Huron Signal.

GODERICH, MAY 9, 1867.

MR. WHITEHEAD.

As it has been industriously circulated during the past week through North Huron, that Mr. Whitehead might have been out canvassing if he had wished, we would state on authority that the state of his health has been such as to render the least exposure positively dangerous. Dr. Cole has been treating him for some weeks for a cough which has changed from a bronchial affection to the whooping-cough, and of course anything like an effort to speak in public would be entirely out of the question for a week or two. We would urge upon the electors of the riding not to pledge their votes until he has an opportunity of appearing before them and stating his views in person, especially as there will be plenty of time before the election comes off.

THE OLD STORY.

When a man waxes wroth in argument he is conquered. When he resorts to *lies*—the refuge of fools—he shows to all about him that he is not only beaten, but that he cannot avoid displaying the inherent meanness of his nature. Such *is* the conduct of some of Messrs. Ritchie and Carling's supporters. They feel that their cause is lost, and cannot help, in their anger and mortification, descending to BAREFACED LYING, and disgusting Billingsgate. One of them dishes up a report of the Seaforth meeting on the 25th, which does not contain a word of truth from beginning to end, and which winds up with the crowning whopper that "the meeting was a great success for the conservatives!" What an insult to the honest ratepayers of Tuckersmith! And all this is done in the interests of fine gentlemen who are represented as paragons of perfection—the purest of the pure—very lords of creation—personifications of all that is noble in humanity. Just let them compare the report of that meeting as it appeared in the *Signal* with the string of lies concocted on their behalf, if not with their sanction. Why have we disdained for so long to use the same weapons as our opponents, barring the lies. We could have raked up some little facts which Mr. Ritchie would not relish, but we have endeavored to refrain from the bitterness of past conflicts. We could have told the electors that in the gravel road matter, through culpable neglect in one of his calculations, he saddled upon Huron the sum of *eight thousand dollars*, which it should not have been called on to pay, but we didn't. We could have charged him with having systematically shirked the payment of his just proportion of taxes, but we didn't. We could have ridiculed his painful efforts at oratory, but we had bowels of compassion. Many little things, outside of private life, which we shall respect, may be touched up at a pinch, and "let him laugh who wins!"

A POOR DODGE.

☞ We understand that certain candidates are laying claim to popular support, because they are "prepared" to "go for" cutting down all the salaries of our County Officials until none but the patriotic work-for-nothing-and-board-themselves gentry will accept of them. This kind of preaching will hardly be received by the honest yeomanry of Huron, who know—and all the sophistry in the world cannot convince them to the contrary—that if a man offers to do a certain amount of work for nothing it is morally certain that he will contrive to *steal* enough to remunate him for his time and trouble. Down upon such arrant humbugs and all who support them.

Impartiality Demanded.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to say through your columns that I, with a great many others, think you very one-sided in your strictures upon Messrs. Ritchie and Carling, and your praises of those great men, Cameron and Gibbons. I take it that the duty of a journalist is to present the claims of the candidates on both sides fairly and impartially, and leave a discerning public to judge of their merits. So far from doing this, you laud the radical men to the skies, say their meetings are nearly all glorious successes, and speak in glowing and hilarious terms of the certainty of their coming victory, while you belittle their opponents to the last degree, and attack their personal character in a scandalous manner. In your *Semi-weekly* of Friday last you charge Mr. Ritchie with all the sins in the calendar, while Cameron is set forth as a model of perfection. Now, sir, you may be talented enough, but I think you are far too bitter—much more so than there is any occasion for, now that parties are losing sight of their old bones of contention, and I am satisfied that a more moderate tone on your part would please a large number of your readers.

Yours, &c.,
JUSTITIA.

Stanley, May 6, 1867.

REMARKS.

We have no doubt the milk-and-water policy advocated by "Justitia" would please a good many who read (if they do not pay for) the *Signal*, but we must decline accepting his advice, with thanks. If "Justitia," who is no doubt an exceedingly nice, agreeable person, wearing a well-brushed coat and hat, will direct his advice to another quarter he will find a market amongst people who have long required a little of such a wholesome article. Our "scandalous attacks" upon the character of either of the gentlemen alluded to, exist only in the warped imagination of our correspondent. What little Mr. Ritchie has said at the most important of the recent meetings has been reported in our columns faithfully, and if he cuts a sorry figure, we are not to blame. No man, outside of a lunatic asylum could reasonably blame us because we refrain from printing the glowing boughts and burning words of political opponents who never uttered them. It may possibly be the case that Mr. Ritchie has concealed within him the eloquence of a Bright or a Disraeli, or the intellectual capacity of a Bismarck, but until they are fairly ushered into this troublesome world, it would be the worst kind of murder to lay violent hands on the innocents; and, hence, we have taken him as he is, dealing only with what appears on the surface. That we have trenched upon his private character in any one instance, Mr. Ritchie himself would be the first to deny. As for Mr. Carling, the more we see of him the better do we like him *as a man*, but the more thoroughly are we convinced of *his entire unfitness for the duties of the position to which he aspires*,—The beauty of it is, he is fully aware of the fact himself. As he stands up in his ponderosity to attempt to speak, every line of his face breaks out into the exclamation: "What an ass I am to make such an exhibition of myself as this! Why did I ever allow those confounded Goderich fellows to seduce me into running for Parliament, when I can't stand up here and say a dozen words that I haven't studied for hours!" We repeat, for the benefit of our Stanley correspondent, that if Mr. Carling would express his honest conviction, he would say that he *fears the truth* being told about him, above all things. We plead guilty, in a qualified sense, to the charge of *partiality*. We *are* partial to the candidates we support, and if we have declared the majority of their meetings to be "glorious successes," it is because we sincerely believe it to be true. As for the "hilariousness," that arises from a firm belief, based on careful observation, that "Cameron and Gibbons" will be triumphantly elected.

THE PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE.

Several of the supporters of the highly respectable, learned, and in every way above-reproach tory candidates have asserted that the influence of the *Signal* has been *purchased* by Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons. We always suspect the honesty of men who attribute impure motives to others, and we feel certain that if those who are now doing up such *lies* for Messrs. Ritchie and Carling are not bought up *already*, they could be purchased body and bones at *a very cheap rate*. Knowing no higher or nobler principle themselves than that of £ s. d. they imagine all others to be as loosely hung together as themselves. We defy any supporter of their lordships to prove that we have sold our influence to any man or party. On the contrary, it is well known that we have boldly exposed wrong-doing when in a "monetary" sense—to use a Ritchieism—silence would have paid much better. It is not a little flattering, however, to learn from our political opponents, that the influence of the *Signal* is considered so valuable. No, doubt some people would be glad to pay a handsome trifle to get rid of its opposition before they are done with this contest—in fact, they have not been above making indirect overtures in that line already; but *they never made a greater mistake in their lives*.

☞ At Kinburn, recently, a fellow who is reputed to be much better adapted for religious controversy than growing wheat or potatoes asked if it was not a fact that the *Signal's* influence had been bought by Mr. Whitehead. We presume that he has arrived at this conclusion because we refused to print his letter advocating the claims of his bosom friend—Dr. Sloan.

"Wanted"—A Night Constable.

Are our town authorities aware of the fact that it is impossible for an unprotected lady to pass along the side-walks of this town during even the early hours of the evening, without being grossly insulted by the groups of foul-mouthed youths congregated at every street corner? If they are not, evidence is forthcoming at any moment to prove most distinctly that scenes of this kind are enacted nightly—scenes which would disgrace large cities, and which are certainly disgraceful to a small town like Goderich. We declare positively that, especially on *Sunday* evenings, it is absolutely *impossible* for a lady to pass the principal corners on the square without being subjected to insults which cause her face to burn with indignation, and, even if accompanied by a gentleman, her ears are liable to be profaned in a still more painful manner, unless her companion carries a stout cudgel. This crying evil should be stopped, and *at once*. Time and again we have directed attention to it, but, nothwithstanding all the civilizing influences, for which we pay so dearly, it increases until at last it has become intolerable. We pay some $4000 or $5000 a year to keep up a free school, and in return the youth of the town rises to curse us to our faces and insult our wives and sisters on the public streets. And, now, the rate-payers are asking themselves what they pay heavy taxes for, if rowdyism of the worst character is to be allowed. It may be asked, What is the remedy? Why are not complaints laid and the guilty parties punished? We answer, that in most cases it is impossible to single out the worst offenders, and respectable citizens are averse to any such publicity. The remedy we suggest is simply this: Let Trainer, Small or some other reliable constable be paid a specific sum on condition that he clear the street corners of the young rowdies who congregate nightly from eight to ten o'clock. The weight of his baton and a few arrests will exercise a more wholesome influence than all the moral lectures that could be given in a year. In the interests of society we spend thousands of dollars on education, and the interests of society imparatively demand that a moderate sum should be expended in the way we have pointed out. Will Mr. Leonard, *who* is so well furnished with "kill or cure" remedies for desperate cases, bring the matter up at the next meeting of the Town Council.

☞ We have to thank Mr. Benton, fruit dealer, for specimens of his rich, ripe and luscious bananas.

THE NORTH RIDING CANVASS.

MR. HAYS' MEETINGS.

WROXETER.

Not being at any of the meetings previous to this, I am unable to report them, so that the public and the candidates will have to submit to the veracious statements of Hays' satellite, "the *Star* man." A large and respectable body of the electors met in Goftoa's Hall, when Mr. John Miller, having been elected chairman, introduced Mr. Hays, who treated the audience to a rehearsal of what their expressions would be if "Tom Gibson" was elected, such as "a man is'nt it grand, Tom Gibson our member," then gave a sketch of the Ainleyville meeting, and charged Mr. Gibson's supporters with trying to create a disturbance (a statement for which he afterwards apologised.) He then gave a sketch of the working of the Union Act of 1840 to 1865; next of the Quebec Scheme of Confederation, and a virulent attack upon George Brown and the *Globe*, which he characterised as the representative of everything that was "*holy, just, and good.*" (The audience fully believed that these were his true sentiments in regard to it at the time of Dickson's election) and then went into County Council business; the Council he denounced as the most iniquitous and corrupt body in the Province, and cited various facts to prove his position, such as tendering for the County Clerkship for Angus McKay, said tender being refused, &c. He next denounced party, and had hitherto conducted his canvass upon "no party" principles, but in answer to a question from W. G. Walker, Esq., he came off the fence, and stood avowedly a Conservative.

Mr. Gibson was next called on by the chairman, and in coming forward defended the County Council, and did so to the satisfaction of the audience. He next gave a graphic description of the misdeeds of the coalition government, which his opponent was avowedly intending to support, he insisted upon Confederation itself being an accomplished fact, and that the Coalition ministry came to a close when the new parliament was called together; he then stated that his principles were Reform, and had always been so, that he was not a man with two or three faces, one for every different shade of political opinion, and that he intended, if elected, to conserve what was good and remove what was corrupt; as to the result of the election he had not a doubt, because if Mr. Hays considered himself "the man for Galway," he (though not "the man for Galway") was undoubtedly the man for the North Riding of Huron, and resumed his seat amid great applause.

Mr. Sloan was next called upon, who explained the difference between Reformers and Conservatives, then touched upon Confederation, as the basis upon which grand structure of The Kingdom of Canada was to be built; he next spoke of the Intercolonial Railway and reduced postage, opened up the northwest, which was now knocking at the door of our Union for admission. Mr. Sloan was listened to attentively by the audience, and repeatedly cheered as he made some telling remarks, and having resumed his seat was followed by Mr. Holmes, who, on rising, complained of the previous speakers not leaving him time to deliver himself. He recounted his long and faithful services as a public man, and challenged any one to shew that during the whole time he was in parliament he had ever voted for a bad measure or against a good one, he next adverted to the benefits he conferred upon the settlers in the back townships in regard to the gravel road, and famine questions, stated his political principles to be Conservative, and sat down. This meeting was nearly unanimous in favor of Gibson, Sloan and Holmes will both poll a considerable vote, but Hays had not the ghost of a chance. The candidates next proceeded to Leechville, and Mr. Robt. Leech having been called to the chair, Mr. Hays proceeded to serve up the "iniquitous and corrupt County Council," no exceptions, no five honest men in the Huron Sodom, his oyster suppers were piquantly furnished with impertinence sauce, and to such a degree did he anathematize Reeves and Deputy Reeves that numbers of the honest yeoman made a mistake in regard to the election, and imagined he was canvassing to be Reeve or Deputy of the township, instead of a member of the Local Legislature. His political principles here were ultra Conservative, and his speech cooked out of the *Leader* to suit the stronghold of Conservatism in the Bush. The chairman having stated that Mr. Hays was evidently the man to represent him, next introduced Mr. Gibson, who, in reply to "*the oyster business*" stated that he never ate an oyster or drank a glass of whiskey, and having apparently taken a leaf from his opponent's books, began to criticise him most unmercifully; he was compelled to stop, however, as Mr. Hays had left the room—reported to be sick. In regard to County Council matters, he said that he had only given one vote since he entered the Council that he could not conscientiously approve of, and that was the *bonus* of $100 each, given to the Warden, Treasurer, and Clerk, a measure proposed by the Bruce Reeves on account of the extra labor entailed on these officials by the separation of the two Counties. In regard to politics, he pursued the same course, he did at Wroxeter. Messrs. Sloan and Holmes followed, but as they appeared to have no personal pique against any of the Council, or their officials, either on account of drill sheds, rifle companies, or anything else, their remarks were much the same as at Wroxeter. At this meeting the Conservatives were in full force, but many of them, although they will vote for Holmes as a staunch Conservative, find it impossible to swallow one of the Hybrid stamp, and will either vote for Gibson or none at all. Next day they proceeded to Belmore, when Mr Wm. Anderson being elected chairman, Mr. Hays again proceeded to serve up "the oysters," but as it was reported he had done so at all his meetings, "the free and independent" imagined that that there was a grave mistake committed by some persons or persons, in not inviting W. T. Hays to said oyster spread. Again he tried to play havoc with the County Council; but in vain. His politics were still Conservative; going in to support the Coalition, but to reform the abuses in the Crown Land office, where 75 clerks are doing the work of 5. But if elected he would kick them out. Mr. Gibson rose to reply, never veering from his political principles. In regard to the Clerks in the Crown Land Department, he said his mode of action would be the means of walking them out. While Mr. Hays is supporting the Coalition government in everything, he could scarcely be expected to kick out the supernumeraries, as he had threatened to do. Messrs. Sloan and Holmes were both well received, and listened to with great attention. This meeting was at the least a two-third majority for the Reformers. They next proceeded to Bluevale, when Mr. Phin being called to the chair, Mr. Hays proceeded to recapitulate the Council business, (the political capital he seems to have) entering minutely into his tender for the Clerkship; and some discrepancies are apparent in his statements concerning the Clerkship. At Ainleyville he tendered to test a clique at Wroxeter he tendered for Angus McKay, and here he tendered for Dr. Stokes, but it all ended in the manner of the non-acceptance of his tender, and the squandering thereby of $150 of County money. The Inspector of weights and measures was also descanted upon. The Council making Trainer ("general juggler for the Council") a present of $35 for salary, when "honest, sturdy, little Sanders" would have done it for the fees, and he stated that both those individuals had told him they had made as much as $25 on one day for stamping weights, and that the average was $4 per day; and he was indignant at the Council for taking Trainer's word all along for the amount he made per day by the stamping, as well as their taking Ross', the Treasurer's statement in regard to his perquisites. His political principles getting a shade less Conservative, and more leniency extended to some of the members of the County Council, were the most noticeable points in his *political* views. A repetition of his being the "Man for Galway," received a full endorsement from the audience, most of whom appeared to wish him there. Mr. Gibson was next introduced, and as usual proceeded to demolish his charges against the County Council as a body, and against Gibson in particular as the embodiment of all that was bad in that Council. In regard to the Clerkship, he said Hays' application was received with unanimous derision and indignation by all the members. Whatever might be their political principles in regard to the Treasurer's not making a correct statement in regard to his perquisites, he said the County officials were men who could be trusted, and the veracity of Sandy Ross was unimpeachable. In regard to Trainer, it would scarcely have paid the County for the Council to have followed him around and examined fully into the stamping process; for his part he would not have cared for the office; he was sure Messer was the same, but perhaps Mr. W. T. Hays would have done it for a —— consideration, however as his friend Mr. Messer was upon the Salaries' Committee, he might, perhaps, throw some more light upon the extravagance of the County Council.—After explaining the course he intended to pursue if elected, he said that as far as Hays was concerned he (Mr G.) would go in by acclamation, as the election was staked on the veracity of the treasurer's books, but in the meantime, he was determined that he would follow Hays to the lake in the canvass. He might have erred at its commencement in being too bashful, but he was getting over that, and he would have to thank Bill Hays for knocking some of his own brass into him. The speaker resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Messrs. Sloan and Holmes, then addressed the meeting, and Mr. Holmes having answered satisfactorily a question from Wm. H. Leech, in regard to his vote on the Squatters' land question. Mr. Messer was loudly called on for his explanations about the County official salaries. In regard to the Clerkship he said, that whatever Hays might say to the contrary he believed he tendered for the Clerkship for himself, and if the Council had given him the offer, his father-in-law and brother-in-law both being in the County Council, it would have made a nice little family compact, but they were unanimous in refusing. Some of the members observed that Hays would only consider the salary as a retaining fee. And his own opinion was that Hays' services would have been dear at nothing, for the office itself would have been nothing without the trimmings. He (Mr. M.) did not care whether he went back to the Council or not, but he would say boldly he would never vote for Hays for any office. In regard to Hays' asserting that the nominees of the Clinton Convention were set up at a caucus at Donogh's Hotel, Mr. Messer stated that he was there when the caucus was held, and it was a Conservative one; and its object was to put Hays' father-in-law out of the Wardenship. Mr. Messer having given Hays a thorough dressing, resumed his seat. This meeting was almost unanimous in favor of the Reform candidates. The Wingham meeting the next day war nearly a repetition of former proceedings, and gave a large majority to the Reform candidates.

Social Ishmaelites.

In all communities may be found a few individuals who seem to delight in doing the Devil's dirtiest work from pure love of mischief, as completely regardless of the characters of others as they are themselves devoid of every noble or upright principle. In high life they prostitute acquired polish to their diabolical purposes and in the lower walks they are just as easily discerned, though more hideous in point of moral ugliness. How clearly such characters are hit off in the following from the pen of H. W. Beecher. Our readers will have no difficulty in fastening the mirror here presented before the faces of a trio in Goderich:—

The cynic is one who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. He is the human owl, vigilant in darkness and blind in light, mousing for vermin and never seeing noble game. The cynic puts all human actions in two classes, openly, bad and and secretly bad. All virtue and generosity and disinterestedness, are merely the appearance of good, but selfish at the bottom. He holds that no man does a thing except for profit. The effect of his conversation upon your feelings is to chill and sear them, to send you away sour and morose. His criticisms and inuendoes fall indiscriminately upon everything, like frost upon flowers. If a man is said to be pure and chaste, he answers: Yes in the daytime, if a woman is pronounced virtuous, he will reply: Yes, as yet. Mr. A., is religious: Yes, on Sundays. Mr. B. has just joined the church: Certainly, the elections are coming on. The minister of the gospel is called an example of diligence it is his trade. Such a man is generous: of other men's money. That man is obliging: To lull suspicion and cheat you. This man is upright: Because he is green. Thus his eye strains out every good quality, and takes in only the bad—as the vulture, when in the highest heaven, will sail by living flocks and herds, but comes like an arrow down upon the smallest carcass. To him religion is hypocrisy, honesty a preparation for fraud, virtue only want of opportunity, and undeniable purity, asceticism. The live long day he will coolly sit with sneering lip, uttering sharp speeches in the quietest manner, and in polished phrase transfixing every character that is presented. 'His words are softer than oil, yet they are drawn swords.' Ps. v, 21. All this to the young seems a wonderful knowledge of human nature; they honor a man who appears to have found out mankind. They begin to indulge themselves in flippant sneers; and with supercilious brow, and impudent tongue wagging to an empty brain, call to naught the wise, the long tried, and the venerable.

OVERCOATS IN DEMAND.—We have had, for some days past, a spell of miserably cold weather for the season. On Wednesday morning last, it was quite warm, and we all rejoiced in the prospect of spring weather, but a sudden change of wind to the Northwest reduced the temperature almost to the freezing point.—On Thursday night heavy clouds arose, and in the morning the ground was white with snow—quite an unpromising prospect for the 2nd of May. There has been, of course, little or no vegetation thus far, and we can only hope for the best. The candidate who will advocate the erection of a mountain range to shut out the Hudson Bay winds, with any prospect of success, will deserve the hearty support of the whole community.

☞ The weather is still cold and backward for the season.

GODERICH NEWS.

Under this heading a contemporary in the Co, of Middlesex publishes a few paragraphs of startling interest, of which we subjoin a specimen:—

"Guarded by two of Her Majesty's gun-boats, we are pretty free from all fear of the Fenians.

During the winter, nature favors us a good deal in this respect. No hostile fleet can enter our ice-bound harbor—no enemy can penetrate our frozen lake."

It must certainly cheer the hearts of the Middlesexers to know that no hostile fleet can sail into our harbor in winter.

Goderich Salt in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* states that, at the great exhibition now open, the shell marl, fine and coarse salt, and brine, from Goderich, occupy a prominent position amongst the mineral products of Canada. Better or more beautiful salt, we feel convinced; cannot be shown by any country in the world.

We regret exceedingly to see that Britain is likely to be drawn into a joint guarantee for the future neutrality of Luxembourg, or whatever may be decided concerning that Duchy by a conference in London. Luxembourg is just in the region which has for centuries been the chief battle field of Europe, and we cannot see what interest or duty requires Britain to guarantee anything concerning it.

A Nice Place to Live in.

Memphis must be a delightful place. A late telegram says:

"No murders occurred last night for the first time in a week. On Wednesday night a planter named Smith Wilson, residing in a German town, near here, while sitting on a sofa talking to his wife, was shot through the window by some unknown assassin. He fell into his wife's arms and expired."

Newspaper editors down there shoot each other so frequently, that it is somewhat difficult to get proper men to fill literary situations as fast as they become vacant.

☞ Our new salt well is now down 500 feet, and the work is progressing vigorously.

A GOOD INDICATION.—Fifty per cent above par is demanded for stock in the Goderich salt well.

☞ See Mr. Duncan's advertisement of cheap boots and shoes.

London Commercial College.

In another column will be found the advertisement of this college, which has been in successful operation during the past six years. Young men who are about entering upon business life, would do well to ponder whether it would not be profitable for them to avail themselves of the advantages held forth by it. The Goderich Commercial Academy, is a branch of the college, and the same course is taught in it, as in the college itself.

Return of the Delegates.

We learn by a telegram from New York that Attorney-General Macdonald arrived there, on his return from England, in good health, on Thursday night. He would proceed directly to Ottawa. He was accompanied by Mr. Macdougall, and we presume also by Mr. Howland and M. Cartier.—*Leader.*

Seaforth.

May 6th, 1867.

Last week the weather was unfavourable to farmers being cold and raw until Saturday, which was very wet. Sunday was mild and pleasant and the weather wise predict warm weather immediately. Business is dull and market prices stand the same as last week.

An old resident, Jonathen Carter Esq, J. P. died on Tuesday evening 30th ultimo, at his residence Egmondville. He was followed to the grave by all the early settlers as well as the people of Seaforth and Egmondville. As the funeral passed through Seaforth the merchants out of respect closed their shutters. The deceased was a Free Mason and was buried with Masonic honours the order gathering from Mitchell, Wroxeter, Clinton, Ainleyville and Seaforth, and conveyed him to the graveyard at Harperley. Mr. Carter was one of the first settlers in Tuckersmith and highly respected by all who knew him.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

The Court of Revision for the Township of Goderich met according to notice at the Holmesvill Inn, on Monday the 29th of April, 1867.

Present the Reeve and all the Councillors, the Court was opened a great many appeals was handed in complaining of being overcharged on property &c. After some discussion in reference to an examination of the Assessment Roll at the present time, it was agreed to postpone the Court of Revision till the 13th of May proximo, and to attend to Township matters.

Moved by Mr. Pollock, seconded by Mr. Murphy that William Blair be appointed pathmaster in the place of William McLain who has left the Township, and that a by-law be framed in accordance with the same —Carried. Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec. by Mr. Patton that the request of Wm. Piper Esq. be complied within reference to an old road leading to the Goderich Mills.

Moved by Mr. Patton, sec. by Mr. Murphy that John Rudd be appointed pathmaster for the 32nd Division of road in the place of John Armstrong for the current year—Carried. A letter from Edward Templeton in reference to his brother Henry who is in a bad state of health and in indigent circumstances.—Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec. by Mr. Patton that the sum of eight dollars be granted to Henry Templeton who is in indigent circumstances and that in future he look to the Municipal Corporation of the town of Goderich, for relief as he now resides therein—Carried. Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec. by Mr. Patton that the auditors be paid five dollars each for auditing the township accounts for 1866—Carried. Moved by Mr. Patton, sec. by Mr Pollock that William Smithson be paid two dollars for the use of his house while holding township election for 1867. The account of William Sterling for sheep killed, certified by Messrs. Torrance and William Hall Esq., amounting to twenty five dollars.

Moved by Mr. Patton, sec. by Mr. Murphy that William Sterling be paid—Carried. The account of James Peacock for sheep killed, certified by Messrs. Stokes and Pollock Esq., amounting to twelve dollars.

Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec. by Mr. Patton that James Peacock, be paid—Carried. Moved by Mr. Patton, sec. by Mr. Murphy that William Papst Junr., be paid the sum of eight dollars for putting in a culvert on the Huron Road opposite lot 25—Carried. Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec. by Mr. Murphy that the Clerk be paid three dollars for postage, for three years up to this date—Carried. Moved by Mr. Patton, sec. by Mr. Pollock that lots 28 and 91 on the Maitland concession, be taken from school section no. 3 and be attached to no. 2 school section, and that the Clerk give the Trustees of no. 3 school section the necessary notice according to the school Act &c.

The petition of Alexander Chisholm praying for a sum of money to repair the west end of the Centre Road. Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec by Mr. Patton that the petition of Alex. Chisholm, and others be deferred for future consideration—Carried. Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec. by Mr. Murphy that the widow Leavis be allowed by this Council, the sum of fifteen dollars on account of indigence—Carried. Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec. by Mr. Murphy that William Rattenbury be paid the sum of six dollars for the use of his house while occupied by this Council. Moved by Mr. Weston, sec. by Mr. Murphy that Joseph Young be appointed Road Commissioner for this Township for the current year—Carried. Moved by Mr. Weston, sec. by Mr. Pollock that John Laby be allowed to perform his statute labor on the 4th concession. Moved by Mr. Pollock, sec. by Mr. Murphy that a by-law be passed in reference to commuting the statute labor in accordance with the amended acts &c. Moved by Mr. Patton, sec. by Mr. Pollock that Mr. Mosely and B. Longworth be allowed to perform their statute labor on the side road running between lots 5 and 6, on the Maitland con.—Carried. The Council then adjourned to meet again according to agreement.

JOHN SHAW.
Township Clerk.

Tuckersmith Council Meeting.

The Council met this day 26th April 1867, at the village of Seaforth, in Sharp's Hotel, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment from the last meeting, present all the members.

The Reeve having taken the chair, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved of.

Requisition of the Trustees of Union School Sec. no. 5, Tuckersmith and McKillop, requiring a By-law to be passed authorising said Trustees to borrow the sum of four thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a school house in said union Section, was read and ordered to lay over till next meeting of Council.

Moved by Mr. Dallas, seconded by Mr. Grant that this Council do now form itself into a Court of Revision, for the purpose of examining the Assessment Roll of the present year,—Carried.

The Court being formed consisting of all the members of Council, the Reeve occupied the chair, the following persons were exempted from paying the dog tax on account of having destroyed their dogs, namely: James Cumming, John Landsborough, John Imrie, John Grant and William Sinclair. No appelants appearing against the Assessment, the Court proceeded to examine the Roll and found the same correct, when it was moved by Mr. Dallas, sec. by Mr. Grant and resolved that whereas we the members of the Court of Revision for the township of Tuckersmith, have examined the Assessment Roll of said township for the present year, and finding the same to be correct do hereby pass such Roll, and order that said Roll as it now stands does contain and shall be the Assessment of the municipality of the Township of Tuckersmith for the year 1867. The Court then adjourned *sine die*, the Council then resumed its sitting when it was moved by Mr. Dallas, sec. by Mr. Grant, that Edward Briggs be appointed Pathmaster in place of Edward McDonald, resigned,—Carried. Moved by Mr. Doig, sec. by Mr. Dallas, that the account of H. Culle for printing be paid, amounting to $24.13—Carried. Moved by Mr. Dallas, sec. by Mr. Doig that Hugh Chesney be paid the sum of ninty dollars, being the amount of his salary for assessing the Township of Tuckersmith for the year 1867—Carried. Moved by Mr. Grant, sec. by Mr. Chesney that the sum of ten dollars be granted to Mrs. Thompson a widow with a young family and in indigent circumstances—Carried. Moved by Mr. Dallas, sec. by Mr. Doig that the sum of ten dollars be granted to Mrs. Robinson an indigent widow with an aged mother and small family—Carried. Minutes of a meeting of the ratepayers of School Section no. 11, was read, when it was moved by Mr. Chesney, sec. by Mr. Doig that the Village of Egmondville including lots 10 and 11 on the 2nd and 3rd Concessions, Huron Road survey, be attached to the Union with Seaforth, and McKillop, for school purpose and that the Reeve be instructed to confer with the Reeve of McKillop, and the Rev. Mathew Barr, the Local Superintendant, for the purpose of carrying the meaning and intent of this motion into effect—Carried. Moved by Mr. Doig, sec. by Mr Chesney that this Council do now given to meet again at the house of John Daily, Village of Egmondville, on Friday the 10th day of May, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.—Carried.

WILLIAM MUIR,
Township Clerk.

Tuckersmith, 2nd May, 1867.

The Jinklins Correspondence.

ANDREW JINKLINS, Esq.,

Dear Father,—Your last should have been answered ere this, but the pressing nature of the spring work detracted my attention from anything like letter writing. You remarked that my letter was not characteristic of either "beauty of sentiment, elegance of diction, or correctness of composition." I admit the fact, for I did not aim at proficiency in any one of those qualities, but merely at plain, simple truth, unembellished with the beautiful plumes of polite literature. I always think truth looks best in a plain dress. Now knowing you always had a high regard to that same truthfulness which has characterized every good and great man, I thought I might remind you how apt people are to stretch the truth in election times. I must say I was greatly amused at your standard of qualification requisite in candidates for the high and responsible duties of legislators. As one of these, you say Ritchie "has a great deal at stake in the country." This, no doubt, is good in itself, but now far does it go towards qualifying him for office? About as far as "pert conceit" and arrogance goes in qualifying William Sloan a half-fledged doctor, and W. T. Hays much the same type of a lawyer for the North Riding. Some (such as Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Carling) fancy that money can do all things for them. Serve in place of brains, and education to boot—write and get long requisitions signed for them—canvass the riding—make stump speeches and buy "speaking machines"—elicit votes, and make sure their election—originate measures in Parliament, frame laws and get them passed by large majorities—defend their constituencies, and help to defend their country, also, against unjust legislation. Do all this, and make gentlemen beside. Oh, money! what a wonderful thing thou art! Thy unrivalled qualities in politics even surpass Mrs. Winslow's "Soothing Syrup," or Korn Kobb's "Mineral Water," in therepeutics. You say also, Mr. Ritchie "can vote on laws as well as any of them." True, so can Tom Jinklins too, although but a farmer boy, or "Barney Bralligan" his sweet Irish cousin. But your encomium on Mr. Ritchie might to a small extent have been tolerated, had you not bestowed a similar one on Mr. Isaac Carling. You say "he is liked by everybody." I wonder at a man of your age and experience in the world, calling that a qualification for parliament. In my opinion that speaks quite sufficiently against him not to elicit confidence as a candidate for that high office. I ask you is it possible for any one in a public capacity to do his duty and be liked by all? Now he has held both the offices of magistrate, for a short time, and reeve once, 7 or 8 years ago. He held this latter office a year or so, and was elected reeve again last year. In the capacity of magistrate he scarcely ever officiates, either from fear of public censure or utter want of concern in the public well being. If he was truly actuated by a proper public spirit, and had talent combined, he would come out and assist his brother magistrates, for I can assure you they greatly need it in this little village. Would you not think that magistrates who would fine a poor Dutchman without having his accuser and himself face to face, really required some assistance?—Mr. C. is too fond of the dollars and cents to trouble his head about magisterial matters. It might hurt his business if he had to administer justice to offenders. Thus coupled to his being a good fellow as to social habits is perhaps the reason why he is "liked by every body." The old adage says "the more the moon shines the more the dogs bark." This shows he could not have shone much, as you say he is liked by "everybody," unless it is in the way Elliott's Exeter's only stump orator, says. Listen to him, "just look at Mr. Carling, with a countenance beaming like the sun (on a coal pit). But perhaps you would rather hear Mr. Carling speak, as I do not think you have ever before had the opportunity. "Hem, Hem, I, I'm a hem—farmer—I'm a merchant—hem—hem—I'm a, a, tanner, and with a little practice, practice, I don't know but I might be an orator too, ha, ha, ha." No wonder cousin Barney should say that his running was "the joke av the sasin." In my next I may give you an account of the Reform convention held at Clinton. Write soon. Your son,

TOM JINKLINS.

Rumored Approach of Cholera.

The New York papers give us the ominous intelligence that Cholera has already made its appearance in three Cities in the United States, and that it is likely to extend in various directions. There can be no doubt that the prompt action of our authorities in adopting strict sanitary regulations preventing the spread of this pestilence last year, and we are sure it is only necessary to call attention to this matter to ensure similar prompt action this year. "Prevention is better than cure," and the history of the progress of this disease shows that the most effectual way to prevent its ravages is to put in force the well-known sanitary regulations adopted by our Provincial Board of Health. No time should be lost in carrying out the instructions embodied in these regulations. We are glad to see the Quebec Chronicle urging upon the Government the importance of establishing a uniform and efficient system of Quarantine against Asiatic Cholera. That system worked with remarkable success of last year at New York, and the expersence there affords remarkable proof of the certainty with which the plague may be dealt with if the means are really effective.

The Oil "Playing out."

Under this caption the Petrolia *Reporter* of Saturday last gives a very discouraging account of the falling off in the yield of the Oil Wells in that neighborhood. Until recently the Petrolia oil men appeared to indulge the hope, that however the yield might give out at Oil Springs, Bothwell, or elsewhere, there was no danger of diminished supply from the wells of Petrolia; but it appears their hopes have proved as delusive as those indulged in some time ago by the oil men of the Springs. We quote a few extracts from the *Reporter's* article, to show what a falling off there has been in the supply within a short time:—"The Lancy Well which last April was pronounced a 500 bbl well, with the best management now produces only 5 barrels per day. The Hall flowing well, which flowed 100 barrels a day for months, has run out completely, and produces nothing but water. The Ingersoll was set down at 150 barrels, but after a few months' pumping it is now reduced to 15 barrels a day or less. The same thing may be said of the Thomas well, adjoining the foregoing. The Huronto was said to be a 300 barrel well, and certainly pumped 150 barrels a day for some time, but now has fallen off to 50 bbls. The Greenfield, which for a long time pumped 40 and 50 barrels a day, has now succumbed to her fate. The Crescent, which for a long time gave 30 barrels a day, has now fallen off to less than half. The Hillsdale, which for long yielded 50 barrels a day is limited to 20 or 25. The King flowing well, which so long flowed at the rate of 225 barrels daily, is now producing about 30 barrels on an average. The St Catherines, a 30 barrel well, and a great number besides, which we have not space to mention, are reduced so low as not to be considered worth pumping under present circumstances."

Salt as a Fertilizer.

Manures are of three kinds: those which replace the minerals withdrawn from the soil; those which increase its power to attract nitrogen and carbonic acid from the atmosphere; and those which increase the sum of mineral matter in the soil available for plant food by increasing their solubility, and consequently their mechanical distribution. Of this last class is salt.

In 1846 Kuhlman had found that the addition of 292 lbs. of common salt to the manure of a hay field increased the product 1,408 lbs., and later experiments gave a still larger increase; the general result being that, whatever the manure used, its activity, as demonstrated by the increase of crop, was greatly stimulated by the addition of salt.

In 1857, the General Committee of the Agricultural Society of Bavari made a series of experiments with salt as an addition to other manures at Bogenhausen, near Munich, which will be found detailed by Liebig in the work previously alluded to. He says of the result:—"In every case the crop was increased by the addition of common salt; when used with carbonate of ammonia it doubled the produce of grain, and with nitrate of ammonia it raised the return of corn 90 per cent., and of straw 120 per cent." In these experiments the quantity of salt used was only 6¾ lbs. to 1,904 square feet of land.

Liebig then proceeds to account for the result by attributing it to the property which salt possesses of dissolving the earthy phosphats in the soil, and thus fitting them for plant food; but he overlooked its power also to render silica soluble for the same purpose. Salt upon grain crops gives a hard bright straw, with great strength and resistance, as well as increasing the product of both grain and straw. The rapidly diminishing product of the grain fields of this continent is due in a much larger degree to the absence of this solvent in the soil than to the exhaustion of potash and the phosphates. The very greediness that cattle show for it is an evidence that their natural food lacks this mineral; and I have seen cattle wintered on nothing but straw moistened with brine come out in the spring fat and sleek, when others that had their fill of good hay; and little or no salt, were mere bags of bones in lousy, mangy hides.

Canada at the Exhibition.

THE "NEW DOMINION" REPRESENTED AT PARIS—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

A special correspondent of the London *Canadian News*, when writing from Paris, says:

"The Exhibition opened yesterday, or rather the building opened, as the Exhibition was not ready. Two thirds of the articles are yet to be placed, and at least one half of the stands and cases to be put up. Russia, Japan,