Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

GEO. COX & ABRAHAM SMITH, Proprietors. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number." JAMES YOUNG, Editor

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $2.00 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D.C., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871. VOL. XXIV—NO 6

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit the city at any hour afterwards, night or day w4

G.C. Shannon M.D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W 1340-1y

DR. McLEAN.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.
LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Haldan, Elgin Street.

DR. CASSADY,
(of McGill College)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, over his Drug store, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

B. WALDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR &C. Office and Residence (Late Widow MacPherson' Hotel). Amberly Out.
November 21st 1870. w44-6m

Ira Lewis.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n49

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont. w49

Cameron & Garrow.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich.
M. C. CAMERON. w42 J. T. GARROW.

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Ont., Office, on the south side of West Street, third door from Court-House Square. w49

Isaac F. Toms.
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich. Ontario. Office—Cobb's block, Kingston street sw77

Doyle & Squier,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont.
B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B. A.

Hays & Ellwood,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery & Insolvency, Conveyancers, &c. Money to Lend. OFFICE: Crabb's Block, over Mr. Archibald's Store. sw37.

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE. CRABB'S NEW buildings, Kingston, Street Goderich.
N. B.—Conveyancing, Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich. Aug. 14 1869. w30

M. NICHOLSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich.
August 14th, 1870 w30tf

GIFFORD ELLIOT.
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery. Conveyancer, &c
WINGHAM, ONT.
Money to lend. Disputed Titles quieted. Crown Land Patents obtained cheaply.
Jul 25th, 1870. w27-1y

T. B. Stokes,
AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works (Joseph Sharman, proprietor). Residence, Hayfield Road. w11-1y-$p

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Clinton, Ont.
MONEY TO LEND. w35

Strong & Squier.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS. NO. 6, Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
JAMES C. STRONG, Attorney-at-Law. H. R. SQUIER. Aug. 13th 1870. w30

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr$

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Valuator and Conveyancer, Kincardine. 1

PAINTING
BRADEN AND CLUCAS.
House, Sign & Ornamental Painters,
PAPER Hangers and Imitators of Woods and Marble KINGSTON Street.
GODERICH.
Agents for Jackson's universal 'Mop and Wringer.'
Opposite Saunders Hardware Store.
Goderich, Aug 12th, 1870. tyw31

W. G. WILSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Insurance & Real Estate Agent
COMMISSIONER IN B. R.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.,
DRAWN AND EXECUTED,
MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 per cent.
Oct. 18th 1870. sw17-1y EUREKA, Ont

JAMES STEWART
WHOLESALE AGENT
OF
The far-famed and reliable St Catherine's Nursery
D. W. BEADLE, Esq.
FOR ALL KINDS OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GREEN-house Plants Grape Vines, &c., &c.
☞ Any stock not on hand ordered on the shortest notice. House—Waterdrive. Goderich P. O
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

PATENTS
FOR INVENTIONS
EXPEDITIOUSLY & PROPERLY
secured in Canada, the United States and Europe.
PATENT guaranteed or no charge. Send for printed instructions Agency in operation ten years.
HENRY GREAT.
Ottawa, Canada,
Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman,
Feb. 18th, 1871. w-1y—

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, valuable samples which will do to commence work on, and a copy of the People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

MONEY t LEND
ON a day's notice and on reasonable terms
J. S. SINCLAIR. Bar
Goderich, Nov. 23rd, 1870. sw24-3m—

Money to Lend.
ON very reasonable terms Apply to
B. L. DOYLE
Savage's new Block
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

MONEY TO LEND
ON IMPROVED FARMS.
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
Some to Invest in Town Property
J. B. GORDON,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

MONEY TO LEND.
EASY TERMS.
J. B. GORDON.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 sw1

Insurance.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
IN THE
Agricultural INSURANCE Company
A STOCK COMPANY. Insures only Farm Buildings and Isolated Town Residences. Chartered and commenced business in 1853.
CAPITAL $100,000
SURPLUS 425,000
Deposited with the Dominion Government for benefit of Canadian Policy Holders $54,500
To be increased 100,000
on the first of June 1871.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
KINGSTON
Rates on Farm property $9 per $1000 for 3 years—Rates on detached Town residents from 75c to $2 on each $100 for 3 years, according to class of building
A CASH COMPANY,
NO PREMIUM NOTES, NO ASSESSMENTS.
A first-class brick house 70 feet isolated for $1000. Insurance for 3 years costs only $7.50 A frame house 60 or 70 feet, isolated costs only 1½ per cent. for 3 years insurance, and
NO POLICY & SURVEY FEE CHARGED
All losses paid promptly. The "Agricultural" stands at the head of the list of the 74 Insurance Companies of the State of New York, and the stock is worth double that of any other Company in the state.
Losses in Canada payable in Gold.
A. M. HARDY, Agent, Goderich, Ont.
February 16th, 1871. sw51

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD CONN.
CASH CAPITAL $3,000,000
CASH ASSETS 5,782,635.09
LOSSES PAID IN 51 YEARS 28,000,000.
The Largest Capital,
THE LARGEST ASSETS
AND
THE LARGEST ANNUAL INCOME
OF ANY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN AMERICA.
☞ *Deposit made with the Dominion Government for the benefit of Canadian Policy holders exclusively.*
☞ Recent failures show the importance of patronizing the Companies that afford the most reliable indemnity and the value of an Ætna Policy must be apparent.
N. B.—Especial attention given to the Insurance of Dwellings, Churches, School and Public Buildings for terms of three and five years, at rates as low as they can be made with safety to the Company.
DIXIE WATSON,
Agent.
Goderich. Jan. 28th, 1871. 6-1y

1868.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Has been in existence Thirty-two years, and during that period has paid Losses exceeding **Five and a half million pounds sterling,**
The disbursement of this enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution, in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders, and business men generally, wherever it is represented.
In its 1st year, 1836, the Fire Premiums alone amounted to £9,970
In its 10th year, 1846, " " " £47,763
" 20th year, 1856, " " " £922,279
" 30th year, 1866, " " " £879,332
Ne year later, 1867, " " " £818,055
The Fire Reserve Fund is now $4,727,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now $9,282,468
The company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec, by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary,
MONTREAL
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth, Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Extensive New Premises
AND
SPLENDID NEW STOCK
C. Barryl & Bro.
Cabinet Makers, Undertakers & Wood Turners,
HAMILTON ST.
Have removed across the street to the store next door to Wm. Acheson's Harness Shop, where will be found
A GOOD ASSORTMENT!
of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture, such as
TABLES,
CHAIRS (hair, cane and wood seated)
CUPBOARDS
BRIDESEADS,
WASH STANDS,
MATTRESSES
LOUNGES,
TOWELS.
WHATNOTS, LOOKING GLASSES
GILT FRAMING,
☞ C. B. & B are prepared to sell everything in their line
Cheap for Cash.
N. B A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms,
A CALL SOLICITED.
Goderich, 15 w30-1

REMOVAL
DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER,
HAS WITH A VIEW to meet up with the times purchased & fitted up the store two doors west of the Post Office as a
FURNITURE
WAREHOUSE
where he will in future carry on the above business more extensively than ever. While thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance and increase of support.
HE HAS NOW ON HAND
one of the largest stocks of furniture in the County and is on the shortest notice prepared to supply customers with everything in his line, such as
Drawingroom and Parlor Setts
Bedroom Setts in Walnut,
do do in Chestnut,
do do in White wood,
Mattresses of every description,
Feather Bolsters, Pillows, &c., &c.
ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Pictures such as Oil Paintings, Chromos; Lithographs Photograph of the Queen Having made arrangements with a Toronto Manufacturing House can supply Picture Frames n any style required at Toronto prices.
☞ Has always on hand a complete assortment of
Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style.
Also, HEARSES to hire.
Cheap FOR Cash
2 Doors West of Post Office.
☞ *Lumber and Cordwood taken in Exchange.*
Goderich, Dec. 23rd, 1870. sw1

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE
CRABB'S BLOCK, KINGSTON STREET,
— Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fades.
Prices to Suit the Times.
Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz.,
OR 75cts. PER HALF DOZEN.
Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.
Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards at
D. CAMPBELL'S
Photograph Gallery.
Goderich Aug. 15th, 1870. w30

NEW BOOKS,
WALLPAPER
&c., &c.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT BUTLER'S.
A Beautiful Assortment
OF
JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS
JUST RECEIVED,
and to be sold
CHEAP AT BUTLER'S.
Fishing Tackles,
OF ALL KINDS. CONSISTING OF REELS, BASKETS, BAITS, HOOKS and LINES of superior kind
AND
SELLING AT COST
AT BUTLER'S.
Goderich 19th Aug., 1870. sw104

Stoves! Stoves!
NEW STOVE PIPES, LEAD PIPES, &c., &c.
EAVE TROUGHS & CONDUCTING PIPE.
PLAIN AND FANCY
TINWARE,
COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skin taken in exchange.
J. & J. STORY.
☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

NEW
Waggon and Carriage
FACTORY.
BATES & ELLIOTT
HAVE pleasure in intimating to the public of town and country that they have opened a Waggon and Carriage Shop on St. David's st., (Lewis Elliott's old stand,) immediately adjoining the Western Hotel. B. & E. attend personally to all the work entrusted to them, and are prepared to turn out
Waggons, Buggies,
Cutters, Sleighs,
and everything in their line, of the very best material and workmanship and at the very lowest remunerative rates.
JOBBING
Promptly attended to.
ON HAND, a large assortment of
SLEIGHS
which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Cordwood.
Goderich, Aug 1 1870. w30

Goderich. Dec. 19. 1870.
VOTE EARLY AND VOTE OFTEN.
—:o:—
THE COMING ELECTION,
GREAT EXCITEMENT
THE Subscriber having just completed the enlargement of his Store, in order to accommodate the increasing demand for Clothing is now prepared to offer inducements superior to any Clothing House West of Toronto. The Subscriber not being asked to run for Mayor of the Town of Goderich of course won't run; but he is determined to run off his large and complete stock of First-class Overcoats at such prices as will defy competition.
The Polling places for St. Patrick's Ward will be at Abraham Smith's,
Open to-morrow morning from 8 a. m to 9 p. m., and continued until further notice,
The Returning Officer on recording your vote, Will return you a first-class OVERCOAT:
Qualification necessary, the cash no scrutineer.
Abraham Smith, Merchant Tailor and C. Next door to A Martin's Dry Goods Store Market Square Goderich.
N. B—If this should take your eye, You will call, see and buy.
NEW CABINET
AND
UPHOLSTERING SHOP,
WEST STREET
OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL,
GODERICH.
ERIC McKAY,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce that he has opened a new shop in the above line, on West Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.
Having on hand an assortment of Upholstering material, he will be prepared to fill promptly all orders in that line.
☞ A quantity of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings on hand.
Picture Framing to Order.
☞ He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Godesich, Aug. 15, 1870 30-1y

WARMING AND VENTILATING
REITH'S PATENT,
Hot Air Furnace,
IS A CHEAP AND EFFICIENT MEANS OF HEATING and ventilating
CHURCHES,
SCHOOLS,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
STORES AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
Burning either wood or coal.
☞ Parties in this section can refer to M. C. Cameron Esq., M. P., in whose residence the patentee has erected a furnace.
For further particulars. Apply to the Patentee,
JAMES REITH.
Paris Ont. 18th Nov. 1870 sw27-3m*

Lazarus, Morris & Co.
Opticians and Oculists,
MONTREAL,
HAVE, WITH A VIEW TO MEET THE INCREASED demand for the celebrated Perfected Spectacles, appointed F. JORDON, chemist and Druggist, Goderich, Ont as their Sole Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their Agents to the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times, Spectacles unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities
Too much cannot be said as to their superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight. They are the only Spectacles that
PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT,
they are the cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary.
☞ We employ no Pedlars.
F. JORDAN,
Sole Agent for Goderich
Goderich Aug 15 1870. w13

PHOTOGRAPHS
$1.00 Per Dozen.
HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVE 51 cents, postage free: One dozen from back negative 67 cents, postage free, to any address.
☞ Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.
For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.
☞ A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.
B. L. JOHNSON.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. w30

Send $1.00 AND GET THE SIGNAL For 12 months
REMOVAL.
ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.
THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 25 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his assiduous study will be to supply
Watches Clocks and Jewelery
which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.
☞ A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.
ALEX WALLACE.
Goderich Aug. 15th 1870. w30

The Warden's Reply to Mr. T. McMichael—3d letter.

To Editor the of the "Huron Signal."

SIR—Allow me after a short delay to continue my reply to Mr. McMichael's iniquitous charge against the Town of Goderich in his second letter, with reference to the Municipal Loan Fund indebtedness of the Town to the Government. As it appears from his remarks that he has found out a wonderful discovery against the Town, by telling the people of Huron that the grasping Town of Goderich borrowed from the Government *out* of the Municipal Loan Fund $100,000, and goes on to show how they broke faith with the Government by not paying up both Interest and Sinking fund, showing amount of arrears due 30th June, A. D. 1868 to be $29,693. My friend appears to take great pleasure in setting forth to the world the Municipal indebtedness of the poor Town of Goderich which I think almost every person in Ontario must have known who reads the public prints. Mr. Editor, allow me here to explain in a few words how we came to borrow the above mentioned sum. After the $500,000, borrowed by the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, was all expended by the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway Company, the road was only finished to Paris, and there it stuck for over two years, when the people of the Town of Goderich, in their zeal nobly came to the *rescue*, and altho' pledged for their full share for the last mentioned sum, took upon themselves the responsibility of borrowing the further sum of $100,000 with the full intention of having every cent of the money spent in getting the road finished to Goderich, we taking care this time that our money should only be paid over as the road progressed westward. And no doubt for the same laudable purpose the Town of Stratford borrowed the same amount out of the same fund, for which unfortunately both Municipalities *suffer* to day. I would here remark on the $200,000, being borrowed, the Company again started the work grading the road between Paris and Stratford, when a demand was made upon us for $10,000, which we paid as our first instatement on the progress of the work, taking bonds on the road as an security. About this time, arrangements were being made to sell the road to our English company and finally completed, the road, rolling stock and other materials were transferred over to them. As soon as they got possession of the road and commenced work, they gave us notice that no more of our money would be required, and upon giving up the bonds held by the Town of Goderich, the $10,000 advanced would be paid back, which was done, and there the matter ended. Now, Mr. Editor, the people of Goderich did something more than I have yet explained. Private individuals took stock to the amount of $12,000 and paid over to the old company a considerable portion of the above sum, but when the road changed hands the new company gave us to understand that no more of our money would be required, provided the sum already paid should be given as a bonus which was done. Again Mr. Editor I would ask you and every rate-payer in the County of Huron after giving the above explanation, is it not too *bad* after doing all that lay in our power to further the interests of the railway, which raised the value of every acre of land in the County from *three* to *five dollars*, whereas, from the day the road was finished to Goderich more than one half of the business done in the Town was completely cut off, and for the first seven years the town went to ruin and decay. And now sir, instead of getting some slight acknowledgment for the active part we took in this matter, we are met in the rudest manner possible and styled the *grasping Town of Goderich*. I shall leave this matter in the hands of the rate payers of the County of Huron for their decision, after this controversy closes between the Hullett philosopher and myself, as to whether the Town of Goderich is worthy of the name which he so graphically gives it. Again sir for the information of the people I will take the liberty of comparing notes with the different Towns in Ontario, which borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund to the extent of $100,000 and upwards, as shown in the public accounts 30th June A. D. 1867, over the Auditor Generals signature, the following schedule will speak for itself.

Municipalities.

		Arrears of interest.
Brantford town borrow'd	$500,000	$229,757
Brockville, "	400,000	270,255
Cobourg, "	500,000	427,285
Chatham, "	100,000	32,102
Niagara, "	280,000	200,951
Port Hope, "	860,000	657,838
Prescott, "	100,000	80,266
Peterborough, "	100,000	23,778
St. Catharines, "	190,000	131,028
Simcoe, "	100,000	75,028
Woodstock, "	100,000	67,402
Stratford, "	100,000	63,577
Goderich, "	100,000	23,617

I would ask my worthy friend to look caretully over the above list, and point out in his next letter which of the above municipalities has kept better faith with the government than the "grasping town of Goderich" has done; notwithstanding the large amount of County rate the town paid in the same years in liquidation of the County Municipal Loan Fund Debt.—From the year A. D. 1855 to Dec. 30, A. D. 1870, being 16 years, the Town paid to the County in liquidation of Municipal L. F. Debt for these years the sum of $20,007
The Town paid in the same years as interest to the government on $100,000 borrowed from the same fund 64,319
Making in all $85,016
Add to this other County rates paid in same years 50,000
Showing a total of $135,016

If my worthy friend disputes these figures I am prepared to give the details for each year. As our sister Town of Stratford stands about equal to us in population, and having borrowed the same amount from the same fund, I shall just compare notes with her, for the satisfaction of all parties concerned:—

Their arrears of interest being....	$63,577
Town of Goderich arrears at same date	23,617
Balance in favor of Goderich....	$39,960

Even this does not show a fair balance, for this reason: Stratford can have paid but very little to the County of Perth, as they have paid no sinking fund as a County, but are in arrears for interest $46,114; whereas the County of Huron has paid up both interest and sinking fund to the last cent. Allowing that Stratford has paid of the County Municipal L. F., indebtedness, say $10,000, which I don't believe they have, it would still leave a balance in our favour of $50,000. Now Mr Editor, before closing this reply, I would ask my worthy friend, in *justice* to the *Town* of *Goderich*, to withdraw his vile aspersion made against the Town, and at least call it by its right name, and that he will come out honestly and tell the ratepayers that he was quite mistaken as to the position the town occupied in relation to the County, and that if the By-Law, to purchase the Northern Gravel Road was again submitted, he would come forward like an honest man and vote for it as a matter of simple justice to the Town.—Hoping you will find space to insert this in your next issue, and with many thanks for past favors, believe me, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,
ROBT GIBBONS, Warden.

THE RAILWAY CAMPAIGN.

MEETING AT CREDITON.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Stephen was held at the Town Hall, in the village of Crediton, on Thursday, 16th February, to receive a deputation from London in the interests of the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, which consisted of M. Anderson, Esq., President of the London & Port Stanley Railway Co.; C. P. Smith, Esq., President of the London Board of Trade, and Messrs. Williams and Rowland—illness preventing the attendance of Thos. Churcher, Esq.

The Reeve, Thos. Greenway, Esq., having been called to the Chair, and a Secretary being appointed, the Reeve briefly explained to the meeting—which was numerously attended—the object of its being called, and then introduced

Murray Anderson, Esq., who in a clear and pointed manner explained the advantages to accrue to the farming community by the construction of railways generally, and particularly of one between London and Kincardine passing through or near the township of Stephen, by opening up of new markets, &c. But it would afford greater accommodation than any railway of similar length in Ontario. It was proposed to build it on the narrow gauge of 3ft. 6 in., at a cost of about $12,000 per mile. He then pointed out the advantages of the narrow gauge; the cheapness of its construction, and the keeping of it in repair, when compared with the broad gauge (being less than one-half;) the carrying of produce at a cheaper rate, &c. That the prospects of constructing the road were good; what they required was $5,000 per mile from the municipalities through which the road will run.—They hoped to obtain from the government assistance to the extent of at least $2,000 a mile, and the remainder by taking of stock and on bonds. That, according to a calculation based on the assessed value of the township, all that each owner of 100 acres would have to pay would, on a bonus of $40,000, spread over a period of 20 years, be from $4 to $4.50 a year—not more than half the price of three fat turkeys in the London market. He then concluded by urging upon his hearers the necessity of speedy action, and embracing the opportunity now offered, which, if let slip, might not be presented to them again. The remarks seemed to meet with general approval, many having been evidently enlightened on a very material point, viz:—the cost of construction; the impression having been that the burden to be cast on the ratepayers would be much greater than as shown by actual calculation.

Mr. Williams then followed. After expressing regret at the loss sustained by the absence of Mr. Churcher, from illness, he stated that having successfully advocated the construction of the road in the Northern townships, they were now looking nearer home for assistance; that the road was intended for local traffic, and with that stations would be frequent; that the Company by their charter will be obliged to carry cordwood at 3cts. per cord per mile, and recapitulated many of the advantages accruing to the farmers by the opening up of new markets; that each municipality was expected to bear its fair proportion of the cost of construction, as each would be benefitted. He explained the proposed mode of raising the funds, and stated that many wealthy persons in London were prepared to take stock.—Pointed out the absurdity of particular localities withholding aid until the exact course of the road was known; that it would be impossible to pledge the company to any particular route, but that after the bonuses were granted, the line would be determined on with the aid of the Engineer, and the wishes of the municipalities connected. He alluded to the advantages of a narrow gauge line, and referred to the London and and Liverpool Road (England,) which is proposing to alter its gauge to a narrow one, by which the proportion of dead weight to the freight carried was greatly lessened. He further alluded to the useless expense incurred in the construction of most railroads by the mode of letting the works. It was the intention of this company to let the works in small sections to local men, and thus get the road constructed in from 10 months to 2 years. He concluded a forcible speech by showing that the outlay occasioned by the farmers taking their grain, &c., to existing markets was as much as the bonuses they were asked to give, and that those municipalities which had experienced the benefit of railways, and had granted bonuses in aid, would not now be deprived of them for three times the amount given.

Mr. Rowland was then introduced, who knew little of railways, except in respect of the accommodation afforded in travelling, and the advantages of carrying freights instead of by wagons and sleighs. He contended that the railway is a civilizer, and that it should be the policy of the country to construct them; that London was desirous of carrying out this undertaking, and that its Council had recommended aid to the extent of $1,000 per mile; that the municipalities through which the road will pass will be greatly benefitted, and particularly by being brought into connection with other lines; and that those deriving the benefits should be the ones to construct it. He pointed out the advantages of London as a shipping port, from its connection with Port Stanley. He showed the increase in price on several articles obtainable by farmers on having the advantages of the London market, and as London could not be brought nearer to them, the only plan was to obtain connection with it by railway. This gentlemen's speech was also received with marked attention.

Mr. Parsons, of Crediton, then addressed the meeting. He considered railways a blessing, and that the proposed one would be a benefit to a certain portion of the township, but not to the whole of it; we couldn't expect that the railway should be brought home to all. It had been said that the Exeter people were selfish, but he did not think they were more so than the Crediton people. The back part of the township was only distant from the Grand Trunk about 5 miles; he thought, no doubt, a sectional bonus would be given, but could not say whether it would be right for all the township to grant one. He then made some inquiries as to the calculation made, showing the amount each farmer of 100 acres would have to pay if proposed aid were granted, and on other matters connected with the construction of the road, which being answered satisfactorily by the several members of the deputation,

The Reeve addressed the meeting, dwelling especially on the benefit obtainable by the farmers in increased prices, which would enable them to pay double the amount asked for, and strongly advocated a county bonus, contending that this end of the county was entitled to consideration, as the county, in years past, had taken stock in the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, to the extent of $500,000, which had been of no benefit to this section of the county. He more over showed that the County burthens would be greatly diminished in the course of two or three years, which would thus enable them to meet this new demand without increased taxation.

The Deputy Reeve, Mr Yearly, having in reply to Mr Manning, expressed his willingness to support the scheme; Mr *R.* Manning after a few remarks, proposed the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Switzer:—

That having received the statements of the deputation from London, Huron and Bruce Railway, this meeting desires to express its hearty approval of the undertaking, and its readiness to aid in the carrying of it out, which was carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. David Johns, seconded by Mr Parsons, That this meeting would respectfully ask the county council to submit a by-law to the people, granting a county bonus of $200,000 to the London, Huron and Bruce Railway, and that our Reeve and Deputy Reeve be requested to support the same, which was also carried unanimously.

The Reeve, on motion, having quitted the chair, Mr. Williams taking the same, it was proposed by Mr. Anderson, and seconded by C. P. Smith, Esq., That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Reeve for his able conduct in the chair, and to the Secretary, which being carried unanimously, the meeting began to separate, the general expression being that of satisfaction at the success of the meeting, all objection hitherto existing in the minds of some having been entirely dissipated by the candid and business character of the information afforded.

Before the meeting seperated, a committee, consisting of residents in various parts of the township, was appointed for the purpose of watching over and furthering the interests of the undertaking.

COUNTY OF HURON SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

GODERICH, Feb. 23, 1871.

A Convention of the Sabbath School Teachers of the County of Huron assembled at 9:30 a. m., in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Goderich. Rev. W. Smyth was called to the chair; the meeting was then opened with praise and prayer, led by Rev W S. Blackstock, and reading of the Holy Scriptures by Rev. W. Millard. On motion, Mr. W. R. Robertson was appointed Recording Secretary, and Mr. James Young, Reporting Secretary. On motion, Messrs. J. R. Miller, Geo. Cox and Rev. W. Smyth, were appointed a Business Committee, with power to add to their number. The Secretary read a report of Schools, as published below. On motion, the Secretary's report was adopted and ordered to be handed to the Committee on Resolutions, which Committee be composed of the same persons as the Business Committee. The Business Committee report as the order of business for this session. Committee on Constitution and Permanent Organization, Messrs. W. Warner, H. McQuarrie, R. Treleaven, Geo. Cox, J. R. Miller and Rev. W. Smyth. After a few minutes engaged in devotional exercises, Rev. W. S Blackstock requested that those practically acquainted with sabbath school work would, for the advancement of the cause, make practical remarks upon their state, their successes and their difficulties. Rev. W. Millard was hopeful of a successful Convention, and was pleased to see so many at their opening session—over thirty being present. Mr. Warner, of W. M. S. S., Londesboro, regretted that their report had not arrived; they had a prosperous school, but he could not venture to give an exact report from memory. Mr. Vercoe, Presbyterian, Smith's Hill, said that their S. S. numbered about 20 more, than the common-school, and that 25 of their scholars were over 16 years of age; he invited grown up people to come to the sabbath school and many came.

The Business Committee report that the Sessions open at the hour appointed, and the a. m. Session closed at 12, and the afternoon Session close at 5 p m. After singing Rev. R. Ure, pronounced the Benediction and the committee adjourned till 2 p. m.

2 P. M.

The Convention resumed. Rev. W. Smyth in the chair. The Minutes of former meeting were read and approved. The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted a draft of constitution which was read, clause by clause, and adopted. The Committee on Nominations recommended that Mr. J R Miller be appointed President, and Mr. W. R. Robertson, Secretary of the Convention; which nominations were unanimously sustained. Mr. Smyth then vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Miller, who thanked the Convention for the honor done him. He said his heart was in the work, and though better men might have been got for the office, he would do his best to discharge its duties. He called on

REV. MR. MCLEAN, who introduced the subject of—"The teacher's individual preparation of the lesson and helps." The subject he considered a very difficult one, and yet one on which very much depended the success of sabbath schools. He would take it for granted that all are agreed that the successful teacher must be one who has experienced the grace of God. The teacher must also be prayerful, and constantly engaging in special prayer in connection with the particular work. The intelligent preparation of the lesson is very important. The great thing is to learn *the lesson of the lesson*—that central idea it is intended to teach, using the other ideas as auxiliaries. Two errors were sometimes fallen into, in connection with S. S. teaching:—1st, Not asking the pupils any questions but only hearing recitations; 2nd, Not asking questions, but *preaching* to the class. Both these errors arise in some measure from want of preparation. The teacher must bear in mind the attainments of his or her class, in the preparation made. He thought the best teacher's help was a good Bible with references. Commentaries were very good in their own place, but they did not do good when they induced a teacher to neglect individual effort to find out the truth.

MR W. R ROBERTSON was very much pleased with Mr. McLean's remarks—particularly those about commentaries.

REV W S BLACKSTOCK hoped the ladies would give the Convention the benefit of their opinions. [But, they didn't.] In common with old Dr Clark he was inclined to believe that in any good work, one earnest woman was equal to seven and a half men.

After a little further discussion and the singing of a hymn.

MR J. R. MILLER introduced the subject of—"The Library, how to select and distribute." He though a good many of the books at present in S. S. libraries were frivolous stories that filled young minds with ideas that could never be realized.—It was necessary to be particular about the matter of books and he would like to see a more liberal supply of good Christian biography. It was also necessary that good books should have good binding. To prevent them from being roughly used by the children in selection, he recommended the system of distribution adopted in the Wesleyan Church, as planned and carried out by Mr Moore. A catalogue was prepared and distributed. Each compartment in the book case and each book were numbered to correspond with each other. When a book is given out a card is placed in the compartment with the name of the child who got it. When the child wants a new book, it brings back the old one, placing in it *another* card with its name, and having written on it the number of several books, any one of which will be acceptable. The librarian replaces the old book in its compartment, having removed the card placed there, takes out one of the books asked, places the card in that compartment, and the *other* card with the scholar's name in the book. The librarian's assistants carry the old books from the classes, and *after the lesson is over* carry the new books to them, so that there is no confusion or peeping into books during the time of lesson.

REV R URE wished to know how the books were selected—if an order was generally given to send certain books according to the catalogues issued by the publishers, without having seen them.

MR MILLER—Yes.

MR STRAITH, Clinton, said the way they had been able to get most satisfaction was to select by the names in the publisher's catalogue, double the number of books they wanted—say 200 volumes when they wished to purchase 100. They then appointed a committee and selected their required supply; and in this way, last time they added to their library, they got very good satisfaction. The bookseller through whom they ordered took back the balance.

REV JOHN WOOD, Brantford, said in selecting for a library it was all but impossible to read every book through. His plan was to turn over the pages, find the name "God" or "Christ," see what was said in connection with it and, if that was satisfactory, he found that he could generally rely upon the book being one that could be properly placed in the hands of S. S. children.

The meeting after praise and prayer adjourned till 7.30 p. m.

7.30 p. m.

The Convention resumed, the President in the chair. There were on the platform Revds John Wood, Brantford, W. Millard, W. Smyth, R. Ure, W. S. Blackstock and W. Dark. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev W. Smyth. The minutes of previous session were read and approved.

MR. MILLER, delivered the President's address which he said want of preparation would necessitate that he should make short. Since the adoption and promulgation of Coaventions by Rev W. Millard, the S. S. work in Canada has been progressing immensely. Such meetings as the added the present work very much. As the School progressed the Church would progress. Teachers had the impressible material and could work on it when perhaps the Minister could not reach it. The good Sabbath Schools did could not be estimated this side of eternity. They conduced much to the keeping of the Sabbath, and a Sabbath-keeping county was a happy and law-abiding county. Let teachers speak to the children in the strength and power of God. A heavy responsibility rests upon us. We are proud of our Common School system, but there we can't give religious instruction. The Sabbath School is where the Common School is supplemented. But