Huron Signal,

GODERICH, Feb., 9th, 1871

THE ESTIMATES.

Mr Hays has favored us with a copy of the Estimates for 1871, introduced to the House on Monday last by the Hon. E. B. Wood. The Hon. Treasurer asks our representatives to entrust him with the expenditure of the following amounts:—

Services.	To be voted for 1871.
Civil Government	$122,172 21
Legislation	146,194 68
Colonization Roads	60,000 00
Administration of Justice	196,936 66
Public Works, Capital Account	750,311 37
Do Miscellaneous	25,300 00
Asylum Maintenance	202,971 32
Reformatory	21,100 00
Agriculture and Arts	75,100 00
Immigration	30,000 00
Hospitals and Charities	40,230 00
Literary and Scientific Institutes	1,350 00
Education	390,305 00
Unforeseen and Unprovided	20,000 00
Miscellaneous	34,097 46
Municipalities Fund	71,351 46
Land Improvement Fund	296,336 27
Charges on Revenue	134,100 00
	$2,632,560 37
To complete the services of 1869 and 1870	49,884 40
Total	$2,682,444 77

The Revenue from all sources for 1870 having been $2,690,538.74, there seems to be a very slim chance indeed of the ministry having any more surpluses to brag about for some time to come. The Hon. Treasurer asks this year for some $800,000 more than he did last year. The Lieut Governor is to get an increased allowance of $750 for his House and $1000 for his office; which are now to cost about $8500 yearly. But this and his salary combined are a mere nothing to pay for such an ornamental and metropolitan halo as a real, live Excellency is calculated to throw around our provincial institutions. The Attorney-General gets an extra office allowance of $1000; the Treasurer ditto; the Minister of Agriculture ditto; the Commissioner of Crown Lands $4000; the Secretary and Registrar $9000; value for which is no doubt received by the country in the elaborate compilations of figures for those buff books which we so delightto read and ponder Before approving of the large expenditure for new public buildings it would be desirable to know where their local habitation is proposed to be, and whether they are intended by their absence to punish some other recreant Hamilton, or by their presence to reward some other obedient Bellevile. Surely Mr Carling could get for us the new Central Prison (for which our situation is unsurpassed) to cost $150,000; or the Agricultural College (the South Riding being the garden of Canada) which will take $100,000 to build it; or the college of Technology (no fitter location being obtainable than the town of magnificent distances where the best salt was discovered, the best evaporator invented, the first propeller on the composite principle constructed, and where such a graceful model of classic architecture as our magnificent Market House adorns the civic octagon) for which $50,000 are set apart; or at least the Asylum for Adult Idiots on which, we regret to see, considering the immense accomodation that will be required, it is only proposed to spend $10,000. If Mr Hays would not be so *very independent*, who knows what might happen? The following appropriation has been made for education, several items being apparently in anticipation of the passage of the New School Bill:—

	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
Public and Separate Schools	$175,000 00	$169,942 00
Poor Schools	6,000 00	6,000 00
For the Encouragement of Agricultural Instruction	8,000 00	
Normal and Model Sch Salaries	13,842 00	10,962 00
Do do Contingencies	8,040 00	6,207 75
High Schools	79,000 00	57,500 00
Libraries, Apparatus, and Prizes	85,000 00	22,414 [illegible]
Depository, Salaries	3,465 00	3,060 00
Do Contingencies	1,710 00	1417 27
Superannuated Teachers	6,500 00	6,500 00
Museum	3,850 00	3,671 00
Journal of Education	3,200 00	1,800 00
High School Inspection	4,000 00	2,000 00
Public School Inspection	22,500 00	
Collegiate Institutes	7,500 00	
Education Office, Salaries	12,013 00	11,813 00
Do Contingencies	4,855 00	2,583 08
	392,305 00	315,857 92

We don't object to any necessary increase of expenditure, but we should like to see the ministry squarely tell the House, where the Public Works they ask money to carry out are to be located. It will be the duty of the Legislature to carefully sift each item; and every member, who has the interests of his constituents at heart, will rigidly set his face against the slightest attempt at extravagance. The 'head and front' of John S's periodical self-glorification will be found in the following investment:—

By special deposit in Montreal Bank $850,000.00
" Royal Canadian 2,980.25

which amounts constituted the surplus at the credit of the Province of Ontario.

The Surplus Policy.

The Hon J. S. Macdonald on several occasions expressed the intention of the Government, as foreshadowed in the Lieut. Governor's address, to devote part of the surplus, which has accumulated in the treasury of Ontario, to the encouragement of new railway enterprises within the Province. On Monday, 30th inst., he gave notice that he will on a day to be after named move the House into Committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions:—

"I. That the aid granted in the past by the late Province of Canada to railroad enterprises connecting the chief centres of population and trade has been largely instrumental in increasing the development of the wealth and resources of this Province.

"II. That looking to the beneficial results which have grown out of that policy, the necessity becomes apparent of no longer withholding the like assistance to similar well-considered and [illegible] enterprises that may be undertaken through sections of the country more remote from existing thoroughfares, passing through thinly-settled tracts and leading into our Free Grant Territory, or to our inland waters, thus creating feeders to our main system of railroads—largely contributing to a more extended settlement of our Dominion by a hardy and industrious population, and greatly facilitating the transport of the product of our agriculture and our mines and forests to markets eagerly seeking the same.

"III. That towards securing these desirable objects it is expedient that the sum of—dollars be set apart from and out of the consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province and to be designated "The Railway Fund.'

"IV. That no Railway Company shall be entitled to such aid until they shall furnish proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council—

"1st. That their Railway Charter authorizes the construction of a road in the direction of our free grant territory, or pointing to our inland waters

"2nd.—That the *bona fide* subscribed capital, together with any bonuses or loans by municipal corporations, and from the proceeds of bonds to be issued or authorized by such charter, leaves no reasonable doubt that such road shall be commenced and completed, including sidings and station houses, was at least to be ready for the rolling stock within the period mentioned in such charter, provided that no railway company shall be held to be entitled to such aid for any portion of their road for the construction of which a contract has been entered into since day 1870.

"V. That the sum to be granted to any Railway Company coming under any of the classes herein before mentioned and authorized by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be entitled to receive the same, shall not be less than or more than thousand dollars per mile.

"VI. That before any part of the said Railway Fund shall be paid to any Company the Commissioner of Public Works shall report for the information of His Excellency in Council that such company have completed their road in accordance with the conditions and requirements contained in the fourth preceding resolution."

We can unhesitatingly endorse the policy here propounded, if the grants are conscientiously made only to well-considered enterprises, properly organized and calculated to serviceably connect new settlements and inland waters with the best distributing markets in the Dominion. A sufficient number of schemes is now on the *tapis* to answer all the present demands of the country for transporting facilities. We trust the particular beneficiaries, as well as the general proposition, will receive the consideration of the House. To save the ministry from the imputation of endeavoring to use the grants for electioneering purposes it would be the proper and dignified course to ask parliament, before prorogation, to decide how many of the *presently projected routes*, assistance will be given to and the amount of such aid, subject of course to the capital being raised by municipal bonuses or private investments and the construction of the lines. This course would also prevent the projection of visionary schemes for the mere purpose of securing part of the surplus. We think the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway opening up the North of this County and the South of Bruce, and connecting Lake Huron with eastern markets, and the London Huron and Bruce Railway opening up our Southern Townships and connecting Lake Huron with Lake Erie, come notably into the category of "well-considered, and *bona fide* enterprises" to which the Attorney-General considers it expedient that assistance should be given. It will be the duty of our representatives, for the North and South Ridings, to make themselves masters of the subject and give the interests of their constituents due prominence in any discussion that may ensue.

Unhappy France.

All the interested parties are now getting to work. The Orleanist Princes have made up their minds to become candidates for election to the National Assembly. They expect, if elected, that they can thus no longer be expatriated. The Emperor of Germany has sent three million rations to the famishing inhabitants of Paris The terms of peace prescribed by Bismarck to Favre are said to embrace the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, with Belfort and Metz; the payment of 10,000,000 francs as indemnity for the expenses of the war loan; the cession of the Colony of Pondicherry and the transfer to the German navy of 20 first-class frigates. Favre refers these terms to the National Assembly to meet at Bordeaux. At the same time it is rumored that a secret understanding exists between him and Bismarck. The irrepressible Gambetta has issued a warlike proclamation which reads as follows:—"French men, Prussia believes the armistic will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chamber ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset these calculations. It is necessary to make the armistice a period for the instruction of our young troops. Continue with unrelaxed vigor the organization for defence and for war if necessary, while you select an Assembly willing to make such a peace only as is compatible with the honor, rank and integrity of France.'

In addition to this he urges the Prefects to incessantly drill the recruits. Meantime the war-fiend has suspended his ravages, the Armistic has extended throughout the north and east, and military operations have ceased. We hope that wisdom and charity may control coming deliberations.

London Huron and Bruce Railway.

At a meeting of the London Board of Trade, Mr. Atkinson said it was time to know what London meant to do in regard to the line. He would move that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the City Council and ask them for a bonus of $100,000. Mr Anderson thought it would be better to wait and see what the people up North would do. He would also like a public meeting called to pass a recommendation to the City Council. Mr Churcher strongly urged immediate action and Mr Atkinson's resolution was unanimously agreed to. The question of terminus was taken up and Kincardine was proposed, but this matter was judiciously left an open question. We would respectfully point out to the Board that the line will have to make its route and termination according to the amount of local aid that can be secured and if a few members are allowed to bind down the company to their pet ideas, the whole cause may be shipwrecked at the outset.

SCOUNDRELISM.—On Sabbath evening last while Mr Harry Reeds' horses were tied up on the square beside Mr Jordan's drug-store, some mean-spirited ruffian cut the martingale and several silver buckles from the harness. We hope it will be possible to follow up the clues which have been got, and secure the conviction of the guilty party.

NEW CONNEXION SERVICES.—We would again call attention to the anniversary services of Rev. W Smyth's congregation. Sermons will be preached on Sabbath first at 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. A Tea meeting will be held on the Tuesday following at 7.30 p.m.

OUR THANKS are due to Messrs. Hays and Carling, M. P. P. for early copies of various sessional documents.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A very interesting meeting of this society was held in the basement of Knox's Church, on the evening of Monday 30th ulto An able essay was read by Mr. J R. Sinnery on "Teaching the Lessons of Sabbath Schools." The Rev. W. Smyth concisely introduced the subject of "Temperance in Sabbath Schools," which elicited an instructive discussion. The next meeting will be held in the basement of the Wesleyan Church, on Monday 20th February at 7:30 p. m.

LEONARD'S PROPELLER.—We are pleased to see the construction of this vessel progressing favorably. It will be "a feather in the cap" of Goderich to be able to say that the first propeller on the "composite" principle built in Canada was built here.

I. O. O. F.—We would draw attention to the advertisement announcing the regular Meetings of Huron Lodge No. 62. Good men and true would not regret carrying themselves under its banner.

THE PORK BUSINESS here this winter has been immense and the prices have been such as have paid the farmers well. About four times the usual quantity has already come in. If our present buyers continue another season the farmers in distant parts of Huron will not find it to their disadvantage to look in on their old market, once in a while.

I. O. O. G. TEMPLARS Goderich—Officers elected for the current quarter, are as follows:—W. C. Templar, Walter Hick; W. V Templar, Miss Ross; W. Secty, A. Gorrell; Treasurer, B. Campbell; F. Secty. Samuel Currin; W. Marshall, J. Tweedy; J. Guard, Miss S. Cantleon; O. Guard, James Reid; Chaplain, L. Ellerd; P. W. C. T. James Thompson.

A futile attempt to ex[illegible] the Hay.

The Guelph *Advertiser* devotes three quarters of a column, in its last issue, to the annihilation of the irrepressible representative of the North Riding. Our contemporary's opening assertion that Ontario rejoices in a Legislature,' is we think open to grave doubt, as it might be seriously questioned whether the best denizens of the Province find in the fact that Ontario has a Legislature more cause for joy or sorrow. We quite agree with the *Advertiser* that the Assembly Hall is lighted up with 'luminaries of greater and lesser magnitude,' and, if 'mostly lesser' had been added, we should have seen still further reason to corroborate the assertion. The *naïve* admission is made that 'precisely who Mr. Hays is, or what Mr. Hays has been, we cannot say.' We never before dreamed the beautiful, elegiac sentiment that "full many a flower is doomed to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air' could have been applied to Mr. Hays within a hundred miles of Goderich. This ignorance on the part of a Guelph journalist shows such lamentable destitution of botanical knowledge on his part that we fear he is incompetent to discuss the question at issue, and which we shall subsequently refer to. For the information of the benighted knight of the quill, we would say that Mr Hays *has been* a very successful man; that he *has* ascended every round of the municipal ladder from School Trustee upward; that he is a prosperous lawyer; that he is (re-elected by acclamation) Mayor of the town of Goderich; that he is—at anagent not much over the thirties—M. P. P. for the North Riding of Huron; that he is the individual who got up the famous petition to the House of Commons signed by every member of the Ontario Legislature for justice to the salt interests of Huron; that "he is" pre-eminently, in the language of the symposiac chorus, "a jolly good fellow." We are sorry to have to add that he is an intense admirer of John Sandfield Macdonald, but tries to hide his admiration under the transparent guise of independence.—We might go on indefinitely but have said this much that the *Advertiser* may no longer say:—"We are sorry we are not acquainted with the gentleman."—We trust, after seeing the gradually ascending scale by which Mr Hays has risen to his present elevation, our contemporary will retract the disparaging remark that 'his genius has burst forth full-fledged at once;' and perhaps also, on further consideration, modify the following statement:—'We find men opening their mouths to make statements, apparently only to establish their own ignorance, and to proclaim to the world their utter unfitness for the position into which fortuitous circumstances have unaccountably foisted them. We have notable instances of this. Only the other day, for example, a Mr. Hays signalized himself in this manner. He emphatically declared, if the *Globe's* reporter is to be relied upon, and what in the *Globe* is not to be relied upon? that some of the graduates of our universities 'could not take a Common School third class certificate.' In our opinion this is a startling discoverv, if true."

The *Globe* is not always to be relied on, but we decidedly think it is so in this case. Mr Hays' utterance is one of those Olympic flashes of genuine and sensible insight similar to many others with which he often regales us at home. The 'discovery' is neither startling nor new, and so 'true' as to have become a truism. We are reminded of an old, old story. The father of a "College-bred' young man was exceedingly irate at the cool contempt with which an honest and hard-headed farmer regarded the airs and graces of his son, and the sire sought to overwhelm the yeoman with the announcement that his fledgling had been educated at the colleges.' The farmer caustically replied that 'he had a calf that was suckled by two kye and yet was a greater calf than ever.' It is notorious that in the examination of graduates, of even Oxford and Cambridge, for Civil service appointments, the youth who could dash you off any number of Greek iambics, render a satire of Pope into the chastest Horatian verse, or resolve the abstruset problem of Euclid, was perfectly at sea in English orthography and syntax and could not cipher out a simple question in commercial arithmetic. We believe matters are as yet not entirely different in Cis-Atlantic universities, and that Mr Hays was pretty near right when he said that "some graduates of our universities could not take a Common School third class Certificate." We heartily agree with the *Advertiser* that "it is time something were done to wipe off the stain that tarnishes our educational escutcheon." That "something" cannot be done within the university. As those intended for classic walks are rare *lyground* at Common Schools, we are pleased to see by section 34 of the amended School Bill, which we have just received, that in High Schools it is proposed to be enacted that "provision shall be made for teaching the higher branches of an English and Commercial education." That is the very thing to keep off "the stain that tarnishes our educational escutcheon," which is much easier than to "wipe it off' when it has been soiled.—

Only Five Years' Reprieve.

A letter is published in the *Tribune*, addressed, from the capital of Prussia, by the Hon John Bigelow to the Hon Roscoe Conkling U. S. Senator from New York. It it attention is called to the fact that on the 4th July 1876 the American people will celebrate the first centenary of their national existence. Amongst other modest hopes expected to be realized by that date, we find the following:—

"It is to be hoped and presumed that by 1876 no portion of the continent of America will be in colonial dependence upon any foreign Power, but that we shall constitute one compact family of independent States under such form of government as shall best suit the people living under them, and all in friendly alliance with the United States. No better opportunity perhaps than that could be selected for holding an American Congress for settling many grave international questions which Europe seems too distracted by conflicting interests to settle.

Shall we tell our beautiful [illegible] be bodily gobbled up by inexorable fate? Five years are but short shrift, and it is time we were begun. Perhaps if our four million of people were unitedly to petition for another century's reprieve, the proverbially generous American people would not refuse to listen to the prayer!

AN OLD FRIEND.—The *Huron Signal* entered on the twenty fourth year of its existence, last week, with promises shortly to enlarge its borders and improve its appearance by donning a new dress. The *Signal*, under the editorial control of Mr. Young, is in good hands. Its editorials are ably and spiritedly written, and are frequently copied by the city and local Press. We trust our contemporary may go on and prosper, and that its success during the next twenty-four years may be as great as its most ardent friends can desire.—*Huron Expositor.*

THE MAIN SEWER.—We are glad to see the contractor receiving large deliveries of cedar timber, indicating that as far as he is concerned the work is to be pushed right through.

NORTH RIDING AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual dinner will be held in McCutcheons' Hotel, Clinton, on Thursday, 23d Feb. at 7 o'clock p. m. Professor Buckland, of Toronto, and other speakers have promised addresses on Agricultural subjects.

ALBERLEY.

JANUARY, 28TH, 1871.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WEATHER—Old January seems determined to hold his icy grip to the last; he means *to die hard* as they say of those case-hardened wretches, the victims of Jack Ketch, who are sent kicking down the hempen path of doom, without any compunction of conscience for the evils they may have inflicted on society. I do not know how you are off for fuel at this season in Goderich; but I am of opinion that although all the forests around Amberly were turned into cordwood, and ten stoves blazing in every domicile there would still be cold enough to make a Spitzbergener shiver, or a native of Nova-Zembla don an extra sealskin pea-jacket. In fact I am heartily sick of this January, and almost sick of writing about its freaks and concomitant episodes. I am seriously disposed to think that unless February brings about some atmospherical amelioration the very channels which lead to the haven of matrimonial life will ultimately become as unnavigable as any of the Polar Straits. I wish you would try to influence Sam Platt or the other *Salt Sam* to commence boring for coal, as that must soon become the great *desideratum*; seeing that the timber will all be likely cut down and burned, or converted into harbours of refuge, before half the frigid rigours of winter have subsided. Speak them fair, there is no time should be lost, the very grog is frozen in "Our Joe's demijohn!"

CHARIVARI—As a sequel to my last week's paragraph on this topic, I may again state that the unrestrainable precocity of the youths in our neighbourhood manifested itself again, on the night of Tuesday last, by another and more extended demonstration of the same nature opposite the premises of the same party and although

"he wind blew as 'twould blawn its last
And rattlin showers rose on the blast,
And though the keen inclement frost
Might freeze a shadow to a post,

the indefatigable spirit of young Canada having embarked in so civilized and laudable an enterprise, bravely determined not to succumb. Their efforts however were as abortive as formerly, the gentleman for whom they meant all their noisy honors stating to them in very significant terms, that he would give the *Signal's* reporter a couple of dollars to procure them a place in that paper. *I expect the dollars in a few days.* I think a certain gentleman of literary celebrity, who keeps a little Menagerie in the Isle of Wight (consisting of guinea-pigs, guinea-fowl and rabbits, &c.,) would be witness to this sonorous or stertorous out-pouring of Calithumpian melody, have described it somewhat after the following model of veratication, suppose him to have newly gone to bed.

Hist!—what sounds of jangling, drumming
What the dickens can it mean?
Probably the Fenians coming
"Over, Over, the "Eighteen?"
Mew! mew! mew!
What the devil is that?
Hark! a snort like frightened sow;
And list again that mew, mew, mew!
By Bo! this caterwauling would!
Our Feline sleeps—she's not abroad
I hear her purring on the mat
That must be Satan's Old Tom-cat!

Shade of Brahma! what's the matter?
Every blast more hideous still!
Tout of trump, and tambour's clatter
All the air with clanger fill.
Tink a-tink! Tink a-tink
Bells a ringing goblin-in mse
How itfully they swell an i sink
Tonight I will not sleep a wink,
I'll bet a thousand dimes,
Clang of bell, and tout of horn
Echo from her sleep hath torn.

Screech of owl, and crow of rooster,
Bray of jackass, thump of drum,
Mingling with the squalls loud bluster
Louder—nearer, still they come.
Gubble—gubble—gubble—gubble!
That cannot be old Nigger Pip;
He has more sense than take such trouble,
Altho by day for sport he'll bubble,
Like a gobbler in a trap:
He's at orisons much nobler:—
'Tis some old Plutonian gobbler!

Hush! the air is full of voices
Alternating as they swell
Mixed of all fantastic noises
Pipe, horn, drum, and mental yell?
Squeak! squeak! squeak!
I guess I must turn out
Grumph! grumph! grumph!
My legs are all about
The treachy brutes are past my ken:
'Twas but to day I had their peng
And ringed them, every snout.

Surely Cracklit street is haunted
Wizard—fairy—will-o, and sprite
Wildest strains that ever were chaunted
Join in revel route to-night!
Bow-wow, Bow-wow
Dogs a barking too
The disord seems to thicken now:
A fiendish hulabaloo
That barking's not my gentle Nero's
Belike that growling the tetherers
My Canine friend to rest is gone—
That's just the dog of Acheron!
Now a shot from gun or pistol
Now a screech like railway whistle!
Now a sane ling, gabble, gabble
All confusion now an rabble
Like what once broke forth at Babel;
Now a tinkling tink tink, tink
Like stones upon a tiring rink!
Now a loud counting, hel shout
Like Pandemonium just let out!
This strife of sounds, I gin to guess,
Is doing either more or less
Than Daemon imps upon a spree
'Tis Satans anniversary.

THIS FOR IMITATION.

AMBERLY can now boast the accession of a shoemaker. Mr. Cashen late of Kingsbridge has started business in one of the late Mrs. McPherson's Tavern stands. It is also understood that a Mr Buchannan means commencing here shortly, in the same line. They may both succeed very well as the children around Amberly still continue to be born barefooted.—*Vice Crispianus.*

Town Talk.

FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO—Horticulturists should take notice that this Association offer free to new and old subscribers paying before 1st March a tree of Beurre de Anjou Pear, and plants of Early Wilson Blackberry, and Marrinotte Cluster Raspberry. Yearly subscription is $1—which can be paid to A M. Ross, Esq., here, or to the Secretary at St. Catherines.

THE HARBOR WORKS.—We are pleased to hear that the dredging of the harbor is entrusted by the contractors to Mr John Brown, who has has perhaps the best facilities, of any man in Canada, for satisfactorily carrying on the work. One of his dredges is presently here, having been driven in by a storm in the fall, and we understand he is to build another dredge and two scows at this place.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH [illegible] sionary meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, in aid of the Presbytery's Home Mission Fund. Addresses by Revd Messrs Gordon, Eakin and Chambers.—

SMITH'S HILL—LECTURE IN AID OF MANSE The Rev James Severight will lecture in the Town Hall on Friday evening at 7,30. Thereafter there will be an exhibition of magic lantern views by Mr J. R. Miller.

DON'T FORGET the New Connexion Tea-Meeting this (Tuesday) evening.

THE PENNY READINGS will be given on the evening of THURSDAY FIRST at the usual hour, instead of Friday evening as formerly.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.—The second Skating Carnival of the season will take place on Friday evening, with the Band in attendance. We hear the ladies are making great preparations and a brilliant scene will be witnessed.

WESLEYAN SOCIAL.—A Social will be held in the Wesleyan Church on Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

The wolves are driving deer in great numbers to the Ottawa river.

The L. H & B. R. Company and their Champion.

DEAR SIR—In reading an editoral in the *Signal* of the 2nd inst, my attention was called to an article in another column purporting to be from the pen of Thomas W. Dyas. In his remarks, the writer of this veritable (?) epistle, shows unusual signs of a high displeasure, and particular symptoms of a general Lucknowphobia. Judging from Mr. Dyas's temperament, he must have had strange visions of his history in connection with the proposed railway, before going to his desk to pen that article. He must have been visited with visions of the number of '810 bets' he made on his tour, of the fair promises he made to the credulous on his trip, the various kinds of apparel he wore in order to enlist the sympathy of his different countrymen, and of the manner in which his childish arguments had failed at different railway meetings to bring about the desired results. Thinking of the latter coupled with Lucknow he ejaculates "Somerville!" Let us for a moment imagine Mr. Dyas' soliloquy before taking up the pen:—"Somerville as he said himself would not bet with a fool nor take money from me, every argument that I addressed in favor of my pet scheme he took from me, and from the cause for which I am about to become a martyr—in short he left me at a heavy discount in the railway market. Surely it was he who wrote an account of my verdancy at Lucknow." But perhaps it is not prudent to give Mr Dyas all the credit for producing that brilliant effusion that appeared over his signature. One Mr Williams a Commercial man of the *Free Press* persuasion from the Forest City stated after the Lucknow meeting in question that HE! would give an account of the meeting. Perhaps, therefore, the production in the *Signal* of the 2nd was the combined wisdom of many, rather than the entire wit of one. Mr Dyas thinks, however, that his speech was not correctly reported or properly appreciated, therefore he, the *Free Press* & Co., have set to work to ventilate the full particulars of the Hamilton interview—they have determined to give the public the benefit of the engineer's soul stirring oration and to give a full account of the public sympathy his Scotch bonnet and thistle enlisted at Lucknow. But this man and *Free Press* has given two accounts of this meeting and there is a striking contrast between them in fact, in the one he says that, 'the returned delegates held a meeting here to night. I *have determined* to go to the meeting and attempt to hold them back.' In the other he says 'as I was *desired* by a villager to attend it (the meeting), I did so.' The *Italics* are mine. Now it is evident from these quotations that there is a visible falsehood somewhere—that either he or the *Free Press*, if I can deal with it thus *freely*, is guilty of disguised fibbing, but as they are on amicable terms they can arrange it between themselves and put the saddle on the right horse. Dyas himself says that he was invited to attend this meeting, and that he was called on to speak to his heart's content. Even further he cannot deny that he expressed his thanks to the audience for having listened to him with such attention. Then what more could he require. The meeting was not convened for the purpose of considering the claims of the different railway schemes, or to consider which scheme would best serve the interests of this section of country, of this the people are already aware. If then he was not the checkest of all checkies, what more could he desire? If he did not possess the brazen audacity his physiog claims for him, he would not try to prevent the object of the meeting, he would not try to force the meeting to promise to support a scheme whose very shadow is yet in the future instead of one which promises to meet all the requirement of this section of country and to be completed in two years after the granting of the bonus. As yet the L. H. & B. line has attracted but little attention in this section of country, and what little notice has been called to it is now considerably diminished by the visit of the company's favorite champion When here he did not know of one municipality from which they could secure a bonus, but he named nearly all in Huron and all in South Bruce, except Kinloss, as having promised to contribute to the scheme. The promisers were Tom, Dick, and Harry—all in general, but no one in particular. The proposed route too is worthy of notice. He mentioned Harriston, Listowell, Wingham, Teeswater, Bayfield—even L'clnow; in fact any corner grocer, from Dan to Beersheba that would hold up a bag of bitcrass was entitled to a depot. He must therefore have the faculty to please under any circumstances and change his hue at pleasure. If there is any truth in the Darwinian theory, he must be nearly related to the chameleon, which possesses the wonderful property of suiting its hue to its platform, and of crooking to suit the times. But he has stated in his letter that he has gained admirers in Lucknow and on this I will take him up and if there is as much of the bet in him as formerly he can have a chance to indulge his favorite proclivity. He may visit this place again and, after canvassing if he has gained friends I will pay his expenses, providing that he agrees to *pay the champagne* if he has bet any. If it was he who gave the inspiration to the *Free Press* on the 26th inst. the delegates did not hide the result of their mission from him, but the wonder is that he and that publication cannot tell the truth between them. The information that the delegates received was nothing more nor less than, that the W. G. & B. Co. aided by the Great Western Co. would build the road through to Kincardine in two years after the time of granting the bonus and any wheedling the *Free Press* can do can make the promise no less. In conclusion I would say that instead of being angry at the course Mr. Dyas pursued during his visit as he asserts I am only sorry that the company did not send a more reliable advocate of their cause; one possessing some knowledge of the policy they intend to pursue; one having some idea of the cost of building a road—in short one having common sense and some knowledge of his mission.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Lucknow, Feb. 6th, 1871.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR:—Please insert this article in next number, in reply to an article in your number of 19th, January 1871 headed [illegible] and signed "Voter."

At first [illegible] concluded it, beneath one notice, because no gentleman pretending to literature and refinement would be guilty of publishing such falsehoods as are written in his article on Stephen. We therefore reply more from a desire to correct certain impressions afloat in our neighbourhood, that we turned one Teacher out of the School without notice. Voter says we turned him out, without warning. The full term of the Teacher's engagement with the Trustees expired on the day of the examination (22nd Dec. 1870) He was allowed to finish his time without molestation from any one. Out of due respect to our teacher, though we considered ourselves under no obligations whatever, to notify him of the decision of the Board to change teachers, for another year, yet we agreed, that one of us, should wait upon the Teacher, and inform him of such intention, on the third of October 1870, and upon the same day, take an advertisement to the *Free Press* Office at London. The Teacher says he was not notified on the third Oct. On the seventh, one of the Trustees called at the school house, and personally informed the Teacher, of the conclusion to change Teachers after his time was out, thus giving nearly three months to look after another situation if he wanted one. The Teacher never applied for the School either by writing or by word, nor gave us the least intimation that he wanted the School at any previous time during the year in which he was engaged. Our reasons, for our conclusion to change, were not from a want of confidence in the Teacher's qualification, but from numerous complaints against him that owing to a too great superabundance of other business on his hand he was neglecting the interests of his school, for which we were giving him a liberal salary. Turning a man out of the school is expelling him before his time expired, but neither the Teacher, nor his friends will say we did so, only "Voter" who it seems scruples not at a falsehood. For fourteen years, in School Section No. 1, Stephen the Teacher alluded to by "Voter" has been supported and sustained without hindrance, from either people or Trustees, and without any trouble, on his part, each and every year, received the liberal salary, free from all incumbrance, and would by us, the present trustees have been sustained during our term of office only for the reasons stated above. Then for a capricious friend of the Teacher to use epithets beneath the dignity of a gentleman, because we in the discharge of a conscientious public duty, for the well being of our school chose a change of Teacher. Such presumption should be discountenanced by both Teacher and people. We do not wish to depreciate the school examination of which "Voter" writes, but certainly judging from the capacity of his *Article* on Stephen he has no claim to say either good or bad about School examinations for he is no correct judge. Our advice to Voter is to go somewhere and learn the art of composition before he presumes to write opinions on any subject. "Voter" says that the teacher has been teaching the young idea for fourteen years with success. Success in what? In mischief, for ought he leads the public to understand.

"Voter" says "who every one, knows him respects.' What does he mean? We suppose he means, that all the noses that were at the examination in question were respectable ones, but his, if he were present, if not how could he tell?

The most weighty and important portion of Voter's article, is his attack upon the school Act. Mark his sequence. "A change is evidently needed in the School Law that will protect the faithful' (ex-teacher of Fairfield who neglected his duties in the school to attend to other business, why did not Voter add) teacher from the power of such petty tyrants." Then with another burst of eloquence, he says. "Why deprive the retiring trustee of the power to act during the last three months of his term of office?" Suppose he had the power to act, what could the third Trustee do against the majority of the Board? Voter's premises are fruitless, which exposes his ignorance. Then in a gleam of brilliant oratory he exclaims; "and why not allow the majority of the section to decide on any important operations, that is of interest to the whole section thereby set a limit to the power of two or three who are generally the worst men in the section." What an important modification in so short a space. The majority of the section at the annual does decide on important operations, of the section. But a fourth Trustee is indispensably necessary according to Voter to thwart the designs of two or three other Trustee in their choice of a Teacher. What importance! Voter intends by his School Bill to make grand times for his teacher if he succeeds to the Chief Superintending after the present incumbent passes off. He is going to annihilate all petty tyrants who will not allow teachers to neglect their business. All despicable men are to be banished from the earth, then will set in a glorious millenium for all Teachers. A wonderful man that "Voter"; pity he is so obscure. Should "Voter" reply to this, his whereabouts will be searched and a demand of him will be made for an explanation of his epithets, most ignorant, and most despicable of men, and whom he means.

WILLIAM BAKER } Trustees
THOMAS WHITE } School S. No. 1
Stephen January 30th 1871.

Mr. McMichael Reply to the Warden's Letter.

To the Editor of the Clinton New Era.

SIR,—In the last week's *Signal* appears a long letter from Robert Gibbons, Esq., Warden of the County of Huron in reply to my communication, lately published in your paper, relative to the purchase of the Northern Gravel Road, and from the tone of his letter, he evidently thinks that he has at *last* got the "conceited Hullett philosopher," entirely within his *grasp*. But, Sir, the "Hullett philosopher, has never as yet, considered it an arduous task to reply to the Warden of Huron's communications. He says first that there is not a word of truth in my statement, that the Town of Goderich built the Northern Gravel Road; well, we all know that there was such a thing as a gravel Road Company, in connection with it. But he says "the facts are these, the Municipal Corporation of the Town, *lent* to a joint stock Company, the sum of $60,000, and the Company advanced $20,000 of their own money, and that the Town also gave them a bonus of $3,000, to encourage them in carrying out the work, from this statements of facts, I would ask the "Hullett philosopher" if $40,000, was not enough for the Town, and Company to lose.' Now, Sir, if the 'Hullett philosopher' adopts the Warden of Huron's logic, he can with equal truth and justice, say the above statement is not true, simply, because the farmers of Huron does not want their road they say let them keep it, and if the Town has found in their cosy little nest, a Tarter instead of the goose, that was to lay the golden eggs, what have we to do with it. But, Sir the real facts of the case are these the Town of Goderich, borrowed from the Government out of the Municipal LOAN FUND, the sum of $100,000, and $60,000, was spent as above stated, the balance $40,000, was squandered away in local improvements within the Town, and for the use of said money, they agreed to pay the Government 6 per cent, per annum for interest, and 2 per cent, for sinking fund, until the whole was paid, and how the grasping Corporation, fulfilled their agreement, the squill will show. On the 30th of Jan. 1868, their account stood with the Municipal loan fund as follows;—Goderich Town, owed as principal $100,000 amount of arrears, $29,693, making up a sum total at that date of $129,693. Whereas, the County of Huron borrowed from the same fund, $253,000, on the same conditions, which amount they invested as shares, in the Buffalo and Goderich Railway, and ultimately was transferred as a [illegible] Company that finished said railroad, and at the same [illegible] Jan, 30th, 1868, their account stood with the Municipal loan fund as follows:—Huron County, amount of loan, $253,000, at credit of sinking fund, $129,762, thereby, reducing their debt to, $123,238, or considerable over one half. Now Mr. Editor, is it not very cool, and audacious, for the Warden of Huron, and the grasping Town of Goderich, after breaking faith with the Government, and squandering away the $100,000, borrowed from the Municipal loan fund to turn round, and coolly ask the farmers of Huron, (who have been paying to the last cent all legitimate claims against the County, as they became due,) to purchase from them this dilapidated road at half-price, they have evidently come to the conclusion, that a half loaf is better than none. But he says, again sir, although the philosopher, is a very wise man in his *own conceit*, still I am prepared to show that his statements with reference to the disposition of the $400,000, borrowed for building the County Gravel Roads are incorrect, and not true. My worthy friend will be surprised and shocked, when I tell him that all the town got was $2,568. Why Mr. Editor, the Warden must either be dreaming or else under some intoxicating influence, because I distinctly stated in my last communication that, that was what the town got out of the original, $400,000, and I presume that it gravelled all the roads within the Town Corporation, his next statement adverts to the assessments and equalisation of the Town of Goderich, and the Townships of Hullett, and Morris, from the year 1855, to 1859, but has no connection whatever with the purchase of the Northern Gravel Road, it was a subject that I discussed during these years through the columns of the *Huron Signal*, and was the direct means of forming the basis, that the assessment rolls of the County, are now equalized by. He also says that my statement, relative to the amount of money expended on the Maitland hill, and bridge at Goderich and lake shore road, are not true, I have them in a letter from Mr Adamson, and certified by that gentleman as clerk of the County to be correct. But, Sir, the Warden goes on to show, that the amount of $69,075, that the Municipal Corporations of Ashfield, Colborne, and Goderich received, as certified by Mr. Adamson's letter, cannot be considered as an equivalent, simply because it did not all come out of the original $400,000, borrowed for the gravel roads. What logical reasoning to emanate from the Warden of Huron. I would ask where did he expect to get the $40,000, as the price of the Northern Gravel road surely not out of the original $400,000. I again repeat that the Corporations of Goderich Town, Colborne, and Ashfield, received of County money the sum of $69,042, which was spent on the Lake Shore Road, the Maitland bridge and hill at Goderich, as certified by Mr. Adamson's letter, let the Warden again deny it, and I will publish his letter. While their proportionate share of the $400,000 borrowed, would only be according to the last equalization of the County $61,453. I am really sorry for my old friend, the Warden, who is evidently bewildered in his own financial statement. The Warden then asks how I came "to leave out of my calculations, West Wawanosh, a Township that got over ten miles of its front gravelled by the Northern Gravel Road Company," my reply is simply because the Township of West Wawanos