TIME TABLE, G. T. R.
BUFFALO AND GODERICH DISTRICT.

ARRIVE.	
Description of train.	Time.
Accomodation	12:30 a.m.
Express mail	3:00 p.m.
Mixed	10:50 "
DEPART.	
Express mail	6:30 a.m.
Accomodation	1:45 p.m.
Mixed	4.45 "

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, OCT. 31st, 1867.

THE DINNER AT SEAFORTH TO Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons.

A SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION.

The Dinner given by the reformers of the South Riding of Huron to our newly elected representatives, Messrs. M. C. Cameron and Robert Gibbons, came off at Seaforth on the evening of Wednesday the 23rd inst. The catering was placed in the hands of Mr. Carmichael, hotel keeper, who laid out a splendid repast in the Drill Shed, that being the only room in the place large enough to accommodate so large a company. Tables were placed lengthwise with one across the upper end of the room, and an elevated stand was erected for the use of the Berne Brass Band, which had been engaged for the occasion. At the appointed hour the company, headed by the band, proceeded to the extemporised dining room, and proceedings commenced without delay.

Hugh Love Sen., Esq., of Hay, occupied the chair, Mr. Cameron being placed at his right and Mr. Gibbons at the left.

The vice chairmen were Messrs. Jas. Wilkinson, David Wanless, and James Anderson.

There were about 300 persons present. Amongst the prominent gentlemen present we noticed, Messrs. A. Bishop, reeve Usborne; D. B. Freeman, Exeter; Jno. Parsons, deputy reeve of Stephen; Robt. Brown and Jas. Smillie, reeve and deputy reeve of Hay, Geo. Sproat and John Doig, reeve and deputy reeve of Tuckersmith, P. Adamson, County Clerk, Dr. Sloane, Jno. Leckie, Ainleyville; Thos. Lamb, Jno. Gemmill, Wroxeter; J. S. Sinclair, E. L. Moore, J. Y. Elwood and others, of Goderich; Sergeant Johnston, of Stanley, Joshua Callaway do; Dr. Williams of the *Globe*, &c.

None of the Parliamentary men from a distance were in attendance, owing to the fact that most of them had professional engagements demanding their attention elsewhere.

After due attention had been paid to the eatables the cloth was removed, when The chairman, Mr. Love, called order and said he was glad to see such a splendid turn-out of the reformers of the South Riding of Huron on the present occasion.

They knew how to gain a great political victory, and they knew just as well how to celebrate and enjoy it. He trusted that as they were met together to show respect to their representatives and engage in an interchange of thought, the proceedings would be conducted in an orderly and harmonious manner. Reformers had been charged with being disloyal by their political opponents, but he knew they were just as loyal and true as any body of men in the country, in testimony of which he would offer for their cordial reception the first toast of the evening: "The Queen, God bless her!" [Cheers.]

The Band.—God save the Queen.

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family." was then proposed from the chair, and responded to with equal enthusiasm.

"The Governor General," Band.—"For he is a right good fellow.".

The Army and Navy was next proposed, coupled with the name of Sergeant Johnston of Stanley.

The gallant Sergeant responded in one of his happiest and most vigorous speeches. He said it was unnecessary for him to speak in laudatory terms of the prowess of English arms. He could point to the page of history which taught that the soldiers and sailors of Great Britain had during many ages past met in warlike combat the greatest nations on the face of the globe, and by their deeds of valor gained laurels which, for brilliancy, were seldom equalled and never surpassed. (Cheers.) We, in Canada, were a detached portion of the empire, but although we were seperated so far by space from the mother country, there were few of us but would feel a thrill of joy were we able once more to visit her shores, or who did not rejoice that the folds of the Union Jack floated proudly over our heads. (Cheers.) The Yankees wished to have Canada upon whose great prosperity they looked with longing eyes, but they would never have it. (Great Cheering.) With reference to the County of Huron, he believed that Goderich, being the key to it as well as to a large portion of Ontario, should be strongly fortified. If a number of good regular troops were stationed at the County seat, they would do much towards throwing up works and mounting batteries which, should we be unfortunately involved in trouble with the States, would prove of the greatest service. After a few further remarks which we could not catch distinctly, owing to the interruptions of a person near him; the Sergeant resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The toast of "Our Noble Volunteers," was briefly responded to by Capt. Bull, of Seaforth.

In giving the toast of the evening, the chairman said that when the Reform convention met at Clinton, he, for one, felt the party had a hard road to travel in the approaching contest. He had never seen the tories so busy before, and they seemed to think that they had only to work hard to gain a victory. The name of MALCOLM COLIN CAMERON was brought prominently forward as the coming man for the Commons. His ability, energy and individual worth marked him out as the proper man to carry the standard of reform. The Convention took that view of the matter, and Mr. Cameron got the unanimous nomination of the delegates present. At first he declined the honor, but being impressed with a sense of the responsibility resting upon him if he declined, he at last consented to be named as the candidate. Then he (Mr. Love) knew they were safe. (Cheers. They raised the cry of "Bobtail" before which no foe had ever been able to stand. (Continued cheering.) As to who should carry the flag of reform for the Local Legislature, the unanimous voice of the convention was that Robert Gibbons was the man. (Cheers.) There was a danger in the choice, inasmuch as their opponent had selected as their candidate a man of fair social standing who might be said to have a greater interest in the centre township as well as in the section where he resided, but they were determined to fight the battle on its merits and they had succeeded. (Cheers.) It was true that victory was gained by "the skin of their teeth," but they ought to think more of what had been so hard to win. (Laughter and cheers.) Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons were entitled to that Dinner, and he would only add to the few remarks he had offered, that if they remained true to their principles, Reformers would remain true to them. ("Yes! yes!" and cheers). He would now propose the toast of the evening, "Our Guests."

The toast was received with prolonged cheering.

Mr. Cameron rose in the midst of a perfect storm of applause, and made a few general observations on the honor done him by the large and respectable gathering of his political friends, and by the magnificent banquet of which he had partaken. He then spoke of the objections urged by his opponents against him, and of the many instrumentalities he had to contend against, and, as near as our reporter could gather the words, proceeded as follows: In this county the tories sought, by thorough organization and by extraordinary zeal and perseverance, to "storm this stronghold of Reform," but they discovered just in time to be to late that for once "they had roused up the wrong passengers," and were taught before the contest was well over, "That the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." (Great cheering.) They threw down the gauntlet, hurled defiance at our heads, and we hurled it back at theirs with ten fold impetus. We took the field, marshalled our forces, fought the battle fairly and squarely, and, best of all, with the assistance of the electors, achieved a noble victory, and now stand here, as the gladiators did of old, prepared to rejoice in that victory and receive at the hands of a free people the "Green wreath of victory." (Great cheering.) Such banquets as the present were suitable places for a free interchange of opinion between the representative and the represented, and the most available means of getting together the largest possible number of the leading and kindred spirits of the party, who, as the Highlanders would say, "Shoulder to shoulder" bore the burden of the contest—(Cheers)—a contest out of which many reformers did not come as victorious as the speaker. Unfortunately on the rolls of the Federal Parliament we miss the names of many old and familiar friends—men whose names were always a very bulwark and tower of strength to the great Reform party—men who cradled its infancy, watched over its youth, and added vigor and strength to its maturer years. (Cheers.) In the House of Commons, we lose the valuable services of the Patricks, the McKellars, and other able and zealous men. And on the floors of the Federal Parliament, we have lost for a season—but I trust only for a season—the vast experience, the indomitable energy and unconquerable will of the Hon. George Brown—(great applause)—to whom more than to any living man is Canada indebted for Confederation and representation based on population. (Cheers). When Western Canada, with a soil more fruitful and productive—with a population more numerous, thrifty and industrious, failed to acquire that position in the Councils of the country which her wealth and population undoubtedly entitled her to, her Reform representatives selected the principles advocated by her as a remedy for existing evils, and as a party, until it was recognized by and embodied in an imperial act of confederation, yielded it an unswerving fidelity. (Cheers) True, the Reform party in days gone by has had its Benedict Arnolds—men who were with us but not of us—whose virtues could not resist the voice of the tempter, and whose principles were not proof against the seductions of office. We sent them to Parliament as the exponents of the great principles of the party, but by degrees they became faint-hearted and weak-kneed and passed over to the camp of the enemy, and now the constituency and the party that once knew them "Shall know them no more forever." (Cheering.) While John. A. McDonald, aided by the almost unanimous voice of Lower Canada, resisted a just measure of representation, and while our ranks were weakened by desertions from within, there always remained a faithful few, who by their firmness and zeal testified to their reliance on the principles of the party, and who, at the close of the old parliament had the signal satisfaction, under the able leadership of Geo Brown, of finding the principles they had so long contended for embodied in the act of confederation. (Cheers.) I regret, I think the country will regret, and I know the constituents, who hastily and unadvisedly rejected them, will yet live to see the day when they too will regret the absence of those men from Parliament, where the country could have the benefit of their vast experience, and on whose judgment the younger members of the party could with confidence rely. (Cheers) I adverted a moment ago to the difficulties we had to contend with in South Huron, indeed, I may say the difficulties Reform candidates had to contend with from one end of Canada to the other, and perhaps, sir, it may not be out of place on an occasion of this kind, to refer to one or two of the reasons why we as a party are without the strength, numerically speaking, that we ought to have in the Federal Parliament—why we have come out of the late contest with our ranks somewhat thinned, broken and scattered, and why, in fact, sir, we have not done as we ought to have done: swept the Province of Ontario from one end to the other. (Cheers) One of the reasons, and in my humble opinion the real reason, I have already suggested—the formation of the Coalition—the desertion of a few of the leading reformers from our ranks to that of the enemy, backed by an unscrupulous use of the powers of the Government, turned the tide of victory against us. The specious, but shallow, reasons on which the necessity for the continuance of the coalition in office was based—the constant and often reiterated cry of disunion, disloyalty, fair-play, no-party, preached throughout the country for months by ministerial missionaries, no doubt misled many who had intended to act with the Reform party,—(cheers)—and in such constituencies as North Bruce, Grey, Brant, Elgin and Kent, gave the victory to the tories. (Cheers.) Then, sir, we found the supporters of the Government, with a view of misleading Reformers, justify the existence of the Coalition Government on the ground that the friends of confederation in the Maritime Provinces, where the scheme was unpopular and exceedingly unpalatable, from the beginning would suffer disaster and defeat at the polls unless protected by the powerful shield of a coalition government, and that that would be ungenerous and unfair on the part of the people of the West. But, sir, the promised protection and powerful support of the Government, did not save the friends of the Government from being thoroughly annihilated and utterly routed in Nova Scotia. (Cheers.) We found the friends of the Government and especially the Reform members justify its continuance in office, because otherwise the patronage of the crown would pass into the hands of the tories, and thus the Reformers, who were mainly instrumental in securing its success, would be deprived of the legitimate fruit of their victory. And pray sir, in whose else hands has it been for the last twelve years? And, believe me, as it has been in the past so will it be in the future. Not an office in the gift of the crown, not a bit of patronage at the disposal of the Government, but will quietly pass into the hands of some tory hanger on at the skirt-tails of John A., while Howland and McDougall, without a Reform follower in the house, are powerless to check what they dare not resent. (Great applause). Then, sir, the continuance of the coalition was attempted to be justified on the grounds that its opponents were disunionists and disloyal, looking to Washington as a means of escaping the misrule at home, and as a cover for the absurdity of the argument. Some hasty and ill-advised expressions of the celebrated Howe, were quoted as justifying the position. Then, Howe was disloyal—a traitor to his queen and country—a man who had advocated annexation, and at heart was an annexationist. Now, the moment the elections are over, and when it is discovered that the worthy representative of reform in the east has swept his native Province, leaving the Government in a miserable minority of one, the organ of the government in the Ontario metropolis and the penny whistlers in the outlying districts are one, and all diligently set to work to spread the praises of Mr. Howe. Now, the whole dominion does not possess the equal of Mr. Howe in point of broad intellectual attainments, and keen political sagacity and foresight, and at once, sir, this friend of the people is tempted to desert the people, to surrender without a struggle the fruits of this noble victory in Nova Scotia, and Howland and McDougall alike betray his friend for a soft seat on the Treasury benches. (Cheers.) I trust, I fervently hope and believe, that the tempter and the bribe will be indignantly spurned, and that in the history of our common country will be recorded the name of Mr. Howe, as one of the few successful but honest men, who in the hour of his victory refused to surrender the fruits of that victory, and betray his companions-in-arms. (Great cheering.) Then, sir, we have the supporters of the government, and the missionary members of the government travelling through the constituencies justifying their continuence in office, on the ground that the scheme of confederation was yet incomplete, and that the government should continue in office until the North-west, Vancouver, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, should all form part and parcel of the great Canadian Dominion. Why, sir, at the formation of the coalition of 1864, no man, not even the strongest supporter of the government, dreamt that such a construction would be put on the conduct of the men who then united to effect the then contemplated union. And yet, sir, in this very constituency, I heard a man who calls himself a reform minister of the crown, gravely justify his assumption of office for this very reason; just as well might he justify the continuance of the coalition until China and Japan became part and parcel of the great confederation. (Cheers.) Then, sir, in addition to the reasons assigned for the formation of the coalition, we had the power of the coalition to contend against—we had the tory members of the government appealing to their friends by the traditions of the party, and the associations of the past, to support the government, and they responded almost to a man. (Cheers.) We had the Reform members of the government begging and beseeching Reformers to give them a fair trial—we had Sandfield McDonald and McDougall appealing to all and sundry for support, promising the favors of the government here, and threatening its vengeance there, as occasion and circumstances suited. (Cheers). It was just the new hack in the old dress of the corruptionists, speaking by the mouth of a professed reformer the language of the old coalitionists The lips were the lips of Wm. McDougall, but a keener than he set the machine in motion. He was the mere puppit on the public stage; an abler and more astute than he pulled the wires behind the scenes. "The voice was the voice of Jacob, but the hands were the hands of Esau." (Great cheering.) But, sir, no reasoning Reformer could mistake in this oracle of the government—this mouth-piece of John A. this recent convert to and apologist of the miracle of the last twelve years, the principles of a Reformer, much less the principles of the great Reform party. And in South Huron, at all events, the people gave a very practical demonstration of how little faith they had in the professed honesty of ministerial apologists. (Cheers.) Then, sir, we had power and the money of the government to contend against. The post office department notified the reform officials in the county that to vote against the government candidates would end in dismissal. The agency of the G. T. Railway was vigorously brought into play, and all its employees recorded their votes against us. I dare not positively assert that government funds were used against us, but I do assert, that somebody's funds were very freely distributed here and elsewhere in bribing the electors, and debauching the constituencies. (Cheers.) With all these instrumentalities to contend against, is it any wonder that as a party we have suffered defeat? The only wonder is that any honest and independent man—any man who was not starved to bow down and worship the golden calf set up by the government—secured his election. (Cheers.) Having, however, to a certain extent suffered defeat at the polls, we must only accept the position and make the best we can of it as a party. If we are defeated we are by no means vanquished—(cheers)—and as our American friends would say of their fighting battalions, we certainly are not demoralized. (Enthusiastic cheering.) If we are weak in numbers we are strong in our unity as a party—still stronger in our integrity and adherance to principle. (Cheers.) At all events, I hope we are strong and powerful enough to resist the encroachments of the government on the rights of the people, and strong enough and powerful enough to insist on the honest and economical administration of public affairs. (Great cheering.) In so far as my voice and my vote are concerned, the government shall have every opportunity of developing their policy—they shall have every justice and every fair-play at my hands. I hope, sir, that their conduct in the future, and the policy they intend to pursue will convince the world that, unlike Paddy, justice and fair-play are just the things they are not afraid of. (Cheers.) You know that Paddy, when about to be placed on his trial for a capital felony, sought to arouse the sympathy of his counsel and friends by loud lamentations over his position. "Be not afraid, Pat," says his lawyer, "you shall have every justice and fair play here." "Och, be jabers!" says Paddy, "and that's just what I am afraid of." Let the government by their actions convince the Reform party, that justice and fair play are just the things they are not afraid of, and they shall have my cordial support. (Cheers.) They shall have my support in opening up and developing the vast, the boundless resources, of this great country. Our oil basins, our salt springs, our gold fields—all require the fostering hand of an honest government. Let the government then carefully and judiciously protect the industry of our people, and encourage the investment of capital in our midst—let the government check the extravagance, and resist the corruption, encouraged by a rank growth of twelve years, that appears to have taken such a firm foothold in the administration of our public affairs, and give us an honest government, based on economical principles. Let the government direct their energies towards checking the bribery of the electors, and the debauchery of the constituencies, that prevailed to such an alarming extent during the recent elections, by passing the most stringent enactments, and inflicting the severest penalties on the guilty—by holding the elections throughout the Dominion in one day, and, if necessary, by a resort to vote by ballot; no recent innovation on constitutional government, and no mere offshoot of republican institutions. It prevails, and I am told successfully, in the British colonies of Australia and New Brunswick. And it prevailed long before either of these colonies had an independent existence. Cicero calls it, "The silent assertor of freedom," and if Cicero was correct, I hope it will soon prevail in Canada. (Great cheering.) Let the Government encourage emigration by giving free homes to the countless thousands who are annually leaving the mother country, and with longing eyes directed towards the continent of America, hope there to find peace and prosperity beneath the "old flag." (Enthusiastic cheering.) Let the government but do this, and they will merit the approval and gain the confidence of honest men of all shades of politics. Let the government but do this, and on the floors of Parliament, notwithstanding the misdeeds of the past, they will gain a recruit in the member for South Huron. (Prolonged applause.)

After thanking the electors for the honor they had conferred on him, Mr. Cameron resumed his seat, amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. GIBBONS being next called upon arose to respond, amidst enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. He said they had come there to celebrate a reform victory such as, he felt certain, must cheer the hearts of his liberal friends throughout the riding. It was true, as the chairman had remarked that he was not brought up as a lawyer, and, indeed, if he had been, a lengthy speech would not be expected from him, after the able, lucid and eloquent address that had just been delivered by his friend Mr. Cameron. The contest they had just passed through was a very severe one, the new issues arising and the various agencies at work having given them more to contend with than usual. Their opponents had put forth the most vigorous efforts and the most indefatigable exertions, he was happy to say without avail. (Cheers.) In June last, when he went down to Exeter, he was quietly informed that he was snuffed out and would not dare to face the polls; but he *did* face the polls and the result, he had no doubt, was rather surprising to some people who (the wish being father to the thought) predicted his defeat by such large majorities. [Cheers.] He went into the contest with, he believed, an unsullied reputation, and he believed further, now that it was over, that no man in the Dominion would take his seat in Parliament with cleaner hands or at the cost of less bribery than Bob Gibbons. (Loud cheers.) He had not a rich brother and member of the government to stand at his back or store or tannery to aid him in the contest, all his reliance being the character he bore in the estimation of his fellow electors. (Applause.) He trusted that when his future actions as their representative in the House of Assembly were passed under review, it would be said of him, "Gibbons is doing his duty!" He had ever stood true to the reform party, and he sincerly trusted that the actions of the future would give the lie to the professions of the past in so far as he was concerned. (Cheers.) As evidence of the spirit animating the reformers of the country, he would point to the fact that no tory constituency, loud as were the boastings of that party, had the pluck to get up such a demonstration as that in which they were engaged. [Applause.] Mr. Carling had said to him in Seaforth that his (Mr. G's) friends were deceiving him, but that gentleman was never more mistaken in his life. It was true he [Mr. G] had gone in, as the chairman expressed it, "by the skin of his teeth," but should the talked-of protest be entered he would depend upon the men who placed him in the position to *keep* him there. (Cries of "We will! We will! and tremendous cheering.) After running over a few of the reformers which, in his opinion, were badly needed Mr. Gibbons resumed his seat amidst great applause.

In a short but pithy speech, in which a high eulogium was paid to the Hon. Geo. Brown, the chairman proposed, "The New Dominion," in connection with the name of J. S. Sinclair Esq., of Goderich.

Mr. Sinclair said that had he known that he was to respond to a toast of so much importance, he would have endeavored to prepare himself in order to do it something like justice. As it was he would be compelled to confine himself to the ideas occurring on the spur of the moment They had met that night not only to do honor to their representatives, but to celebrate the triumph of a great principle. For fifteen years the reformers of Upper Canada had been advocating, not only in such meetings as that, but at the hustings and in the legislature of the country, the great principle of representation by population, as the only logical and practical remedy for the crying evils under which the people labored, and the measure had, at last, been virtually conceded by the leaders of the Confederation party. [Cheers.] Through the energetic and noble exertions of Mr. Brown, and other tried men in the advocacy of that principle, it took such a hold upon the minds of the people that few men dare come before them and boldly declare that they were opposed to representation by population. Especially was that the case in Western Canada. The question was, however, steadily voted down by the followers of Hon. John A. McDonald, until, in 1864, he changed his policy, and as the result we now enjoyed what we had been so long contending for. To carry it out properly he believed that such men should be sent to Parliament as had been elected for South Huron. [Cheers.] He believed in a federative, and not a legislative union. The federal principle was that which was demanded for a young country such as ours, stretching as it did from sea to sea, and embracing peoples of diversified interests and wants. In one thing he differed from the *Globe*, for, unlike it, he believed that the measure of Confederation should have been submitted to the people before it became the law of the land. (Applause). Mr. Sinclair's remarks were attentively listened to and loudly applauded throughout.

The "Municipal Interests of Huron," coupled with the name of Thomas Gibson, Esq., of Howick, was next proposed.

In the absence of Mr. Gibson, the chairman called upon P. Adamson Esq., County Clerk, to respond. Mr. Adamson said that he regretted the absence of Mr. Gibson, as he could do much better justice to the subject, than he could. However, he said he was happy to be present on this occasion, to assist in doing honor to our worthy Representatives—Gentlemen with whom he had the honor of acting in the County Council, and who always gave their support and influence towards any public improvements that tended to develop the resources of our noble County. And now that they had placed them in higher positions, he had no doubt that the interests of the County would be well attended to. As a County we had carried out large public improvements. We had perhaps the most extensive network of Gravel Roads, of any County in Ontario; we had a Railroad running through the County; and now, what we want is a harbor at Bayfield, so as to have a check upon the Railway, and a cheap means of transportation for our produce. No doubt our worthy representatives would use their utmost influence to obtain such an improvement. (Applause.) Notwithstanding our public improvements we had not received one dollar from the Government, for unfortunately we had only one vote to give for or against any government, with our eighty thousand souls. However, we had punctually met our indebtedness, and would beg to urge upon our representatives, when the finances of the respective governments were being arranged to see to it, that no part of the indebtedness of the defaulting municipalities to the Municipal Loan Fund be saddled upon the County of Huron. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

"Our Agricultural Interests," was responded to by Mr. Bishop in a few humorous but telling remarks.

Comic song by Mr. Jno. Moffat; of Wroxeter.

"The Bar of Canada" was responded to by Mr. Bain, of Goderich.

"The Press of Canada" was responded to by Dr. Williams of the *Globe*, and Mr. W. T. Cox of the Huron *Signal*.

Mr. Callaway responded humorously to the toast of the ladies, after which, it being about midnight.

The band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the company dispersed, all being evidently pleased with the demonstration.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Ploughing Match of Goderich Township, will be held on the farm of James Torrance Esq., 6th con., on Thursday, November 7th. All those entering the boy's class to be under 18 years of age. All ploughmen to be on the ground at nine o'clock, Ploughing to commence precisely at ten o'clock, a. m. Match open to the adjoining Townships. Regulations will be read to the ploughmen on the ground, before commencing.

GOLD.—The curious in such matters may inspect at this office a specimen of the gold-bearing quartz from the mine of the Brantford and Goderich Company, Madoc.

OUR THANKS are due to several friends who invariably remember the *Signal* when they have anything nice on hand. For years past we have endeavored to encourage a taste for horticulture amongst our readers, and hence, our sanctum is made a show room on a small scale of the finest specimens of fruit and vegetables to be found in this section. A day or two since, friend Cameron sent us an immense bunch of grapes from his green house. In this department Mr. C. cannot be surpassed in Ontario. To save the mammoth bunch from being picked and stolen from we eat the grapes up, and found them to be deliciously flavored. Mr. Manning, of the Exeter factory, has presented us with one of his cheeses. Of the article itself we need only say, as we have said before, that it is unrivalled by any manufactured in Canada. Messrs. Sheppard & Strachan, the Goderich agents, dispose of large quantities of it each season, and we are told that the demand is steadily increasing. We trust that the success of the past will but stimulate Mr. M. to increased enterprise in such a useful branch of home industry. Dr. Stokes, of the Bayfield Road, has sent in samples of some five or six varieties of apples originated by himself from the seed. They are of excellent size and shape and good flavor, and while they speak well for the doctor's horticultural skill, they will, undoubtedly, be a valuable addition to this staple fruit of Canada. We have also to thank the President of the Goderich Salt Company for a barrel of the fine and beautiful salt made at the works. Besides these we have on exhibition huge potatoes, fine oats, splendid wheat, &c., in great profusion.

SEAFORTH.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR.—It will be remembered by our readers that Jonathan Carter, Esq., an old and respected settler residing near Seaforth, died on the 30th of April last. It appears that the deceased left property, &c., to the value of $30,000, and that Mrs. Carter, his widow, has become very much excited about matters connected with the estate. She recently went to two magistrates at Ainleyville, and swore that she believed deceased had come to his death through foul play, whereupon Dr. Worthington was ordered to hold a coroner's inquest. Accordingly, a jury was impanelled and the body exhumed on the 23rd, when the stomach and intestines were removed, sealed up in a jar, and sent to Prof. Croft, Toronto, for examination. Dr. Coleman, the physician in regular attendance when Mr. Carter was ill, and the widow were examined, but their evidence differing materially, the inquest was adjourned until the 25th November. Drs. Cole and Varcoe, who were called in consultation before Mr. Carter's death, say the disease was simply chronic dysentry, and that they saw no symptoms of poisoning. Altogether, the case is a curious one, and has excited no little comment in the neighborhood.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

☞ Pugh, the Toronto confidence man, has been committed for trial.

☞ Mr. A. C. Tyner, a young Canadian writer of great promise, and much beloved by the profession generally, died in Toronto last week, in the 26th year of his age.

☞ The N. S. day of Thanksgiving is fixed for the 28th November.

☞ A rumor that the Government would take no notes of the various Provincial Banks has been officially denied by Sir John A. McDonald.

☞ The *Globe* says a Cabinet Council was held in Ottawa on *Sunday* last. If so, it was a disgraceful act.

☞ In London, on Saturday, Commercial bank bills were selling for 81c in silver and 79 in bills. In Montreal the bills are taken at 10 to 20 per ct. discount.

☞ Some people about Toronto amuse themselves at night by shooting cows. They must have the hunting instinct largely developed.

☞ Lacrosse is becoming the national game of Canada. Why do not some of the young men of Goderich go into it.

☞ The Grand-Duchy of Baden will join the North-German Confederation.

☞ Breadstuffs have fallen at New York, Chicago, and Montreal; the fall being about equal to the rise in freights and insurance which usually occurs at this season.

☞ A contemporary tells a funny story of a rifle corps in the Vale of Clwyd who were exercising in a field, when a cow charged them, and they all ran off; that is, save one man, who, obedient to rule, dropped on one knee and "prepared to receive cavalry." At the first prick of the bayonet cavalry retreated.

DONT BE SCARED.

Farmers and others in this vicinity have allowed themselves to be worked into such an excited state about the failure of the Commercial Bank that they seem afraid to hold Royal Canadian Bank bills for a day. We can assure them that there is not the least reason for alarm, as the Bank is in a perfectly sound condition, the head office at Toronto having met the slight pressure upon it with the utmost promptness. In all large places affairs have settled down to the ordinary state of quiet. We repeat, Dont be scared! Its all right.

A Good Chance.

All and sundry who have more bank bills on hand than agrees with their natural rest are hereby notified that they can get rid of a few of them by paying up arrears and a year in advance for the *Signal*. We will take Royal Canadian bills at par. and precious glad to get them. Send on the bills before the financial universe dissolves.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November, is to hand—contents, The Guardian Angel; Opinions of the late Dr Nott respecting Books, Studies and Orators; Cretan Days; Chanson without Music; The Ross Rollins; Are the Children at Home? In the Gray Goth; Busy Brains; The Autobiography of a Quack; "The Lie"; The Bowery at Night; Stephen C. Foster and Negro Minstrelsy; The Feast of Harvest; A Great Public Character The Conspiracy at Washington; Reviews; and Literary Notices.

CENTRAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of five delegates from each municipality, held in Brucefield on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., it was resolved that it was expedient to form a Central Reform Association, for the South Riding of Huron, to consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary of the Reform Committee heretofore established or to be established in each municipality.

The following gentlemen were elected as the office-bearers of said Association:—President, J. S. Sinclair Esq., Goderich; Vice President, A. Bishop Esq., Usborne; Secretary, Mr. W. T. Cox, *Signal* Office, Goderich; Treasurer, Robt. Mellis Esq., Tuckersmith.

The meetings are to be held in Brucefield on the 3rd Wednesday of Oct. and Feb. of each year, or at the call of the President.

It was unanimously resolved that in case a protest be entered against the election of Mr. Gibbons, the meeting pledged its moral and pecuniary influence to assist him in resisting the same. Strong speeches were made on the subject, and much enthusiasm manifested.

Throughout the meeting the most perfect unanimity of feeling existed, the evident determination of every delegate being to do all in his power to advance the interests of the reform party.

☞ An article from "The poor Young Man," and several local items are crowded out of this issue.

The Late Reform Dinner at Seaforth.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—In connection with the late dinner held at Seaforth on the 23rd inst., to do honor to Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons, the late chosen Reform Candidates to represent the South Riding of Huron in Parliament, and the Assembly. It has again and again been asked at us along with others, were we going to the dinner, or had we been to the dinner? We have only had one invariable answer to give and that was "no!" that however much we may respect Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons along with our fellow electors, we yet respect our principles more; for we believe in and endeavor to carry out the *temperance* principle at all times and under all circumstances, and we do consider that the principle followed at all such dinners is in violation of such principles aforesaid; therefore, our absence along with others, and not as some may be inclined to allege to be out of stinginess—indifference to the cause or a want of respect to our representatives. We may state frankly here that prior to the late election, we went into the contest for two great reforms namely, *moral* and *political*, for we believe that if a people of any country is to be prosperous and great, they must be one having good morals along with good politics, and the people of this Riding and of the whole country, knows right well, that there is great room for improvement in a moral point of view, not only throughout Canada in general, but particularly in our Legislative Halls; we refer to excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors. Now as we have entered on a new state of things politically; it must be hoped by every well wisher of his country, that we have also entered on a similiar state morally, that at least we will have wise and sober men to represent us in the Parliaments of the New Dominion—but these dinners on the anti-temperance principle tend to destroy our hopes—they are only the seed-beds of after fruits, which crop out alas too often in other places with a mighty evil influence, and which the constituency of Huron, along with other constituencies, have not been spared in the past of such disgrace. In future elections you will always find us doing battle for sound political reform, but at the same time we will keep an eye on the moral as well.

Yours truly,
A REFORMER.

Francestown, Oct. 25th 1867.

A Mistaken Idea.

[Written for the Signal.]

There is in all the professions not a few who are scarcely known beyond the narrow sphere of their labours, who, had they chosen some other pursuit or business for which, by natural gifts and education, they were better fitted, might have risen to positions of great usefulness and even eminence.

Somehow all the students in all our schools get the idea, that a man in order to be "somebody" must be in public life. Now think of the fact that the millions attending school in this country have in some way acquired this idea, and that only one in every one thousand of these is either needed in public life, or can win success there. Let this fact be realized, and it is easy to see that the nine hundred and ninety nine will feel that they are somehow cheated out of their birthright They desire to be in public life, and be "somebody," but they are not, and so their life grows tame and tasteless to them.

Thousands seek to become "somebodies" through the avenues of professional life; and as professional life is full of "nobodies"—men who have no power, no unction, no mission. They strain their brains to write commonplaces, and wear themselves out repeating the rant of their sect and the cant of their schools. The bar is cursed with "nobodies" as much as the pulpit. The lawyers are few; the pettifoggers are many. The bar more than any other medium is that through which the ambitious youth of the country seek to obtain political eminence. Thousands go into the study of the law, not so much for the profession, as for the sake of the advantages it is supposed to give them for political preferment. An ambitious boy who has taken it into his head to be "somebody," always studies law; and, as soon as he is "admitted to the bar" he is ready to begin his political scheming. Multitudes of lawyers are a disgrace to their profession and a curse to their country. They lack the brains necessary to make them respectable, and the morals requisite for good neighborhood. They live on quarrels, and breed them that they may live. They have spoiled themselves for private life and they spoil the private life around them.

As for the medical profession, I tremble to think how many enter it because they have neither piety enough for preaching nor brains enough to practice law. When I think of the great army of little men that is yearly commissioned to go forth into the world with a case of sharp knives in one hand and a magazine of drugs in the other, I heave a sigh for the human race, especially is all this lamentable when we remember that it involves the spoiling of thousands of good farmers and mechanics to make poor professional men, while those who would make good professional men are obliged to attend the simple duties of life, and submit to preaching and teaching that neither feeds nor stimulates them, and medicine that kills or fails to cure them.

In the above is a statement of the case as it is, but can any of the readers of this set forth a remedy? how are we to *know* whom to educate for the law, the ministry, or for medicine? Would not phrenology and physiognomy throw light on the subject? Without these, will not the above named errors be repeated and perpetuated. If one have requisite faculties to *excel* in mechanism, art, science, or philosophy, may it not be predetermined, and thus save the time and expense of educating him for a calling the very opposite of these; suppose the experiment be tried—it will cost but little, and my prove of incalculable benefit.

W. J.

☞ Robert T. Lincoln has been admitted to the bar in Chicago.

☞ At an early hour on Sunday morning a servant girl, in a hotel in Philadelphia, gave birth to an illegitimate child and threw it from the fifth story window. The mass of the child attracted the attention of the police, and it was found to be entirely uninjured.

☞ Willie Kendal, 9 years of age, recently plunged into the water and, at the risk of his own life, saved that of Bessie Quinn, who had accidently fallen into the river at Bladensburg.

☞ Isaac D. Snow, of Bangor, Maine, accidentally stepped into a pool of molten iron, and, although the foot was withdrawn instantaneously, the flesh separated and falling off left the bone entirely bare.

☞ Mr. Joshua Collins and his brother Solomon, born slaves, and separated more than 60 years, accidentally met upon the street in Cincinnati the other day, and, after some conversation, recognized each other.

☞ Three persons were convicted of stealing an umbrella, and sentenced by a Trial Justice in Bristol County, Mass., to 30 day's imprisonment unless they paid $3 fine each and costs. They chose to go to jail, and the umbrella costs the county, in costs paid by the County Treasurer, $26 50, beside the expense of boarding three persons for a month.

A BAD SEASON—Sportsman—"I can as sure you, what with the rent of the Moor, and my expenses, and "what not," the birds cost me—all—a sovereign apiece!" Keeper—"A' weel, sir!" "Deed it's a mercy ye didna kill mair o' 'em!"—*Punch.*

☞ Advices from Victoria, of the 19th, are received. The *Colonist* newspaper urges an immediate alliance with the Canadian Confederation.

☞ Dr. Adam Clark, who had a strong aversion to pork, was called upon to say grace at dinner where the principal dish was a roast pig. He is reported to have said: "O Lord, if Thou canst bless under the Gospel what Thou didst curse under the law, bless this pig."

☞ When Rowland Hill was, some years ago, in Scotland, he was introduced to an aged minister, somewhat resembling himself in piety and eccentricity. The old man looked at him for some time very earnestly, and at length said: "Weel, I have been looking for some teem at the leens of your face." "And what do you think of it?" said Mr. Hill. "Why, I am thinking that, if the grace of God had na changed your heart, you would ha been a raost tremendous rogue." Mr. Hill laughed heartily and said, "Well, you have just hit the nail on the head."

The Coming Militia Bill.

The Hamilton *Times*.—says it has good reason to believe that the following will be substantially the nature of the Militia Bill to be introduced at the ensuing session of the House of Commons, of Canada. We hear several hints of some such changes from military men, and it is altogether likely the *Times* is pretty near the truth:—

"If our information is correct, the Militia will be divided into three classes, as now, but on a very different principle. We understand that each volunteer company will be composed of one hundred men; that fifty thousand of this first class, will be organized, each battalion to be composed of eight companies, thus making a battalion to consist of eight hundred men. If a sufficient number should not volunteer to make up the fifty thousand of the first class, then those companies which cannot get the complement of men by volunteering will be filled by draft from among the unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. This fifty thousand will be compelled, by law, to drill sixty days in each year; and will be paid for each day's drill, and continue in the service for three years. This, to some extent involves the principle of the Landwehr of Prussia, though not carried to the same length. It does not follow that the drill will continue sixty consecutive days in the open field. The drill will probably take place in great part at night, as under the present system. All the fifty thousand men of the first-class are to be armed with breech-loading rifles and repeaters, and be uniformed at the public expense. The second body or class will be composed of all those capable of bearing arms and not exempt from military duty by law, who are not enrolled in the first class, and who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. This body is to consist of two hundred thousand men. Volunteers will be accepted in this class, but the great bulk of the second class militia will be drafted. They will be drilled on the same principal as the volunteers are now drilled—that is a certain number of drills every year; and they will be paid as the volunteers are now paid, a fixed sum for the year. Their clothing and equipments to be furnished by the Government, and all to be armed with the minie rifle which the volunteers have hitherto used. The third class will be composed of men able to bear arms between the ages of 45 and 60, and will constitute a reserve force, to be called out only on some great emergency. In point of fact, they would never be called out at all, unless for mere local defence, or to h