Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JAN. 20, 1870.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

We have been wont, as British Subjects, to glory in the privilege of freely expressing our sentiments on all questions; that liberty being restricted only by equitable legislation to prevent disloyal gatherings and to protect the private characters of fellow-citizens from false accusations. It is lamentable to find that the city of Montreal, where means of education and enlightment are abundant, contains a crowd degraded and ignorant enough for two evenings in succession to beset the French Protestant Church there, because Father Chiniquy who saw reason, some years ago, to leave the Roman Catholic persuasion, was, on these occasions, addressing the congregation. We have nothing to say as to the rights or wrongs of Father Chiniquy's standpoint or the religious aspect of the affair, but in the interests of liberty of thought and freedom of speech, indeed of law and order, we must express our abhorrence of such a demonstration, and our astonishment that the authorities did not disperse the mob at once and protect the right of every citizen to speak in any church he pleases, to any audience willing to listen to him, so long as he is not seeking to subvert lawful authority The authorities will institute a dangerous precedent, if, by failing to shield a law-abiding audience, from mob-violence, they give such an audience to understand that they must depend for protection on themselves. The *Gazette* says that instead of protecting Chiniquy and his friends, a gentleman, who called upon the police for assistance, was himself given in custody by a Councillor who threatened the police with dismissal if they refused to arrest him. For the honor of the Dominion and the credit of Montreal, such an outrage on the rights of citizenship must be rigidly investigated and speedily remedied. The *Star* indicates that there would be no difficulty in identifying the more active of the rioters. Whatever may be the opinion regarding Father Chiniquy, his cause will now be that of every lover of free speech, and the authorities had better make active and immediate exertions to prevent the recurrence of such a disturbance, if they do not wish Montreal to be the scene of the melancholy partisan riots which disgrace the large cities of some other lands; and our immunity from which we have been accustomed to pride ourselves on.

Our Schools and Schoolmasters.

Who was it, Christopher North, we think, who said that 'the average intelligence of a nation may always be measured by the purity of its Churches and the standard of its educational institutions?' Whether or not the muscular author of *Noctes Ambrosianæ* was the author of the above sentiment, we heartily accord with it.

In this Canada of ours, we claim with pride that our church institutions are carried out nobly. The secret is, that the clergymen are earnestly devoted to their work and sincere in accomplishing it. After all however, we have reason to believe that our people do not always carry out the injunction of St. Paul that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.' People can spend freely for any other purpose, but how terribly economical they get when the claims of their own pastor are in question!

If this is correct with regard to churches, what shall we say about the majority of our schools—especially in the rural district.

The School-houses, (and how well we remember studying in one of them under Wm. Begg, a nephew of poor Robby Burns,) are the meanest specimens of architecture to be found in a new country. A single farmer can erect for himself a commodious frame barn, and so on, while he, without a single qualm, sends his son or daughter to be educated in a hovel which is a disgrace to even semi-civilized society. If many of our school houses are squalid in appearance, ill ventilated and altogether inadequate to the object in view, what shall we say about the salaries of the teachers employed? There is every reason to believe that these salaries do not exceed an average of $300.00 per year.—Supposing a good honest teacher has "given hostages to fortune," by taking unto himself a help-meet, how, in the name of conscience, can he keep himself, his wife and possibly his children, on $300 a year? The thing is absurd on the face of it.

What we want, as an all-important matter is, in the first place, to raise the curriculum of our educational system to a higher standard, to test candidates for certificates as to their teaching capacity—and to dismiss, peremptorily, the *incompetents*, who have so long been putting our teachers through their facings, in accordance with an "old world" and obsolete system. When that is accomplished, pay the teachers handsomely, as they deserve, and our sons and daughters will be led to thank us, in word and deed, for such an act of justice.—Editors, teachers, clergymen—that is about the arithmetical progression of the remuneration accorded to popular teachers! We feel above complaining on behalf of editors. Will our readers kindly consider the other aspects of the question?

SELF-SACRIFICE.

Sir Francis Hincks, on his recent return to this country after a fifteen years' absence, trumpeted abroad the tidings that he was sacrificing himself on the altar of Canada, in coming to take charge of her Finances, at great personal disadvantage to himself. Nobly is he keeping his knightly vow of poverty. A few weeks ago, he sacrificially devoted his grandson to the service of the Post Office Department, at a handsome salary; and, the other day, the sacrifice was his son the Captain, whom, in spite of the agony of his fatherly heart, he "bound to the horns" of a lucrative militia appointment. O, how he loves us!

Salt Patent.

Among the list of patents published in the *Gazette* of Saturday, we notice the following:—"Gilbert McMicken, Windsor, improvement on machines for the more economical and speedy making of salt from salt water; or for crystallising or precipitating salt or chemical substances, held in solution in any liquid.' Mr. McMicken is art-owner of the "Prince" well across the river in Maitlandville.

THE RED RIVER,

The special correspondents of the *Globe* and *Telegraph* are making progress on their way to the Northwest, and, on Jan 4, had reached Old Crossing, in the State of Minnesota. The natives looked with profound astonishment on their attempt to reach Fort Garry, but, with characteristic enterprise, they are determined to persevere in the endeavor, by actual observation, to arrive at the true causes which have led to the insurrection of the French half-breeds. The Minnesotians regard Governor McDougall, who seems to have impressed them rather favorably, with a mixture of pity and admiration. Captain Cameron, with his famous 'eye-glass' and John Bull 'haw haw' manner, his peremptory order at the barricade to take away that 'blawsted fence' and subsequent skedaddle on the appearance of some of the half-breeds, has been the cause of much amusement and the object of unmixed ridicule. The entire party of the Governor, when outward bound, pooh-poohed, in the most cavalier manner, the idea of resistance to the Governor's authority. Their journey, when homeward bound, was consequently most humiliating and ludicrous.

The 'specials' conclude:—that priestcraft is at the bottom of the affair; that the conduct of Hon Joseph Howe helped to intensify the ill-feeling; that American sympathy has had a share in causing the outbreak; and that the absence of an armed force to back the Governor encouraged the insurgents to resistance. To these may be added the fact that the transfer of the territory from the Hudson's Bay Company was not completed, combined with the supineness and, perhaps, complicity of that Company's officials. The Governors' party blame the *Globe* for the complication; and one officer informed the correspondent that he would be hanged or at least scalped, as soon as he reached Fort Garry, if he even got that length. The entire affair is, in reality, still a mystery to every one and the Canadian public looks anxiously for reliable information.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The New Council held its first meeting, in the Townhall, on Monday, 17th inst, at 12 o'clock noon. Mayor Hays, M. P. P., assumed the chair, all the members present, and the new members took the oath of qualification and their seats. The Clerk announced the results of the polling. The question of officers was discussed, Mr James Thomson was recommended to be Clerk for the present year. A committee on salaries was appointed. A committee of five was struck to draft standing committees. Several matters of relief requiring immediate attention, were disposed of. The Council adjourned and, on the invitation of Mayor Hays, proceeded to Dark's Hotel where excellent refreshments were provided. Besides the Warden, County Clerk, and other County officials present, we noticed Dr. Magill, M. P. P for South Norfolk, who contributed very much to the entertainment of the party.

A Melancholy Death.

A gloom was thrown over the Christmas festivities of St. Johns', Newfoundland, by the sad and sudden death, by drowning, on Sunday 26th Dec. 1869, of Weston Carter Esq., Barrister-at-law, the eldest son of Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Attorney General of Newfoundland, and nephew of our esteemed townsman, P. H. Carter Esq., agent of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. Mr. Carter met his death, at the early age of twenty-three years, in the gallant but unsuccessful attempt to rescue from drowning two young girls who were skating on one of the lakes near Signal Hill, as he was taking an afternoon walk. To hear their cries, and see their danger was with him to rush to the rescue. He was only able to grasp one of the girls, and attempt to extricate her, when the ice yielded and all three sank to a watery grave. Mr. Carter was a young man of great promise. He had only been admitted to the Barabount three months ago, with every prospect of a successful career. His education was partly obtained at the Upper Canada College and finally at Sherbrooke. Universal sympathy is felt for his relatives and friends who mourn his early demise. We copy below an account of the Funeral from the St. John's *Daily News* of 4th inst:—

The funeral of the late Weston Carter, Esq., took place yesterday, at quarter past two o'clock, and was attended by an immense concourse of our citizens, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

In the immediate vicinity of the residence of the deceased, the roadway on both sides was early blocked up by a large crowd composed of all classes of our people. The centre or carriage way, was occupied by detachments of the Artillery and Canadian Rifles, and by the Volunteer Companies. The procession thence to the Cemetery was arranged in the following order:—

Firing Party (Volunteers.)
Volunteer Band, playing 'Dead March.' &c.
Relatives of Deceased, and Mourners.
Law Society.
Citizens.
His Excellency the Governor.
Carriages, &c.

The route of the procession was from the Hon. Attorney General's residence west to the Military Road; thence past the ordnance department, and easterly through Duckworth street to the intersection of the road towards the Military Hospital. Thence Westerly again to the Cemetery. At the Cemetery gates, the procession was received by the Rev. Coadjutor Bishop Kelly and the Rev's Messrs. Johnston and Wood. The usual impressive services at the Cemetery Church were conducted by Rev. Mr. Johnson, and the final service at the grave was read by Coadjutor Bishop Kelly. At the conclusion, the firing party detailed for the purpose, discharged three volleys over the remains of their lamented friend and officer.

And so we conclude our short notices of the death and burial of one whom but few amongst us knew other than as a dear and well-beloved friend. In his life, thought but youthful, he was a credit to his people and his country; his death was but the consummation of his life, in that he laid it down to save others in extremity. He has done his duty and gone to his rest.

Have you Paid your Taxes? If not, we would direct your attention to the collector's notice, in another column. He has now been collecting for three months, this season, and has not yet received half the amount. We would advise those who have not paid, to do so this week, as, after that, all taxes due will be collected by Bailiff. Mr. McKay has now lost patience and will certainly do what he threatens.

Dominion Telegraph Company.

Special Telegram,

TORONTO, 13th Dec. 1870.

The Dominion Telegraph Company held their annual meeting of shareholders yesterday. About 20 gentlemen were present. The Treasurer's report shows a very large falling off in the payments on each successive call, and a considerable loss in the working of the line. There is still due to Mr. Reeve on the old contract $15,500, and to the new contractor $3,200. The amount of cash on hand is $381. The chairman pointed out the importance of pressing the work forward with vigor.

GODERICH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held, in the Grand Jury Room, in the Court House, on Thursday evening, 15th inst. The Treasurer presented the financial report as follows:—

Receipts	$228.39
Expenditure	191.20
Balance on hand	$37.13

This is a very satisfactory result. For the current year the following gentlemen were elected by ballot as Directors:—A. M. Ross, Esq., President; Robt Gibbons, Esq., Vice President; P. Adamson, Esq., Secretary and treasurer. Messrs. John Hunter, Goderich Tp, Peter Robertson, Colborne, A. B. Brownson, Stanley, S. Pentland, A. Watson, Thomas Hood, Walter Hick, Andrew Goodall, and R. Bonemy, Goderich.

PORK MARKET.—This department of business still continues specially brisk. Our buyers are giving the highest, possible prices and the farmers are appreciating this, and crowding into town. Those who dispose of their produce in Goderich have also the satisfaction of knowing that they can, through the efforts of our storekeepers to sell cheap goods, spend their money to the best advantage.

GODERICH SALT CO.—At the annual meeting of shareholders, on Monday night, 10th inst, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year:—Messrs M. C. Cameron, Samuel Platt, W. Campbell, Hugh Johnston, J. V. Detlor, Charles Widder, Abraham Smith, Robert Gibbons and Horace Horton. A vote of thanks was passed to the President, Secretary and Directors for their able management of the affairs of the Company, during the past year.

Nova Scotia Coal.

Regarding the recommendation of Commissioner Wells to reduce the import duty on Coal, Saturday's *Globe* has the following:—"The Nova Scotians have not carried their point at Washington, in the matter of bituminous coal. The monopolists are still too strong either on, or with, the Ways and Means Committee. That body, by a vote of 6 against 2, decided not to admit the coal free; then, by 5 to 3 they rejected a proposal to fix the duty at 50c. per ton, and another suggestion to put it at $1 per ton was lost by a tie. So bituminous coal stands at a prohibitory duty, and Nova Scotia remains unannexed."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the members was held, in the Reading Room, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 8 p. m. The following Committee of management was elected for the ensuing year.

President, Robert Gibbons, Esq.
1st Vice President, Rev. Charles Fletcher
2nd do W. T. Hays, Esq., M. P. P.
Treasurer, A. M. Ross, Esq.
Secretary, Wm. McKay, Esq.

COMMITTEE.—Messrs. George Cox, S. Pentland, Samuel Sloan, A. Smith, W. R. Bain, James Young, W R. Squier, Arch. Dickson, A. Lefroy, W. Campbell, James Thomson, Horace Horton and W. T. Cox.

St. Mary's *Argus* and North Middlesex *Review* have been amalgamated and the sheet now before us, is larger than the old *Argus*, printed with new type, and generally got up in excellent style. We hope the enterprise exhibited will receive due encouragement.

The Owen Sound *Times* is enlarged to 36 columns and is well edited, handsomely printed and worthy of patronage. We consider it one of the best country papers on our Exchange List.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—This Election, for 1870, took place in the various Wards, on Wednesday, the 12th inst, with the following result:—

St. Andrew's Ward, William Kay;
St. Georges' Ward, A Lefroy; St Patricks Ward, John Nairn, Jr; St David's Ward, Lewis Elliot.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The South Riding society meets at Brucefield and the North Riding society at Clinton, both on Thursday next, the 20th inst.

TENDERS FOR NEW SALT WORK.—We would direct the attention of contractors to Messrs. W. Seymour & Co.'s advertisements, for the boring of a well, and erection of necessary buildings for a Salt Work, on the Longworth farm, in the vicinity of the Cemetery, on the Huron Road.

DOMINION SALT CO.—The annual meeting was held in M. C. Cameron's office on Monday evening 12th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the current year:—H. Howell, President; Geo. Cattle, Secretary and Treasurer; F Smeath, E. L. Johnson, James Miller, W. Potts, H. Dunlop, E. Clifford and J. A. McKellar.

TRAVELLING EXTRAORDINARY.—We made the acquaintance this morning of a good old Scotchman who has this winter driven a three horse team from Kingston to Goderich by way of Durham, Co. Grey. Such travelling is something new in this era of railways.

PENMANSHIP.—We would direct attention to the advertisment of Mr. Bell, of Galt, who is about opening a school for instruction in this useful art. Young men who are disengaged in the evenings, and who are not adepts in caligraphy, would find it to their advantage to attend the classes in the Central School.

Curling, in the Drill Shed to night at 7 p. m.

FRUIT IN HURON COUNTY.—Mr. Edwin Cress tell states that as a general rule the clay loams of the County of Huron, seem to be well adapted to the cultivation of the apple, pear, plum, raspberry and currant, while the lighter gravels and sand seem to be a congenial home for the cherry and the peach. Many kinds of apples, pears, etc., which are stated to be too tender for the climate north of the Great Western Railway, flourish, admirably in this county, and especially so in the vicinity of Lake Huron.

RODGERVILLE SOIREE.

A soiree, in the interest of the Warrenville S. School, took place in the Presbyterian Church, Rodgerville, on the evening of Wednesday the 12th Jan., when, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather between 300 and 400 assembled to partake in the evening's entertainment. While the latter portion of the audience was gathering, the Choir, which was composed of the amateurs of Rodgerville and vicinity, under the efficient leadership of Mr D. Trott of Seaforth, with Miss Logie presiding at the Melodeon, relieved the monotony to those present by discoursing sweet music in most excellent style. When the hour arrived the Rev. John Logie, president of the S. School, and pastor of the congregation, who acted as Chairman, opened the meeting by asking a blessing; after which the Choir rendered in a most creditable manner the suitable anthem, 'Once more this day,' Tea was then served, and we must say that the provisions were of the first quality, and served in a style which reflected much credit on the active young ladies and gentlemen who did so, the majority of whom, we may say, officiated in the double capicity of waiters and singers. Mr. Logie then addressed the audience in his usual happy style, taking for his subject the ten years which elapsed between 1860 and 1870. After referring to the bereavements which many of those present had experienced. He glanced at the great political changes which had taken place in Italy, Russia, Austria, Spain, France, Britain, United States and Canada, and said that in view of all these we might well use the remark, of the watchman 'The morning cometh; on concluding he was warmly received. The Choir sang "Give unto the Lord," after which Mr. Gray of Seaforth being called upon delivered an excellent address upon the necessity of proper literature being placed in the hands of the Populace. His speech abounded in anecdote, humour, and good sound sense and was in consequence listened to with attention, pleasure and satisfaction by those who had long known him as the energetic, eloquent, and talented blacksmith. The choir sang 'The Lord is in his Holy Temple.' After which Dr. Campbell of Seaforth being introduced, delivered an eloquent speech upon the subject of 'Canada's future,' he reminded the young persons before him that from among the youth of his native land would come those who would till the soil, plough the deep, plead at the bar, or sit on the bench, heal the sick, enact laws and preach the Gospel when those who now do so will have ceased to exist save in the memory of their noble actions or the infamy of their misdeeds; and concluded by urging them to do their duty to themselves and their country, and they would have the proud satisfaction of seeing her rise to that position to which she is entitled as a free and independent nation. After a few more remarks from Mr Logie, a few more pieces of music from Mr Trott and Choir, and the usual vote of thanks to the speakers, choir and waiters returned, the audience dispersed highly pleased with the evenings' entertainment.—COM

HAY.

To the Editor of the Signal.

DEAR SIR,—The leading article in your last issue on "Anonymous Scribbling' was to the point. Every candid mind must say amen to your conclusion. 'Tis somewhat strange, however, that you do not practice as you preach; had you done so, you would certainly have lighted your pipe with the epistle of a voter, from this township, rather than have given it to the world upon the same sheet, side by side with the likely to be, celebrated article on "Anonymous Scribbling." A "Voter" writes you, he says simply to tell you how we got along with our elections at the capital of Hay. Had he done so truthfully, it would never have entered my head to disturb him in his literary efforts; but it is very evident that his anxiety to have a quiet stab at myself in the dark, was of far more importance to him than simply to give you news. It would be news indeed to many of your readers to be informed that notwithstanding the drift and storm preventing the voters in every other township in the county from getting to the polls; in the township of Hay alone, there was a fair turn out of the independent electors. Pleasing intelligence—happy Hay! Providence for once smiled benignly upon our swamps, and shielded us from a bitter storm, and all in the interests of the said "Independent." If a Voter had been a truthful correspondent, fulfilling his self-imposed, I believe, mission to the press, by stating facts, he would have told you that the storm and roads were so bad that even the returning officer did not reach Zurich from the London Road, till after 10 o'clock instead of at 9, when the poll should have been opened, that only one voter got in at all from the London Road, only one or so from the S. E. corner of the township, none at all from the N. W. corners, and very few from the North and South boundaries. And moreover, he should also have told you that Mr. Brown, the Reeve, elected, lived in Zurich; that Mr. Carrick, who was running for Deputy, also lived in Zurich; and that Messrs. Turnbull, Ferguson, and Geigher, have been, and are, identified with the Zurich interest in every particular. That we, on the outskirts of the township, did not like so much Zurich; and that we ran James Pollock from the N. W. corner of the township, for one Councillor; Daniel McColl, from nearly the S. E. corner, for another Councillor; Absolom Price, from the S. Boundary for the third Councillor; and myself from the N. Boundary, for Deputy With Mr. Brown, in Zurich, for Reeve, we considered the above arrangement fair and just; and with good roads, and a good day, we did not fear the result. If we had been beaten, the slender majority of three that Mr. Carrick had over me last year, would have been but slightly increased. So according to Vote. I had been speechifying and manoeuvering for six months previous to the election. As far as speeches are concerned, I have no recollection of making any since the close of the election, twelve months ago, but I daresay if there were any made I must have made them, for the leading men of our township don't go in for that sort of thing much. As far as manoeuvering is concerned, I scarcely think I had that all my own way. What about Mr. Carrick saying positively over and over again, that he would not serve in the Council again, and still running and doing his best to get in! And what about Mr. Wanless quarreling with the Zurich interest last year, and supporting me, then allowing himself to be nominated for Deputy this year, and going to run it free and independent, and then resigning on the morning of the election, and doing his very little best for Mr. Carrick all day? Voter is quite wrong in putting the speechifying and manoeuvering at six months. I have done no more during the past six months than I have done for the past fifteen years that I have resided in the township, and intend doing about the same thing for the next fifty years, should I happen to live in Hay that length of time. There is one other item of news I must mention, that our old Council, for a wise and benevolent purpose no doubt, for instance, to be ready for a storm, only appointed one polling place, at the village of Zurich, for the whole township. Voter says I made good my retreat for home at the close of the poll; certainly, I was anxious to get home through the snow-drifts before dark. I did hear on the day of the election, that some rowdies, Voter was very likely one of them, intended after the poll was closed, to thrash some of my friends and myself. I did not believe the story, but there must have been something in it, or Voter would not be so chagrined that I made good said retreat. The men, and the interests, that Voter serves by writing such squibs, will no doubt duly appreciate his services and I hope they will pay him well; but more than that, he can only expect the scorn and contempt of every candid man who knows the facts.

'Voter,' hopes 'that I may long enjoy the pleasures of domestic happiness.' I must admit that I do enjoy a very large amount of domestic happiness, for which I hope I am duly thankful. I am sure I sincerely return the compliment. But judging him by his manifestation in your last issue, a 'Voter,' is not in a state of mind at present to enjoy either domestic happiness, or happiness of any kind. The mind that could conceive of such a 'how we got along with our Election at the capital of Hay,' can only be at home amongst the filth, and garbage of misrepresentation, malice, and faction.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that I need not apologise to you, for troubling you, with this communication; or particularly request you to insert it. Your own views as to fair play, I think, will insure it space in your next issue.

I am,
Your obt. Ser't.
HUGH LOVE, Sen.

Hay, Jan. 14th 1870.

REMARKS.—We need only say that, with regard to friend Love's opening remarks, we had the name of the author, privately. To prove that we don't believe in 'stabbing in the dark,' we publish Mr. Love's long vindication.

Latest from Red River.

DR. TUPPER, M. P., AND CAPTAIN CAMERON RETURNED.

RIEL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Vic-Gen. Thiebault and Col. DeSalaberry at Fort Garry.

Eight Hundred Half-Breeds in Arms.

RUMOURED ATTACK BY SIOUX

THE CANADIANS STILL IN PRISON.

COL. DENNIS AND THE ENGLISH HALF-BREEDS.

THE INSURGENTS AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S MONEY.

From Globe Special Correspondent.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 7th,
via ST. CLOUD, Jan. 13th.

Dr. Tupper, Captain Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, arrived here to-night from Pembina. Matters remain as before, Riel having complete command and styling himself commander in-Chief.

If anything, the matter seems more complicated and formidable than ever. Vic.-Gen. Thiebault and Col. DeSalaberry were to be admitted to an audience with the Council, as representing the Canadian Government, in order to explain the position the Government had taken, and it is hoped their influence may be instrumental in bringing about a better understanding.

Dr. Tupper was two days in Fort Garry, and met with Riel; but nothing was said as to the insurrection.

Eight huudred French half-breeds have joined Riel's force.

It was rumoured when Dr. Tupper left Pembina that a large party of Sioux Indians were marching to Fort Garry, and that the half-breeds had gone out to meet them. If this be true, it will doubtless be the commencement of a new and serious trouble.

All the Canadian party is still in prison and nothing is said about their release.

I met an English half-breed from Fort Garry, who complains of the way they were treated by Col. Dennis. He asked them to sign that they were willing to support the Government and in the middle of their preparations to do so, he left them in the lurch, without even paying them their four shillings due.

The insurgents have taken possession of the safe containing the Hudson's Bay treasury, and are paying the soldiers with it. They gave a receipt to the Company for all the goods and money taken.

Dr. Tupper describes Riel as a very shrewd, intelligent, determined man.

The Last Act of the Elopemen Drama.

The New York papers of Thursday wind up the elopement sensation with the return of the runaway daughter and the indignant pastor. The *Herald* says: Miss Johnston was returned to her home last evening, and has brought joy to that home as a prodigal daughter. Late in the afternoon Mr Johnston received anonymous information that his daughter was in the city, and was at one of the principal hotels and together, with his son, he at once instituted a diligent search, and succeeded in finding her at once in one of the leading uptown establishments. She immediately repaired home with him. Shortly afterwards the fact of her return was announced at a meeting held in the Seventh Street Methodist Church, and the excitement equalled that of a first class revival.

She stated to her father that Mr. Cook went to the school-house on Friday afternoon last, and made arrangements with her to leave immediately. She obeyed, and they left that evening for Philadelphia. Having arrived there, her "flighty" companion went to a hotel and hired a room, to which he escorted his youthful charge, and instantly took his departure, since which time until twelve o'clock last night, she had neither seen nor heard anything of him. It may also be a matter of interest to the inquisitive to know that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that Miss Johnson is not as chaste a young lady as when she left her parents' home last week; on the contrary, it is asserted that she is in no wise harmed, save in the matter of unenviable and unfortunate notoriety.

WHY SHE LEFT

The general belief is now that Miss Johnson was a young religious enthusiast, and that Mr. Cook had acquired that singular spell-power, over her which, as is well known, often results from the development of an almost fanatical degree of so-called religious ardor. There is also reason to suspect that the young girl had the misfortune not to have concealed from him the existence of this fascination which he exercised over her acts, and that in a moment of semi-infatuation, or, perhaps, of as light insanity, brought on by great mental agitation, he requested her to fly with him and she blindly assented.

Cook also returned to the city on Wednesday afternoon, and after frightening his wronged wife by brandishing a revolver and making dire threats, he started down street, finally turning up at the *World* office, where he assaulted one of the editors, and, as a natural consequence, was fetched up in a cell at the nearest police station. Here he attempted, or at least threatened, to commit sucide, but was prevented by the turnkey. When last seen he was pacing his cell and raving like a lunatic, which he is undoubtedly. In a letter to the *Tribune* the reverend gentleman indulges in numerous flights of fancy, but presents the following five statements which constitute about all that is rational or tangible in the document.

1st I did not—I have not seduced Miss Johnson. If I had, why should I bring her back? If I was villain enough to ruin her, would I not have been villain enough to keep her? It is no fear of personal injury that prompted me, because I could have eluded everybody, if I chose, and I am back now, and ready to pay any penalty the family may require, only don't let anybody else come near me; for inasmuch as the papers say I am a wolf, it must be remembered that wolves bite.

2nd. I did not correspond with her when in Europe.

3rd. I never visited the school until the day we left the city.

4th. I was never in an assignation house with her or any one else, in my life.

5th. No "panel thieves" have blackmailed me, and I defy any living man or woman to lay aught against my character since I have been a Minister of the Gospel. If any body—panel thieves or any one else—have letters of mine, let them publish them. As I hope for mercy—no, I don't hope for any; but on my soul—on everything that men hold sacred, even the most depraved—I swear it is not true.

Labour Prospects during 1870.

(From the Trade Review)

The demand for all kinds of labour throughout Canada in 1870 promises to be unusally brisk. In fact it is impossible to see how we are going to get labourers and mechanics enough, unless we are largely supplied by means of emigration. Under ordinary circumstances the Dominion can annually absorb a considerable addition to its population without any difficulty. But this year we will be able to absorb easily four or five times the ordinary number. Our Free Grant system is now in full working order, and many settlers will no doubt go in and occupy these lands as soon as spring opens. We anticipate a much larger influx of settlers into these newly-settled townships this year than last. Thousands of labourers will be required to make the numerous railways which are in course of construction or about to be commenced. The Intercolonial alone will absorb large numbers, and it would be a great advantage if the Commissioners could so arrange that these workmen, when the line is finished, would be retained as settlers. We believe these gentlemen have some scheme with this object in view; we hope it will be vigorously and earnestly prosecuted. Besides the Intercolonial, a large number of workmen will be required for the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, the Nipissing line, the Wellington, Grey & Bruce and other railways. At least two of these roads have begun, and several others, which are projected, will very probably commence operations by the beginning of the summer months. Where are the men to come from to supply this unusual demand? They must be mainly obtained from abroad, for there is no surplus labour in the Canadian market at present. Never was there a better opportunity for our Government to make energetic efforts to induce the British emigrants to throw in their lot with us We hope the emigration agents in England Scotland and Ireland are active in the discharge of their duty. They need have no fears as to the number of emigrants they send to Canada this year. There will be immediate work for all who can be induced to come, and after spending a season or two making our new railroads, and thus becoming acquainted with the work and ways of the country, they can then settle on our Free Grants with reasonable certainty of success as farmers. Many millions of dollars must be spent on railroads throughout Canada during 1870. This expenditure cannot fail to affect almost every branch of business. During the expenditure on the Grand Trunk and other lines made between 1850 and 1857, and the great demand for labour which then existed times became unusually brisk—in fact, all classes thought they were getting rich. We don't want any inflation this time; we think we can get along quite well without any attack of 'crisis,' but it would only be shutting our eyes to past experience, not to expect that the trade of the country will feel the influence of an unusual stimulus. As to the wisdom of all the expenditures on railways which are to be made, we say nothing at present; but that the effect will be an unusual demand for labour during 1870, and a period of increased business activity, seems as certain as that cause follows effect.

The Crisis of Spain.

The King of Italy, acting, it is said, at the suggestion of his Queen, has refused to allow her son, the Duke of Genoa, to accept the Spanish Crown, and, as a consequence, a Ministerial crisis has supervened. It was the intention of the Provisional Government, acting in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of Spanish nation, to place the King upon the throne, and thus secure for the country a limited and constitutional monarchy. Prim was opposed to the candidature of the Duke de Montpensier, the brother-in-law of Queen Isabella and in favor of the Duke of Genoa; but the Government, having failed to secure a candidate who will be acceptable to the people, have resigned. Serrano, of course, still continues to be Regent, and it is now said that an attempt will be made to elevate him to the throne, and thus put an end to further difficulty; but it would be more likely to create one. Thrones have not often gone begging for kings.

Effects of Salt as a Manure.

It supplies soda and chlorine to growing plants. By its attraction for water it imbibes and retains moisture, keeping the soil moist, and so assisting plants to assimilate their food contained in the earth, especially during a continuance of dry weather. It exercises a great influence in rendering soluble some of the more insoluble earthy salts of the soil. When mixed with farm-yard manure or sown upon soils already dressed with dung, it seems by its ponetrative and assimilative power to cause many of the salts in the manure to be sooner developed into a state fit for plant food than would be the case if left to the action only of the slower process of natural decomposition.

When added to the manure heap in the barn-yard and thoroughly mixed into it at the rate of about two tons of salt to thirty tons of manure, it kills the seeds of weeds, eggs and larvæ of insects, and generally promotes the fermentation and decomposition of the whole mass, while at the same time it does not, like lime, set free the ammonia, or volatile salts in the manure.

When added to lime a double decomposition takes place, resulting in the production of soda and carbonic acid, both of which possess greater fertilizing properties than either salt or lime. Combined with gypsum salt produces soda and sulphuric acid, at a cheaper rate than can be obtained in any other way.

As a general thing, there are few fertilizing materials used on the farm that cannot advantageously have salt added to them.

A CHEAP ROOF.—D. B. Mead, in the *Country Gentleman*, says:—'Eighteen years ago I made a flat roof over the central portion of my dwelling, in the following manner: I first laid jointed flooring boards upon the joists, and covered this surface with roofing paper; then poured upon a section of the roof a small quantity of raw coal-tar, spreading it evenly with a shingle, to the depth perhaps of a sixteenth of an inch. Upon this I sifted common road dust, putting it on evenly to the depth of half or three-quartes of an inch; that is, as long as the dust continued to be wet through the top by the tar. It took me but an hour or two to go over the whole roof, 13x18, in this manner. My first application was made in May; and about six weeks later I went over the whole surface again in like manner; finishing up with the fourth application in September. Since the first application of the tar and dust, the roof has not leaked a drop, and appears good for a century to come. Since the first year it has been like a firm sheet of stone, and half an inch thick, upon which the family can sit, walk, run, or dance, without injury to the roof.'

On a tombstone in a churchyard in Ulster, is the following epitaph:—'Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother.'

THE FIRST VETO.—President Grant on Monday transmitted to the Senate his first veto message, and the report that he had vetoed something created quite a little sensation in the corridors of Congress. It turned out that it was a private bill providing for a hearing in an extension case involving a pistol improvement, the time for such hearing having passed. The President did not even give any reasons; he simply referred to reasons given in the accompanying report of the Chief of Ordnance. Mr. Ferry innocently moved to refer the veto to the Committee on Patents, when Mr. Trumbull solemnly asked, who ever heard of a reference to a veto? when the requirements of the Constitution were suggested and the veto went to the table, to be called up to-morrow. A veto by Grant is quite a refreshing incident.

The recent illness of a certain young man in Hamilton is supposed to have been caused by a mistake in parting his hair. As long as it is parted in the middle he enjoys good health, but just get one hair on the wrong side, and his brain is unbalanced.

What is claimed as a "Life Preserving Car," is announced by an American inventor. The design in the new invention is said to be to make the cars fire proof, and so avoid danger by burning; and to make them so strong as to prevent the loss of life by splintering and destruction in collisions. The frame is made of soft steel rods which, it is alleged, will not break by bending, as wood and cast iron do. An indestructible car would seem to be not only desirable for passengers, but of benefit to the "accident insurance" interest, and indeed to railway companies themselves, to save their rolling stock—more especially on those roads which are in the habit of "telescoping" their cars now and then in full-speed collisions.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—Get some Rye, scald it, dry it, and brown it, then mix two parts of it with one of Coffee, and you will have as good a cup of coffee as any ever drank. If you are troubled with colds, rheumatism, tooth-ache, nervousness, or any summer complaints try first of all a bottle of the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer,' you can get it of any Medicine Dealer for 25 cts per bottle

LOSS OF APPETITE IN HORSES—Horses lose their appetite from various causes, but most frequently from the approach of some disease, this circumstance ought not to be overlooked by those who own horses, but should be immediately attended to as by so doing the disease may be checked, and the life of the horse saved. To do which we are positive there is nothing equal to 'Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy,' it purifies the blood, corrects all derangements of the digestive organs, and as a necessary consequence the appetite is restored, the skin becomes soft, and the coat assumes a soft and shining appearance. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada Sold by all medicine dealers

BRYAN'S WAFER'S (The great public remedy,) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those who have used them and testify to their efficacy in the cure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections One fair trial will convince the most skeptical Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts per box

CORNS—Dr J Brigg's Combination Remedies, Curative and Allevanter, will positively relieve at once, and quickly cure hard, soft, and fostered corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, diseased joints, &c. these remedies are safe and reliable Sold by druggists and country merchants Dr J Briggs & Co, proprietors No 208 Broadway N Y and No 6 King street West Toronto Canada

RAILWAY APPOINTMENT.—The Detroit *Post* says:—Mr. Frank E. Snow, for five years past employed in the Michigan Central freight office, but for the past year head clerk in Mr. Muir's office, has received his appointment as passenger agent for the Great Western and Michigan and Central Railroads, and will have his office in Detroit. Mr. Edgar, the present incumbent, goes to Hamilton as general ticket agent of the Great Western road. Mr. Snow is a young man of fine business qualities and the position is one that he is well qualified to hold.

BIRTH.

At Goderich, on Saturday the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. James Green, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 11th January at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, Mr. David Girvin, of Wawanosh, to Miss Ann Sturdy, daughter of Mr. John Sturdy, of the township of Goderich.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., Albert Edward, only son of Mr. Robert McLean, aged 9 months.

In the Township of West Wawanosh, David Sproal, aged 66 years. Deceased was a native of Nelson Parish, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

At St. John's Newfoundland, on Sunday afternoon, 26th Dec. 1869, Frederick John Weston Carter, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Attorney General of this Island, in the Twenty-third year of his age.

COMMERCIAL.

GODERICH MONEY MARKET

Corrected for the Signal by W. F. P. Smart, Broker, West Street.

Goderich, Jan. 18, 1870

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OR GREENBACKS

Buying at	81½
Selling at	85 Canada funds

SILVER

Buying at	2 discount
Selling at	2

Orders by mail or telegraph executed with promptness, and on the most favorable terms. The highest premium paid for bills, and the highest price paid for greenbacks.

W F. P. SMART.

THE MARKETS

GODERICH, Jan. 18, 1870

Fall Wheat	$0:50	@	0:70
Spring Wheat	0:68	@	0:70
Flour	3:75	@	0:00
Oats	0:25	@	0:25
Peas	0:40	@	0:40
Barley	0: