Huron Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. XXVII. NO. 7. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874. WHOLE NO. 1411.

The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848,)

One of the Largest Papers published in Canada, printed and published at Goderich, Ontario, every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at the office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square, by

J. J. BELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—$1.50 per annum, in advance, $2 if credit is given. No paper discontinued till all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Eight cents per line for the first insertion, and two cents per line for each subsequent insertion, nonpareil count not exceeding 6 lines, $4 per annum, from 6 to 10 lines $6.

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One column	1 year	$60
"	6 months	35
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Executed with neatness and dispatch, at the printed whole work. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Business Directory.

M. NICHOLSON, SURGEON DENTIST. Office and residence, West Street. Three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich. 1311-y

John Campbell, M.D., C.M., (Graduate of McGill University, Montreal), SEAFORTH. Office and residence—Goderich south of Rose's Hotel, Main street, and opposite McCallum's hotel. Seaforth, April 23rd, 1873. 1367

G. C. Shannon M.D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Goderich, Ont. 1340-1y

DR. McLEAN. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, COROONER, &c. Office and residence—Third door east of Central School

Dr. Cassady, Merlin College PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, Hamilton street, Goderich, Ontario. 1412

Ira Lewis BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and Solicitor in Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Ont. Office in Court House.

Cameron & Garrow. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Goderich. M. C. CAMERON. 852 J. T. GARROW.

B. L. DOYLE, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ont. 1357

ELLIOTT & WATSON ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS, IN Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. Crabb's Block, Goderich. MONEY TO LEND. 137

Sinclair & Seager BARRISTERS, &c., Goderich. J. A. SINCLAIR. CHAS. SEAGER, Jr. Goderich, Dec. 1st, 1871. 1y.

W. R. SQUIRE. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont. Office, Acheson's Block, West Street, Goderich. 1353

P. F. WALKER. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office, opposite the Post Office, West Street, Goderich, Ont. 1376-6m

G. CAMPAIGNE. LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING. Official Dixie Walker's, Official Assignee. sw7-tf Goderich, Ont.

Malcomson & Keating, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. &c., Clinton, Ont. w35 MONEY TO LEND.

HUGH HAMILTON CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND Agent, Crown Lands Office, Goderich, Ont. Money to Lend. 133

JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT, &c., &c., COURT HOUSE SQUARE Goderich. Plans and Specifications drawn correctly. Carpenters', Plasterers' and Masons' work measured and valued. 1307-1y.

Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson HAVE on hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill. 1309.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S. GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. OFFICE AND STABLES, Newgate Street, Fifth House East of Colborne Hotel. N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS EXPEDITIOUSLY & PROPERLY secured in Canada, the United States and Europe. PATENTS procured for no charge. Send for printed instructions. Agency in operation ten years. HENRY GRIST, Ottawa, Canada. Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman. Feb. 11th 1871. w4-1y—

NOTICE. MISS BARNES in returning thanks to her friends in Goderich for past patronage, begs to say that she is now prepared to give Lessons on the Pianoforte and Cabinet Organ and in Singing. Residence opposite Mr. Savage's, Colborne St. 1363

CARD. MISS SKIMMINGS, Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and Organ. Terms as usual in advance. Residence, Stanley Street, Goderich. January 5th, 1874. 1403

RESTAURANT. JAMES VIVIAN HAS REMOVED HIS RESTAURANT TO Acheson's New Block, West Street, where he will be glad to see all his customers and the public generally. FRUITS, VEGETABLES, OYSTERS, &c., &c. in their season. HOT AND COLD MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

THE ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES UNDER THE direction of the SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY Jan. 7th 1874.

TERMS

Tuition per quarter	$3 00
Music, Instrumental	7 00
" Vocal	5 00
Guitar	5 00
French	2 00
Drawing	4 00

Payment quarterly and in advance. Plain and ornamental needle-work do not form extra charges to pupils. Jan. 6th 1874. 1403-6m

Meetings.

GODERICH LODGE NO. 33 G. R. C., A. F. A. A. M. THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION is held on the first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. DICKSON, Sec. sw52-1y Goderich, 4th May, 1871.

Money to Lend.

$25,000 To Loan on Farm or Town Property at 7 per cent. Apply to G. CAMPAIGNE, Solicitor, &c., Oct. 20th, 1871 41tf Goderich.

MONEY TO LEND. ON IMPROVED FARM PROperty, at 8 per cent simple interest per annum. Apply to SAMUEL SLOAN, Colborne Hotel. Goderich, 8th Oct., 1872. 1338

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. FREEHOLD Permanent Building and Savings Society of Toronto. For particulars apply to A. M. ROSS, Agent at Goderich. Secretary and Treasurer, CHAS. ROBERTON, Toronto. 1343.

MONEY TO LEND At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest. THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expense will defy competition. HORACE HORTON Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD. The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies: PHOENIX of London, England. HARTFORD of Hartford. PROVINCIAL of Canada. BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto. Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates. HORACE HORTON, Office Market Square, Goderich. Oct. 29th 1870. 1307-1y.

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Available Assets, $27,000,000. Losses paid in the course of Thirty-five years over FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Claims by fire promptly adjusted at nearly $3,000,000, and have been liquidated as fast as adjusted without Discount, Security, Prompt Payment, and Liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy company. FIRE and LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions. Head Office, Canada Branch, MONTREAL. G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL. A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE TORONTO. CAPITAL STOCK.....$400,000 SURPLUS FUNDS.....208,569.6 RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th 1871. 357,858.29 HON. J. McMURRICH President. B. HALDAN Managing Director. FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE. Lowest Current Rates. SPECIAL LOW TARIFF OF RATES, COVERING Insurance for one or three years on detached Dwellings, Churches and Schools with contents, in Cities, Towns and Country places. Liberal terms and terms of policy particularly favorable to the Farming Community. First Class man wanted for a travelling Agent for the townships outlying this Town. Apply or writing with references to the undersigned for transmission to the Head Office. D. WATSON, Local Agent. Goderich 17th Sept. 1871

GODERICH AGENCY OF THE Trust and Loan Company of CANADA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING. Funds for Investment. LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm or City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms. Approved Mortgages purchased. G. M. TRUEMAN, Agent. Market Square, Goderich. 1317

NEW CONVEYANCING & LOAN Agency Office, Blyth. W. H. G. COLLES, Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, and Attorney of the Law and Equity Courts of Ireland, Genealogist, Land, Loan and Estate Agent, Law, Life and Fire Insurance, and General Agent. Has opened an office in Blyth, at the late residence of Dr. Hutchinson, next house south of the Registry Office. Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, &c., carefully prepared; Titles and claims to Irish Estates investigated, and Law Business in Ireland transacted in connection with a First-Class Dublin Firm; Genealogies traced and Pedigrees prepared; Forty Years Experience; charges moderate. Money to Loan—private funds, and for Public companies, Debts collected. Notes protested and collected. Office next house south of Registry Office. 1407

STOCK'S EXTRA MACHINE OIL Has been in general use for the past two years, and giving the best satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonials from many of the leading houses in Canada. It will not congeal in the coldest weather, it is therefore suitable for the lightest and fastest, as well as the heaviest machines in use.

TESTIMONIAL From the Joseph Hall Machine Works, Toronto. "I consider Stock's oil cheaper at $1.00 per gallon than olive oil at 60 cents. Yours respectfully, J. F. WOLFE, Foreman." For sale only by G. H. PARSONS & CO., Hardware Merchants, Goderich. SOLE AGENTS. 1412.

Hotels.

BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL, MARKET SQUARE GODERICH. CAPT. W. COX, PROPRIETOR. LATE OF THE HURON HOTEL. A continuance of the favor and support of the Commercial and travelling public that was accorded before the fire is respectfully solicited. 1334

ANCHOR LINE. STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED. Rates of Passage from Buffalo to Glasgow, Londonderry, Cabins $65, $75 and $85. Intermediate $35 gold. TRAINS AT THE LOWEST RATES. For Passage, Apply to CHAMPION BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green N. Y. WM. H. WARNOCK, Goderich.

TAILORING. R. DUNLOP Merchant Tailor, HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner at the lowest prices. Gentlemen's Furnishings of all kinds as usual. Goderich, 9th Sept., 1873.

THE Very Best Wanted NEW HARDWARE STORE In GODERICH THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE. THE CELEBRATED CIRCULAR SAW Opposite the Market House

DOMINION CARDING WORKS. R. J. WEIDELY BEGS TO THANK THE PUBLIC for the liberal patronage accorded him in the past and to announce that he still carries on Carriage and Sleigh making in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite E. Martin's Colborne Hotel. Carriages, Buggies, Waggons, and everything else in his line kept on hand or made to order of the best material and in the neatest workmanlike manner. REPAIRING PROMPTLY EXECUTED. Goderich, 25th Feb. 1873. 1358

HURON CARRIAGE WORKS, HAMILTON STREET, GODERICH. KNOX & ROTHWELL Beg to inform the public that they are now in position to fill all orders with which they may be entrusted, in a style which cannot be surpassed in the County. The vehicles turned out of their establishment are finished in a very superior style, and will bear comparison with any. ORDERS SOLICITED. Goderich, 16th Feb. 1874. 1709

OPENED OUT AGAIN. DOUGLAS McKENZIE Watchmaker & Jeweller, DESIRES to return his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage extended him in the past, and to announce that he has removed to the new premises of Acheson's Block, West Street, where he would call special attention to his stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY RUSSELL WATCH for the sale of which he is Sole agent in Goderich. A large stock of Waltham, Merion, Elgin and Swiss Watches in Gold and Silver cases. He has also a large and well selected stock of JEWELLERY of all kinds which he will sell cheap. REPAIRING DONE AS USUAL. A CALL SOLICITED. D. McKENZIE. Goderich November 13th 1872. 1343

Poetry.

Only a Year Ago.

BY WILL. HENRY GANE.

Only a year ago!
So short, and yet so long!
Its memory soft as the summer wind,
Or a wave of the angels' song.
Only a year ago!
And yet what changes have been!
How many stars have been lost to view,
And, oh! how many seen?

A head of golden hair—
An eye supremely blue—
A good, and noble, and brave heart,
And Christianlike and true;
That was a year ago!
To-day—ashes and dust!
It tells how much the heart will bear—
How much it can and must.

And thus we might be hanging
Sweet pictures in memory's hall;
And let a flood of sunbeams
Over our idols fall
Just as we did a year ago!
Where are they all to day?
Ask of the wave, as it thunders by
What it did with yesterday's spray.

Grapes or Thorns.

We must not hope to be mowers,
And to gather the ripe gold ears,
Until we have first been sowers,
And watered the furrows with tears.

It is not just as we take it,—
This mystical world of ours;
Life's field will yield, as we make it,
A harvest of thorns or flowers!

GABRIELLA HEATH.

When I bade farewell to college life, I started at once for Wales, on a visit to Sir Andrew Heath. This visit had been a long planned project of my parents, and originated, strangely enough, in a romantic attachment of Sir Andrew for my mother. My father, who had been the confident lover, became eliminately the husband; but, contrary to the usual rule in such cases, no quarrel ensued. Sir Andrew, shortly afterwards, married an heiress, who fortunately for him, shared his love for the country, and they lived quite out of the world on their magnificent estate in Wales. Sir Andrew Heath had only one child, a daughter. The result is obvious; to cement the two friendships, to join the two fortunes, to connect the two families—such was the dream of our respective parents from earliest years.

As a child, I had been accustomed to speak of my little wife, but I had never seen her; my father had a theory on the subject, and did not believe in years of childish familiarity being favorable to the development of the tender passion; so it was arranged that not until I had come to man's estate, and left college, was I to see the young lady, and judge for myself whether the wishes so long entertained by the houses of Ashly and Heath were likely to be realised. My father's wish was certainly a good one; no constraint was laid upon me; I was merely made acquainted with the facts of the case, and left to decide for myself. In consequence of the young lady being personally unknown to me, the charms of expectation and conjecture were added to the greater interest involved, and I started on my journey to Wales in a state of excitement and suspense that would have delighted my father and Sir Andrew, could they but have known it.

I am telling you a story of many years ago, for railways were scarce there and isolation an impossibility. Such is truly the case now, but in those days many parts of the country were almost unattainable; and my journey to Glentwyr, a thinly populated district in the most distant section of Wales, was an affair of no inconsiderable magnitude. Many days, in various coaches, brought me to within five miles of my destination, where I found Sir Andrew Heath's carriage in waiting, with post-horses, to carry me the rest of the way.

The approach to Glentwyr was a scene of barren picturesqueness almost savage in its desolation, but very beautiful nevertheless. I do not remember having seen a single human habitation from the time I entered the carriage till I drove through the little village of Glentwyr. All the stories of fairy palaces I had loved to read as a boy rushed to my memory when I first laid eyes on Sir Andrew Heath's grand old house, lying in a wide-spreading, sheltered valley, and encompassed round by the finest and boldest mountains in the country. I have often been reminded of its situation by one of our most sympathetic modern poets, in a reference he makes to a similar scene, which he describes happily as—

A lovely land-locked vale.

Sir Andrew received me at the door of his house—an honest, open-hearted, country gentleman, somewhat boisterous, I thought—probably an active sportsman and farmer. Such was my first impression, and I had some pretension to unusual powers of observation. He led me at once to Lady Heath, and left us to make acquaintance. She struck me as a delicate woman, rather preoccupied with her health, but in a graceful, feminine way, not devoid of a certain charm; and before we had been many minutes together, I was wholly fascinated by that indescribable gentleness which, for want of a better word, we call womanliness, and which she possessed to a remarkable extent.

It was during that interview that I first looked on my long-dreamed-of betrothed. Where was she? Had she heard of my arrival? How soon should I see her? Such were the questions I was asking myself—a feeling of restless impatience stealing over me. When she entered the room, on perceiving me she started, as if unprepared for my presence, but went through the ceremony of introduction with haughty stateliness. To say she was handsome would be to use an expression contemptibly weak; there was something startling in her faultless loveliness. Highly-colored and ideal as all my preconceived portraits had been, I had never pictured in my imagination a beauty so dazzling as hers. She had a book in her hand, and I heard from her mother that she was a great reader; from her I could not obtain a word. This reticence continued throughout the whole of the first day, and for long afterwards.

I must not weary you with minute details, though every hour spent under that roof is as vivid to me as if it had occurred yesterday. Let it suffice to say, that as day after day passed by, uneventful and monotonous, I could not thaw the icy reserve Miss Heath had shown me from the first.

Alone, comparatively speaking, in a country house, it seemed almost impossible that constant companionship should not inevitably render an increase of familiarity; yet, far from this, her manner, with time, only grew more distant and undemonstrative; and, if occasionally I sought to join her solitary rambles in the park, she would either acquiesce silently, laying down with ostentatious patience, some favorite book, or darkly hint a vague taunt about forced companionship. I was honestly mystified. I could not decide whether to attribute her varying, but always disdainful mood to a naturally morbid character, self-cultured in solitude, or to a studied motive for which it was impossible to conjecture a cause. That I was personally distasteful to her, as my fears sometimes suggested, seemed contradicted by the fact that in the very first hour we met, before she could have formed any opinion adverse or favourable to me, her manner had been equally repelling. Besides, if such a feeling existed, why not express it? Her marriage was not compulsory; and I feel sure that whatever might be my sufferings and their disappointment, her parents would never force a sacrifice to their wishes from an only child.

With Sir Andrew and Lady Heath I was soon on the friendliest terms, and their open-hearted kindness formed a strong contrast to their daughter's unfathomable nature. To them, therefore, I confided all my doubts, and certainly found consolation. Sir Andrew attributed his daughter's reserve to the natural shyness of a young girl brought up in an almost uninhabited part of the country, isolated from all society, having never met a young man before; and to the fact that she was aware of the object of my visit to Glentwyr—an additional reason for conscious bashfulness. He argued that the reserve which alarmed me ought rather to be a source of satisfaction, as showing the delicate and sensitive nature of the girl I hoped to make my wife.

Lady Heath, with truer instinct, deplored her daughter's manner, but it appeared to occasion her no surprise. Miss Heath, she told me, was reticent and undemonstrative even with her parents. She had lived on books ever since she had been able to read, and had resisted every effort of her mother's to stop her constant supplies of indiscriminate literature. "I feared," continued Lady Heath, "that so much reading, in a life of inaction, might tend to a morbid state of mind; but Gabriella's is a strong nature, and I am a weak one; and though she never openly disobeyed me, I foresaw great difficulties in depriving her of her only pleasure; especially as I could not hope to make Sir Andrew understand my view of the case."

There was something so reassuring and so plausible in all this reasoning that I gladly allowed myself to be convinced by it, resolved that, if patience only was required, I would endeavor to emulate that of Jacob for his beloved Rachel, for the bearing of this strange girl had enslaved me. I could not call the feeling love. However strong the passionate element in love, there still must be a large share of personal identity, a real or supposed sympathy with individual character—something beyond the mere outward impression on the senses—to compass the full meaning of the word, whereas Gabriella Heath's mind was a sealed book to me; her character was inscrutable, her feelings, if she had any, as impenetrable as those of the Sphinx. Her admiration stronger than reason, and overwhelming in its intensity, flow upon me in spite of myself. It may be that the mystery of her unalterable reserve gave an additional fascination to her already irresistible loveliness; for her cold, proud face was full of power, and the character of her beauty the complete reverse of what would be generally attributed to a passionless nature. But whatever the cause, the result was that my whole life and thoughts became concentrated into a desire to lead her to a betrayal of her true nature, and many were the traps I laid to find the bent of her mind, and on that clue to shape my course.

There were times when a gleam of animation rewarded my perseverance. I remember especially one occasion that, seeing her with a history of the French Revolution in her hand, I made some trivial remark on the pathetic incidents of the time, the sufferings of the weak, well-meaning king, the degradation of the beautiful, proud queen; and the unhappy, heart-rending story of the poor child, Louis XVII. She turned on me with unexampled scorn.

"Of course," she sneered, "what is it if people groan for generations under the pressure of tyranny and wrong? What if they toil, and faint, and perish, to supply a poorer succession of pleasures to their superiors? What if they die by thousands of starvation and penury? It is their business—the purpose for which they were created; but if, by some mistake, a latent spark of manhood struggles to the surface, and they resistance, and rise upon their oppressors, or the representatives of their oppressors, to proclaim a glorious equality, then the necessary sacrifice of two or three lives is a blot upon the page of history, hitherto quite unsullied by the myriads of deaths among the people caused by iniquitous and heartless misgovernment. If such narrow-minded egotism is education, you had better not have gone to college."

Her extraordinary warmth on so completely abstract a subject quite bewildered me. Her philosophy, too, though perhaps well founded, sounded strangely from the lips of a girl scarcely twenty years of age; and it seemed to me, as days wore on, that I knew her less and less.

Beyond this one outbreak, however, and an occasional sarcasm when any question of social distinction was started, I never got any further clue to Miss Heath's real character. Her unvarying placidity remained as unimpressionable as ever. At length, when days and weeks brought me apparently no nearer the object of my mission than in the first hour of my arrival, I resolved, in a fit of despair, to brave all consequences, and propose to Gabriella. Her whole conduct was such an enigma that I thought it might possibly conceal an inclination favorable to myself, and, at all hazards, a declaration would lead me to a partial solution of the puzzle.

When I apprised Sir Andrew of my intention, he implored me to delay until we knew more of each other. To this I replied that I had given up all hope of ever knowing more of Gabriella, and that I had certainly been at Glentwyr long enough for her to know me fully. I did not tell him how much I was beginning to suffer from this protracted suspense—how, with every succeeding day, my passionate admiration made the barrier between us an ever-increasing torture; yet, with a cowardly consciousness that a refusal might result in banishment from her presence, I listened to Sir Andrew's warnings against precipitancy.

"Wait at least," he said, "till after the fair"—a most important era in the lives of all Glentwyr people. Once a year this little village awakes to life; buyers and sellers, marionettes and menageries flock in, for the day, from all parts of the country, and everyone, from the highest to the lowest, is expected to be in a state of excitement and exultation at the great event. Even Gabriella forgets her books, and seems as interested as the busiest when the fair time comes round. "You will have an opportunity of seeing her as you have not seen her yet, and may then find the secret spring to her favor which you do not seem sure of having yet discovered. She is, perhaps, a little cold, and, like all women, capricious. Too much precipitation may rouse her opposition, and I think you now know enough in the family wishes to dread this. Therefore I say, wait a little. In my day young men were not in such a terrible hurry to give way to despair."

And accordingly I waited.

There certainly was a change in Miss Heath; her placid tranquility was now replaced by an unmistakable restlessness. She now often joined our general conversations, always introducing the subject of the fair, either proposing to her father to throw open the park gates and give a banquet to all comers, or declaring her intention of passing her whole day in the village in the midst of the festival. My heart began to beat with a sensation almost like hope as I noticed this change. There was something so natural and girlish in her interest for the coming gala, and anxiety for the people's enjoyment of their holiday, that I argued well from the contrast to the indifference she had hitherto shown for everything.

Sir Andrew readily entered into all her sympathy for the villagers, and promised that the presence of the party from the castle should not be wanted to crown the occasion as a complete success. To me the projected fair was a species of revelation; it seemed to explain away my principal doubts, and account for Gabriella's outward apathy by her life of unnatural stagnation. Lady Heath had said that her daughter was a girl of strong mind; she had been brought up in an atmosphere so dull and eventless as to be absolutely petrification, and had probably ended in creating a fictitious existence for herself, through her books, in which, as far as thought and feeling went, she absolutely lived. From this imaginary region, pleasure, excitement, variety alone could wean her—permanently perhaps, temporarily certainly, as her activity for the coming festival abundantly testified. There was still one drawback to my growing confidence. Willing as Gabriella was to converse on the subject of the coming festivity, with me, especially when alone, she was as silent and reserved as ever; not even on the all absorbing topic could I get her to utter an opinion. She froze at once, whenever I attempted to address her.

When at last the long-expected morning dawned, I threw open my window to let in the glorious sunshine and distant noises from the village, principally the discordant notes of primitive musical instruments came wafted on the breeze. I fancied, as I listened, that Gabriella must have been disturbed by these sounds many hours before, for hers were the only rooms that looked out towards the village, and were much better situated for seeing and hearing than any others in the castle. Indeed, with a good glass, she could probably distinguish the movements of the busy multitude, and count the number of booths and tents erected during the night. She certainly never looked more beautiful than when we met that morning at the breakfast table, her grand eyes sparkling somewhat restlessly, and her cheeks flushed with a color almost feverish in its intensity.

Sir Andrew also seemed impressed with the importance of the occasion. An annual fete that had the presence sanctioned was an institution far more to his taste than the gayeties of a society that he had tired of at a very early age. Lady Heath loved her father and daughter with an amused smile. She had lived in the fashionable world for many years, an acknowledged belle and a courted heiress. Intimately for the blunt country gentleman she chose, a belief in her own extreme delicacy and failing health led her to prefer a life of perfect retirement to any other; but the importance allowed to this little rustic festivity by Sir Andrew and Gabriella recalled, indeed, in startling contrast some memories of the gay life he and the little world of Glentwyr. Never, thought, in her quiet way, she shared her husband's and child's wishes for the successful issue of the holiday, and consented for once to forget her ailments and accompany us to the scene of action. The great event of the day was to be a wrestling match between the chosen champions of the surrounding villages, so, after wandering a short time among the temporary booths, lavishing small coins on every side, and patronizing for a few moments each separate show, we were led to the seat of honor reserved for us on the field, where the modern tournament was to take place. I say "tournament" advisedly, for, however unromantic and degenerate this display of brute force might be, compared with the knightly feats of tilting, an old flavor of chivalry was cast upon the scene in the custom, revived by Miss Heath, in crowning the victor. Had the exhibition been twice as interesting as it possibly was, I should not have noticed a single detail. My whole attention was riveted on my betrothed. She followed the varying scene with breathless interest, and seemed transfigured suddenly from an insensate statue into a passionate, palpitating woman. Even Sir Andrew remarked the change, for he looked at me triumphantly, and at his daughter, as if struck with an unusual sense of her exceeding loveliness.

You will think I am infringing on my privileges as a narrator in dwelling so often on the wonderful attractions of this young girl. Forgive me. I cannot help it, and I shall not tax your patience much longer. In a few minutes I shall have ceased for ever to trespass in this respect. Till then, and while I am endeavoring to recall the scene on the village green, the most prominent point in the picture must be the almost superhuman beauty of Gabriella in her transformation, for such it was.

As I have mentioned, I did not follow the details of the struggle, but every phase of it was reproduced in my betrothed's changing face. At one moment it lighted up with enthusiasm, her cheeks burned, her lips parted, and her whole frame seemed thrilled with excitement, and unconsciously she half rose from her seat; at another moment I saw her turn so deadly pale I thought she would have fainted, and, seriously alarmed, I whispered to Lady Heath, who, looking round, was frightened at her daughter's pallor.

"Come away at once, darling," she said, holding out her arm to support the trembling girl; "this has been too much for you."

But with a strong effort, which showed how complete was her mastery over herself, Gabriella, on being remarked, recovered her composure.

"No, mamma," she said—"I am not ill—I cannot go—we must stay to the end."

And without giving her mother time to answer, she appealed to Sir Andrew, who, intent on the wrestling, had observed nothing, and of course consented. Following the direction of her eyes, I sought the cause of Gabriella's emotion; and saw one of the hitherto most successful wrestlers prostrate and wounded on the ground. It was evident that such a display was not fit for a girl unused to the slightest excitement; while at the same time it showed how rich in human sympathies was her apparently cold nature, how delicate her sensibilities; how much too trying the present tension on her nerves. With the simplicity of a child, she suffered with the fallen and triumphed with the victorious; and when at last the conqueror was brought to her feet to be crowned, she performed the ceremony with a pride and solemnity too full of grace to be ridiculous. I scarcely remarked the recipient of this honor, who appeared to be a strongly-built, handsome young fellow, with a rather sheepish expression of face.

On our return to the castle Gabriella's vivacity deserted her. Exhausted probably by the fatiguing events of the day, she sank into her usual listless silence, and retired early to her own apartment. Gentlemen, I have reached a point in my story its agonyzeon to recall, every hour of that fatal evening lives ago.....as I rake up the long-buried memory; nearly forty years—a lifetime—lie between me and it, yet even now I dare not dwell upon it.

Briefly, then, our usual evening's amusement, chess—between Lady Heath and me, while Sir Andrew dozed in an easy chair—was on this occasion interrupted more than once by noisy cries from the village, which increased steadily, and to judge by the sound, seemed coming nearer. Presently all doubt on this score was confirmed, the shouts grew louder and louder, and we could almost distinguish voices.

"Strange that this noise has not disturbed Gabriella," muttered Sir Andrew; "her's is the only room from which anything could be seen, go, my dear, and find out what it is."

Lady Heath was pale, and evidently alarmed. "Come with me," she said. And Sir Andrew seized one of the branch candlesticks from the table, and followed her out of the room.

I waited anxiously; not long, however. A minute barely elapsed before a wild shriek rang through the house a shriek so piercing, so full of terror, that, reckless of consequences, I rushed to the spot, following in the wake of Sir Andrew, who was then entering his daughter's inner chamber. What this chamber was like I never knew. I felt that the window was open, for the night air blew upon my face; but my eyes were fastened on the scene within. Lady Heath lay on the ground in a fainting fit, mercifully unconscious for some moments of what passed. Sir Andrew, totally oblivious of his corpse-like wife, whose most fanciful complaint had always filled him with concern, was looking steadily, and with grim determination, into the room, at the other actors in this horrible drama, for there were two, Gabriella, her long hair falling loose upon her shoulders, stood boldly forward, with her arms spread out, as if to form a barrier; and behind her—a man. In this man I recognized the hero of the wrestling match, the successful champion of the morning's sports. His courage was certainly not of the moral order, for he shrunk under the and at the sight of Sir Andrew's face, sank as if himself mortally wounded behind the disorder, and whose form before him like some frightened animal at bay.

It was the work of a moment—a silence.

"He is my husband," she said, pointing some papers from her bosom, and offering them to my brother, "married and I love him."

No one responded to the appeal. Sir Andrew, in a voice so strange I scarcely started at its sound, muttered the man, "Is this true?"

The creature was too abject to lie, and a few words in extension of what her having made him mentioned, Sir Andrew interrupted.

[illegible] ed, and therefore merciful [illegible] what these easy-going, indolent [illegible] on sometimes kindly [illegible] and self-control. His voice was [illegible] the effort.

"That will do," he said; "[illegible] planation. I have seen. [illegible] You are free to go. Take [illegible] woman with you; she [illegible] child's name, and she has killed [illegible] gether.

He pointed to the inanimate form of Lady Heath, and turned with pitiless calmness to speak to his daughter.

"You have chosen dishonor deliberately. Abide by it; you are no longer anything to me that I should seek to rescue you. From this hour remove your accursed presence, your shame has brought undying dishonor and disgrace. Go!" he added, more bitterly, "join the witnesses you have summoned to your triumph."

Then, for the first time, I looked around, and perceived through the window, at some distance, the group of peasants whose clamour had originally disturbed us. They had missed the hero of the day from their revels, and suspecting him of having abandoned them for the company of the castle servants, had followed him in a state of noisy intoxication; but now, awe-stricken into silence, they stood huddled together, gazing up through the dim night into the brilliantly-lighted room where so strange a scene was being enacted.

For one moment Gabriella quailed under her father's words; then raising her head, defiant as before—

"You will regret this rashness when you know all," she said; and, without even a glance at her mother, she seized the great fallen champion by the hand, and almost dragged him from the room.

Then followed a scene that I cannot attempt to describe. The unhappy girl gone, Sir Andrew was himself again, hanging over his still unconscious wife in an agony of tenderness, whilst the scared servants bustled about the house getting restoratives for their mistress but from the shock of that night Lady Heath never fully recovered. Although the very next day she left Glentwyr for ever with Sir Andrew, time brought her but little consolation. She died shortly afterwards at Pau in the Pyrenees, having never seen or heard of her daughter since that fatal night. Poor Sir Andrew did not long survive his wife.

After her death I persuaded him to join me in Italy. Glentwyr Castle had been sold, and not only had he forbidden Gabriella's name to be mentioned before him, but he refused to be acquainted with her whereabouts, her prospects or her position. From this resolution he never swerved. In small things bolder and beyond most people, once his sense of honor was touched his whole nature became metamorphosed. In the same degree that he had been a credulous and adoring father, so was he afterwards a relentless and forgiving judge; and on the few occasions on which I ventured to sound him on the subject he invariably replied, with calmness, that he bore no ill-will to the peasantry of Wales, with the exception of one woman who had deliberately dishonored a name stainless for generations, and had, moreover, murdered his wife. Did I require him to select this special woman as a recipient of his gratitude? With these feelings unchanged, he died about a year after the catastrophe that had broken up his home, his hopes and happiness; and in his will, Gabriella was formally disinherited.

My friends, in all this I have not spoken to you of myself. How could my words give an idea of the bitterness of such a trial as mine? I can relate naked facts, the desolation of a hearth, the degradation of a name, the death of a stricken woman, and a broken-hearted man, my own voluntary exile for long and weary years, the ruin of my home, the blasting of the youngest and what should have been the brightest portion of my life; but to describe or detail the sufferings that such things bring with them is not in the power of mere language.

When I left England as attaché to a foreign embassy, it was partly to shun the land of such cruel experiences, and partly because my father feared that, if at home, a morbid desire to find out what had become of Gabriella Heath might prompt me to seek her out. Certain it is that I listened eagerly to all news from England, in a stupid, unreasoning way, as though it were possible that any despatches could contain intelligence of an obscure cottage in some remote part of Wales. The feeling may have been a presentiment—a foreshadowing of the future that some people possess, for there was yet another link to be added to that hapless chain of events.

One morning, while scanning as usual the English newspapers, my heart gave a sudden bound as the familiar name, Gabriella Heath, caught my eye. Once more that fatal name was destined to be associated with calamity, and this time with guilt. The paper stated briefly that a young woman, known as Gabby Wynn, daughter of the late Sir Andrew and Lady Gabriella Heath, of Glentwyr Castle and Rocklands, &c. &c., was arraigned for the wilful murder of her husband, James Wynn. My first instinct was a wild desire to start for England, which I should certainly have yielded to, but I was most unexpectedly detained. I could not get leave of absence. I did not then know that my father had sent word to detain me; but if I could have thrown up my appointment with honor I should certainly have done so. I lived in a kind of dream during the progress of that terrible trial. With feverish anxiety I watched for the arrival of the mails; and then, with a copy of the public papers, hurried off to settle alone with the horror of the awful details. The accounts were pitiless and precise. The case for the prosecution was short, and to this effect:—That Gabriella Heath had fallen violently in love with and married the man Wynn (and here some painful references to the disparity of their social positions and her broken hearted parents were given); that he had brought her home to his father's farm, and had been a good husband to her, in spite of the objections of his family to seeing a fine lady among them; that she was proud and violent, unwilling to conciliate her new relations, and accustomed to exasperate her husband by incessant scenes of scornful reproach and vituperation; that on one of these occasions, returning home, tired out from a day's labor, she met him with such a volley of unprovoked and bitter taunts that in a fit of indignation, he raised his hand and struck her. That night he was found murdered in his bed. Such was the substance of the accusation; without the comments and remarks with which it was interspersed.

The prisoner—my soul revolted at the expression—pleaded guilty, and sullenly refused to say a word in extenuation of her crime. But the unhappy woman was not wholly forsaken. Some distant connections of the Heath family, anxious, if possible, to lessen the additional grief which threatened their doomed house, had engaged for the defence one of the ablest lawyers of the day, and he certainly made as much out of his miserable materials as was possible.

New Advertisements

Harper's Bazar.
Ball's Spring Ode.
Wanted—Wm. Downs.
Harrows—D. K. Strachan,
Watch Found—J. Pasmore.
For Sale—J. B. Somerville.
Elixir of Phosphates—Dr. Wheeler.
Choppers Wanted—John A. Naftal.
Chancery Notice—G. S. Holmsted.
Sheriff's Sale of Lands—R. Gibbons.
Auditors' Report—To'nship of Colborne.
Sewing Machines, &c.—J. W. Wetherald.
Private Bills—R. LeMoine, A. Patrick.
Vinegar Bitters—R. H. McDonald & Co.

Grand Trunk Railway.

GODERICH STATION

Trains leave as follows,—

Mail	7.00 a. m.
Express	9.45 " "
Mixed	12 30 p. m.
	3.30 " "

Trains are due as follows,—

Mixed	10.00 " "
Express	2.00 p. m.
Mixed	5.20 " "
Mail	10.00 " "

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3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take the periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible (till they have settled their bills. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their periodicals or newspapers are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

The date after each Subscriber's name on the address indicates the time to which his Subscription is paid. Thus, "PETER SMITH, 1 March 72," means that Mr. Smith's Subscription is paid up to 1st March and that he owes from that date. Subscribers will see it to be to their interest to renew promptly, as our terms are $1.50 STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, otherwise $2 will be charged.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, reports of meetings, accidents, or any incident of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the county at large. Such matter may be sent at the rate of one cent per oz if marked Printer's Copy and not sealed. To ensure publication in any particular issue it should reach the office not later than Monday evening.

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, March 4, 1874.

The Tichborne Case

One of the most remarkable, and certainly the longest case which has ever come before the Courts, has just closed. From first to last the details of the great Tichborne case have been of the most extensely dramatic character. The telegraph brings the announcement that on Saturday last the claimant was found guilty of perjury and sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. The case has lasted nearly a year, much of the evidence which was adduced in the former case, when he claimed the Tichborne estates, having been gone over again. As was to be expected the result has created intense excitement, and it is said that a new trial will be applied for, on the ground that the jury were misdirected by the Lord Chief Justice. There are not wanting those who firmly believe that the claimant is the man he pretends to be, and to such the issue will be anything but satisfactory.

The Tichborne family, whose name has been thrust into undesired notoriety, is one of the very oldest of the landed gentry in England, their possession of their estates dating, it is said, 200 years before the Norman conquest. The baronetcy was created by James I. The income from their estates, situated in Hampshire, is about $120,000 a year, and the family have been for centuries devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic Church.

But, though the Tichbornes had already a place in history, they were not destined to be chiefly remembered on account of their ancient name and lineage. Twenty years ago there began a series of events which gradually led up to the world-famous suit, which will recall the name of Tichborne for ages to come. Sir Edward Doughty Tichborne was the bearer of the old title at the date indicated. He had been long married, and as his sole issue was one daughter—Miss Kate Doughty—it became obvious that his brother would fall heir to the estates. That brother's name was James Tichborne; he had married a lady who had been born and educated in France, and as the temper of both was decidedly flighty the two lived a cat-and-dog kind of life. Their eldest son was called Roger, and he was, after his father, the next heir to the Tichborne estates. This youth inherited some of the peculiarities of both his parents, and the eccentric character thus acquired was not improved by the hap-hazard kind of education to which he was subjected. He was taught first under French tutors, then by Romish priests at the Jesuit College of Stoneyhurst, and after that he was three years in the army. Roger had a curious smattering of superficial culture, his figure was slight without any appearance of distinction, but his manners were always refined enough to procure for him in society the reputation of a gentleman.

Family jars made the home of this young man a very undesirable residence, and Roger came to be a frequent inmate of his uncle's house at Tichborne. Sir Edward was partial to his nephew, but he strongly opposed the attachment which grew up between Roger and his daughter Kate. After various devices had been ineffectually employed to break up that attachment, the young people agreed to part for two years, so as to test the strength of their affections. The love-letters which passed between the two, some of which were produced during the trial, show this attachment to have been a pure and elevating passion on both sides. Roger could not stand a separation, while he remained near the object of his affections, and he accordingly resigned his commission in the army, and went to South America. It was in June, 1853, that Roger arrived at Valparaiso; about the close of the same year Sir Edward Tichborne died, and Roger's father succeeded to the title and estates. In the beginning of 1854 Roger continued his wanderings in South America, being heard of from Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro. On April 20th, 1854, he embarked at the latter port for New York on board of the schooner "Bella," which was wrecked at sea a few days after sailing. On April 26th, a long boat, floating bottom up, and having on its stern the words "Bella of Liverpool," was picked up by a passing vessel. The loss of the schooner and all on board was accepted as generally established, and on the death of Roger Tichborne's father his younger brother Alfred succeeded to the baronetcy. The latter died in 1866, leaving a posthumous son to fall heir to the title and possessions which were soon to be hotly disputed by another claimant.

The French lady who had married Mr. James Tichborne, became, as we have seen, the Dowager Lady Tichborne after her husband's brief enjoyment of the baronetcy. She had never liked her husband's family, and the belief in the continued existence of her son became a kind of monomania with her. Ten years after the loss of the "Bella" we find her advertising in the Australian papers for intelligence about that ill-fated schooner or any of her crew. Roger Tichborne had intended to extend his tour to Australia, and hence the belief of his mother that he might, somehow, have turned up there. One Cubitt had a missing friends agency at Sydney, and with him Lady Tichborne entered into correspondence. An attorney named Gibbs, residing at Wagga-Wagga, New South Wales, was a correspondent of Cubitt, and wrote some time in 1864 that he "spotted" the missing heir. He appeared in the somewhat unpromising character of a butcher, usually known as Thomas Castro, but who, his intimates said, had led rather a wild and reckless life in the colony and elsewhere, under the name of Arthur Orton. This person was in the habit of cutting the initials "R. C. T." upon benches, mantel-pieces, &c., and Gibbs professed that he was first led to suspect his identity with the missing baronet by finding these initials cut on his pipe. A correspondence ensued between the man who was now fairly in training for the position of claimant to the Tichborne estates, and the Dowager Lady Tichborne. What followed is too complicated for detailed enumeration here. We can only indicate the leading points of the story.

An ex-gardener at Tichborne Park, and the valet of the late Sir Edward—an intelligent negro called Andrew Bogle—suddenly turned up in Australia, while the claimant was in doubt whether he should accept Lady Tichborne's invitation to come to England. These men accompanied him on his homeward journey in 1866, and have stuck by him ever since. On his arrival in England the claimant was rather more solicitous about finding out the Ortons of Wapping, than about making the acquaintance of his noble relatives. After some little hesitation he was induced to visit Lady Tichborne, and that eccentric old lady threw the first element of genuine mystery into the case by recognizing the very bulky personage who presented himself to her, as identical with her spare and diminutive-looking son Roger Tichborne. That point gained, the claimant began to have a promising case. He announced himself in London as Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, and by-and by made a sensation not only in the grand world, but among the general public. He continued to live at the house of Lady Tichborne, and in his interviews with his relatives, showed a very intimate acquaintance with the family history, though he made the most ridiculous mistakes in attempting to recognise his distinguished kinsmen, even mistaking another young lady for the cause of all the trouble, Miss Kate Doughty Tichborne, now become Lady Radcliffe.

After travelling round the country and obtaining many important witnesses to his identity, he got a speculative firm to advance him funds to conduct his suit for recovery of the Tichborne estate, and on May 10th, 1871, in the Court of Common Pleas, London, the trial at bar was opened. The affidavit of the deceased Lady Tichborne, setting forth her solemn belief that the claimant was her eldest son, was held to be conclusive by a large section of the public, and first awakened that keen, not to say acrimonious, discussion about the case in general society, which has never ceased till this day. On March 5th, 1872, the suit came to an abrupt close. Lord Bellew was called to the stand, and positively swore not only that the original Roger Tichborne had certain tattoo marks on his arm, but that he, Lord Bellew, had placed them there. As the claimant had no such marks, the jury would hear no more; the claimant's counsel elected to be non-suited, and an indictment for perjury was shortly after found against the claimant. On that indictment the criminal trial, just concluded, was commenced early last year. The whole of the evidence of the former trial, with a good deal of supplementary matter, had to be gone over again in order to establish the fact that during his long 27 days personal testimony on the first trial, the claimant had been n guilty of a course of false swearing.

Judging by the tone of the English press the result of the trial is generally approved of. The claimant having made himself notorious, will sink into that obscurity from which he should never have emerged.

Protection.

A largely attended meeting of manufacturers from all parts of the province was held as the Rossin House, Toronto, last week, with the view of taking the proper steps towards inducing the Dominion Government to afford the manufacturers of the country a greater degree of encouragement and support, by placing a certain import duty on all articles manufactured in Canada. After fully discussing the subject in all its bearings, a series of resolutions, advocating the adoption of a protective tariff was submitted and adopted, and a Committee appointed to report upon a scale of duties at a subsequent sitting. The Committee prepared a tariff-table, recommending that a duty of 25 per cent (with some exceptions) be asked to be placed on Iron Manufactures and Machinery, Woolen and Cotton Goods, Room Papers, Railway Cars, Musical and Cabinet Instruments, Leather and Leather Manufactures, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. Their report was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Dominion Board of Trade held its annual session at Ottawa last week, and among other important subjects discussed, took up the question of protection to Canadian manufactures which seemed to meet with the approval of the Board.

Messrs Lauder and Rykert have discovered another mare's nest in the shape of a $12 table and a $6.50 counter, pane furnished to one of the departments in Toronto. About $1000 worth of time has been spent in discussing said table and counterpane in Parliament.

The Ashantee War.

On Thursday last considerable apprehension was caused by the receipt of a despatch reporting reverses to the Ashantee expedition, but on Friday full reports came to hand showing that Sir Garnet Wolseley had succeeded in taking the Ashantee capital and that terms of peace were about to be made. The following is the official despatch received by the War office;—

Coomassie, Feb. 5th.—We reached here yesterday, after five days' hard fighting. The troops behaved admirably. Our casualties were under 300. The king has left the town, but is close by. He promises to visit me to-day, and sign a treaty of peace. We hope to start on our return to the coast to-morrow. The wounded are recovering, and the health of the remainder of the army is good.

(Signed) WOLSELEY.

It appears the King of Ashantee was willing to make terms of peace, some time ago, but Sir Garnet would consent to do so only in the Capital. The King objected to this, and the British troops kept advancing till they were close on Coomassie, when the Ashantees came out to meet them, with the result above announced. The warlike nature of the Ashantees caused the troops some hard fighting but the force of British arms at length prevailed. No doubt the result of the expedition will be fraught with important consequences to the future of Africa. It may open a gateway for civillization to penetrate into the heart of the mighty continent, and unlock its hidden wealth. The pushing Anglo-Saxon race, which seems to thrive in all climates may enter in thereby and lay the foundations of a great future for a continent which, formerly supposed to enclose a barren desert, is now being found to contain mighty lakes and rivers with fields of boundless fertility.

A remarkable physical fact, it is said, has been brought out in this expedition, that the British soldiers actually stand the climate better than the colored troops from the West Indies, used as the latter are to a hot climate. After getting over the first attack of sickness the men seem to do very well, and the mortality has been nothing so great as was feared. At the Prah and beyond a climatic improvement is reported, and it is found that where a clearance has been made the unhealthiness of the country is considerably reduced. A teetotal regimen has also wonderfully contributed to the health of the troops—as indeed it would do anywhere, as Sir Garnet experienced on his Red River expedition.

How the People Live.

There is an old saying that "one half of the world don't know how the other half lives." The second volume of the Census returns recently issued shows how the people of Canada make their living, and from it we extract the following details which relate to Ontario, hoping they may prove interesting,—

Accountants	1,225	Indefinite occupations	1216
Agents	970	Iron safe makers	9
Artists	334	Judges	63
Architects	194	Jurymen	549
Advocates	1,099	Laborers	62,178
Auctioneers	126	Land surveyors	117
Bakers	1,115	Landressers	208
Barbers	420	Locksmiths	142
Barkeepers	419	Lumbermen	2,060
Bankers	159	Manufacturers	2,589
Brokers	120	Mariners	2,205
Blacksmiths	7,897	Marble workers	192
Bookkeepers	12	Mechanics	2,711
Booksellers	316	Merchants	5,959
Bookbinders	257	Messengers & porters	589
Bargemen	156	Midwives	21
Boxmakers	67	Militia officers	41
Bricklayers	831	Millers	3,472
Brick makers	595	Miners	1,298
Brewers & Distillers	399	Municipal employees	261
Brush makers	348	Musicians	1,205
Builders	615	Notaries	17
Butchers	1,916	Nuns	433
Cabmen & carters	2,625	Nursery men	193
Cabinet makers	1,918	Opticians	12
Carvers and Gilders	114	Packers	78
Carpenters	14,943	Painters & glaziers	2,228
Carriage makers	3,025	Pensioners	263
Carders	397	Physicians and Surgeons	
Chem. & druggists	816	goons	1,745
Chair makers	139	Photographers	241
Civil engineers	261	Pilots	32
Clergymen	2,211	Plasterers	883
Clerks	8,200	Plumbers	169
Com. Travellers	344	Policemen	117
Contractors	381	Potters	106
Confectioners	362	Printers	511
Coopers	2,472	Professors	85
Court officers	657	Quarrymen	1
Dentists	230	R. R. employees	1,861
Dealers and traders	655	Retired Officers	19
Dressmakers	3,867	Saddlers	1,978
Edge tool makers	187	Sail makers	32
Engin'rs & mech'nics	6,012	Sawyers	1,268
Engravers & Lith'grs	70	Seamstresses	2,816
Express employees	53	Servants, male	4,463
Farmers	236,483	" female	16,715
Farriers	189	Shipbuilders	581
Fishermen	926	Shopkeepers	1,669
Foundrymen	2,010	Shoemakers	6,216
Furriers	100	Steam Engine builders	24
Gardeners	1,513	Stone masons	2,651
Gentlemen of private means	1,568	Students in Law	291
		" " Medicine	169
Goldsmiths & jewel'rs	245	Tailors	4,496
Governm't employ's	1,600	Tanners	997
Grain dealers	212	Teachers	6,148
Grocers	1,884	Telegraph employees	1,043
Hatters	132	Various agricultural occupations	520
Hawkers & peddlers	507		
Hoisters and gover's	63	Various industrial occupations	
Hospital attendants	239		2,979
Hotel keepers	4,128	Watchmakers	462
Hunters	1,038	Weavers	2,588
Insurance employees	224	Wheelwrights	818

In the four provinces embraced in the returns the occupations are divided into six representative classes, which include the method of life of the entire people. Of these we find that there belong to the Agricultural class, 479,512; to the Commercial, 75,201; to the Domestic, 60,104; to the Industrial, 212,808; to the Professional, 39,144, and to those not classified, 143,679.

The North Riding Registry Office.

Our local contemporary in its last issue makes a lame effort to defend the division of this and other counties for registration purposes. If, as it says, "in a number of counties the Registrars enjoyed an enormous salary, while in others the remuneration was so small that the position was not worth holding," was it going to remedy the evil to cut down the large salaries to a point where they were "not worth having" as was done with the Registrar of this County? Why could they not have funded the fees or provided for the Registrar having only a percentage on the receipts over a certain amount, as has been provided for by the Reform Government? The truth is that John A. and John S. Macdonald when they had a needy political hanger on, divided a county and made him a Registrar. They divided small counties like Durham, Northumberland, Lanark, &c., and left large ones like Hastings, Kent, Wentworth, Oxford and Bruce intact. The county town is the proper place for the Registry office, and our County Council, Tories and Reformers alike, unanimously resolved to ask for a re-union, to put an end to the inconvenience and loss the county sustains by the present state of affairs. It comes with a bad grace from our Tory cotemp. to say that it a political move when its friends were parties to it.

Immediately after the bill to re-unite the ridings was lost in committee, Mr. Gibson M. P. P., gave notice that he would on Monday move that it be referred back, with instructions to consider the preamble proven. The order was not reached on Monday, but we trust that when it does come up in the House, a majority will be found willing to do us justice in the matter.

Dr. Livingstone.

As stated last week some doubt yet exists as to the truth of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. Sir Bartle Frere at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last week stated that after a conference with Mr. Kirk he had come to the conclusion that it was correct. Mr. Gladstone, previous to resigning office, recommended to the Queen to grant a pension of $1000 a year to his children, which was done. We fear the report of his death will turn out to be true.

Immigration.

The report of the Commissioner on Immigration to Ontario for the year 1873 has come to hand and exhibits a very satisfactory state of affairs. The number of immigrants settled in Ontario during the year was 39,184, an increase of 11,055 over 1872 and of 13,342 over 1871. The cost per head for these immigrants, including the bonus paid in a number of cases as provided for by parliament, was only $2.42. The total expenditure of the department for the year was $159,178.55, a considerable increase over the previous year, caused by the establishment of new agencies in Europe, the erection of Immigrant Sheds at Toronto, Fort Garry and other places, and the increase in the price of provisions, &c. The report of Mr. Edwards who was sent to England to investigate the truth of the charges brought by the *Mail* and other Tory papers against Messrs Cocks, Whellams and other employees of the department is included. It shows the charges to have been utterly false. As Mr. Patteson, Manager of the *Mail*, confessed when brought to book, they were made "for the purpose of injuring McKellar." The various reports from the agents show that constantly increasing interest is being manifested abroad in Canada as a field for immigrants. Under Mr. McKellar's management the department is in a highly efficient state, and there is every prospect that the coming season will witness a very much larger influx of immigrants than ever before.

In the United States it is estimated that every immigrant is worth $1000 to the country. If the same rule holds good here the wisdom of the present government in fostering this source of wealth is very apparent, notwithstanding the carpings of the Tory press.

Spending the Surplus.

The London *Advertiser*, speaking of the charge so frequently brought against the Ontario government of spending the surplus gives utterance to the following pertinent remarks,—

Opposition fault-finders, in blaming the Ontario Government for trenching upon the surplus, overlook the fact that the Reformers when in Opposition opposed the Sandfield policy of hoarding up the country's wealth, and demanded that it should be expended in advancing and promoting public works and enterprises. The voice of the country at the last general election was in their favor, and an era of liberal investments in needed public improvements followed upon their accession to power. The Opposition in no instance are able to point out that the public money has been improperly spent; they merely complain that it has been expended in larger sums then was customary during the days of Mr. Macdonald's rule. The people expected this, and will scarcely sympathize with the affected distress of economists of the Rykert and Lauder stripe. The country requires opening up and populating, and to meet those requirements no one will object to such outlay as is directed towards the construction of Colonization Roads and railways, and to the promotion of immigration. In those items only, excepting the large amount expended on public buildings, do the expenditures of the past year show any material increase over the sums spent in previous years.

Woman Suffrage.

Hon. J. C. Currie, ex-speaker of the Ontario House of Assembly, has come out as the champion of women's rights. He has introduced a bill which provides for woman suffrage, and the representation of property according to its value in municipal matters. He claims that as holders of bank and other stocks have a plurality of votes the same principle should apply in municipal taxation. The main clauses of the bill are,—1st. That in municipal elections and votes on by-laws creating debts, real property shall be the basis of the franchise, and parties shall have dual or plural votes according to the value of their property. 2nd. Women of full age, subjects of Her Majesty, with the proper property qualification, shall have a right to vote at such elections.

Played Out.

The attempt of Dr. Helmcken to kick up a disturbance in British Columbia has become played out, much to the disgust of the Tories who hoped thereby to embarass the Mackenzie government. A few days after the demonstration of the revolutionary faction, Mr. DeCosmos, who appears to have been the chief object of their hatred, was returned at the head of the poll for Victoria, and now we learn that the bill to alter the terms of union, which was the cause of the disturbance, passed the legislature without causing the least excitement. The Pacific province will not secede just yet, though the charter-sellers have tried to make it do so.

LOCAL NEWS.

APPOINTMENT.—At a special meeting of the Tuckersmith Township Council held last week, Mr. Wm. McConnel was appointed Clerk and Treasurer in place of the late Wm. Muir.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Ellis of Maitlandville met with a serious accident on Wednesday last. While crossing some ice she slipped and fell, breaking her leg near the hip.

PUBLIC DEBATE.—A public debate will take place in the High School on Friday evening next, the subject being "Should a prohibitory liquor law be passed?" All are invited.

SOIREE.—A soiree will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Bayfield, on Tuesday evening next. The proceeds are to be applied to purchasing a buggy for the pastor of the congregation—a very laudable object.

SOLD.—The propeller *East*, which ran last season between Goderich and Chicago, was sold in Kingston last week for $11,800, subject to all claims. Captain Taite of Bowmanville was the purchaser.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Council of this association held at Toronto last week, our townsman Sheriff Gibbons was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. The Provincial Exhibition will be held in Toronto during the week beginning 21st September.

MARCH.—March has come in like a lamb and therefore we may expect that as the proverb runs it will go out like a lion. We may look for stormy weather in spring to make up for the mild winter. For the last week the days have been bright and warm and there is little snow left.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FORMER RESIDENT OF GODERICH.—In another column will be found an account of a frightful accident which occurred on the Great Western Railway on Saturday last. Among the killed was Mr. J. McKellar, who formerly taught school in this town. At the time of his death he was assistant in the Strathroy High School.

CANADA THISTLES.—At a meeting of the Tuckersmith Farmers' Club held about ten days ago the subject for discussion was the best method of exterminating Canada thistles. The general opinion of the speakers was in favor of summer-fallowing as the best method of exterminating the thistle, although by plowing early in the fall, gang-plowing or cultivating in the spring, and pulling the thistles in the last of June or the first week in July, they could be pretty well checked; but it was impossible to kill them completely, so long as every farmer does not cut his thistles and prevent them from seeding, as the farmer who cuts his thistles suffers from the carelessness of his neighbors.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The Town Council met last Friday and granted the tavern license undisposed of to R. Tichborne. The band instruments were accepted by the council and the question of who should be allowed the use of them referred back to the special committee. We are obliged to hold over a full account of their proceedings.

CAUTION.—Goderich boys and girls who jump on sleighs should take warning by the following despatch from Ottawa,—An accident occurred here today, in which a girl about nine years of age got her leg badly smashed, and had to have it amputated near the thigh. Another girl also was slightly injured. They were trying to get on a sleigh, and slipped under the runner.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that two or three days ago, a fatal accident occurred in Colborne, by which a little girl, granddaughter of Mr. Sallows, was burned to death. It appears she was frying pancakes, her mother being out at the time, and it is supposed the grease caught fire and enveloped her in the flames. Two small children were with her in the house but they could render no assistance.

CONCERT.—A concert will be given in Seaforth on Tuesday evening, 10th March, for the benefit of the Cricket Club, when a good programme will be placed before the public. Some of the best amateur talent has been secured for the occasion, including our townsman Dixie Watson. We trust the concert will be successful and be the means of materially augmenting the funds of the Cricket Club.

THAT ELOPEMENT.—Mr. Wm. Reid, of Bayfield, father of the girl who was said to have eloped from Lucknow with a married man named McNevin about a fortnight ago, called at our office one day last week and wished us to deny the truth of the report. He states that the girl came to Goderich on the day in question with a Mr. McPhoe and his wife, and thence home, where she arrived the same evening, and where she has remained ever since.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—Mr. John Boyd of Kintail, a former resident of Goderich, who is a blacksmith by trade but who is now engaged in farming, spends his spare time in the manufacture of artificial limbs, and a number of persons in this section are wearing them with great satisfaction. Mr. Boyd invented the limb which he makes, and up to the time of his first attempt never saw such an article. His limbs are much cheaper than those to be procured elsewhere.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees was held on Wednesday last, Mr. Anley teacher of the second division in the Central School having resigned. The resignation was accepted and Mr. Annis of Yorkville was appointed in his place. Mr. Annis entered on his duties on Monday. The regular meeting of the Board took place on Monday but no business of importance was transacted. We are obliged to hold over a report of proceedings till next week.

CURLING.—An exciting game of curling was played on the rink last Friday, for a bag of flour to be given to some poor person. The game was keenly contested, the two sides being ties seven times, that being the state of affairs a few minutes before 6 o'clock when the game was to cease. At the last head the side of which Mr. Horton was skip scored three, giving them the game. The following were the players with their scores;—

J. H. Finlay	P. Adamson
T. Hood	J. Thomson
A. M. Ross	H. Cooke
C.E. Humber skip 20	Hry' Horton skip 23

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—Rev. Mr. Barass, agent of the above society, held a meeting in its behalf on Monday evening in the Wesleyan church. The attendance was small. Rev. Mr. Graham proposed Mr. Moore as chairman but that gentleman declined to act. The pastor then took the chair. After hearing an address from the agent, it was resolved to re-organize the branch here, which was done by electing the chairman, Mr. Graham, President, the local clergy Vice Presidents, D. Gordon, Treasurer, and E. F. Moore, Secretary. As Committee men, Messrs. Hillier and McKenzie from the Weslevan church, and Messrs. Potts and McLean of the New Connexion were appointed. There being no representatives of the other churches present, they are not yet represented on the committee.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Attrill, the Baltimore gentleman who purchased the Ridge and adjoining property a short time ago, paid Goderich a visit last week. We understand it is his intention to develop a new enterprise here, namely mining for salt. He intends to sink a shaft 12 or 14 feet in diameter to the salt beds which underlie this section of country and dig out the salt, instead of pumping the brine and evaporating it. The sinking of the shaft will involve an expenditure of at least $30,000 or $40,000, but should the salt be found sufficiently pure, it will open up a new source of wealth, as there is an unlimited market for rock salt for packing purposes. We understand operations will be commenced in spring, and we sincerely trust Mr. Attrill's enterprise may be rewarded with abundant success.

CONCERT.—The Wesleyan Sabbath School gave a concert in the church on Thursday evening last, at which there was a large attendance. The children were seated on raised seats extending from a platform in front of the pulpit to the organ, and facing the audience. The programme consisted of a number of hymns sung in solo and chorus by the children, readings by several of the scholars and by Mr. Moore, superintendent, and Mr. Faircloth, one of the teachers. Master John Robertson gave an introductory address which was delivered with clearness and distinctness. There were a couple of allegorical representations of "The fruit of the Spirit" and the "Monument of Truth," which were a novelty and came in very appropriately. The singing of the children was good and showed careful training on the part of Mr. Thomson, who devotes a great deal of time to this work. A considerable sum was realized in aid of the Sabbath School library.

OBITUARY.—Last week we recorded the death of Wm Muir, Township Clerk of Tuckersmith, this week we have to announce the death of George Dane, Clerk of Howick, who died on the 23th ult., in his 74th year. We glean the following facts respecting the deceased from the *Expositor*;—Deceased was a native of the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, where he was well connected. He has discharged the duties of Township Clerk in an able and efficient manner for the last 18 years, and was universally respected for his upright dealings, sound judgment, and other sterling qualities. He was a man of a strong physical constitution and was able to discharge the duties of his office until within a few weeks of his death, and his death made a blank which will not easily be filled. The concourse of people assembled at his funeral was the largest ever witnessed in Howick, over 125 vehicles being in the procession. The funeral service was preached in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Gorrie, by Rev. Mr. Cooper, Brussels. The building, which is capable of seating 600 persons, was filled to overflowing, and many left, not being able to obtain admission.

HURON AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We have received a copy of the bill to incorporate the Huron and Quebec Railway Company. The preamble sets forth that "Whereas the construction of a railway from the town and harbour of Goderich, on Lake Huron, through the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Simcoe, York, Ontario, Victoria and Peterborough, to connect with the Ontario and Quebec Railway, with power to build a branch to the town of Sarnia, and also a branch from some point on the main line to the village of Fergus and Elora and the town of Guelph, has become desirable for the development of the resources of that portion of the Province of Ontario to be traversed by the said railway, and the establishment of the most direct and shortest route from the west to the seaboard, and the public convenience and accommodation of the inhabitants of the said portion of the said Province" and the bill goes on to declare the following persons a body corporate under the name of "The Huron and Quebec Railway Company," viz:—Malcolm Colin Cameron, Horace Horton, Archibald Bishop, Thomas Mayne Daly, David Ferguson, Neill Hay, Robert McKim, Maitland McCarthy, Ernstus Jackson, the Honourable Peter Gow, John Leckie, Joseph Gould, George Kempt, George Dormer, Elias Barnham, James Stevenson, John Fowler, William John Fowler, and John Henry Dumble, together with such persons and corporations as shall in pursuance of this Act, become shareholders in the said company. The remaining clauses of the bill are in the usual form. There is no doubt it will pass and we trust then to see the construction of the road proceeded with without delay.

THE ALDINE.—A American scenery very properly holds the leading place in the March issue of THE ALDINE. Three charming pictures represent some of the most striking scenes in North-Western Virginia. A nobler specimen of the wood engraver's art has never been produced than the full-page rendering of Woodward's "Balcony Falls, James River." The artist and engraver have worked lovingly together, and the result is what may be boldly called a perfect picture. The second picture of this series is a striking view of the Wonderful "Natural Bridge," and the third represents a lovely spot on the "James River, above Rope Ferry." The trumpet-flowers, and other vines, twine gracefully over an old maple tree in the foreground. C. Mettais, a French artist, has a picture of "Poland," a full-page picture, representing a woman, shackled, barefooted, seated amid snow and ice, crushed down with sorrows, but not subdued. Fritz Paulsen contributes a full-page picture, "Her Treasure," showing the interior of a chamber, with a group of ladies standing about a cradle, in which there is a sleeping infant. This picture is artistic and beautiful in all of its details. "The Wolf turned Shepherd" is a fine picture by Dore, illustrative of one of La Fontaine's fables, "Laying Out a Town," is a childlike picture, eminently life like. Specht contributes two magnificent cuts of animal life, one representing "English Greyhounds," and the other "Wild Boars," a fine contrast between domestic and wild animals. An excellent portrait of Annie Louise Cary, in the character of Amneris, in the new opera of "Aida," embellishes this number. Another large portrait picture represents "Goethe at Home," in the chamber where he spent his childhood. The "Return of the Exile," by T. E. Rosenthal, is a beautiful picture which depicts an incident in the life of a Spaniard, who returned to his castle to find it in ruins. From the above list of illustrations it will be seen that the March *Aldine* is remarkably rich in pictorial art, embracing every variety of subject. The literary contents do not fall behind the pictures in number and interest. Subscripton price $5, including chromos "The East" and "The West." James Sutton & Co., publishers 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Dungannon

CHEESE FACTORY MEETING.—A meeting was held in the Silver Spring Cheese Factory on Wednesday, 25th, for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming season, but on account of the poor attendence of the patrons no conclusion was come to.

DEATH.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Cornelius, an old pioneer of Ashfield.

Clinton.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Saturday last a severe accident occurred to a man named Day, living a short distance from this village, by which he had three of his ribs broken and was otherwise injured. He had been cutting a tree in the woods near Wingham, for cordwood, and, when the tree was about to fall he, thinking to get out of the way, unfortunately ran in the direction in which the tree fell, and was struck by the limbs, receiving the above injuries, from which it is feared he will not recover.—*Monitor.*

Ben Miller.

CHEESE FACTORY.—A meeting was held at Ben Miller on Friday last for the purpose of establishing a cheese factory. There was a large attendance from Colborne and Goderich township. Arrangements were completed for the opening of the factory early in the season and there is every prospect that it will have a large number of patrons. Alexander Malloy was appointed Treasurer, H. J. Nott, Secretary and Nicholas Morrish, Thos. Ginn and David Bear, Committee. men

Bluevale.

FARMERS ASSOCIATION.—The farmers of Bluevale and vicinity have recently formed themselves into an association for the purpose of discussing and debating on the best method of farming. At their first meeting the following officers were appointed:—S. Black, President; W. H. Leach, Secretary; John Farrow, Treasurer.

CURLING.—A curling match between the Bluevale and Wingham clubs, two rinks a side was played at the latter place on Tuesday. The score stood Bluevale 59, Wingham 37.

CHEESE FACTORY.—It is expected that a cheese factory will be established here shortly.

Hullett.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The municipal council of the township of Hullett met at Londesborough, on the 23rd inst. All the members present. Minutes of former meeting read and confirmed.

Moved by J. Warwick, seconded by A. Monteith, that the following accounts be paid, viz., T. Stephenson, $11 for coffins, &c., for J. McSherry; Dr. Appleton, $7 for medical attendence on the late J. McSherry; T. Rice, 80 cents for liquor for do., and G. Pope $2 paid for digging grave for do.—Carried.

A petition was read from Thos. Carbert and others praying the council to form a new school section. A petition was also read from Thos. McIlveen and others praying to be attached to school section No. 4, Goderich township.

Moved by A. Monteith, seconded by J. Warwick, that the petition of Thos. Carbert and others, praying for a new school section, lay over for future consideration, and that the petition of Thos. McIlveen and others praying to be attached to school section No. 4, Goderich township, also lay over for future consideration.—Carried.

A petition was read from Robt Thompson and others, praying the council to grant some relief to John D. Staples, an old and indigent man.

Moved by A. Monteith, seconded by F. Stiver, that the prayer of R. Thompson and others be granted, and that John D. Staple be allowed one dollar per week, to be placed in the hands of J. Britton.—Carried.

Moved by A. Monteith, seconded by F. Stiver, that Messrs. Snell, Warwick and Britton, are hereby appointed to examine the site for a bridge on S. R. 10, 11, Con. 3, and also be authorized to build a suitable bridge on said S. R. if necessary.—Carried.

Moved by F. Stiver, sec. by J. Britton, that the sum of $20 be granted for gravel on S. R. 5, 6, Con. 13 14, under the supervision of J. Warwick.—Carried.

Moved by A. Monteith, sec. by J. Warwick, that a By-law be prepared and passed, authorizing the Trustees of school section No. 6, to borrow the sum of $1200 with interest at seven per cent., for the purpose of building a new school-house, said sum to be repaid in five equal annual instalments, the first instalment to become due and payable on the 31st December. 1874.—Carried.

Moved by J. Britton, sec. by A. Monteith, that the prayer of the petitions of the following gentlemen for Tavern Licenses be granted; they having complied with the Provincial Statutes and our Township By-laws, relative to Tavern Licenses, viz: George Brownlee of Alma, R. J. Cook of Manchester, Jeremiah Whiteley of Summerhill, John Lasham of Londesborough, and Robert Brownlee of Kinburn.—Carried.

Moved by J. Warwick, seconded by F. Stiver, that by-law No. 4 of 1869, relative to tavern licenses be continued in force for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by A. Monteith, seconded by F. Stiver, that the Treasurer's Report for 1873, as audited, be passed, and that the Clerk get fifty copies of said report printed in sheet form for distribution.—Carried.

Moved by F. Stiver, seconded by J. Britton, that the account of Treasurer for the amount of $20, paid to F. Wallace for one acre of land for site and approach to bridge, known as Bingham's Bridge, and also $3.30 for deed and registration, be passed.—Carried.

The council then adjourned to meet again at Londesborough when called by the Reeve.

Sir Bartle Frere, speaking of Dr. Livingstone, said that he was often asked what benefit and practical results he expects from Dr. Livingstone's labours. "I answer," Sir Bartle Frere said, "that the geographical problems alone which he will have solved must exceed in importance and interest those of any other explorer since the days of Columbus. But apart from all questions of geographical science, I believe that the commercial, political and moral consequences must prove far more important than anything of the kind which has been effected since the discovery of the New World."

The autopsy on the bodies of the Siamese twins shows that the ligature connecting them could not have been cut while living with safety to their lives. The lining membrane of the abdomen in each was found to enter the band, and pouches overlapping each other at the centre of the band, so that a knife passing through its centre would sever the

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

February 19th.

At the opening of the House Mr. Currie called attention to the necessity for some proper arrangements for the care of the Brock Monument at Queenston, and moved for papers on the subject. He was supported by Mr. Farewell, and the motion was agreed to.

The Attorney General introduced some amendments to the bill before the House relating to the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies. At the request of Mr. Rykert their consideration was postponed.

Mr. Crooks then moved that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Assessment Act Amendment Bill be received.—Mr McCallmoved an amendment declaring that the Bank Stocks, Building Societies' shares, bonds and mortgages should all be liable to assessment. After considerable discussion the amendment was lost. Mr. Rykert moved to strike out the clause exempting Bank Stock from taxation which was lost. The report of the committee was received and the third reading of the bill ordered for to-morrow.

Feb. 20th.

After routine Hon. Mr. Crooks made his budget speech, showing the finances of the Province to be in a highly satisfactory condition. After a few remarks by other members, the House went into committee and passed a number of items.

Feb. 23rd.

The first hour after the meeting of the House was occupied with motions for papers, the only one causing discussion being moved by Mr. Rykert, for correspondence relating to the agricultural farm at Guelph, and the attempt to take possession of the house thereon. The motion was ultimately agreed to, with some alterations suggested by the Attorney General.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill to prevent accidents in connection with threshing machines, which was passed through committee.

On a motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Carter and others objected that they were not possessed of the information to discuss the estimates properly, and finally the motion was withdrawn and the Joint Stock Companies Incorporation bill taken up and passed through committee.

CANADA.

A Western paper says it is going on at Kingston.

Mr. Bernard has been re-elected Mayor of Montreal.

Mr. Roy, a Montreal barrister, has been fined $100 and costs for libel upon the editor of *L'Ordre*.

The Rev. N. Adams has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Canadian Wesleyan College, Montreal, in place of Dr. Sawyer, U. S.

Mr. Lester Bell, son of the late Colonel Bell, has been appointed Inspector of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, in place of Mr. Wheelock.

The member of the Board of Commerce at Barrie, Mr. Robert Dunlop, died on Friday last. Time for the election has not been fixed yet.

The Rev. Mr. Cornish, of Montreal, has been appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons, in place of the late Rev. Mr. Cook.

A few days ago a man named Lewis, living in Lanark, had his house and contents burned during his absence. On his return he found his wife and family in a state of destitution and suffering from cold and exposure, and he himself in a state of mind bordering on insanity. A subscription has been opened for the unfortunate family.

The Ontario Legislature has passed a bill to incorporate the Ontario Pacific Railway Company, the promoters of which are Toronto men. The project is to construct a line from Toronto to Ottawa, through a mineral country, and to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Ontario Legislature has passed a bill to incorporate the Ontario Land Exploration and Mining Company, the promoters of which are Toronto men. The project is to explore the country north of Ottawa, and to secure a large tract of land for themselves, in return for the money they may expend in exploration.

It is stated that Mr. W. P. Bizzar has been appointed to the superintendency of the Welland Canal, Mr. Page, of the Public Works Department, temporarily supplying his place.

In Orillia, a vote has been taken on a By-law prohibiting the licensing of stores. The result was 147 votes for the proposed restriction, and 14 against it. No stores and only some hotel licenses will be granted by the Council.

Seventy-five men have been thrown out of employment at Petrolia, by the Western of Canada Company discontinuing to work about fifty of their wells in consequence of the depressed state of the oil market.

The miserable wrangling of Lord C. Beckett & Co., in reference to the coal monopoly, has thoroughly disgusted Mr. Cumberland and Hon. Mr. Richards, the former having called it a "peculiarly and necessarily illegal" and the latter a "discreditable speculation and trading detested to excite disgust and contempt."

A gentleman from Pekin, China, bearing the somewhat strange name of Wong Chin Foo, an exile from China, having been driven from his native land on account of the part he had taken, in the recent revolution, is making a lecturing tour through Canada.

Chief Justice Dorion and Judge Badgley, of Quebec, have resigned, and Judge Monk receives a year's leave of absence. The Quebec bar are delighted. Hon. Mr. Dorion is spoken of as Chief Justice, and Attorney-General Irvine and Mr. Doutre, Q. C., as his associates.

On Tuesday a rather unusual express package arrived at the Dundas office, in the shape of a small boy weighing sixty pounds, who had been expressed through from Jonesville, Michigan, to Mrs. Brooking, Dundas. He was labelled in the usual way, and the charges paid, and on arrival was delivered safely by the express messenger.

The campaign card of Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who defeated Gibbs in South Ontario, was somewhat peculiar of its kind. On one side was the Union Jack, a likeness of himself and another of a coon—he being popularly known by that soubriquet—and on the other side a number of the telegrams relating to the Pacific Scandal.

Bishop Lewis, of Ottawa, goes on the maxim of stamping out the little flame before it becomes a great conflagration. The movement to establish a new, and, as its promoters allege, a purer and less Ritualistic Church of England, has spread to Ottawa, and several preliminary meetings have lately been held. On Sunday night Bishop Lewis preached strongly against the schismatical ideas of the seceders, threatening to cut off all who persist, from communion "as though they had joined the Mormon sect." Well, we are inclined to think strong invectives are more likely in these days to help a new movement along than hinder it.

It may be recollected that besides the payment by Canada of $200,000 to the Hudson Bay Company on the transfer to the former of Rupert's Land, it was also stipulated that the Company was to select and retain as its own, a block of land adjoining each of its stations within the limits of British North America, the size of these blocks not to exceed 3,000 acres; their shape to be a parallelogram twice as long as wide, and all the blocks selected in Rupert's Land not to aggregate more than 60,000 acres. It was stipulated also that for fifty years after the surrender the Company might claim in any township or division of land within the Fertile Belt one-twentieth of said lands. We now see it stated in American papers that the surveys of the lands have been made by Mr. Wm. S. Gore, of Osceola, Iowa, and as soon as his map and reports reach Ottawa and are accepted, as they no doubt will be, the surrender will take place.

A horrible story comes from Frankstown to the effect that a man named Whiting, while logging near that place the other day, was caught by one of the logs rolling upon him, and held fast until he froze to death.

Senator Chandler has brought a suit against the Detroit *Free Press* for libel, claiming $100,000. The alleged libel is in a special despatch from Washington, February 20th, charging Chandler with intoxication and disgraceful conduct in the Senate Chamber.

Frightful Railway Disaster.

A PASSENGER CAR DESTROYED BY FIRE.

TEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A LARGE NUMBER INJURED.

STRATHROY, March 1.—A frightful accident occurred last night on the Great Western Railway three miles east of Komoka and seven west of London, by which a number of lives were lost and many persons badly injured. The fire originated by a lamp in the water closet of the car falling on the floor and immediately taking fire. Efforts were made to subdue it but without avail, and the fire communicated rapidly to the whole car, the passengers rushed to the hinder part of it, and it was impossible for a great many to get out, some escaped by the windows while others were burned to a crisp.

The bell rope was not attached to the engine, and consequently there was no way of stopping the train, which was running at the rate of about 30 miles an hour and ran about 3 miles burning.

The car was burned in about six minutes, burning like tinder. At present it is supposed that there were about the same number injured, some very seriously by jumping off the train.

Amongst those burned are said to be Messrs. McKellar, school teacher, Rev. Mr. Kilty, of Strathroy; a lady named Miss Parvis; and a child from Petrolia; and a lady and child from Sarnia, besides others who cannot be recognized.

Several of the bodies were burned to cinders, and it will be impossible to recognize them. Amongst those burned and partially burned, are Messrs. Dearness, Miller, McGougan, and Mr. H. Murray, of Strathroy; Mrs. Crawford, of London; Mr. Robinson, of Watford; Dr. Smith, of Toronto; and several others whose names we could not obtain. Of these it is said that Mr. McGougan and Mr. Robinson cannot survive.

LONDON, March 1.—The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded, in the accident at Komoka, last night, as far as can be ascertained to-night:

BURNED.

Geo. Bamlam, aged 10, of Petrolia.
Henrietta Ann Dunn, aged 25, of London.
An Indian woman and infant from Muncytown.
John McKellar, school teacher, of Strathroy.
Miss Parvis, of Petrolia.
Annie Scarcliff, of Komoka, aged 13 years.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

John C. Robinson, Watford, bad scalp wound and face burned, cannot survive.
Neil McGougan, Strathroy, scalp wound.
John Hay, Toronto.
Mrs. S. Crawford, London.
J. B. Harsden, Simcoe.
J. H. Breadbidk, London.
A. Bessang, Strathroy, and about twenty others slightly wounded.

Hay.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Town Hall, Zurich, on Feb. 24, 1874. All the members of the Council present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Mr McAlister, seconded by Mr. J. B. Geigher, that Henry D. Woods be refunded the sum of $8, he having worked his statute labor for 1873, and the amount being charged on the non-resident rolls—Carried.

Pound Keepers, fence viewers and path overseers were appointed for the ensuing year.

Moved by Mr. McColl, seconded by Mr. McAlister, that the Clerk notify the County Treasurer that the south half of the south half of lot 14, con. 4, has been wrongfully assessed for 1871, and that the taxes for the said year have been paid, and to charge the same to this township—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McColl, seconded by Mr. McAlister, that the $2 be paid to Richard Tagan, he having paid for statute labor for 1873, and also done the work—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rannie, seconded by Mr. J. B. Geigher, that by-laws Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1874, as now read the third time, be passed, and that the Reeve and Clerk sign the same, and attach the seal of the corporation thereto, and that 1,000 copies of the same be printed in pamphlet form for distribution, and that Clerk be instructed to carry out the same.

Moved by Mr. Rannie, seconded by Mr. J. B. Geigher, that the following accounts be paid, viz.: H. D. Woods, statute labor for 1873 refunded, $8. Wm Irwin, blacksmith, repairing scrapers, &c., $2.10—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McAlister, seconded by Mr. J. B. Geigher, that the following persons be granted a certificate for tavern license for the next year, viz.: Conrad Wagner, Farmers' Hotel, Nicholas Decker, Zurich Hotel, John Prang, Huron Hotel, Mrs. Catherine Hill, Victoria Hotel, and Wm. Reynolds, Sanipta Hotel—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rannie, seconded by Mr. McColl, that the Council do now adjourn, to meet again on Tuesday, April 17, at the Town Hall, Zurich, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Carried.

Stanley.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met pursuant to adjournment at Mr. Ching's Hotel, on Monday, the 23d Feb., at 2 o'clock P. M. All the members present, the Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A petition signed by 212 ratepayers and 92 others presented by James Shaw and others, praying the Council not to grant any shop license and no more tavern license than is necessary for the travelling public only.

The Collector returned his roll completed.

The Inspector's first report read.

Moved by Dr. Woods, seconded by G. Anderson, that the application of John Lester, for parties named therein, to be added to the Berne Statute labor list, be granted, and that the names of these be taken from existing beats and placed on a beat for Berne, to work under David McKay, path master—Carried.

Moved by G. Castle, seconded by G. Anderson, that the gravel account of J. Allen, $13.10 be paid—Carried.

Moved by G. Anderson, seconded by Dr. Woods, that Alex. Sparks be Collector for 1874—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Woods, seconded by G. Anderson, that the Inspector shall require from all who may be granted a Tavern or Shop license, payment in full at latest on the 24 day of March, 1874, and in default that no certificate be issued—Carried.]

Moved by Dr. Woods, seconded by G. Castle, that with a view to reduce the number of Tayerns, be it resolved that for the current year, no party nor house shall be licensed except those now approved of by this Council, and that no transfer be permitted except by special resolution—Carried.

Moved by G. Castle, seconded by Dr. Woods, that the following parties applying for Tavern and Shop license, be eligible to receive certificates by conforming with such resolutions, by-laws, and laws as may be in force, viz.: John Pollock, Geo. Looby, Wm. King, Thos. Champion, John Turner, Wm. Dixon, John Morgan, Robert Drysdale, Jas. Williamson, H. Shafer, H. McCann, F. Arens, for Taverns, and Robt. Morrison for Shop—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Woods, seconded by G. Castle, that the Clerk be instructed to direct the County Treasurer to withdraw the following lots from the list of lands in arrears and charge the taxes to the township, viz: lots 261, 431, 463, 450, 417, 397, 364, 765, 732, 711, 603, 594 and 327 all in Bayfield—Carried.

Moved by G. Castle, seconded by T. Keys, that this Council do now adjourn to meet at Pollock's Hotel, on the first Monday in April, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Carried.

WM. PLUNKETT, Clerk.
East Wawanosh.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met to-day (17th Feb. 1874,) pursuant to adjournment. All the members present. A member of the Clerk's family having been removed by death this morning, it was unanimously resolved that the Council postpone this day's sitting till Thursday, the 19th inst.

The Council then adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 19, 1874.

The Council met again to-day. All the members present. Minutes of January meeting read and adopted.

Petition of Thos. Gibbons and 38 others, asking the Council to take immediate steps towards the repairing of hill at the bridge 10th and 11th Cons., (the same being in a dangerous state,) was received, and in the meantime laid over for further consideration.

Application of Charles Hamilton, Blyth, for a shop license to sell spirituous liquors for the current year was received, when it was moved by Mr. McCallum, that a license be not granted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Potter, sec. by Mr. Rintoul, that a license be granted.

Amendment carried.

Moved by Mr. McCallum, sec. by Mr. Rintoul, that Joseph Dunbar be appointed assessor for this year at a salary of $45.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Potter, sec. by Mr. James, that Wm McGill be appointed assessor at a salary of $40.

For amendment—Messrs. Potter and James.

For motion—Messrs. McCallum, Rintoul and Taylor. Motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Potter, sec. by Mr. James, that James Brown be again appointed collector, at a salary of $50.—Carried.

The Auditor's report was received and read.

Moved by Mr. McCallum, sec. by Mr. James, that the Auditor's report be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCallum, sec. by Mr. James, that the Auditors each be paid $7 for their services.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rintoul, sec. by Mr. James, that John Becroft receive $10 for support of Mrs. Cheeseman.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Potter, sec. by Mr. McCallum, that Thomas Coulter of Blyth, receive $15 for support of Mrs. McDonald and family.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Potter, sec. by Mr. James, that the Clerk get 200 copies of the minutes of 1873, with the Auditor's report and Treasurer's abstract printed.—Carried.

An application was received from Wm Carr and Geo Tindall, requesting the Council to take some action towards altering the boundary of U. S. S. No. 6, so as to include the S½ of lot No. 29, in the sixth concession at present in U. S. S. No. 7 East and West Wawanosh.

Moved by Mr. James, sec. by Mr. McCallum, that the Clerk notify all parties interested in this matter, also the Reeve of West Wawanosh, and Mr. Miller, inspector of schools.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. James, sec. by Mr. Rintoul, that the Clerk write to David Scott, Esq., and request him to hand over to Mr. Taylor, the present Reeve, any Statutes or other books at present in his possession belonging to the Township.—Carried.

The following Pathmasters, Pound-Keepers, and Fence Viewers, were appointed for the current year, viz:—

PATHMASTERS.—Henry Webster, T. Coulter, James McGowan, Jas. Parker, Jas. Brown, Fred. Wimenberg, Thos. Hoare, Thos. Brown, Wm. Stewart, Walter McGowan, Geo. Longman, Jas. Yule, Hugh Ross, James W. Auld, Wm. Robertson, Philip Rahson, Robt. Ramsay, Robt. Buchanan, Chas McKinnon, Wm Ross, Jas. Ellis, John Leishman, Wm Snell, Benjamin Naylor, Enoch Shorts, Geo Henry, Thos G. Parrott, John Badge, Wm Rath, Jas Anderson, John Robertson, Thos Wightman, Jas Wightman, Jas McCourt, Robt Reiley, Finlay Anderson, Geo Callitas, Jas Hammond, John Coutts, Adam Reid, John Anderson, Elisha Lemmex, Jas Perdue, Magnus Linklater, Arch Anderson, Robt Currie, Geo Anderson, Henry Grain, J. Gillespie, Thos McFarlane, Joseph Holmes, Felix McGeogan, Donald Martin, Thos Gibbons, Robt Heains, Wm Singleton, Senr., Thos Jamieson, Francis O'Neil, Wm McCoy, Thos McLaughlin and John Armstrong.

POUND KEEPERS.—Henry Lawlor, Adam Hower, Rich Curtis, Jas Agnew, John Anderson, Geo McKay, and Peter Mason.

FENCE VIEWERS.—Jas McCourt, Campbell Hanna, Wm McDowell, Geo Henry and Geo Fothergill.

Debentures were ordered to be signed in favor of the following parties, viz:—Jas Edmond, services as Auditor for 1873, $7; Wm Carr, services as Auditor for 1873, $7; John Becroft, charity for Mrs. Cheeseman, $10; Thos Coulter, charity for Mrs. McDonald and family, $15; J. Brown, services as Collector, and postages in 1873, $51.25.

Moved by Mr. Potter, sec. by Mr. McCallum, that the Council now adjourn to meet again as a Court of Revision and Appeal.—Carried.

A Gigantic Enterprise.

(*From the Chicago Tribune.*)

There are few countries for which nature has done so much and man so little as for Peru. Blessed with every advantage, with a beautiful climate, a fertile soil, magnificent scenery, and an inexhaustible supply of gold, silver, copper, bismuth, and lead, it is still one of the least developed countries in the world. For this there are two very good reasons—the indolence of the inhabitants and the absence of roads. The laziness of the people again is connected with the prodigality of nature to them. The utilisation of guano, and the extraordinary deposits of it found in Peru, supplies the country with wealth at no cost at all, and although a blessing to the rest of the world it has been a real curse to the Peruvians.

Another reason, however, why its vast resources have remained undeveloped is due to the separation of the country into two parts by an almost impassable barrier—the Cordilleras of the Andes, which traverse it from one end to the other, and which at one point rise 20,327 feet above the level of the sea. On the one side of this chain lies the great highway, the Pacific Ocean; on the other side, the Valley of the Amazon, the Amazon River, and several large Peruvian rivers tributary to it. It happens that the wealth of the country is to be found, not along the coasts where the Spaniards made their settlements, but beyond the mountains in the rich Valley of the Amazon. The coast is relatively barren, a sandy waste, covered with fogs during nine months in the year. Such being the condition of things, it is not difficult to see the importance, for Peru, of providing some means of communication between the Valley of the Amazon and the Pacific coast. An idea may be formed of the cost of transportation to the country when it is known that, while to import a ton of goods from Europe to Lima costs only 50 francs, to carry the same ton 150 miles it costs 500 francs. The Peruvian Government has come to the rescue, and is constructing a railroad over the Andes, which has already made good progress, which it is estimated will be completed in 1876. Begun in 1870, 136,000,000 francs have already been expended on it, and 140,000,000 cubic feet of rock and earth removed in grading it. From 8,000 to 12,000 men, mostly Chilians and Chinese, are at work at it, and, as no time is to be lost, there is a day force and a night force. The road attains a height of nearly 17,000 feet above the sea, and is by far the highest in the world, the Pacific Railway not reaching one half of this altitude. On this road is also the highest viaduct in the world, being 580 feet long, 300 feet high in the centre, and resting on three pillars, with an altitude respectively of 166, 183, and 253 feet. This viaduct is made of iron, and was manufactured and shipped to Peru from this country piece by piece.

The difficulties to be surmounted are gigantic. To cross one very difficult portion of the mountains, it was found necessary to construct no fewer than thirty bridges and viaducts, with an aggregate length of over 3,000 feet, and thirty-five tunnels, with a total length of 15,000 feet, one of which measures nearly 600 feet. The scenery along the route is the grandest imaginable. The road is one of the greatest enterprises of the age, not unworthy to rank with the construction of the Pacific Railway or the laying of the Atlantic cable.

On Sunday during divine service in the M. E. Church, Parkhill, the Rev. A. Jones, an aged and superannuated minister, was attacked with a sudden disarrangement of the heart, became perfectly insensible and was carried out of the church to Rev. Mr. Kilty's residence, where he died next morning.

The Storm in Saginaw.

300 MEN ADRIFT ON THE ICE.

Detroit, Feb. 23.—The heavy wind today drove the ice from the mouth of Saginaw River into the bay. It is reported that about 300 fishermen are on floating ice, and at last accounts they were five miles from land. Great fears are entertained that the ice will break up before the men can be rescued, and that a fearful disaster will result.

LATER.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 23.—Reports from Sebaway say that fifty of the fishermen from the floating ice in Saginaw Bay landed there. Reports from other points say that about two hundred have escaped, and that only two, named A. S. Smith and John Pourrier, of Banks, are positively known to be drowned, though one hundred are yet unaccounted for. On the ice with the fishermen were several teams and sleighs. The men are well supplied with shanties, food and fuel. They had drifted several miles north-east, when a strong south-west wind shifting to westward drifted the ice towards the east shoreby.

A wealthy gentleman, who owns a country seat, nearly lost his wife, who fell in the river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them—an old bachelor—wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

There was a fire in Panama, on the 19th, which consumed the major portion of the city, among the buildings burned were the Grand Hotel, the City Saloon, and the Bank. The loss is roughly estimated at $1,000,000, the greater portion of which was covered by insurance.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Ex-President Thiers in a letter to the Republican candidate for the Assembly, declares that experience has rendered his conviction invincible that a Republic is the only possible Government for France.

The Council of the Evangelical Alliance has addressed a circular to the members of the British and American organization of the body, and to Christians generally, to set aside Tuesday, the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day,) as a day of special prayer for Ireland.

The Christian Union,

An Unsectarian, Independent Journal, devoted to Religion, Morals, Reform, News, Literature, Music, Household Matters, Science, Art, Agriculture, Trade, Finance, etc.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, EDITOR.

The Christian Union is the only Religious journal for which Mr. BEECHER writes, or to which he in any way contributes. His articles on various topics of interest, the only *complete* and *authorized* verbatim reports of his weekly "LECTURE-ROOM TALKS," and the characteristic "STAR PAPERS," besides his editorial articles, are attractive features of the paper. It is a paper for all families everywhere. Its form, 24 pages large quarto, is very convenient for reading, binding, and preservation. It has the largest circulation in the world of its class, and therefore can afford to employ the best literary talent; and this year the paper will be made better than ever.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Minister's Wooing," etc., etc., writes *exclusively* for the *Christian Union*, and contributes her articles, stories, etc., for this paper *alone*.

Subscription per annum, $3.50, which includes the new pair of French Oleographs which are presented to every yearly subscriber.

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
27 Park Place, New York.

O. C. WILSON,
Agent for Huron.

Agent will call on you in a few days.

No. 11 BY-LAW [1874.

To raise by way of Loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing the Northern Gravel Road.

Whereas the Council of the Corporation of the County of Huron have resolved to purchase the Northern Gravel Road, with the view of abolishing the collection of Tolls on all the Gravel Roads in the said County.

And whereas to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the Council of the said Corporation to raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said County of Huron irrespective of any future increase in the same and irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned or any part thereof according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said County, being for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, was thirteen millions one hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

And whereas the amount of the existing debt of the said County is as follows: Principal, Two hundred and fifty nine thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars, for Gravel Road Debentures bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. For annual interest to be paid on the said debt is sixteen thousand five hundred and eighty nine dollars and eighty cents. Upon which debt there is no interest in arrear.

And whereas it will require the sum of Two thousand two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And also as for paying the interest and creating an equal annual Sinking Fund for paying the said sum of Twenty thousand dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one hundred and sixty nine hundred and fifty-ninths (169-9-59) of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all other rates and taxes to be levied in each year. Be it therefore enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the County of Huron:

1st. That it shall be lawful for the Warden of the said County of Huron to raise by way of loan from any person, or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the County aforesaid for the purposes and with the object above recited.

2nd. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money, not less than one hundred dollars each, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and be signed by the said Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said County.

3rd. That the said Debentures shall be made payable in twenty years at furthest from the day herein after mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Huron, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of the interest annually, signed by the said Warden and Treasurer.

4th. That the said Debentures and Coupons shall be made out in the currency of this Dominion, so that the whole amount of said Debentures shall not exceed the before mentioned sum of twenty thousand dollars, and that they shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable on the first day of July in each and every year during the continuance of the said Debentures at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Huron.

5th. That for the purpose of forming a Sinking Fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one hundred and sixty nine-hundred and fifty-ninths (169-9-59) of a mill in the dollar, shall be added to all other rates and taxes to be raised, levied and collected, in each year upon all the rateable property within the County of Huron, during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6th. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the municipality of the County of Huron at Goderich, in the said County on the fourth day of June, 1874, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon at which time and place the member of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

PETER ADAMSON, Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, }
Goderich Feb. 26th, 1874. } 1410-n

STRAY CALVES.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, lot 24, 2d con., W. Wawanosh, about the middle of November last, TWO CALVES, a Heifer Calf and a yearling Bull, both red. If not claimed by the 20th March next they will be kept for expenses.

WM. PLUKER,
Feb. 21, 1874. 1410c* Auburn P.O.

Information Wanted

OF John Thompson, native of the County Monahan, Ireland, is now 29 year in this country, when last heard from he was in the town of Ingersoll, in 1872. His brother James Thompson wishes to find his whereabouts. Information may be left at this Office.

Jan. 20, 1874. 1405

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received for the purchase of the Ontario Salt Works, with three acres of Land, to the 10th March next.

Address
M. C. CAMERON.

Goderich, 17th Feb., 1874. 1411td

OUR GREAT HALF YEARLY CLEARING SALE COMMENCES TO-DAY.

The Whole Stock Reduced.

The public and our PATRONS IN PARTICULAR know from past experience that when a cheap sale is advertised by C. & J. it is a bona fide thing.

Dress Goods, Jackets, Shawls, Winceys, Shirtings, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, &c., will be sold desperately cheap.

CROFTS & JOHNSTON,
Noted for Cheap Goods.

BLANK BOOKS,

DAY BOOKS,
JOURNALS,
LEDGERS,
CASH BOOKS,
MINUTE BOOKS,
INDEXES,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
TIME BOOKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
DIARIES FOR 1874,
ALMANACS FOR 1874,

At lowest prices

FOR CASH,

AT

MOORHOUSE'S.

Goderich Jan. 14th, 1874.

CLOTHING.

A. SMITH & CO.

Have just received the largest

Stock of Clothing

AND THE

BEST STOCK OF CLOTHS

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Ever offered in Goderich, and they are determined to sell the

CHEAPEST FOR CASH.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Good Fit guaranteed or no Sale.

REMEMBER THE STAND,

Next Door to J. Reid's Drug Store,
Market Square, Goderich.

1390

IN CHANCERY.

IN THE MATTER OF LOT NUMBER SEVENTEEN IN THE FIRST CONCESSION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH IN THE COUNTY OF HURON.

NOTICE is hereby given that Christopher Raynard, of the Township of Blanshard in the County of Perth and Province of Ontario, Yeoman, hath made application to the Court of Chancery for a certificate of title to the above mentioned property under "The Act for Quieting Titles to Real Estate in Upper Canada, (now Ontario), and has produced evidence whereby he appears to be the owner thereof in fee free from all incumbrances except a mortgage to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, and also subject to an agreement of purchase made between the said Christopher Raynard and one George Hewitt, of the said Township of Blanshard Yeoman, under which said agreement the said George Hewitt is in possession of the said lot of land, wherefore, any other person having or pretending to have any title to or interest in the said land or any part thereof, is required on or before Saturday, the twenty first day of March, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim verified by affidavit in my office, at the Town of Stratford, in the County of Perth, and to serve a copy on the said Christopher Raynard, or on Messrs Jones & McDougall of the Town of St. Mary's, in the County of Perth, his solicitors, and in default every such claim will be barred and the title of the said Christopher Raynard become absolute and indefeasible at law and in equity subject only to the reservations mentioned in the 17th section of the said Act, and therein numbered, One, Two, Three and Four, and to the incumbrances aforesaid.

Dated at Stratford, the third day of February, A. D. 1874.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
Registrar of Titles
At Stratford.

1808c

MAIL CONTRACTS.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday 13th March, 1874, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, as under, on and from the 1st July next. Between *Bayfield and Seaforth* six times per week each way. *Harriston and Wroxeter* six times per week each way. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, and at my office.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, }
London, 31st Jany, 1874. } 1410

Mackay Brothers'

STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS

Is now complete in every department which they are prepared to display of as cheap as any other house in the trade.

Next Door to the Post Office,

WEST STREET

GODERICH.

1389

NEW GROCERY

STORE,

VICTORIA STREET,

GODERICH,

Opposite the old Baraing Ground

ALEX. ADAM

begs leave to inform the public of Goderich and surrounding country that he has opened that New Store on Victoria St. with a choice stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

By keeping first class articles at low prices he hopes to get a share of public patronage. Call and give me a trial and judge for yourselves.

COFFEE GROUND DAILY.

A great treat for Breakfast.

A. Adam will always have on hand a supply of spiced beef hams.

Goderich, 11th Nov. 1873. 1395

HARDWARE!

Hardware, Hardware.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding Country that he has purchased the

Bankrupt Stock

OF

HARDWARE

OF

H. GARDINER & CO.

which must be cleared out at once

At Cost and Under.

Special Bargains to the Trade.

L. WELLS.

Goderich, Oct. 17, 1873. 1392

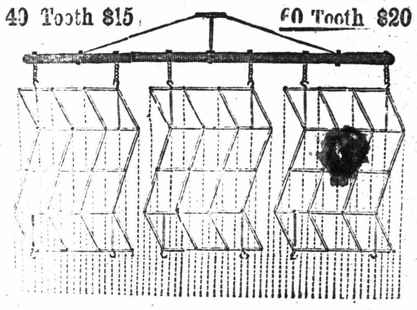
ESTRAY STEER.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, about the end of December, a *Red Yearling Steer* with white face and having a bit off each ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Colborne, 17th Feb. 1874. 1400d*

STRACHAN'S UNIVERSAL HARROWS.

40 Tooth $15 60 Tooth $20



My Harrows are the cousin's articles,
The best "get up" that's in the blacksmith trade,
They're made of best iron every particle,
Not like some makes that I do not mention here,
Which are not near so lively work at all;
But are as much of a piece of the ground,
And need no weight upon them to clear the way,
And they don't clog and fill to make it a.

When I was young and did attend the school,
I got put out more all such wicked tricks,
When any lies were told it was the rule
To flog with leather straps or hazel sticks,
And when a lad was stubborn as a mule,
He only had to get some harder licks;
Such was the training I got when a youth,
Which makes me now speak nothing but the truth.

(*To be continued.*)

TRY

BUTTERFIELD'S

CHERRY BALSAM

FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS.

FOR SALE AT G. CATTLE'S
(Late Parker & Cattle's)

DRUG STORE,

MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

1400

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

KERR & McKENZIE,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHNSON & KERR

Take this opportunity of informing their friends and patrons that they have removed into those new and splendid premises on the Market Square one door East of

R. B. SMITH'S STORE,

where they are now receiving their fall and winter stock of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

bought since the recent decline in prices which they are offering very low for cash.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Call and see for Yourselves.

Goderich, Oct. 23rd, 1873. 1392

JUST RECEIVED

AT

MOORE & GORDON'S

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' FURS, GENTS' CAPS.

LADIES' CLOUDS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

ALL NEW AND FRESH.

STOCK COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots & Shoes, Ready Made Clothing.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

MOORE & GORDON,

Opposite Grain Market.

Goderich, October 28th, 1873.

SAUNDERS' VARIETY STORE.

Just Received

VALENTINES,

Sentimental, Comic and Juvenile.

Hot Air Toys

AND

STEAM ENGINES.

Marbles and Alleys, wholesale and retail.

HAIR ORNAMENTS AND

HIGH BACK COMBS

AT

SAUNDERS' VARIETY STORE,
Crabb's Block, Goderich.

1408

THIS WAY

[TO THE

New Dominion Clothing Store.

PHILO NOBLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAMILTON STREET, GODERICH

Has now received a beautiful stock of

Fall Goods,

comprising Tweeds, Beavers, &c., which he is prepared to make up on the shortest notice, and guarantee a good fit or no charge.

Also a large stock of Men's and Boys

Ready-Made Clothing.

I have just received a splendid stock of

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Just to hand a beautiful assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

All of which I am determined to sell CHEAP for CASH, in order to make room for more, which will be to hand in a few days.

A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the stand, next to Wm. Acheson's Harness Shop, Hamilton street.

Sept. 6th, 1873. 1386

SANTA CLAUS

AT

MAITLANDVILLE!

W. STANBURY

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Maitlandville and the surrounding country, that he has received a large supply of

Fancy Goods and Toys

of all descriptions, for

Christmas and New Year's Gifts,

which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also a full stock of

NEW GROCERIES

consisting of Teas, not to be equaled in strength and flavour, at all prices, to suit the times.

Also new Raisins, Currants, Spices, Rice, Sugars, Syrups of first quality and every other article in the Grocery line.

Also a large supply of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Glass & Crockery, Tea Sets, &c. Nails, Flour & Feed.

Also a full supply of Wines and Liquors such as Sherry, Port, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Ales, &c.

Market price paid for produce. Butter, Eggs, Oats, Peas & Potatoes bought and sold at

STANBURY'S STORE,
1398 Maitlandville,

OYSTERS

AT

D. Ferguson's,

*DIRECT FROM BALTIMORE.

The Finding of Moses—In Irish.

"Av Avlin's banks, contiguous to the Boyne,
The Pharaoh's daughter went to walk a mile,
Or passing off her duds to take a canthrin,
Ran down the banks to dry her skin;
And rushing through the rushes thick and thin,
Discovered that bashkit that the child lay in.
And thin and there she cried, in accents woild,
"Which av yees ladies is it owns this choild?
It's none o' your own gossoons yer quick to say;
An' that's the truth, I've known you many a day;
But since we're found him in the bed of roses,
By all means let us christen him Howly Moses."

ODDS AND ENDS.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.—The prison cell.

Is "stealing a march" worse than "taking a walk."

When a lover dotes on his darling, a refusal acts as an anti-*dote*.

In some cases authorship is but another name for *pen*-ury.

The truly brave have as calm a judgment in the midst of danger as out of it.

The best way to humble a proud man is to take no notice of him.

Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am still the same. The postman.

SUITABLE BIRTHDAY PRESENT.—To a dear young lady. A handsomely bound copy of the treatise, "How to Dress on Fifteen Pounds a week."

'Och,' said a love-sick Hibernian, 'what a recreation it is to be dying of love! It sets the heart aching so delicately there's no taking a wink of sleep for the pleasure of the pain!'

PROPER NOMENCLATURE.—There was a certain citizen of the United States who had made a large fortune in Pennsylvania by "striking ile." Having had a daughter born to him, he named her Petroline.

"How is it that you have never kindled a flame in any man's heart?" asked a rich lady of her portionless niece. "I suppose, aunt, it is because I'm not a good match," meekly replied the poor niece.

The proprietor of a strawberry stand left it in charge of a boy a few minutes, and when he returned he found, as he said, "a *quart e't*." As he had every confidence, in the boy, he didn't thing he would "*duet*."

A POSER.—Minnie (inquisitive child) "Mamma, you told me that ladies should always be first, didn't you?"—Mamma: "Yes, my darling, certainly."—Minnie: "Then, if you please, why wasn't I born before Willie?"

Coldridge, when lecturing as a young man, was once violently hissed. He immediately retorted: "When a cold stream of truth is poured on red-hot prejudices, no wonder that they hiss."

Two little girls were comparing progress in Catechism study. "I've got to original sin," said one. "How far have you got?" "Me? Oh! I'm away beyond redemption," said the other.

The following conversation is reported between two bell-boys at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York: Pat asks Mike "What's this suspension of the banks?" "Hist ye!" Mike replies, "I'll tell ye. Suppose ye have five cents" "Yis." "Leave it wid me." "Yis." "Next day ye want it, and ye ax me for it." "Yis." "I tell ye; No, sir, I've used it meself."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said an Irish barrister, "it is for you to say whether this defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing foot-steps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and to withdraw three bullocks out of my client's pocket."

There was great merit in the explanation of the gentlemanly person who was found going from a neighbor's hen-roost with a plump rooster in his hat. "Golly," said he, "that's queer; how d'you suppose he got there? Must have crawled up my trousers' leg."

"Here, waiter," said a gentleman, as he was about leaving a hotel, "here's a shilling for you. I give it to you because you have attended to my fire so well." "Thanks, your honor! May you live long and may I have the making of your fires hereafter!"

SELFISH TO THE LAST.—A French dramatic author was remarkable for selfishness. Calling upon a friend whose opinion he wished to have on a new comedy, he found him in his last moments; but notwithstanding, proposed to him to hear it read. "Consider," said the dying man. "I have not above an hour to live." "Ah," replied the author, "but this will only occupy half the time."

A stingy man who pretended to be very fond of his horse, but kept him nearly starved, said to a friend, "You don't know how much we all think of that horse. I shall have him stuffed, so as to preserve him when he dies." "You'd better stuff him now," retorted the friend, "so as to preserve him living."

A celebrated divine, who prided himself upon the originality of his sermons, was once told, jocularly, that a sermon he had preached was excellent. "But," said the wag who told him, "I had previously read every word of it in a book I have at home." The astonished clergyman begged for a sight of the volume. "O, I have no doubt you have the same book in your library—it is Johnson's Dictionary."

Here is a rare case of honesty. A man in this city found a roll of bank notes, and he had a terrible struggle with himself whether he should pocket the prize or advertise for the owner. Just as his conscience was on the point of coming out second best, he discovered that the money was all counterfeit, when he concluded that honesty was the best policy, and handed the money over to a police superintendent.

Political orators in the West indulge in some high-flown assertions in regard to their firmness of principle. The following is a moderate specimen: "Build a worm fence around the winter's supply of summer weather; skim the clouds from the sky with a tea-spoon; catch a thunder-cloud in a bladder; break a hurricane to harness; ground-sinnice an earthquake; lasso an avalanche; pin a napkin on the crater of an active volcano—but never expect to see me false to my principles."

HOW TO ACQUIRE AN ENGLISH ACCENT.—An Ayrshire servant lass, who spoke the broadest of west country Doric, accompanied her master's family to London for a season. On returning to her native village she was "clipping English" in a manner which astonished her friends. On being asked how she, of all others, learned the English accent so quickly, she replied in her original *patois*:—"Ou, it's easy enough; a' ye've got to dee is just to leave out the H's and the R's and gie the words a bit chow in the middle."

Before the adoption of the Police Act in Airdrie, a worthy named Geordie G——had the surveillance of the town. A drunken, noisy Irishman was lodged in the cells, and he caused an "awfu' row" by kicking the cell door with his heavy boots. Geordie went to the cell, and, opening the door a little, said, "Man, ye micht put aff yer buits, an I'll gie them a bit rub, so that ye'll be respectable like afore the Bailie in the mornin'." The prisoner complied with the request, and saw his mistake only when the door was closed upon him. Geordie cried out, "Ye can kick as lang as ye like now."

A U. P. minister, who had not been paid promptly by his session, one Sabbath morning, as he was entering the church, met the elder of the kirk, and asked for the loan of a sovereign. It was willingly given, and he put it in his pocket, preached a capital sermon, and on coming from the pulpit handed the identical coin to the man of whom he had borrowed it. "Why," exclaimed the lender, "you have not used the money at all!" "It has been of great service to me, nevertheless," replied the minister; "I always preach so much better when I have money in my pocket." The hint was taken, and the balance of his salary was got together the following afternoon.

Special Notices.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—*Cassell's Household Guide.* 1341.

TO THE PUBLIC OF

British North America.

IN consequence of frauds that have been practised upon you by two or three individuals (who for a time took the name of the "New York Chemical Company") making and selling something which they call "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," and which, for a season, were freely sold in many parts of the British Provinces as my genuine Pills and Ointment, I have for some time past considered it my duty to caution the public, through the medium of the press, against buying these spurious articles.

Judgments have been obtained against this Bankrupt Crew; in one case by a Mr. Cassard, who, when about to levy, at the latter end of October last, found the name of the Chemical Company had been painted out and that of Samuel Vose substituted.

Many respectable Firms in the British Provinces, who obtain my medicines direct from here, have very properly suggested that I should, for the benefit of themselves and the public, insert their names in the papers, that it may be known that my medicines can be had genuine from them.

The following is a list of the Firms alluded to; and I particularly recommend those who desire to get my medicines to apply to some of the Houses named:—

Messrs. Avery, Brown & Co., Halifax, N. S.
Messrs. Forsyth & Co., Halifax, N. S.
Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B.
Mr. T. Des Brisay, Charlotte Town, P. E. I.
Messrs. Langley & Co., Victoria, B. C.
Messrs. Moore & Co., Victoria, B. C.
Dr. John Pallen, Chatham, N. B.
Messrs. Munro & Co., Montreal.
Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Mr. H. J. Rose, Toronto.
Mr. A. Chipman Smith, St. John, N. B.
Mr. John Bond, Goderich, Ont.
Messrs. Elliot & Co., Toronto.
Mr. J. Chalmer, St. John, N. B.
Messrs. Hanington Bros, St. John, N. B.
Mr. R. S. Priddy, Windsor, Ont.
Mrs. Orpen, Morden, N. S.
Mr. George C. Hunt, Jun., Fredericton, N. B.
Mr. W. H. Thompson, Harbor Grace, N. F.
Mr. J. M. Wiley, Fredericton, N. B.
Messrs. W. & D. Yule, Montreal.

My Pills and Ointment are neither manufactured nor sold in any part of the United States. Each Pot and Box bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," engraved thereon.

The medicines are sold at the lowest wholesale prices, in quantities of not less less than £20 worth—viz, 8s. 6d., 22s., and 34s per dozen boxes of Pills or pots of Ointment, for which remittances must be sent in advance.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

N. B.—Chemists and other vendors of Holloway's genuine Pills and Ointment may have their names inserted in the local papers if they will please apply here—

533, Oxford Street, W. C.,
London, Dec. 1, 1873.

St. ALB'S, Boul de l'Isle,

"I WAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS suffering from Cough, Expectoration and Night Sweats, attended with extreme nervous and physical prostration. My body was greatly emaciated, and the general impression was that I had not long to live. I began taking DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA, and improvement took place immediately. I gained in weight and strength. My Cough and my Night Sweats disappeared, and I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. Many of my friends to whom I have recommended the Elixir have experienced equally remarkable results." W. W. SIMPSON, Agent, G. T. R.

DR. J. BELL SIMPSON'S
Specific and Tonic Pills.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Nocturnal Emission of the Generative Organs, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling, Sleeplessness, the effect of over indulgence in alcoholic stimulants and tobacco, &c. Dr J. BELL SIMPSON'S Pills are the only effectual ones for the above diseases, and are never known to fail. They have already cured hundreds in this country. Robert Arthur, machinist, Hamilton, testifies to his recovery by their use. Safe, certain and rapid in action, a short trial will prove their efficacy. No sufferer need despair of being relieved from the frightful effects of SELF-ABUSE. The Specific Pills are sold by druggists at $1.00 a box, and the Tonic Pills at 50c. a box, or they will be sent by mail, postage pre-paid, and securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of $1.00 for the Specific, and 50c. for the Tonic Pills by

J. BELL SIMPSON & CO.,
Drawer 0 P. O. Hamilton.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Pamphlets sent post-free on application.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

The power of arresting disease displayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the medical faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the rapidly increasing sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the public.

The Syrup will cure Pulmonary consumption in the first and second stages; will give great relief and prolong life in the third. It will cure Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Coughs and Colds. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular Action and Nervous Force, such as Enlargement of the Spleen, Dyspepsia, Rickets, Feebleand Irregular action of the Heart, Local and General Paralysis, Aphonia or Loss of Voice. It will cure Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Anæmia, and restores the blood to purity and health.

Sold By Apothecaries.

Price, $1 50; Six for $7 50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, CHEMIST
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY
Job Moses' Periodical Pills

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE is UNFAILING in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all Cases of Nervous & Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue or slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,
ON MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

1.00 and 1½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN
Newcastle, C. W., general agents for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Geo. Cattle, F. Jordan & J. Bond; Gardiner & Co. Bayfield; J. Benthum, Rodgerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; G. W. Berry, Lucknow; & J. M. Roberts, Dungannon.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE, IT IS well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c.*

The Canadian Pain Destroyer has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give prompt relief when timely used, and we have never known a single dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

Wespeak from experience in the matter, having tested it thoroughly; and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended, may depend upon it being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer in curing the diseases for which it is recommended and its wonderful effects in subduing the torturous pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections entitle it to high rank in the list of Remedies. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies and such testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it as Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once using it.

Price, only Twenty-five Cents per bottle

☞ Sold in Goderich, by Geo. Cattle, F. Jordan & J. Bond; Gardiner & Co. Bayfield; Jas. Benthum, Rodgerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; G. W. Berry, Lucknow; J. M. Roberts, Dungannon.

Lands for Sale

BY

E. WOODCOCK,
CONVEYANCER
And Land Agent.

OFFICE—Corner of West Street, Goderich.

A Valuable Farm

SITUATED in the second concession of the Western Division of the

Township of Colborne,

about four miles from Goderich, containing 200 acres of good land, nearly half of which is cleared and free from stumps, with Brick House, Barns, Stables, Workshops, &c. There is a good bearing Orchard of the choicest fruit on the estate. Well watered. Title indisputable. Terms easy.

E. WOODCOCK,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Goderich.

Valuable Bush Lot.

BEING composed of Lot No 5, concession 10, in the

Township of Turnberry,

containing 100 acres. The soil is mixed from black loam to sandy loam, with a never failing creek running through the lot. Timber one-half Beech and Maple, the remainder Cedar, Pine and Hemlock. Soil heavy. This lot is very valuable, being situate within one mile of the Railroad, three miles from the village of Belmore, six miles from Wroxeter, and seven miles from Wingham. Title good. Terms to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to

E. WOODCOCK,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Goderich.

A Good Farm,

SITUATE about six miles from Goderich, on the 5th con., L. D., of the

Township of Colborne,

containing 100 acres, 80 cleared and mostly under cultivation. The soil is good, varying from sandy loam to heavy black loam. There is a splendid creek running through the lot—also a small bearing orchard. To be sold cheap. For particulars apply to

E. WOODCOCK,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Goderich.

Valuable Bush Farm,

SITUATE on the 10th con. of the

Township Of Grey,

within 1½ miles of the Railway. Timber mixed, Beech, Maple, and a large quantity of good Cedar. About 5 acres cleared with a Log House, &c. Soil excellent. Title indisputable, the present holder being the Crown patentee. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

E. WOODCOCK,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Goderich.

A Desirable Farm,

SITUATE on the 8th con., Western Division of the

Township of Colborne,

on the Northern Gravel Road, about 5 miles from Goderich, containing 50 acres of excellent land in a high state of cultivation. For particulars apply to

E. WOODCOCK,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Goderich.

Desirable Farm,

SITUATE on the Huron Road in the

Township of Goderich,

about 2½ miles from Town, within five walk of an English Church, containing 93 acres, about 70 of which are cleared and free from stumps, with good Brick House and Frame Barns, &c. Large bearing orchard, and well watered. Title good. This farm will be sold very cheap, considering its commanding position, and on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

E. WOODCOCK,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Goderich.

A Valuable Farm.

SITUATE on the Huron Road in the

Township of Goderich,

about four miles from Town, containing 100 acres of first-rate land, with good Frame House, Barns, Stables, &c. Good orchard of choice fruit trees and never failing creek running through front of lot. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

E. WOODCOCK,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Goderich.

A Good Farm.

SITUATE in the Fourth Concession in the Eastern Division of the

Township of Ashfield,

containing 100 acres of land, one mile from Dungannon, 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. There is on the premises a good log House and a log Barn. Soil, clay loam, front of lot light. Well watered with Nine mile creek running through the lot. There is also a good Orchard of choice fruit on the lot.

E. WOODCOCK,
Conveyancer and Lant Agent, Goderich.

Two Excellent Farms.

SITUATE on the Gravel Road between Walton and Brussels in the

Township of Grey,

containing each 100 acres. A good Log House, Barn and Orchard on each lot, 65 acres cleared. These farms will be sold separately or together as may be desired. Soil excellent. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

E. WOODCOCK,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Goderich.

THAT valuable building site, suitable for a first-class Villa Residence, being composed of Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 28, 29, 30, and 31, in the Wilson Survey of the Town of Goderich, containing in one block, two acres of land. The above eligible property has a frontage of about 330 feet on the Huron Road, and is well stocked with choice fruits. To be sold on reasonable terms.

E. WOODCOCK,
Office, corner of West street, Goderich.

Valuable Town Lots.

Lot No. 992, situate on the North side of West Street in the Town of Goderich. A splendid situation either for business or private residence.

Lot No. 255, corner of Elgin and Wellington Streets in the Town of Goderich, one quarter of an acre.

Lot No. 1318 on the Huron Road, in the Town of Goderich, one fifth of an acre.

Lot Letter "C" in the Village of Maitlandville, (or Bridgend place) with a good house thereon erected and garden well stocked with bearing fruit trees.

E. WOODCOCK,
Land Agent and Conveyanger.

OFFICE—Corner of West St., Goderich. 1377

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 Huron, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Sadler, at the suit of William Bowers. I have seized and taken in Execution, all the Defendants right, title and interest in and to Lots, one, two, three, four, five, six and eight, East side of Josephine street, all in the village of Wingham, as laid down on the map or plan of lot Number One (or A) in the first Concession of the Township of Turnberry, in the County of Huron, made for John Cornyn by A. Bay, Esq., P. L. S. which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the twenty eight day of March next, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff of Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 26th December 1873. } 1402

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease to man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and other Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

VICTORIA
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES

This only Syrup prepared from Dr. Churchill's Formula, is certified to be Chemically pure.

For the prevention and cure of

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

Also for the cure of

Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

CERTAIN AS TO PURITY AND EFFICACY.

Laboratory, University College,
Toronto, Dec. 4, 1873.

To the Victoria Chemical Co., Toronto.—I have examined the articles supplied to the Victoria Chemical Works, in the preparation of the Victoria Syrup of Hypophosphites. The so-called Hypophosphites used are chemically pure, and the Syrup is a very elegant form for administering them. Your Syrup of Hypophosphites will undoubtedly prove a very valuable Medicine.

HENRY H. CROFT,
Professor of Chemistry, U. S.

Price $1 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
BUCHU & UVA URSI

A Specific Remedy for all Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys; Dropsical Swellings; Gravel; Catarrh; Inflammation and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs in either Sex.

This unique Remedy for any of the above Disorders, and is well to be fully convinced of its superiority.

Price $1 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
CELEBRATED
LINIMENT.

"The King of all Liniments."

Buy it! Try it! Prove it!

Price 25 cts. per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
CARBOLIC SALVE.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

A Specific for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, Felons, Pimples, Pains and Chronic Diseases of the Skin, Scurvy, Eczema, &c.

Price 25 cts. per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
CARBOLATED
GLYCERINE JELLY.

"EVERMORE THE LADIES' FAVORITE."

For Lovely Skin, Soft Hands, Smooth Lips, Fine Complexion, Pleasant Shaving, Soothing Sunburn, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Fever Sores, and Sore Lips.

Price 25 cts. per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

VICTORIA
TOILET SOAPS.

"CELEBRATED FOR THEIR UNIFORM PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY."

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SOAP.
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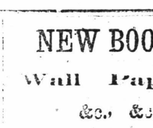

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