What will Happen in Case of War.

It is remarked as significant that some of the German papers have already begun to discuss military operations, as if war were actually at hand between France and Prussia. What has attracted most attention in Paris is an article in the Gazette of Northern Germany, a Prussian ministerial paper. It says:—

"In a war with France, the German armies will have to operate on two principal points—Alsace and Lorraine, Belgium and the Lower Rhine, separated by the hilly country between the Moselle and the Meuse. In case of an offensive attack against the west, or the upper and middle Rhine, it would be necessary to secure the important line of operations, Mayence, Kaiserlautern and Metz, which leads into the valley of the Marne. This line passes through a network of numerous French fortresses, of which the most important is Metz, a place of the first rank, and yet of slight importance, if Luxemburg, distant seven miles from it, is in our hands and keeps it in check. The holder of Luxemburg is master of the valley of the Sarre, which is only closed by Sarrelouis; but this valley cuts at right angles the line of operations also mentioned of an army entering from the middle Rhine into Champagne.

"If, on the other hand, Luxemburg is a French fortress, it is, especially in concert with Metz, a danger for the lines of communication of that army, and, moreover, it would force it to weaken itself considerably by detachments for investing. A Prussian Luxemburg would then be for us a necessity; a French Luxemburg would menace our lines of communication on the right flank. The possession of Luxemburg by the French would also be a danger for the left flank of a German army advancing from the lower Rhine into Belgium. Four lines of railroad, of which the point of junctura is Luxemburg, give to that fortress a special importance by reason of the facilities afforded by railroads in actual warfare. These lines are—1. Nancy, Metz, Luxemburg; 2. Luxemburg Namur, Brussels; 3. Luxemburg, Spa, Liege; 4. Mayence, Sarrebruck, Sarrelouis, Treves, Luxemburg. The first two run parallel to the French frontier, touch several fortified places, and are in direct communication with the central point, Paris, as well as with the south and north of the country.

"The strategy of the French army would be greatly favored by this railroad parallel to the frontier; and its displacement at will, from the south to the north, and vice versa, would be easy. The Luxemburg Liege line runs parallel to the Prussian frontier, on the Belge-Luxemburg line, connects the valleys of the Moselle and the Meuse by the shortest way, and cuts the Cologne-Liege-Brussels line near Verviers. To Luxemburg and the junction point of these three lines must be attached, in a French point of view great importance. Fourthly, the important network connecting the valleys of the Rhine, the Nahe, the Sarre, and the Moselle, debouches on Luxemburg, and on it is the only line of communication by rail of the theatre of war in Lorraine and Belgium. It is of capital importance for the Germans. The great importance of this place for us would be increased by the completion of the projected line, Treves-Cologne and Treves-Coblentz, by which Luxemburg could be put in direct communication with the strongest places on the banks of the Rhine, and serve as an advanced post. Thus the question relative to a fortress so well suited both for attack and defence should be the object of serious examination."

A country "chap," who recently visited the city for the first time, gave his views of the ladies in this way: "Somewhere in every circumference of silk and velvet that riggles along there's allers a woman, I s'pose; but how much of the feller is filled in with meat, and how much is attention, the spectator dun no. A feller marry's a wife, and finds, when it comes to the print, that he has nuthing in his arms but reg'lar anatomy. If men is gay deseevers, wot's to be said of the female that dresses for a hundred and forty weight, but hasn't really as much fat on her as would grease a griddle?—all the aparient plumpness consisting of cotton and whalebone."

"It is not perhaps generally known that the history of Robinson Crusoe was first published as a serial story, and appeared in the original London *Post*, its publication having extended through one hundred and sixty-six numbers, and having been finished in 1719. Immediately acquired that popularity which it so long preserved, and its sale in book form from 1719 to the present day has been equalled by that of few books in our literature.

"Can you tell me, sir," said a stranger, to a gentleman in a ball-room, "who that lady is near the second window—that very vain-looking lady?" "That is my sister," replied the person addressed, with a formidable look. "No, no, I don't mean her," said the unfortunate interrogater. "I mean that very ugly woman leaning against the piano." "That sir, is my wife." "No, no," groaned the miserable stranger, the perspiration starting from every pore. "Good gracious! I wish I could make you understand me!" I mean that blear-eyed object in the pink silk, the one so very plain. There, she is looking at us." "That, sir," said that gentleman, with fierce calmness, "is my eldest daughter." The stranger darted from the room, and cleared the premises, as though he had been struck with a presentiment that a powder magazine was going to explode in that apartment in less than three seconds.

The *North-German Gazette* reminds the French Emperor that Luxemburg, even if won by the latter, would by no means compensate for the sacrifices entailed by war. War will also place in question that domestic stability which the French Government has always striven to achieve.

We have two or three telegrams respecting the "Alabama" claims. One is to the effect that Mr. Adams is instructed respectfully to decline the acceptance of propositions by the British Government, thus leaving the matter as at first, without any pending proposition from either party. Another despatch states that negotiations are to be resumed, coupled with offers to dispose of British Columbia to the United States.

The gaol at Little Current, Manitoulin Island, is to be built at once. The sum appropriated was $5,000. Little Current is to be the headquarters of Mr. C. Dupont, the Indian Superintendent and Government Land Agent. The road leading thence to Shegulandah, ten miles, is to be proceeded with without delay. The best lands on the Manitoulin Island are offered at 50c an acre. Inferior lands are to be sold at the agent's valuation, probably 20c. A good market for all productions is to be had at the Bruce Mines. There is a good school at Little Current, and a surgeon is attached to the Indian Department. The new settlers will have few sacrifices to make on going there.

Although the five years' contract with the *Algoma* has expired, the Post Office Department intends to continue the contract for the service from Collingwood to Fort William by her during the summer. The Confederate Government must do something to improve communication with the North west at once. We have obtained access to the Atlantic frontier, and must now move westward to the Pacific.

A gentleman in one of the interior towns is so much opposed to capital punishment, that he refuses to *hang his gate*.

Wendell Phillips says he was wedded to truth and philanthrophy when a boy. The Boston *Post* thinks Wendall must have become a widower when quite young.

☞ Spain promises full satisfaction in the case of the "Victoria," but returns only evasive replies respecting the "Tornado."

☞ Mr. Gladstone is much censured for what his friends term the mismanagement of the Reform movement.

☞ He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your old dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware, there's no deception in a bull dog; it is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

The Reform Question in England.

Recently we published a resolution adopted at a "caucus" of the liberal members of the Imperial Parliament held at the residence of Mr. Gladstone. That resolution was in the form of an "instruction" to the Committee of the Whole on the Reform Bill, and was to have been moved by Mr. Coleridge, when Mr. Disraeli should move the House into committee. The telegraph has apprised us of the result—the government was sustained by a majority of 21—the defeat of the Opposition was overwhelming. We are not yet in possession of a report of the debate, which was brought to a close on the 9th, but an explanation of the cause of the failure of the Liberals in a House elected under the auspices of a Liberal government, is given in articles published in the London papers on the 9th. Thus the London *Daily News* censures Mr Gladstone for leading the liberal party to failure, and more clearly points to the immediate cause of the breakdown:—

"Mr. Disraeli's jubilation and that of his party are natural. The Lord, or some other agency, has delivered his enemy into his hands. The secret of the miscarriage is now no secret. Yesterday afternoon, at the last moment, forty-eight members of the liberal party waited on Mr. Gladstone to apprise him that they would vote against the instruction of Mr. Coleridge, unless it were altered in the way that they suggested. Mr. Gladstone had what we must take leave to call the deplorable weakness to yield to the dictation of this fraction of the party, and to accept the humiliation which they have prepared for him. It is for Mr. Gladstone to consider what are the relative duties of a political leader and his followers, and how far he can, with self-respect, accept a merely titular part in which he is to be habitually slighted and overruled. In the course which Mr. Gladstone is taking he is sacrificing the 230 members of his party, who are true to him, to the forty-eight who are false. He is making the mutineers the leaders, not only of himself, but of the bulk of the opposition. He has acted, no doubt, from the best motives; he has been desirous to prevent disunion among liberals. But in reality, he has only prevented a notorious and visible disunion from displaying itself in a particular form and on a particular occasion. It would have been better to go to a division on Mr. Coleridge's instruction in its original form, and to have left the forty-eight dissentients to explain their votes as they could to their constituents a d the country. Mr. Gladstone must make up his mind in what sense he understands the duties of a liberal leader; whether he aims merely to direct the tactics or give effect to the convictions of his party. In the present controversy, he has offended the insincere by pushing earnestness to a point that is disagreeable to them; and having done this, he at the last moment alienated those who share his views by abandoning the course on which he and they had entered. The secession of the forty-eight is infinitely less serious to the liberal party than the damage which, with Mr. Gladstone's counsel, they have managed to inflict on Mr. Gladstone's reputation. Mr. Gladstone's fault is not to know his importance to the nation, and to yield where, with the general sense of his followers supporting him, he should insist. He is far more essential to his party than any section of it is to him."

St. Louis, April 26.—Advices from Gen. Hancock's Indian expedition state that despatches were received last night at headquarters from General Custard that the Indians had burned three stations on the Smokey Hill route, killed three men, scalped them and burned their bodies. Orders had been sent to posts on the Santa Fe and Smokey Hill routes warning all settlers to be on the alert, and informing them that the Indians war had broken out at last, and that the savages intended to be true to the threat they issued during the winter.

A couple of captains became desperate in a saloon in New Orleans recently, and their friends provided them with fowling-pieces for a bloody duel. They stood out a few paces apart, and both combatants fell, one being covered with mush and the other with molasses, the seconds having loaded the pieces with that kind of ammunition.

A curious announcement periodically occurs in the official part of the government organs of Prussia. The "Minister for Spiritual, Educational, and Medical Matters" solemnly proclaims, every half-year we believe what for a certain period and throughout all the parts of the Prussian monarchy shall be the price of a *leech*. The tariff has just been fixed at the beginning of this spring time, and we are delighted to be the first to inform our readers that from April to November, throughout Prussia, Nassau included, every single leech is to cost two silbergroschen, neither more nor less. However, there is, perhaps, a moral here. One of the minutes, items of "National Economy" though it be, it incidentally reveals the marvellous precision with which the whole organism of that State is regulated and watched over—a State and organism of which we know so very little before Sadowa.

TURKISH BARBARITY.—The Syria *Hermoplis* of the 13th January publishes letters received from Thessaly, reporting that an order from the Sublime Porte had been promulgated in all the towns, forbidding all Christians to speak of the insurrection in Candia, or of that in Agrafa (Thessaly), under the fearful penalty of having melted lead poured into the mouth. This order was proclaimed by heralds during three Bazaar days. Is this Europe in the nineteenth century?

Lord Ambeily, son of Lord John Russel recently made a speech in Parliament. The *Court Journal* describes him as short and solid in build. His face, though fleshy enough, is sickly pale. His crisp black hair, which he wears cut short, is already going on the crown. And though still a boy in appearance, he is a prematurely old one. His voice confirms this impression. It is just like his father's—husky, feeble, and only made at all effective by a kind of drawling emphasis. Disraeli, after listening to the young orator, suddenly left his seat, walked down the House to the Peers' seats, and shook hands with Lord John, who was present, listening anxiously to his son's words.

JUDICIAL WIT.—Curran, the witty Irish barrister, was pleading the cause of a certain Miss Tickle. The judge was a bit of a wit; and Curran opened his case with, "Tickle, my client, the defendent my lord—" The judge interrupted him with, "Tickle her yourself, Curran; you're as well able to do it as I am."

BURIED ALIVE.—A friend gives us the account of a most terrible case of the burial alive of a young woman at Jacksonville, Ill. Some time last summer, a young lady of 17 years of age, suffering with the toothache, went to bed with a small phial of chloroform, for the purpose of quieting her teeth. In the morning she was found to all appearances dead, which was confirmed by the opinions of several physicians who were called to examine her body. A few days since her relatives were about to remove from Jacksonville, having located in another State, and had the remains of the young lady exhumed, for the purpose of taking them to their new home. Curiosity prompted the opening of the coffin, when they were horror-stricken on finding the corpse turned over, both hands full of hair, and her clothing torn to shreds, revealing the horrible truth that the young lady had been buried alive. The chloroform had placed her in a deep trance, the awakening from which was in her coffin and grave. The lady was engaged to be married at the time of her supposed death. A more heart-sickening case we never remember to have read or heard of.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE PRINCESS MAXIMILIAN.—The latest intelligence respecting the unfortunate Princess Charlotte is sad indeed. Her mental condition, it is said, gives very little hope of recovery. Though her physical health is not broken, all intellectual expression is gradually fading from her countenance, and her mental faculties become more feeble from day to day.

The French furloughs have all been ended and the officers have all been ordered to drill be reserves.

Gloomy News from Australia.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Melbourne, gives the following review of the state of affairs in the Australian Colonies:—Australia no doubt presents a better field for emigrants than Canada, but it is far inferior to the United States. Agriculture will not be a paying undertaking, for the reason that there are no markets with large populations for consumers and no internal means of locomotion of great extent, no navigable rivers. Her great drawback is her remote position in the world. It is no wonder that immigration has almost ceased and that numbers of able-bodied men cannot find employment; and this is the case all through the Australian Colonies. Queensland, about which so much has been said and written, is completely broken down; her cotton and sugar prospects have vanished; and she is plunged into financial bankruptcy. The colony of New South Wales, which has Sidney for its capital, is in a state of rapid decline. Her complaint is want of gold. There was some, but all the inflation founded upon it has collapsed, and her pecuniary troubles are great. A few days since it was stated in the Parliament of that colony that upwards of 1,000 destitute persons were daily partially fed by Government loaves. The Australian colonies have been pushed ahead too fast. They resemble a hot-house plant exposed to the chill air of the natural climate, and exhibits signs of decay accordingly. Nor is South Australia, of which Adelaide is the capital, in a much better plight; her copper mines are failing, she cannot make her grain pay at 3s. 6d. per bushel—and I may here mention that she is now shipping wheat largely to England, and when an intercolonial tariff shuts the door of Victoria against her she will instinctively collapse. A large number of her farmers are crossing the borders to Victoria, where they think their prospects are more favorable.

The Difficulty Between England and Spain.

The origin of the difficulty was the seizure by the Spanish Admiral, in August of last year, of British vessel, the "Tornado," which had cleared at Mu-deria for South America. The pretext under which the seizure was made was that the vessel was carrying munitions of war to the South American Republics, which Spain at that time was endeavoring to vanquish. After the captain and crew of fifty men had been kept in prison for several months, the Spanish authorities released the prisoner, with the exception of the captain and five seamen, who were detained to give evidence respecting the alleged illegal character of the "Tornado's" cargo. The English government very naturally protested against the seizure of the vessel, and demanded the release and liberation of the captain and men. Spain hesitated to comply with these demands, and finally concluded to send the case before a prize court for decision. The disposal of the matter was not satisfactory to England, and so a British fleet has been sent to Cadiz to demand satisfaction for what is regarded as a gross insult to the rights of British citizens and seamen. The latest cable despatch in regard to the matter states that Spain is disposed to make no concessions, but after having been beaten by some of the small South American republics, she will hardly think of rising a contest with the power of England.—*Am. Paper.*

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—The New York Times makes the following statement: A terrible case of hydrophobia is chronicled in the Detroit papers. A little daughter of Mr. Alfred Woodruff, of the town of Greenfield, Michigan, was bitten some time ago by a dog, but no symptoms of hydrophobia were at first shown. At length the poison, which, acting as a subcutaneous injection, permeated every tissue of the system, broke out in a severe form, causing the most intense suffering. A consultation was held by physicians, who decided that as the sufferer could not possibly survive, every consideration of humanity demanded that her sufferings be ended by some means, in accordance with which, during a severe paroxysm, the child was smothered to death.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—Probably no question is less understood between nations than the right of search, there is no general law laid down, and consequently they have to be governed by precedence which happened long ago; this is not the case with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." Ancient history does not have to be traced to find out whom it has relieved from the tortuous pains of rheumatism, sudden colds, sore throat, burns, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cts per bottle.

How to Enjoy Leisure.

The perfection of leisure, that state of things in which any pursuit expands to its fullest beauty and perfection, depends upon three conditions. The first and most obvious is such abundance of time for the pursuit in hand as shall leave no temptation even to hurry over, much less actually to abridge or omit, any of its details. For this reason we rarely enjoy the flavor of leisure when engaged in the serious cultivation of any science or art. The feelings which such serious aims tend to produce is that art is long and life is short, and this is the very opposite feeling to that of a mind really at leisure. The very essence of leisure is a luxurious sense of its boundless superabundance of time. It is the sense of the infinity of time as opposed to the sense of the infinity of the objects of knowledge or pursuit. And this will naturally be enhanced by occupation in employments limited enough to be not only calmly carried on, but calmly and fully completed. In any art, however, it is possible (and where perfection is manifestly unattainable it may be easy) so to limit one's aims as to exchange the eagerness of aspiration for a leisurely pursuit. And although the active production of such studies may be generally incompatible with perfect leisure, yet their effect on the mind, and the tastes which they foster and stimulate, are highly favorable to its enjoyment. The second condition necessary to the perfection of leisure is that the matter upon which it is spent be regarded, not as a means, but as an end.

THE ENGLISHMAN ABROAD.—The Vienna papers record the death of an eccentric Englishman in that capital. His name was William Derby; his stature of nearly seven feet often exposed him to annoyances from idlers in the streets of Vienna, all of which he bore with the utmost gravity. He long since attracted the public attention by his extraordinary conduct. Last year he sold the reversion of his gigantic body to a museum of natural history, and with that object had himself photographed in a nude state; although wealthy, he received without hesitation the money for the sale. He was accustomed to take a walk always at midnight in all weathers. In winter his favourite pastime was skating, and he chose in preference the slopes of steep places and difficult spots. In that pastime, according to the Austrian journals, he met with his death, as in descending a hill at Dornbach he fell over a heap of stones, and fractured his skull so severely that he died in a few hours.

A melancholy accident occurred a few days ago, at Haddon's mill, near Kilbride, in the township of Nelson. A young woman named Lucy Higgins, residing in Mr. Haddon's family, visited the mill for some purpose, and while there her hoopskirt caught on a circular saw going at full speed, and she was instantly drawn upon the dangerous piece of machinery. One leg was cut completely off, and the poor girl was thrown several yards with great force, sustaining a fracture of the skull. Her sufferings were terminated by death within half an hour after the accident.

☞ One thousand two hundred men are employed in the New England lobster trade. 14,000 traps are used, and $150,000 invested in the business.

☞ The late confederate steamer Shenandoah, having resumed her old name of the Sea King, is now in Bombay harbour. She has been purchased by the Sultan of Zanzibar, to be used as a pleasure yacht.

ATMOSPHERE OF THE MOON.—Astronomers for a long period have not admitted that the moon possessed an atmosphere, but from late improvements in astronomical instruments, it seems to be settled that that luminary has a slight and very rare atmosphere, of about one quarter of a mile in height, capable of supporting (according to the calculations of Prof. Loomis, of the Cincinnati observatory), about the 45th part of an inch of mercury—while our atmosphere supports 30 inches. It is so rare that it exceeds the most perfect vacuum that can be produced by the air pump. An European astronomer maintains that reflected light contains an appreciable quantity of heat; for he was able, by a three foot lens, to effect a most delicate and sensible thermometer.

DEATH OF THE RICHEST MAN IN FRANCE.—The Count de Greffulhe, who is reported to have been the richest man in France, died on the 7th of April at the age of ninety-two. His fortune is estimated at from forty to sixty millions, which he has bequeathed to his nephews, Charles and Henry de Greffulhe.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING.—In the woods near Breslau, C. W., on last Saturday, the 27th, two young lads were accidentally poisoned by eating a root which they supposed to be the wild parsnip. They were sons of Mr Abraham Clemmer, who lives close to Breslau, and were about 13 and 18 years old, respectively, and it is not very easy to comprehend how, at their years, they could have committed the act which consigned them to almost instant death. Instead of digging up and eating the wild parsnip, as they had intended, they appear to have got hold of a root of most deadly poison, for in half an hour after eating it, one of the lads dropped down dead in the woods; and the other, apprehending a like fate, ran home with all the speed of which he was capable, in order to secure medical aid, if possible, and inform them of the fate which had befal him his brother. But he had hardly got to the house when he, too, expired, leaving the grief stricken parents to mourn over the untimely and shocking death of two of their children.

Among the wonders of the Paris Exhibition is the last new invention in the way of a cravat pin. The toy is amusing enough. Everybody has seen how bells are rung in all the new hotels in Paris, London and New York. Instead of pulling the bell and making it ring by an exertion of mechanical force, we press a small button in the wall; this is connected by an electric wire with a little alarm, the clapper of which keeps on jingling as long as the button is pressed. Litt the hand from the button and the alarm ceases. This principle a French jeweller has adopted to a cravat pin. The knob of the pin is of various devices. It is a bare with a tabor or a drummer with his drum, or a death's head with a loose under jaw, or a dog. Whoever chooses to wear such a pin has connected with it by a wire a small electrical battery in one of his pockets. He puts his hand into his pocket, touches the button there and off goes the pin. The hare begins to tap on the tabor, the drummer to beat on his drum, the death's head to chatter and roll its horrid eyes, or the dog to bark and snap. When the hand is lifted from the button instantly all is quiet.

The *Times* alone occupies three out of nineteen seats reserved for the short hand writers, certain other papers, such as the *Standard*, the *Daily News*, &c., have each two. All is so well arranged on the part of the London papers, that there is not a single paper which can boast of having a special of the proceedings. The organisation of the *Times* short hand work is wonderfully carried out. The usual length of its report of the Parliamentary debate is from 15 to 20 columns, employing generally about fifteen of the most efficient short hand men, while two of the principal editors attend each sitting in order to select all that is most important and interesting in the debates. This will give you an idea of the requirements and staff of such a paper. Notwithstanding the boastings of the American press, intelligent readers always prefer one number of the Times to ten of the New York Herald. The exact true and impartial report in a paper like the Times is not without its influence upon the character of the proceedings in a parliamentary debate. Members remember that each word that falls from their lips will be taken down and submitted the following morning to the appreciation of a numberless public, for it is commonly said in England that, thanks to the papers, the whole nation is present at the parliamentary debates.

NEWSPAPERS.—The French are extremely amused and interested by the display of English newspapers published in England and the colonies during the past year. They seem somewhat astonished at the immense number of our political, literary, artistic and industrial reviews, magazines and periodicals, expressive of every shade of political feeling and opinion. It is with feelings of admiration, not unmingled with envy, that the contributors to the French press cast longing glances of these productions of the intellect of a free people, unshackled by by the dread of what Messieurs les Censurs may say or think.

A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by a clergyman who was to marry them.—The lady's father gave chase, and was overtaking the party when the maiden said to her clerical friend, "Cant't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual, and just as the bride's father clutched her bridle rein the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that, as the story goes, he gave them his blessing.

"Present indications are that the trial of Jeff. Davis will not take place in Richmond on Monday, but that a further postponement will be made. The advisability of admitting Davis to bail is now being considered. Several prominent persons have been lately inquiring, regarding the case of Jeff. Davis with the view to obtain trial or release. It is asserted on the highest authority that the government offered to release Davis on his own parole, but he positively declined to accept freedom unless unconditionally."

The Sheriff of the County of Essex is in trouble, according to the Record. A writ was issued on Monday last by Albert Bruce, on behalf of the Corporation of Essex, against Sheriff McEwan, to recover $3,300, which he is alleged to be in default on account of Land Tax sales. Another writ was issued out against him for trespass—damages laid at two thousand dollars. Messrs. Kerr, Brown & Co. have brought an action against him for an escape, and which will be tried at the approaching Kent Assizes. The damages in this case are also laid at two thousand dollars. In addition to these cases there will be one against him charging extortion. The prosecution, it is said, have been advised by a member of the Government.

☞ A good guess of the business of Boston may be made from the fact that the *Journal* last Saturday contained eight hundred and seventy-four advertisements, representing nearly fifty distinct callings or branches of industry.

We are sorry to hear that the Bank of Montreal has threatened to dismiss any person in their employment who belongs to the volunteer force. This is decidedly wrong. No institution in the country would suffer more from raids or riots, than that institution, consequently it ought to be the last to throw cold water on the volunteer force.—*Brockville Recorder.*

A COMPLIMENT.—The Emperor of Brazil having heard of the desire expressed by Rossina to taste a particular kind of Brasilian coffee, the excellence of which had been greatly praised, has sent to the celebrated *maestro* a quantity of it, enclosed in a box inlaid with the most precious woods of Brazil, and of the most exquisite workmanship.

THE RIDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE: THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN GALT, Esq.

THIS property is beautifully situated opposite the Town of Goderich, on the North Bank of the RIVER MAITLAND, and on the Banks of Lake Huron. It contains 31 7-10 acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling House, Outhouses, Stables, &c., with large Garden, Vinery and Orchard. The Wood Land consists principally of Oak and the flowering timber, Cherry, Maple, &c. The Grounds are in very good order. There are three never failing springs of pure water on the Property. The situation for a private residence cannot be surpassed in the Province.

For terms apply to THOS. GALT, Esq., Barrister, Toronto or D. SHADE GOODING, Barrister, Goderich.

Goderich, 5th July, 1866. sw98

WHO WANTS A HOME?

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY

In the Town and Township of Goderich!

is offered for sale, on the most reasonable term, viz:

1. Lot 902, North street, adjoining th Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Goderich.

2. Lots 12 and 13, on the corner of West and Wellington Streets. On 13 there is a good frame house and bakery.

☞ These lots form an excellent site for a hotel!

3. Lot 113 on Lighthouse street, upon which there is a large frame house, so arranged as to accommodate three families.

4. Lot 191 on the corner of Essex and Elgin streets, upon which there is a smal frame house and a good orchard.

5. Park lot 14, con. "C" in the Township of Goderich, containing 10 acres of excellent land. Upon this lot there is an excellent Two Story Brick House, Frame Barn and outbuildings. Also, a good bearing orchard of choice fruit.

☞ This is one of the best situations for a private residence in the town.

6. AN EXCELLENT FARM—117 acres. Lots 97 and 13, adjoining lots, one fronting on the Huron Road, and the other on the seventh concession, in the Township of Goderich. 40 acres cleared and under cultivation, upon which there is a brick dwelling house, frame barn and A LARGE ORCHARD. This farm is situated 5 miles from Goderich, and 7 from Clinton. It is good rolling land, well-watered, and has a good gravel road on two sides of it.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to GEORGE McMAHON.

Goderich, 17th July, 1866. w25tf

GODERICH CANADIAN AXES AXE FACTORY!

THE Subscriber having recommenced the Axe Business AT THE OLD STAND, on the Corner of Waterloo and Light-House Streets, would beg to intimate to his old friends, and as many new ones as favour him with a call and trial, that he will produce and sell a WARRANTED HOME-MADE AXE CHEAP also old ones jumped at a small cost, Picks, &c., Made and Sharpened on short notice.

N.B.—Also a number of Sleighs on hand.

JOHN McPHERSON.

Goderich, Oct. 30th, 1866. 40-t

Rintoul Brothers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS 87 & 89 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

Advances made on consignments of Produce to Liverpool, Glasgow and other port in Great Britain.

Consignments of Ashes, Butter, &c., respectfully solicited.

Sept. 3, 1866. sw2

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding, and all kinds of CIRCLE WORK, such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames. They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

N.B.—A liberal discount to the trade.

JAS BUCHANAN, DAVID LAWSON, JAS ALEXANDER,

Goderich, March 4th, 1867 sw55

Sign of the Large Padlock.

H. GARDINER & Co., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Hardware Merchants, Market Square, Goderich,

HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in par of

Adzes, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Augurs, Brushes, Borax, Waggon Boxes, Canada Plates, Chains, Curry-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Files, Cline, Glass, Putty, Grain Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps Hinges all kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Hoop, Spokes, and Bent Stuff, Bar Lead, Lamp Glasses, Looking Glasses, Looking-Glass Plate, Horse Nails, Cut Nails, Raw And Boiled Oil, benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds, Muley Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws, &c.

☞ The above will be sold cheap for Cash.

GILLING and STURGEON TWINE FOR SALE CHEAP.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England. 1st September 1866 w43

Money to Lend.

ON very reasonable terms. Apply to R. L. DOYLE, Savage's new Block.

Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865, w50 1yr

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of York and Peel, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of David Clark and James Clark, at the suit of the Bank of Montreal, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Colborne, in the County of Huron and Province of Canada containing by admeasurement one hundred acres be the same more or less, being composed of lot number nine in the ninth concession, Western division of the said township, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty fifth day of June next at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H.

Sheriff's office, Goderich, 18th March, 1867. } w8

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron to wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew R. Goumlock, at the suit of John Mollan, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to Lot number forty seven Jarvis' survey, in the Village of Seaforth, in the County of Huron, which lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty fifth day of June next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff, Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, March 5th, 1867. } w6

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Mary Russell, at the suit of Hammond Hill, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to those certain parcels and tracts of Land situate lying and being in the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres of land be the same more or less, being composed of Lots number 31 and 32, in the fourth concession, East of the Bury Road of the aforesaid township of Albemarle, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock noon.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff of Huron, Late Huron & Bruce

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 5th March, 1867. } w7

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Waterloo, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenement of Arthur Mitchell the defendant at the suit of Morris C. Lutz and James Gowan the Plaintiff, I have seized and taken in Execution all that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Town of Fordwich in the Township of Howick in the County of Huron containing by admeasurement Thirty Eight acres more or less being composed of all that part of the Mill site and Mill property, South of Louisa street in the Town of Fordwich, together with all the buildings erected thereon, Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my Office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Fourth day of June next at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 22nd February 1867. } w5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Beaton, at the suit of John L. McKenzie, I have seized and taken into execution, all the right title and interest of the said defendant, in and to the North half of Lot Number Twenty in the fifth concession of the Township of Morris in the County of Huron containing one hundred acres more or less, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the fourth day of June next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 22nd Febuarry, 1867. } w5

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron To Wit: } BY virtue of four Writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Walter Alexander, at the suits of Adam Hope, W. B. Scarth and James J. Evans, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: all the right title and interest of the said defendant, in and to lot number seven in the sixth concession of the Township of Grey in the County of Huron containing one hundred acres be the same more or less, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office, in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of May next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, February, 8th 1867. } w6

Grocery and Provision Store.

HAVING rented and fitted up the store lately occupied by A. F. Bush, for the above business, I am now prepared to furnish families with Groceries and Provisions which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices Flour and Feed kept constantly on hand.

A share of your patronage will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.

Wines and Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c COAL OIL! AND COAL OIL LAMPS.

D. FERGUSON.

P.S.—Goods will be delivered in any part of the town.

Goderich, Feb. 2nd, 1866. sw45

ISAAC FREDERICK

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, WEST ST., GODERICH, NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Gold and Plated Jewelry on Hand. WATCHES CLOCKS AND SPECTACLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

REPAIRING IN ALL BRANCHES done on short notice in good style and warranted according to agreement.

☞ Wedding Rings always on Hand. Jobs left unclaimed in my hands will be sold at the expiration of three months to defray expenses.

☞ All articles warranted as represented.

☞ The best quality of Clock Oil at 25 cts a bottle.

Goderich, Nov. 14, 1866. w16

COLONIAL HOUSE!

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES

Josephine's, Alexander's, Jouvin's, Duchess Lace backs & Alexandrias in white, black and colors. The largest Stock in the Counties.

CHAS. E. ARCHIBALD.

Goderich, August 22nd, 1866. sw10

HEMLOCK BARK WANTED

THE subscriber wants 1000 cords of Hemlock Bark, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash on delivery at his yard at the Dock.

W. M. SAVAGE.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE subscriber is prepared to pay the highest market price for any quantity of wool. w15t

G. N. DAVIS

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Market Stove Depot, Market Square, Goderich.

COAL OIL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags Wool Pickings and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 27tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Huron. To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Hainstock, at the suit of Arthur Mitchell, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant Joseph Hainstock, in and to Lot Number Fifteen in the Fourteenth concession of the Township of Howick in the county of Huron, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale, at my office, in the court house, in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday the Ninth day of July next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 1st April, 1867. } w2

MONEY TO LEND AT EIGHT PER CENT IN SUMS OF One Hundred Dollars and upwards. Apply to COMS & MOORE, Solicitors CRABB'S NEW BLOCK Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. sw33t

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. sw55

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell, C.W.

JOHN HICKS, Pro