Huron Signal.

GODERICH, MAY 2, 1867.

The Carpet-Bag Politician.

Mr. John Holmes, ex-M. P. P. is at considerable pains to advertise the *Signal* in his peregrinations through the County with that carpet-bag. At the Dungannon meeting recently, he told his audience that the editor of this journal, who was his principal enemy, was a bad man, and should not be believed, because he had allowed a typographical error to appear in a short announcement he had advertised in our columns. As to the error—which was of the most trivial nature—we think we understand our business better than to create anything of the kind intentionally in an advertisement, and our inclination to take such an advantage under *any* circumstances exists only in the mind of Mr. Holmes. The fact that he attacks the editor of this journal at a time and place when he thinks he can do so with impunity, indicates pretty clearly that he got rather much of it in the short argument held through our columns, and his present course is that invariably pursued by small minds when fair weapons fail. Although we did not have the pleasure of attending Mr. Holmes' exhibition at Dungannon, we have good evidence that our word goes as far as that of the would-be M. P., inasmuch as we have it on good authority that *he will hardly get a vote in Ashfield, Colborne, or the Wawanoshes.* The idea that the *Signal* is chargeable with abuse, enmity, malignity, and other wickedness, simply because it presumed to criticise the public acts of a man who was once a member of parliament, is too puerile to be entertained for a moment by any man of common sense. We challenge Mr. Holmes to point to a sentence we have written against any opponent which contains an attack upon private character. We have contrived to get along pretty well without having recourse to such base means, and hope to do so for many a long day to come.

But, after all, why does Mr. Holmes take our remarks so much to heart. He is not running against the editor of the *Signal*, and if he has been sharply criticised, his own long letters have appeared side by side with those criticisms. As we said once before, the intelligent public can judge which is right, and act accordingly. Let Mr. Holmes expound to the electors the political principles he carries in that convenient carpet bag of his, and cease personal comparisons, and he *may* yet succeed in convincing the great public that *patriotism* is his motive to action and not an ignoble desire to pocket six dollars a day while Parliament sits.

Compliments from Dr. Woods.

In advocating the cause of Mr. Ritchie, we think Dr. Woods, reeve of Stanley, allows his zeal to carry him far beyond the bounds of discretion. At a recent meeting, he took occasion to rail at Goderich in terms which will be regarded by the people of this town as insulting to the highest degree. Every trumpery charge he could invent was dished up into a rare mass of abuse. Not content with recent events, he went back to a period of thirty years ago, and by comparing the prices of to-day with the price paid for produce at that time by our early merchants, endeavored to prove that the farming community had been terribly victimized. He did not tell his hearers that our only mode of communication with the outer world was by schooner, and that what little grain came into the place had to be stored for months before it could be started by a devious and most expensive method for the market. Nor did he point out the depression of trade which brought prices down throughout the Province to the lowest figure. His object was simply to mislead the minds of a few of his hearers, but we think he would find but few stupid enough to catch at any such miserable sophistry.

Then, again, after denouncing Goderich selfishness and Goderich wickedness, (as he is pleased to consider it) he declared that if one man (Mr. Platt, we presume) were removed from the town, it would sink back into what it was formerly,—*a sink of iniquity!* Very complimentary that, from the man who stands at the head of Mr. Ritchie's requisition! We ask the electors of this town if they will submit to be taunted in such a manner by Mr. Ritchie's right hand supporter? Will they not rather, almost to a man, teach Dr. Woods, at the polls, that whatever other faults they may have, they are not without a certain amount of local pride? Few men can brook a wholesale and unwarranted attack upon the place of their birth or adoption, and neither requisitions nor party predilections should deter our citizens from asserting their manhood in the most telling fashion.

Another point Dr. Woods endeavored to make was with reference to the Volunteers. He alluded to the supplies and gratuities furnished our Volunteers during the Fenian trouble, and after hinting that those from Goderich got more than their share, said *Goderich should support its own Volunteers.* Here the Doctor has again overshot his mark, for he will find but a feeble response to his epithets from any class of people in the County—certainly none from the Volunteer force. The volunteers while massed at Goderich or at the front, which they were for some time, were standing up for the defence of *the whole County of Huron*, as well as of the Province at large, and the voice of Dr. Woods is the first that has been raised in detraction of their invaluable services. Goderich *did* do her duty to the Volunteers, inasmuch as she paid directly out of her funds for their support, apart from the County grant, *thrice as much as any municipality in the County.* It is all very well to talk, now that the immediate danger has passed away, but the reeve of Stanley will have an interesting time of it, if he attempts to belittle either the volunteer movement or those who so nobly backed it up in the hour of trial. Meanwhile, we submit these facts for the consideration of the ratepayers.

The Conclusion of the Matter.

Fifteen meetings in all have been held in South Huron, during the past few weeks, and having attended nearly all of them, we are in a position to give a pretty definite answer to those whose oft-repeated question is, "Who will be elected?" Apart, then, from our natural predilections, and making due allowance for any sectional majorities the opposition candidates will probably get, we give it as our honest conviction that *Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons* WILL BE ELECTED. We form the opinion, not by listening to the stories of those who, simply because a dozen of their neighbors are going one way, conclude that the opposition candidates have no chance—a most unsafe guide—but because we have attentively studied the character of every meeting, and taken pains to gather reliable information from the influential men of every township. The admissions dropped inadvertently by the opposite candidates is an additional proof that they begin to look on their cause as lost beyond redemption. For example, Mr. Carling, who was so confident at first, stated at Helmesville that Gibbons would have had no chance had he not been running with Cameron. That was tacitly admitting Cameron's strength, and assigning a reason for the growing success of Gibbons. We know that our old friends would stick to their candidates, win or lose, but we all know from past experience that it is much more comfortable to work on what proves to be the winning side. Let not our exertions be relaxed, however. *Work men with a hearty good will, and thus render assurance doubly sure!*

A GODERICH LAWYER.—Mr. Ritchie in his canvassing operations is went to intringe a little upon the department assigned to Dr. Woods by enquiring if the ratepayers, as he addresses them personally, are going to support a GODERICH *lawyer!* Are not Goderich lawyers as good in a parliamentary way as the lawyers of Kingston, Montreal, or Toronto? Why man, was it not a convocation of the *conservative lawyers* of Goderich that urged you to come out? Don't speak hard of your friends, even by implication—for pity's sake!

Great Meeting in SEAFORTH.

The last of the present series of political meetings was held in Seaforth last evening, (25th). Downey's Hall was crowded with electors, principally from the South Riding, and the best of order was maintained throughout. Robt Hays, Esq, being called to the chair, introduced the several speakers.

Mr. GIBBONS, on coming forward to address the large assembly, was loudly cheered. He said he was sorry to hear that his opponent, Mr. Carling, was not present, as they would then have an opportunity of hearing both sides. He appeared before them because he had been nominated by the Reform Convention as the candidate for the Assembly for the South Riding of Huron. He was, he believed, one of the oldest settlers in the room, having come to the country in 1832, and he had not been idle since that time. He came with nothing but a pair of hands, but he had taken his share of the work of improvement, and although he had never made money by speculation or lending out money at usurious interest, he had done as well as most hard working men. With regard to the local questions raised, all he could say was that the burdens of taxation would be thrown equally over each township, to the detriment of no one in particular. [Hear, hear.] Having been identified with the improvements of the County in its Councils, he thought he might be fit for a higher step, as it would be only stepping from one council into a higher one—the same in principle but different in degree. His opponent would admit that he was not as well posted up in these matters as himself, and he thought he (Mr Carling) should go through his municipal apprenticeship before he sought to be elevated to the local legislature. If elected he, (Mr G.) would endeavor to put a stop to the evils growing out of the operations of land speculators who held large tracts of land to the serious detriment of actual settlers. [Applause.]—He would also favor free grants of Crown lands to every married man who wished them, and to his sons when they became of age, in order to keep them in the country instead of driving them to seek homes in the States, and he felt satisfied that such a policy would greatly enhance the best interests of the country, as besides affording openings for those already amongst us, it would give us a fair share of the emigration from the Old World. With regard to our municipal institutions, many important amendments were urgently required, especially in recent enactments, so that they could be more easily worked. Especially in towns and cities, he thought the peculiarities of the sliding scale system were favorable only to the rich man and the speculator. (Applause.) He would vigorously oppose the sale of land *en bloc*, as nothing in his estimation could so completely retard the progress of the country. In the old Family Compact days nothing was easier than for a friend of the Government to secure ten or fifteen thousand acres of land, but he trusted that in this respect the foundations of our new Dominion would be laid so solidly that there never would be a crack in the walls. (Cheers.) The School question had been settled by the Confederation Act, and he hoped it would never be meddled with again, as he thought we had a system now which offered a liberal education to all classes and creeds. (Applause). With regard to Agriculture, we were called by the people of the East the wheat-growing population. He was proud of the name, and he hoped that we might long bear it. He thought, however, that the patronage extended to Agricultural Societies should be more evenly distributed, as it was manifestly unjust that Huron and Bruce should receive only $800 each, while small counties of but five or six townships received $1000 each. (Hear, hear). The administration of justice had engaged much of his attention, and he thought he was competent to take part in legislation respecting it. The Jury Act, especially, required amendment, as it was quite clear that jurors could be selected at a tithe of the present cost.—With regard to the Municipal Loan Fund our indebtedness had been paid up to the day, and when the 20 years expired, which would be soon now, he would advise that all payment to the fund cease on our part. It might look like repudiation, but it was manifestly unjust that we should assist in paying the arrears of other municipalities, merely because the Dalys, Carlings and others, being friends of the government enabled their constituencies to escape for a time from paying their honest debts, which had nearly doubled under such management. [Applause.] He thought it unjust, also, that cities such as Toronto should send out fourteen or fifteen members, thus securing anything that was desired, but he hoped the increased representation now given to the West would check such action. In conclusion, he urged economy as of the greatest consequence at the outset of our new career. The Governor General was to get $50,000 a year, which was too much by half, and as other officials would expect pay in proportion it behoved them to be on their guard. If they thought he was the best to represent them, he was ready to enter upon his work, but if they thought Mr Carling a better man, he would bow to their decision. [Cheers and continued applause.]

MR. CAMERON came forward amid repeated rounds of applause. He said that in accepting the nomination of the Clinton Convention he knew objections would be raised against him, and he knew also that few men had made money by politics. The principal objection to him was that he was a lawyer. It was perfectly true, but they must remember that nearly all the lawyers in Parliament were on the other side, and it was only right that they should send a good lawyer from his side to keep them in order. (Laughter). Then they said he would secure the first office that became vacant, but he wanted no office in the gift of the Government. Although not rich, he had a sufficiency of this world's goods to keep himself and his family. He defied the face of man to say he had ever sought office. His friends had circulated a petition to Government asking his appointment as Judge of the County Court, which was signed by every magistrate in the County, with two exceptions. Mr. Ritchie had signed that document, and he had no doubt, would do so again, if by that means he could remove him out of the way. (Laughter.) And surely, if he was fit to be a judge, he was also fit to represent them in Parliament. (Applause.) It had been said that he was going to build a harbour at Bayfield and a railroad from Bayfield to London out of his own pocket. He could not promise as much as that, but he would promise to oppose the giving of any further monopolising powers to any one railway of the country. (Cheers.) We were soon to be united into one great nationality under Confederation. In Western Canada we had had to contend against the united selfishness of Lower Canada, assisted by a few traitors from our own section, and grevious wrongs had been imposed on us in consequence. Statesmen had come to see that something like Confederation was the only remedy and hence the change that was affected. It was possible that a new evil would spring up in the combination of Quebec and the Eastern Provinces, but as a set-off we had the North West with its millions of fertile acres before us. We were bound to open up the great North West in spite of all monopolies, and all opositfollowing (Cheers.) British Columbia was now asking for admission into the Confederation of Canada and soon we should have under our government a country spreading from the Atlantic on one hand to the Pacific on the other—a country embracing an area equal to that of the United States, fifteen times as large as the continent of Europe, and possessing every element of material greatness, (Cheers.) What was it that made the United States so great but the emigration flowing into them. It was estimated that every emigrant contributed $1000 to the wealth of the country, hence the necessity of fostering emigration to the utmost extent. Under the old system new settlers were left to shift for themselves, and the general result was that they were compelled, after years of toil, in order to meet pressing necessities, to borrow money from his friend Ritchie or some other lender at ruinous rates of interests. He would go heart and hand, therefore, for opening up the North West on principles of liberality. (Loud applause.)—The Intercolonial Railway was, of course, a geographical necessity, but he feared an attempt would be made to place its construction in the hands of men, who by their Grand Trunk jobbery had become the richest men in Canada, if not in America. If these men were allowed to repeat their Grand Trunk swindles, which had cost the country such enormous sums of money, the results would be most disastrous. (Hear, hear.)—With regard to our trade with the United States, he did not know what shape the question might assume, but he was inclined to think that the less we had to do with the Americans in the way of trade the better for ourselves. He would certainly never favor the reciprocal legislation schemes of Mr Galt, which would place us at the mercy of the caprices of the American Congress.—(Cheers.) With the new channels of trade opened up with the Maritime Provinces, the West Indies and Brazils, they were comparatively independent of the Americans and their trade regulations, and hoped they would long continue so. They could not forget the scenes of twelve months ago, when the U. S. government winked at the invasion of our shores by a band of marauders. (Cheers.)—He might say that he was in favor of a penny postage system and the free transmission of newspapers, which would be great advantage to the country. After thanking the electors for the attentive hearing he had received, the speaker resumed his seat. The really eloquent address of Mr. Cameron, was evidently received with great satisfaction by all present.

Mr. Ritchie, being called upon, said he appeared before them as a candidate for the Commons, having received the unanimous nomination of the Convention at Clinton.—With Mr. Cameron, he was glad such a kindly feeling had been manifested on both sides and he hoped it would continue to the end. He stood before them as one of themselves—one of the oldest settlers of the county, having taken up a wild lot from the Canada Co. in the township of Stanley, which he had cleared and cultivated with his own hands.—He thought there was no harm in his being a Division Court Clerk, and if he had lent money on mortgage, he had saved many poor men from being ruined by the Sheriff or the lawyers. He had never harrassed or sued any man. As county clerk he had endeavored to do his duty, had succeeded he believed, and retired of his own accord. Many of the best and noblest men in the old country had received requisitions, and he did not see any more harm in his receiving one than there was in the petition in favor of Mr Cameron's appointment to the judgeship. He signed that petition believing Mr Cameron would make a good judge, but he thought he would not make such a good member of Parliament.—(Roars of laughter.) As to Mr Cameron and the Bayfield Harbor, that gentleman had tried to shut up the road leading to it. When he went down to the House, which he should do, of course—[Mr. Cameron, "No you won't, you'll be badly beaten," great laughter.]—he would offer no factious opposition to the Government of the day. Mr. Ritchie then went on to endorse the views of Mr. Cameron with regard to emigration, economy, monopolies, postage, &c., after which he resumed his seat.

Mr. Gibson, being present, was next called on, but as we were compelled to leave hurriedly to catch the train, we regret our inability to report his speech.

This meeting was a magnificent wind up to the whole series, for it was evident to all that Cameron and Gibbons were supported by nearly every elector in the room.

RUMORS OF WARS.

War clouds again overshadow the nations of Europe. Away to the far East we find Crete struggling for liberty against tyranny which became unbearable, and the Eastern Question so far from being solved, stands as a latent cause for a future conflagration which may involve most of the nations of Europe. The guarrel over the Luxemburg trouble is still going on, and although actual hostilities have not been commenced, it is impossible to say how soon the insatiable dogs of war may be let loose. Prussia, backed by a strongly favorable state of Germanic feeling, and still flushed with the victories of 1866, proudly resists the proposed encroachment of France Rhineward. The Emperor Napoleon on the other hand, longs to secure the prize of Luxemburg, which would not only remove a dangerous Prussian *point d'appui*, but place a most important whip in his hand in case of future wars. Both sides appear to be in earnest in the matter, and the armament of the French and Prussian armies is being pushed forward with much energy. It is believed that trouble can only be averted by converting Luxemburg into neutral territory by mutual consent. Should the result be *war*, it will be a fearful struggle. Few nations in Europe would be so difficult to conquer at this moment as Prussia, and yet it is impossible to believe that she could unassisted destroy the vast military power of France. The world will hear with awe the first cannon-shot fired in anger on either side. It is probable that England will endeavor to maintain her neutrality to the last moment. Besides she has some little matter of her own on hand, such as the Spanish difficulty, which must be attended to very soon, however brief it may prove to be. Judging from the aspect of Europe, it will be matter for surprise if this summer passes over without a great war, and corresponding loss of human life and property.

Since writing the above we have received the following news, from which we learn the pleasing fact that an amicable settlement is likely to be arrived at:—

London, April 28.—At a late hour last night the Prussian government signified by telegraph its acceptance of the proposition made by the Queen of England for a general conference to be held in London of the great powers to settle the Luxenburg dispute on the basis of the neutralization of the grand duchy being guaranteed by all the powers represented at the conference.

Paris, April 27 (evening)—It is officially stated that the Emperor expressed satisfaction with the negotiations now in progress for the settlement of the Luxemburg question.

London, April 28 (evening.)—The general conference of European powers will meet in London in May. It has been agreed that in the meantime the fortress of Luxemburg shall be dismantled.

London, April 29.—The European conference which is to meet in London next month, to settle the dispute between France and Prussia, in regard to Luxemburg, will be composed of the representatives of Great Britian, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and King of Holland, as Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

The fate of the Reform Bill.

The victory of the tories in the British Parliament, on the first part of the Reform Bill, was a most unexpected event, and could never have happened but for dissensions in the Liberal ranks. The country was prepared for the change in the franchise, and would, we believe, have rejoiced in the progressive step which was so urgently required; but diversions of opinion, and the eagerness to grasp too much when the door was open, destroyed the work so well commenced and materially strengthened the Tory government for the time being. The struggle will not be given up, however. Great Reforms have been of slow growth on British soil, and the question of success, once the public mind is thoroughly aroused, is only a thing of time. Chastened by their temporary defeat, the real liberals of the country will press forward, heedless of the headlong demands of the *ultras*, whether tory or radical, until the grand object is attained in the advancement of human rights and liberties.

OUR MARKET FEES.

As the time approaches for letting the fees of the Goderich Market, we would strongly urge upon our city fathers the necessity of trying it for the next year on the free principle. The advantages gained by the people of the town from the present barn which is dignified by the name of market, are so very few that the removal of fees would not and could not be felt, and it is possible that a more liberal policy would attract a number of farmers who now go to other markets rather than pay the usual fee on each wagon load. At all events, there is a growing feeling that the experiment should be tried. The heads of families know that it is useless to go to the market at present for such little articles as they require from day to day to day, excepting meat, and we would ask what can be the earthly use of such an institution. Let us either have the regulations carried out to the letter, or abolish the market fees altogether.

☞ The steamer *Georgian*, which was seized at Collingwood by the Government during the American war on suspicion of being a Confederate privateer on the lakes, put into this port on Sunday last. She ran out of fuel and the furniture and cabin fittings were resorted to. After wooding she cleared again, bound for Montreal with a load of wheat and potash.

At a baby convention in Massachusetts fifteen mothers were present, and on a vote for the prettiest, each baby got one vote.

St. George's Day in Goderich.

The members of the Goderich St. George's Society celebrated the anniversary of their patron Saint by eating a dinner to his honor in the Maitland Hotel in the evening. The large dining room was well lighted and profusely ornamented with flags. The company gathered together was much larger than we have seen on any such occasion in this town. It embraced, besides the regular members, a number of subordinate officers and tars from the gunboats in port, and several visitors, amongst whom we noticed, Messrs. M. C. Cameron, R. Gibbons, F. C. Rooklidge, H. B. O'Connor, H. Horton, C. E. Archibald, B. Trainer and others. The dinner was got up by Mr. Hosker in a style befitting the day, the crowning feature, of course, being an enormous roast of beef followed by plum pudding. Judging from the hilarity displayed by the guests, the eatables were duly appreciated. John Davison, Esq., President, occupied the chair, and E. Clifford, Esq, the vice-chair.

The loyal toasts of "The Queen," "Prince and Princess of Wales," "Army and Navy," &c., were given and duly responded to on the removal of the cloth.

In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman said when the society was first instituted it was predicted that it would not last for three years, but it had lived for more than four years and was still in existance. It was thought when it was commenced that the other two societies would be formed, which would be an advantage, as they would then have three societies instead of one, but their hopes in this respect had not been realized. They had met for the purpose of celebrating the natal day of their Saint. On such an occasion, of course, they looked back to the land they had left, and recalled the fond reminiscences of their old home. As they thus looked back they could see everything to be satisfied with. While other countries in Europe had passed through devastating wars during the past year, England had remained at peace with world. There was a time when Great Britain was first in war, but at the present time she was first in peace, which was a pleasing fact, as the period had arrived, he thought, when there should be less fighting in the world, war being resorted to by civilized nations, only as a last necessity. Having alluded to the handsome manner in which the Fenians were driven from our shores last year, he concluded by proposing "The day we honor."

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

The vice-chairman proposed "Canada our Home."

In response, Mr Cameron said that having been that day on a missionary tour endeavoring to convert the heathen (and he was happy to say he had nearly succeeded in converting even the chairman) he could not be expected to make a long speech. But he felt that he would be wanting in patriotism did he not speak of our country destined as it was to become a great nation stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and embracing all the elements of national wealth. Mr. Cameron said we had now entered upon a new era in our history, and he had every reason to believe that glorious results would follow.

Mr. Mosely gave a very amusing description of the various kinds of exercise, in his opinion best adapted to the development of the human frame, such as fox hunting, horse racing, and above all the noble game of cricket.

Corporal Wright responded to the "Volunteers of Canada."

The next toast was the Agricultural Interests of Canada, Mr. Gibbons responded in a good speech, in the course of which he placed agriculture at the head of all the employments, as the primary cause of national wealth and greatness.—His remarks were well-timed and attentively listened to.

Mr. Archibald responded to the Mercantile Interests, and Messrs. Toms and Walker to the Bar.

At this period of the proceedings a number of the guests retired, after which the minor toasts of "the Press," "Our Host and Hostess," &c., were given in promiscuous style.

The singing during the evening by the sailors and others was capitally done and deservedly applauded.

The company broke up "in harmony" at an early hour, the universal opinion being that it was the most successful St. George's Dinner ever given in Goderich.

SEED POTATOES.—Having seen so many notices, in the different American Horticultural papers, of the "Celebrated Goodrich Seedling Potatoes," I was induced to send for some of them, and after three years trial under my Gardeners Cultivation, I can recommend them and heartily endorse all that the late Professor Goodrich says of them—they are the best, finest, and most productive potatoes in cultivation, first rate in every respect. Last year from the Gleason, Mr. Butterworth raised about 600 bushels to the acre, without a speck of any kind on them, when dozens of others rotted around them on the same soil, and at present they are quite sound and solid. They took the first premium last year at the Co. show.

HUGH JOHNSTON.

N. B.—Mr. Butterworth has a few Bushels on hand for sale.—See Advertisement.

Teachers' Convention.

The Huron Teachers' Association held its quartely meeting in the Seaforth School house on the 20th, inst. There was a large number of members present, and a good many became members, for the first time. A good many subjects of interest to teachers were discussed, among which were a professional Library, and museum: Quarterly payment of teachers, &c. Mr. J. A. McKellar of the Commercial Academy Goderich, delivered a very excellent lecture on Book Keeping, showing his method of teaching it, giving first the theory and then the practice. He was listened to with great attention and at the end of his lecture, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to him. Young men wishing to fit themselves for business and obtain a real knowledge of practical Book-Keeping, can do so by going to Goderich.

☞ See the address of Mr Searle, Clinton.

☞ The Clinton well has been abandoned altogether, but we understand that a new hole is to be commenced.

☞ Those who expect to get farmers to attend polical meetings during the day time for the next few weeks will be greatly disappointed, as the best class of farmers will be extremely busy.

Free-trade in home products has been agreed upon by the Australian colonies.

☞ The steamer *Spray* will leave Goderich on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of each week until further notice for Northern ports. The time-table will be issued shortly.

BASS FISHING.—It may interest some of our town readers to know that it is unlawful to fish for, catch, or kill bass from the 20th of April to the 20th of May. It is most desirable that this splendid fish should be protected during the breeding season, and we hope all persons interested will assist in doing so.

Town Council Meeting.

The Council met on Friday evening last. Present, the Mayor, Reeve, Deputy-Reeve, Cattle, Pasmore, Smith, Kay, McKay, Clifford, Leonard, and McKenzie.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A very characteristic letter from Mr. John Stewart, Stratford, was received, read, and filed.

Resignation of W. H. Posey, keeper of Goderich Cemetery, was read and accepted.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road and bridge committee reported, recommending various small improvements. The report was read in committee, and the inspector ordered to carry out the necessary repairs at the bridge hill, without delay. With regard to the fence placed at the foot of Elgin Street, which is in a very dangerous state, it having been torn down twice by John Longworth, Mr. Leonard proposed that it be re-built, and a man set to watch it for the purpose of throwing Longworth down the bank after it, if he attempted another smash. It was resolved to replace the fence without resorting to Mr. Leonard's plan.

The special committee appointed to consider the petition of the Market Clerk, reported, that as the Clerk had failed to receive as much in fees as former Clerks by $216, would recommend that he be allowed to retain the market for two months longer than his time.

After some conversation the report was adopted, Mr. Leonard dissenting.

Application of Mr. Thomson, asking that his salary be increased to $400 per year, and offering to keep the office open from 10 a.m. to 3 p. m. each day.

Mr. McKenzie objected to granting the prayer of the petition, as the salary had been fixed at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Smith said it would be well to put the office up to competition.

Mr. Leonard said on that principle he might as well apply for the Governor General's office, which he would be glad to hold for $1000. (Laughter).

Letter from Mr. Longworth, respecting a fence. Fyled.

Account C. Thompson, board of indigent family, $1.50. To be paid.

Also, account relief D. Ferguson $24.62½. Mr. Smith said it was large for one ward; no applications had been made in his ward.

Mr. Leonard said that as mind knew mind, they thought Mr. Smith was not the kind of looking man to ask relief from.

Letters from Messrs. Sloan and R. W. McKenzie offering to purchase portion of road-way at the heads of Nelson and Maitland streets, for storehouses.

Mr. McKenzie advocated the consideration of the project as a very important one. Letters were fyled.

Letter from Jas. Gordon and others, asking for some improvement on William street, was referred to Road and Bridge Committee, with power to make the road passable.

The inspector recommended some improvement on the Engine House, before further damage was done to it. Referred to Fire Committee.

A short By-law for changing the word "Council" in the old seal, to "Corporation" in a new one, was read and duly passed.

The following persons applied for the vacant office of Cemetary Keeper:—J. Ferris, H. Parker, E. Hopper, John Reid and Mr. Wyatt.

The applications were referred to the Cemetery Committee, Mr. Wyatt to remain in charge until the matter is settled.

Adjourned for two weeks.

STANLEY.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal:

DEAR SIR,—I am Jim Bosswell, and husband to that same Mary Anne that sint up that letther to yer office; and little yez new the throuble yez got me into by the same dispach. I rue the day that ever I married a Yankee; but she is the mother of my childher, and I must put up wid her now. I was workin on a Railrode in the States, and one nite I was a little disguised with liquor, an that was the way I happened to git possessed of as thrubblesome a woman kind as ever ye heed of. Last Tuesday was a week as I was sunnin meself at the back door, skin what dose I see but a buggy and a sulky, dhrive up furninst my bars, and out gets two ladeen min of the township, and cum runnin up to me puffin and blowin like two ould asmatic steam-engins. The Reeve cum to his win the fust, and says he, "The curse of the divil on you Jim, I didn't think you'd thrate me in that way." "Amin, sar," says I, "it's a bad parish can't afford a clark; but in the name of awl the saints in the calendar, what's up," sez I, "has the Fayrnans come agin?" "No sur," sez the other chap, lookin like a hannes, "yer a vagabone, and yer wife's a vagabone, and yez are both a pair of vagabones, and yez are gettin up a conspiracy agin sendin me to Parliament." With he called the wife a vagabone, I threw off my ould rag of a cote, and sez I, "you festherin hape of inyquity, if you dare call the woman that Father Crotty of Memphis married to me a vagabone, I'll dance a hornspike on yer ould carcass; and, moreover," sez I, "as to yer goin to Parliimint, if ever ye do git there, and call my wife a vagabone, I would pill ye from betwan the Governer-General's legs." In the manetime, Mary Anne heard the row, and stuck her head out of her hoodaw windy, as she calls it, (I be lave its a French wurd) and sez she, "Now James, pile on yer agony; gut thim I gut thim! scather their institushuns to the wins!" and a lot more of Yankee chaff; and then she whistled for Nayro, her lap dog; he ways about 150 lbs. The tu lads put for the rode like blazes, and away wid thim. And now I ax ye what de ye think of the bit of a row? John Dower and the wife and sum of the naybors come in to hear all about it. Mary Anne thrated all hands, and bad luck to me but I spent as plesant an evenin as ever I did in my life.Ould Nancy Doolan said that all the Squire wanted was to take a few horns of hot stuff wid John A., and let the Township go to ould nick. Mrs. Dinny is in luv wid Carlin, but sez he's no speaker. Mary Doyle sez its no matther, as they have spakin machines from Japan at the Paris Exhibition, and he can carry one wid him undher his oxther wherever he goes. The wemin are the devil any way.

Yours thruly,
JAMES BOSSWELL.

SPRING SHOW.—The Spring Show of the Stanley B. A. S., for the exhibition of Stud Horses and Bulls, was held in the Village of Varna on Saturday, the 20th inst., when the entries were as follows, viz:—

Heavy Draft Horses, 2 entries. Charles Mason's Old Robin Hood, first prize; and Robert Orris' Rob Roy McGregor, 2nd do.

General Purposes, 5 entries.—Henry Lane's Prince of Wales, first prize; Malcolm Campbell's Duke of Wellington, 2nd do; W. G. McMillan's La Perrie; Thomas Dinsdale's Champion Wallace, and Henry Storehouse's Young Monarch.

Thorough bred Bulls, 2 entries:—George Anderson's Venture, first prize; and David Youle's Black Douglas, 2nd do.

Grade Bulls, 2 entries.—Alex. Mitchell's Jack, first prize; and James Campbell's Brine, second do.

The Judges were Ralph Stevenson, James Forrest, and John Rattenbury, Esqrs.

GEO. LAING,
Secretary.

Varna, April 22th, 1867.

SEAFORTH.

The Harpurhey Branch of the County of Huron Agricultural Society held their Spring Show on the 23rd of April, for the Exhibition of entire stock. The exhibitors were, for draught horses, Robert Douglas—Young Champion; Charles Mason—Old Rob Roy, first prize; George Stanbury—Young Waxwork; James Johnston—Rob Roy.

For horses for general purpose:—Joseph Fisher—Hard Fortune; Henry Lane—Prince of Wales; Wm. Evans—Y. B. Wallace.

For Bulls:—David Youll—Fred. Douglas; G. F. Chesney—Durham; Wm. Sproat—Young Halton; James Dickson—Dixie. For bull two years old, R. H. Carnochan. For bull one year old, Arthur McCann.

The prizes awarded were, for draught horses:—Chas. Mason, 1st prize; George Stanbury 2nd do. For horses for general purposes:—Joseph Fisher, 1st prize; Henry Lane, 2nd do. For bulls:—Jas Dickson, 1st prize; Geo F Chesney, 2nd do. Two year old bull, R. H. Carnochan. One year old bull, Arthur McCann.

W. W. WATSON, Secretary.

April 29th, 1867.

The weather keeps cold, and not much growth, farmers are busy plowing, and this week all will be sowing, there is not much fall wheat sown here but what is sown looks well. The markets are pretty much the same as the week before with the exception of wheat, which had, rather a downward tendency last week, being $1.70 which is dear enough still. The candidates, for the South Riding of Huron addressed a meeting in Seaforth on Thursday evening, but as you were there your self I need not describe it, I may remark however that the favourites were Cameron and Gibbons.

CLINTON, 27TH APRIL, 1867.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th inst, a letter appears signed, "one who suffers," complaining of the state of the Goderich Northern Gravel Road, and imputing neglect or something worse to myself in regard to it; allow me to say that these imputations are altogether unfounded, the facts are simply these:—

On the 19th of September last, I received a letter from the Solicitors of the complainants requiring me in pursuance of the order of the County Judge, immediately to inspect and examine the Road, and report thereon, and referring me to sections 85 and 86 of the statute 22d Victoria chap. 49, as the authority by which I was to be guided, after carefully perusing these Sections I at once proceeded to inspect the road, and on the 25th of the same month made a full and detailed report to the President of the company as required by the statute, pointing out the repairs which were requisite, and requiring, that these repairs should be completed by certain specified periods, that is, the culverts before the 7th of October, and the gravelling by the 31st of the same month. The month as will be remembered was very rainy and during the time thus allowed there were only ten days in which repairs could be properly made. I therefore as a matter of ordinary justice to the company in consequence of the very unfavorable season for such work, allowed an extension of time until the latter part of December. Some proceedings having been taken against the company their Solicitor called upon me and enquired if I had been duly sworn previous to my inspection of the Road, it appears that by a statute passed in 1860, subsequent to the one under which I had been instructed to act, the inspecting Engineer is required to take a certain oath before proceeding to inspect the road, the Solicitors for the complainants had not called my attention to this statute, and I presume had overlooked it, I am no lawyer and no civil Engineer is expected to be familiar with all the Statutes relating to Roads. They are numerous, and in some instances conflicting—my duty in the case was to obey the instructions given me, which I did promptly and faithfully—at the request of the Company's Solicitor I signed a statement which he wrote to the effect that I had not taken the oath required by the act of 1860. It was best this should be known at once, in order that the complainants might have the opportunity to remedy any defect in the proceedings, without further loss of time or costs. Since then I have not been called upon to do anything further; nor have I any power to act until legally required, as your correspondent will see by reference to several Statutes relating to the subject.—Whenever this is done I shall act as the law requires, and as I have always done in such cases, (whether sworn or otherwise), carefully and impartially without favor or affection for either party. The insinuation against my motives which your correspondent has allowed himself to make, requires no particular notice here. I hope I am sufficiently well known in the County to make it unnecessary for me to refute any imputations against my integrity in the performance of my public duties.

Yours, &c.,
A. BAY.

The Career of a Burglar.

Manzani, the Williamsburg outlaw, who was shot dead by a policeman, proves to have been a remarkable criminal. His life was that of a smuggler, swindler, bandit, and assassin. A few years after having drowned his wife and child, he made Williamsburg the base of his operations. His deeds perplexed the police, terrified the people of that place, and enlivened the newspapers. The police were out their wits in vain. Manzani always went alone. He had no confidants. Four policemen were shot within a year, and it is believed Manzani did it all. In the daytime, he forestalled all suspicion by exhibiting a badge proclaiming him a "United States Detective, Washington, D. C." This undisputed passport gave him the right to appear at whatsoever hour he choose, and to adopt the habits of the game of which he professed to be a hunter. He used tobacco sparingly, and drank nothing stronger than ale or a soda cocktail. He was always deploring the robberies and murders, and suggesting advice whereby the thieves and the murderers might be caught. He cultivated the friendship of policemen, who liked him as a pleasant, peaceable, well i tende fellow. Manzani finally met his death while on his way home from a depredation. He encountered an officer who ordered him to halt, but the robber responded by firing a pistol at him. The ball missed its mark, and the policeman pursuing, brought the ruffian to the ground, and in five minutes the turbulent spirit was still, and the reign of terror in Williamsburg was at an end.

A large force is now engaged on the Canadian side of the Niagara, opposite Black Rock, preparing for the construction of the international railway bridge from Fort Erie to Buffalo.

☞ Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per box.

MR. GALT ON THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPEECH AT MONTREAL.

Mr. Galt has been the first among the Canadian Delegates to England to give expression, upon his return to this country, of his views respecting the new condition the country is about to assume politically. At the dinner given by the St. George's Society of Montreal, after a few introductory remarks, Mr. Galt is thus reported:—

He would endeavor to say a few words as to what he thought might be our future, first noticing our position in a material point of view before the Dominion was carried into effect—for although the proclamation had not yet been issued, he thought he might speak of it as an accomplished fact. Canada was placed separate from the sea, and prevented by the inclement climate from using her river communication during six months of the year—prevented by a foreign country, not the most friendly disposed in the world, from carrying on her trade. If we refer to the struggles made by the great power of Russia to reach the sea: if we looked to the war—he might say the unjust war—in Schleswig Holstein, in order to obtain a sea board, we might learn to appreciate the advantages we had gained by our union with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. (Hear, hear.) We had gained it, too, not by the expenditure of blood and treasure, not by the waste of the blood of our best and most valued sons, but with free good will, and Canada now possessed a seaboard greater than that of the U States—greater if we measured it by the capacity of its harbors and facilities for carrying on trade, and more valuable now than that of our great neighbor. (Cheers.) And the very act which had united us together had assured us that the climate which closes our river will not prevent our access to the mother country through the winter. It ensured this by the Intercolonial Railway. (Cheers.) Whatever might be the material or commercial advantages of that road—on which he did not propose to say a word now—it was plain that Canada proper, with three millions of people, could not long remain at the will and beck of a foreign power during six months of the year. The difficulties of communication would now be removed, and the intercolonial trade would no longer be hampered by hostile tariffs. The views of all would be looked to with reference to the interest of all, and not to the interests of a mere locality. This principle was characteristic of the progress of the U States. We should hereafter have free intercourse with the Lower Provinces; our three millions, for the purposes of trade and commerce, had become nearly four millions, and in such a climate as ours, rigorous as it is during so many months of the year, he thought we could not fail to observe that in this union with the L