.

What wonder, if beneath these rending blows,
The foes without, the foiler foes within,
The strength of the great image melts. Like snows
In thaw, and cracks and rends, with awful throes—
If the clay kneaded in its feet, begin
To work its work of weakness neath the skin
Whose vain and varnished show the world's respect could win?

Lo, the great image seen in Babylon
In King Nebuchadnezzar's slumber deep
For our good once more in its world is run;
Again we see the welded strength undone,
Because it lacked Right's base that strength to keep.
Once more he that saved wind doth whirlwind reap;
Once more we learn God's wrath may stay, but doth not sleep.

Miscellany.

'Forwarts!' shouted Blucher, when leading his men to the charge in the engagement in which he defeated Macdonald in Silesia, about seven weeks before the eventful victory of Leipsic. From that time, 'Forwarts!' became the battle cry of the Prussians, Blucher himself was nicknamed 'Marshal Forwarts,' and when the necessity of the cry then terminated the Prussians found themselves within the walls of Paris. 'Forwarts!' exclaimed the gallant old hero as his army toiled over the rugged road that led to Waterloo 'It's no use saying 'Forwarts,' Father Blucher,' cried out the men; 'it won't do; we can't do it.' 'But it must do, my children,' he replied. 'It's all very well to say it won't do; but it must do. I have promised it to my brother Wellington, and you would not have me break my word.' And the end of that second journey was also inside the fortifications of the French capital. 'Forwarts' is once more the Prussian battle-cry, and the heart of the French Empire is again their goal. Will history in this case also repeat itself?

Goldwin Smith has written to a gentleman of Chicago proffering him $50 for the German Patriotic Fund. In his letter he says he is a hearty friend of the German cause, which is that of public right, of national independence, of real civilization, of European progress and ultimately of European peace.

A New Haven sheriff recently arrested a beautiful young girl, and caused her to be sentenced to life, merely for hankering after a young man with whom she had become acquainted. The sentence was pronounced by a clergyman, who condemned her to live with the aforesaid sheriff, her captor, until death parts them. A more severe condemnation for an offence of so light a character can with difficulty be imagined.

A young lady at Galesburg, Ill., recently went on an excursion with her lover, a young man residing in the same town. While on the way to Burlington, Iowa, the latter mounted to the roof to get the air. Suddenly the train approached a bridge, the unfortunate youth neglected to stoop, there was a crash, and the top of his skull was cut completely off by a metal beam. The lady became a raving manic.

The recent storm passed over Grannundten, in Switzerland, uprooted the old oak under which, 1424, the constitutional oath was taken. But already from the *debris* has sprung up a vigorous young shoot.

THE TOMATO WORM.—Our readers should beware of this poisonous insect should they have occasion to handle tomatoes, and especially keep their children from going near them. We have heard of two cases of children being bitten by this deadly pest, although neither cases proved fatal. One was a little girl at or near Port Bruce, who was bitten on the arm, which became inflamed to an alarming extent. Mr. James Smith's eldest son, a lad of about twelve years, of this place, was also bitten on one of his fingers. A poultice of tobacco was applied, which proved effectual.

On August 6th the Mayor of Manchester opened a new people's park, purchased by the Corporation for the benefit of the densely populated portion of the city. The Park has cost about £60,000.

Josh Billings says that codfish are better than umbrellas to keep you dry.

The War.

THE PEOPLE HASTILY QUITTING PARIS.

THE PRUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING!

A CIRCULAR FROM JULES FAVRE.

THE GERMAN SUFFERINGS IN FRANCE.

FROM FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The heads of the Prussian column halt apparently at Laon and Epernay. Reports having been circulated that the Municipal Guard was averse to defending the city, the officers and men have published a statement to the effect that they will fight to the last.

The *Moniteur* says that orders have been given to barricade the streets, to render an assault of the enemy more difficult. The people are quitting the city with the utmost haste, now that the Prussians have approached so near.

One of to-day's papers says that the King of Prussia has already announced here that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of three thousand millions. Among the names cited are Messrs. Rothschilds, Rouland, Galliera and other bankers and presidents of great railway and other companies of France.

The city is very quiet. The singing in the streets has entirely stopped, and as the enemy draws near the people evince a quiet but firm determination to fight.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The bombardment of Montmedy ceased yesterday. It is believed the besieging force of Prussians have been withdrawn.

The rolling stock of the Northern and other railroads will be dispatched immediately, eastward, to bring back troops.

At eight o'clock last evening the Prefect of Leon telegraphed to the government that no force of the enemy had appeared there.

Paris, Sept. 7.—A circular has just been issued by Jules Favre, which contains the following points:—

"The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany the master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia had said that he made war against the dynasty, and not against France. Yet the dynasty is gone, and France is free. Yet this implous war is continued. Will the King face his responsibility before the world and before history? France yields not one foot of soil; not a stone of a fortress. A shameless peace means the extermination of our cause and that of Europe. We are undismayed. The army is resolute. Three hundred thousand combatants can hold Paris to the last. They can hold the city for three months and conquer. If crushed, France will arise and avenge it. Let Europe know that the Ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace; but war, proving inevitable, we will continue the struggle, confident of the triumph of justice."

PARIS, *Sept. 7.*—Officers of the Garde Mobile are resigning. The corps of Gen. Vinoy's, which arrived yesterday, is mutinous. They say forced marching was useless in view of the treason at Sedan.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The new Republican government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States as their old ally.

La Liberte this morning calls on Jules Favre to address himself directly for aid, to the government at Washington. These journals forget the influential German population in the United States, and that is the reason so large a portion of the American Republicans are on the German side.

Gen. Vinoy's corps is fast pushing into Paris.

The Prussians are advancing by forced marches.

The plan of the Republican government is to leave the departments free to organise their own defence, which plan is universally approved. The Prussian plan of attack on Paris, I have reason to believe, is this:—An advance by Metuns and Fontainebleau to Versailles, while the army now advancing from Laon pushes on to St. Denis, this latter force will make an attack on Montmaine, but the main attack will be on the other side. The enemy occupying Versailles, and advancing by the wood to Meudon, and thence by Fort D'Issay to the heights of Clamart, will throw up earthworks and plant batteries against Fort D'Issay, and open fire on Vangierld.

The *Journal Le Soir* this evening, gives an account of an interview between King William and the Emperor Napoleon. The King behaved like a brute, and but for the intervention of the Crown Prince and Bismarck, the King would have had the Emperor shot.

Paris, Sept. 6, even.—Paris last night was calm. To-day there are sympt:ms of sadness and dejection. No one knows what is to be done. There is no fire nor spirit in the people. The cry is that the Prussians are approaching, and the Government is busy distributing places. Yesterday all the police were dismissed, and Paris left unprotected, but new men have been put into their places to-day. Troops are marching into Paris. Many bear appearance of having been through a hard campaign, and most have seen battle. They look dejected but calm.

Gen. Trochu was attacked to-day by some of the red journals. There is an ugly rumour that there are no balls to fit the calibre of many cannon on the fortifications. Nearly all the country members of the Corps Legislatif have left the capital. Funds continue to decline heavily. A story is circulating that one hundred thousand Chassepots were found in the cells of the Louvre. The prices of provisions are well regulated. French women here have issued an address to the women of all nations. A delegate has been sent to King William. Bismarck demands Alsace and Lorraine, the Baltic fleet and four thousand millions of francs.

The Red journals call for the dismissal of all employes of the late government.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Journals notice the order of the King of Prussia to Trochu, to take with them all able-bodied men in departments they may pass through.

A large force of cavalry which escaped from Sedan, reached Paris this morning.

FROM ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 7.—Cities of the South German States, including Carlsruhe, Mayence, Stuttgardt, and Munich, have petitioned for annexation to North Germany.

London, Sept 7.—The *Times* city article to-day, commenting on the prostration of business and the unsteadiness in the market for securities, says the price of Federal bonds depends on the success of the Prussians, which seems now assured. The writer hopes the French Republic will not persist in a vain struggle, but seek peace and leisure to constitute itself.

According to the *Daily News*, there is a begin of French refugees from London.

London, Sept 7.—The German States at the demand of Prussia, undertake to provide for 80,000 French prisoners.

London, Sept 7, 10 p.m.—It is rumoured that Louis Blanc will return to England as ambassador of France.

The Manchester Examiner learns that 397,000 stands are available for the defence of Paris. The rioters of the Boulevard Villette sentenced to death and imprisonment have been released.

A correspondent of the *Guardian*, at Luxembourg, writes that the garrison of Metz is starving, and beef there is 2f a lb.

FROM BRUSSELS.

Brussels, Sept 7, 3 p.m.—The neutral powers are yet undecided of any efforts for mediation, notwithstanding the report that England had made entreaties to that effect.

In consequence of the French evacuation of Rome, Italy revokes her call for third-class reserves.

The Defences of Paris.

A VISIT TO THE FORTIFICATIONS—PARIS PREPARED—GREAT GLOOM IN THE CITY.

The *Tribune's* correspondent, passing through Paris on Thursday, was allowed to visit the fortifications. In the inner line a comparatively few guns are mounted, and they are of but small calibre, mostly old twenty-four's and twenty-two's. The outer forts toward St. Denis are connected by lines of earthworks. Much wood is felled on that side, and very little in the Bois de Bologne. I am convinced the government does not mean to stand a siege, but the people do. The Southern railway are still unout. They bring enormous supplies. Oxen are coming in droves from Italy.

Nothing in Paris is so striking as the general gloom of the people. Efforts to push forward the ops are incessant. Shattered regiments are reforming. One remains of four in the battle of Worth, and another of two.

Great Britain.

The rinderpest is spreading in the South of England.

Woman's rights are making tremendous headway in England. By a recent law of Parliament it is enacted that married women are to be liable in future for expenses incurred by parishes in supporting destitute husbands and children. Here is an inestimable privilege conceded without any agitation whatever on the part of those to whom it is granted.

Subscriptions are being collected for the purpose of purchasing Sir Isaac Newton's observatory, and presenting it to the English nation.

The telegraphic business of the English government is greatly increasing. New wires are being constructed, having a length of about 6000 miles in all.

One firm in Birmingham is manufacturing gun cartridges for the French at the rate of 200,000 per week.

The statistics of the Methodist Societies as laid before the Conference at Bristol by the Rev A McAulay, showed that during the year 1869-70 there had been received 21,342 new members. There had been lost by death, 5,861; by emigration, 1,657; and a large number, not fully ascertained, by removal. From the returns taken in March it appeared that the number of members in Great Britain was 346,471; net increase on the year, 2,935.—These returns only refer to those persons who regularly meet in the Society classes, and do not include others who are communicants and adherents. The Rev A McAulay reported the result of his official visit to the Zetland Isles. Nearly one-half of the population of the islands are attendants of the Methodist preaching.—The Rev J Farrar was appointed President of the next Irish Conference, to be accompanied by Dr James and Rev G T Parks. The Revs C Prest and J Hargreaves were appointed to accompany the President on his visit to Scotland, to attend the District and Foreign Missionary meetings in October. The Rev J Hocart was appointed President of the next French Conference to be held in Paris. The Rev John Waterfold to be President of next Australian Conference. The Canada Conference requested to appoint its own President, which was agreed to.

Fourteen guns of the heaviest calibre are ordered to be mounted at the garrison fort at Shoeness. Orders have been given to place the forts around Plymouth in an efficient state. A large number of cannon, including some 300 pounders are to be placed on all fortifications sufficiently advanced to receive them.

The total regular force now in Great Britain is: Cavalry, 10,000; horse and field artillery, 5,000; infantry, 36,000; total, 51,000. At least 20 per cent of this force may be deducted as practically ineffective, leaving only about 40,000 men of all arms. The first army reserve is on paper only 3,000 strong. The militia reserve is 20,000 strong; but this force is available only in the event of invasion or imminent danger thereof.

The British fleet at Spithead honoured the memory of Admiral Farragut on Thursday.

Dublin is agitating for a restoration to Ireland of the Seat of local government.

Richly Merited.

It is with great pleasure we learn that the people of the County of Lambton are getting up a testimonial to their distinguished member, Mr. Alexander McKenzie; the testimonial is to be of a very substantial character, and is to cost some $1,500 or $1,600.—We have not learned what the nature of the testimonial is to be, but have no doubt that it will be of such a character as to be altogether worthy of both donor and recipient. No man in the Dominion has so richly earned such an acknowledgement as Mr. McKenzie. His steady and consistent course since he entered politics, has been of the most notable character and has gained support alike from both sides of the House. Mr. McKenzie has just returned from an extended tour through the Maritime Provinces, and it is, to be presumed that he has now made himself thoroughly acquainted with the causes of the disquietude that continue to exist there, and will not be slow in proposing a remedy

United States.

WHAT ONE MAN HAS DONE.—Fort Scott in Bourbon City, Kansas, claims the largest percentage of increase yet developed under the Census of 1870. The population of the city in June, 1869, numbered 4[illegible] the population, according to the census of the fall of 1860 be [illegible] quarter, and the population of the city, after [illegible] 10 to almost double [illegible] 1869, [illegible] 10 to almost increase of 900 per cent.

There are now [illegible] in the city business in North America, the [illegible] of the Chinese, this [illegible] strikes.

Admiral Farragut's mother was a native of Tennessee, as old [illegible] residing near Fort Scott, who treated him [illegible] a member.

John B. Alexander, the great Illinois farmer, has 24,000 acres of improved land. Last year he paid out $70,000 for wages, and sold $400,000 worth of live stock.

A guest at a hotel in Lacrosse recently [illegible] Kanaga, pig over a dozen years of age, [illegible] one meal the day before his funeral.

The consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. Railroads alone require 150,000 acres of the best timber every year. The annual expenditure for the railway buildings, repairs, is $35,500,000. The lumbering in the United States consumes $56,000,000 worth of shingles. Wood industry amounts to $500,000,000, in which there are 40,000 artisans.

The postal agent of a village parish in Minnesota found it difficult to get his salary promptly. Latterly it was quite behind. Going to one of his delinquent parishioners in the business [illegible] looked over all his stock of [illegible] very fastidiously; making a large [illegible] peculiar strength and size. To the inquiry, "What do you want of such a thing anyhow?" the answer came, "[illegible] dear sir, I want a cork-screw that will draw my salary!"

—A Portland shoemaker who has long kept, in love with a pretty [illegible] but had never dared mention to her [illegible] met her on the street the other day and blurted out: "I beg pardon Miss—but I want to marry you! I have loved you a long time. I am, (here he gave his name, &c.,) and you can take a week to consider, a month, and you can see me whenever you wish." With this he left her astounded; she did consider, and a speedy marriage was the result.

The Fenians are going to fight for Prussia. Private mail well trouble at the prospect of such an alliance.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—A fire broke out about five o'clock this afternoon in the paper store of Leslie, Keiler & Co., and is still burning at 6 o'clock p. m., though under control. The whole of the magnificent Dark Block on Wabash Avenue, corner of Washington street, is destroyed. The total losses will reach about $1,000,000, on which there is from $1,500,000 to $1,800,000 insurance. The losses thus far gathered are as follows:—John B. Farwell, dry goods, $150,000 to $200,000; insurance, $90,000 in companies represented in Chicago. Kirkland, Otaway & Co., boot and shoe shop, $[illegible] 000.

For Ladies Only.

CAN A WOMAN KEEP A SECRET? The Windsorite Oracular, a periodical [illegible] in Charleston, thus treats this [illegible] ed point:—Man say women [illegible] secret. It is just the reverse [illegible] men can't. Women carry [illegible] crets that would kill any man. [illegible] never tells; man always [illegible] suffers and dies; man [illegible] Man cannot keep a [illegible] make it known. What [illegible] is death to the [illegible] speak. Eve would have kept the apple a secret. Do ye faithless [illegible] women talk about [illegible] lover's secrets? Everybody has heard a man gossip. Man delights in telling of his little [illegible] women would cut her tongue out first. Men are coarse in their club room talk; women refined in their parlor conversation. Who ever heard of a woman telling of her lover? Who has not listened to the dissipation of the men? Men boast; women don't. Women never tell tales out of school; men are always blabbing. So down with another old adage. Woman can keep a secret, and her ability to do so is proved by the conduct of a St John's (Newfoundland) girl, who did not tell her lover she was worth four millions in her own right until after the marriage.

HOW DEMALCOMANIE PICTURES ARE MADE.—The process of transferring pictures to china, glass, wood, or any other smooth surface, which is known as "demalcomanie," is very simple, and its practice would be a very agreeable change from Knitting, crocheting, and other thread mill rounds which the female mind think imperative duties. The varnish for transferring, known as "Demalcomanie Cementing Varnish," can be obtained where the pictures are for sale. The picture is for wood are prepared differently from those for paper. The process of transferring to wood is the same except that you use another varnish to go over the painting when dry. This varnish can be procured where the pictures are sold, or at a carriage maker's. To transfer the picture, in the first place, varnish the painting all over, applying the varnish with a camel's hair pencil, and not get any on the white paper if you can avoid it. Then with a [illegible] water, wash the card board [illegible] picture and even it lightly. [illegible] ture on the article to which it is to be transferred, and [illegible] not moveable after [illegible] Then press it down [illegible] cloth, evenly and firmly on the paper, lift it up carefully, [illegible] Before you remove the cloth [illegible] of the painting adhere to the surface of the picture; if it does, it will show that the picture was not properly damped with varnish. Lay the paper down again carefully and press down. If you are satisfied that the varnish has covered every part of the painting, it will transfer to the most [illegible] but smooth. As here as two other things [illegible] varnish that the painting may [illegible] water to prevent its smoking.