Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JULY 7, 1875.

Political Notes.

Mr. Dymond has again been returned for North York, as the representative in the Dominion House. His majority this time is 579 over Mr. Boultbee, North York is well known as a Reform constituency, and the result is announced was very generally anticipated by every one acquainted with elections there. As an assurance of the honest character of the support accorded to Mr. Dymond, this large majority will be convincing.

—Mr. James Fisher, Reformer, and Mr. A. Monteith, Conservative, were nominated last Wednesday, as candidates in the election of a representative for North Perth in the Dominion Parliament. The polling takes place to-day, and it is confidently anticipated that Mr. Fisher will head the polls.

—The lightnings of justice fall upon Grit and Tory indiscriminately. Mr. McGowan, Conservative, the lately elected member for West Wellington has been pronounced out in for as regards members of Parliament. At the trial in Guelph last week quite a number of witnesses were examined, notwithstanding that the respondent confessed bribery by agents. The principal item of evidence was that elicited from Mr. Jas. Fahey, the editor of the *Herald*, who carried a whiskey bottle in his cutter whilst campaigning, and treated some of the electors, which not unseats the candidate for whom he worked so industriously.

The petitions against the return of Mr. Hunter, Reformer, of South Grey and Mr. Scott, Conservative, of North Grey, have both been rejected with costs to the petitioners. In the first case the evidence taken proved nothing and the petitioner's counsel moving for leave to amend the particulars, the Judge refused the request. In the case of Mr. Scott, three cases of corrupt practices were proved, but the agency of the guilty parties was not established.

Hon. A. G. Currie has been re-elected for Welland, this time by a majority of 197. His election was considered quite certain by his friends, although no effort was spared by the Tory press to make the public believe that Mr. Currie's previous election was obtained by wholesale bribery.

DOMINION DAY.

Thursday last was the ninth anniversary of the confederation of the Provinces, and was celebrated with an enthusiasm which ever increases as the anniversaries recur. Queen's Birthday in days past was the national day, but a day whose associations aroused only a recollection of the connection of the country with a great nation and called forth scarcely a manifestation of patriotism and an expression of admiration of the noble Queen who has never trod Canadian ground—such a day and its celebrations naturally give way to one which born Canadians are more inclined to give preference to. Our fathers who left the old country and brought with them a lasting affection for the old home have nurtured an undying respect for the Father land in the memories of their children, but the affection is not so strong by any means as that which arises from an association with the scenes and advancement of a new country. The confederation of the Provinces was an important event, and since the union of the first Provinces, the Dominion of Canada has enlarged in these last nine years until it extends from ocean to ocean; is larger than its neighbor, with wealth facilities for building up a magnificent country, to which goal its present flattering progress is rapidly moving. No wonder then that Canadians should feel the awakening of a new feeling of patriotism, when they begin to appreciate the fact that Canada and Canadians are taking a distinct position amongst the countries and nations of the globe. As a maritime country it stands fifth in the rank of nations, its institutions are sources of pride to Canadians and objects of admiration amongst foreigners; its importance as a producer of the staples of commerce is recognized, and its vast fields of fertile country open to emigration makes it still more important as a country to Europeans.

A new feature in the celebration of our national day was introduced in Toronto this year, by a representation typical of the progress of Canada. Although the affair was not so worthy of note as it should have been, yet it shows that the national spirit is growing and increasing in greatness. Each year sees the more enthusiastic celebration of Dominion Day, and the press in the language talks of progress with Canada and its interests first in their thoughts. Every action and expression tending to public advancement is stamped with this sentiment, and we are daily acquiring a greater love for our country, and we need not be surprised in a few years hence to hear foreigners say of Canadians in speaking of their characteristics that they think there is no place on earth like Canada and that the country can "lick all creation." Every year we have greater occasion to feel proud of our native land, and the young nation growing up with us will expand as in the year of their patriotism, and Dominion Day be indeed glorious.

DOMINION DAY.

How it was spent in Goderich.

LARGE CROWDS IN TOWN.

AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT.

A FEW ACCIDENTS.

On Thursday last the people of Goderich celebrated the anniversary of confederation in a most creditable manner. The combined efforts of an indefatigable committee of management and the loyalty of the citizens had the effect of making the celebration satisfactory to the pleasure seekers and gratifying to the people at common parsimony. The programme was well arranged and was carried out in the best possible manner, no time being wasted and everything going off smoothly. A large number of visitors arrived during the day by the Grand Trunk Railway and together with those who came with their own conveyances from the surrounding country, the number of visitors was very large. The streets presented a lively appearance, and the restaurants and hotels did a flourishing business. One very pleasing feature of the celebration was the absence of drunkenness and the air of quiet enjoyment that pervaded the throng. The visitors from a distance evidently enjoyed themselves, the refreshing breeze from the lake, the beauty of the town and gaiety which prevailed being irresistible incentives to enjoyment. An excursion upon the lake seemed the first desire in the minds of the visitors, and the day being very pleasant much enjoyment was experienced by those who took a trip on the *Benton* or *Tommy Wright*.

THE BAND.

The Goderich Silver Cornet Band, under the leadership of Mr. Duckham, was early on the scene and played a lengthy programme during the day, to the great satisfaction of all. A temporary stand was erected for their accompation during the evening, on the East side of the Court House.

THE FIRE ENGINE.

In the forenoon Capt. T. N. Dancy in charge of the steam fire engine appeared, and the engine, drawn by a large number of men and boys, was taken to the tank at the head of West Street. A good stream of water was soon shooting through the air, in which the youngsters sported to their satisfaction causing much amusement to on-lookers. Three streams were turned on at one time, showing the full power of the engine.

THE GAMES.

The games took place on the Market Square, and were entered into with a great deal of animation by the large number of contestants for prizes. A great deal of interest was manifested by the on-lookers, and much enthusiasm was occasionally excited. The prize list is as follows:—

Men's foot race, 200 yards—1st W. Watson, 2nd George Hyslop, both of Goderich.

Boy's race around the Square—1st Wm. Pridham, 2nd John McKinnon.—There were seven entries, and the race was very close and exciting.

Men's race of 100 yards—6 entries—1st Thos. Smith, Seaforth; 2nd W. Watson, Goderich.

Boy's 200 yard race—5 entries—1st Harry Andrews, 2nd W. Martin, Goderich.

Sack race—5 entries—1st J. Knox, Goderich; 2nd J. Terry, Seaforth.

Three legged race—1st J. Mitchell and J. Terry, 2nd Thos Smith and M. McQuarrie.

Men's standing jump—5 entries—1st R. Givens—11ft. 4in.; 2nd W. Watson —11ft 3in.

Standing hop, step and jump—5 entries—1st Joshua Copp, Goderich T'p; 2nd Geo. Hyslop, Goderich.

Running hop, step and jump—9 entries—1st J. Copp, Goderich T'p, 40ft; 2nd D. Hogarth, Wolverton, 38ft 2in.

Three standing jumps—6 entries—1st J. Copp, Goderich township, 33ft 3in.; 2nd W. Watson, Goderich, 31ft 4in.

Standing high jump—3 entries—1st J. Burgess, Drumbo; 2nd J. Terry.

Running high jump—4 entries—1st Wm. Hyslop, 2nd John Mitchell, Goderich.

High jump with pole—5 entries—1st Geo. Cunningham, Hullett, 8ft 4in; 2nd J. Terry, Seaforth, 8ft 3in.

The girl's races were the source of a great deal of amusement to the spectators, and were participated in by a large number of little girls, and the victors carried off their prizes with seeming great satisfaction.

Pitching quoits—considerable interest was taken in this game as some old quoit players participated. S. Ward took first prize, A. Williamson 2nd, J. Murphy 3rd.

Putting cannon ball—1st Geo. Old, Goderich, 25ft 7in.; 2nd Thos. Miller, Porter's Hill, 24ft 9in. The cannon ball weighed 23 lbs.

THE BABY SHOW.

One of the most amusing and interesting features of the day was the baby show. The committee of arrangement in selecting the judges of the show took pains to select married men who never experienced the felicity of a parent possessed of an interesting youngster—who had never nursed an infant through the period of teething, nor tramped around o' nights in scant attire endeavoring to soothe the agonies of the child, nor held converse with the "dearie, 'ittle, tootay wootay, ducky darlins" in the language of babydom, nor ever had to hold the dear little thing's nose to make it swallow a spoonful of castor oil. They were novices—of course they had seen babies—and knew not how to gauge a baby's good qualities in comparison with those of another baby.—In this quandary a very secret meeting was arranged to discuss some plan by which they could arrive at a just decision as to the superiority of some one baby over another. Many plans were proposed. One gentleman suggested weighing them and giving the prize to the heaviest, reasoning that, as in the case with the rest of the animal creation, the biggest was the most valuable; another thought that by sticking pins into them they could arrive at a pretty correct decision by the power of their lungs, but a sympathetic gentleman spoke in such terms of this barbarity that the proposition was withdrawn and the proposer duly censured. One believed that blonde babies were the best, others that blue eyes were always a sure indication of excellence, and small hands and feet, good biting qualities, turned up noses and other ridiculous features were announced as infallible tests. One suggestion was discussed with considerable animation, viz: to select some one of the judges to poke his head in the face of the infants, and the baby which kicked the liveliest and pulled hair the strongest should have the preference. The meeting broke up, however, in the discussion, and this state of indecision detained quite a number of judges at home. The babies that were shown were as pretty, innocent looking and winning in their ways as babies generally are, and every one of the young ladies who happened that way declared in the height of their admiration, "Oh! I could eat you up, you little dears." After a careful study the first prize was warded to Mrs. Parsons' baby, the second to Mrs. D. J. Moore's, and the third to Mrs. J. T. Garrow's.

THE RACES.

In the afternoon a large number repaired to the Melton Driving Park to witness the races. During the afternoon fully a thousand people were on the ground, who seemed highly satisfied with the sports. At a little after 2 o'clock the Judges, Messrs. J. H. Finlay, Thos. Doyle and Capt. Dancy, entered the stand, and the first race was announced. This was for the tradesman's driving purse, open only to horses never before entered for public money, best 3 in 5, 1st prize $25, 2nd $15, 3rd $10. W. Worden's Gray Eagle and A. McTaggart's Nora were entered, and the play of favorite, which they did to the general satisfaction. The display was peaceful and well arranged, and was decidedly the best that has yet been seen here. A large number of people crowded the square during the evening admiring the tableaux, listening to the sweet strains of music discoursed by the Silver Cornet Band, strolling under the trees and occasionally checking the ardor of their patriotism by indulging in ice cream, cooling drinks, &c. At 10 o'clock the band played "God Save the Queen," and shortly after the balloon was started on its aerial voyage and was closely watched by the admiring crowd until it disappeared away towards the south. At eleven o'clock the streets were as quiet as on ordinary days, and but for the lingering odor of burnt powder, scraps of orange peel and the debris which accumulates in the celebration of a great national day the town next day looked as full of business and as devoted in its attentions thereto as ever.

INCIDENTS.

FIRECRACKERS.—It was fortunate that the youth of the town bought their stock of crackers on Queen's Birthday and disposed of them then. Although a good number were burned on Dominion Day, yet it was frequently remarked that the nuisance had greatly abated. One gentleman who was slightly disappointed. He was complacently viewing the games, and although a nervous looking person, seemed at perfect ease. He remarked to a person near him upon the absence of firecrackers, and expressed his joy thereat. Just then a mischievous young rascal placed a firecracker beneath the gentleman's coat tail, and the moment it went off the old fellow skipped off honeward at a high rate of speed fully determined to leave no dangerous a neighborhood.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Whilst the fire-engine was being drawn around the square, one of the little fellows, son of Mr. Mark Whitely, assisting to draw it dropped his hat at stooping to pick it up fell on his face. One of the front wheels of the engine, which was moving slowly at the time, passed between his legs and when it struck his back he cried out and the engine was at once stopped. Had the wheel fair on his back, he would have been instantly killed. The lad was taken to the British Exchange, where it was found that he had sustained only a few bruises. He was running shout in the evening, as lively as ever.

STRUCK BY A ROCKET.—Mr. Charles McMullen was struck in the breast by a rocket, which took a rather peculiar course first in the air and then turning suddenly downwards and shooting along close to the earth, Mr. McMullen was on course carried to Cattle's Drug store, where Dr. McLean attended him. He suffered a good deal from the effects of the concussion. He was able to go to work on Monday morning.

Presbyterian Union Meeting.

THE ADDRESSES DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION.

The following are the addresses delivered by Rev. R. Ure and Rev. J. Severight on the occasion of the union meeting held in St. Andrew's Church, on the evening of the 28th June:—

MR. URE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Ure began by referring to the several churches, four in all, that have recently entered into union. The first motioned was the Church of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland. This was the smallest of the four, numbering not more than between 40 and 50 congregations; and 30 settled ministers. It contained some excellent and devoted men, prominent among whom was Dr. Grant, author of "Ocean to Ocean." The second the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, with 138 pastoral charges, had been composed of two bodies which united in 1860, and had previously been known as the Free and United Presbyterian Churches of the Lower Provinces. This Church had long been distinguished for its zeal and success in the prosecution of Foreign Missions. Answering to these there had been in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland and the Canada Presbyterian Church, the former having had about 144 and the latter upwards of 330 ministers.

The movement to place these Churches upon a common basis and which terminated so happily a few days ago, began in the year 1870, in the autumn of which year a joint committee of the four Churches met in Montreal and drew up terms of union which with very slight modifications were ultimately and all but unanimously adopted by all the churches. After referring to the negotiations that had been held year after year, Mr. Ure went on to speak of the consummation of the union in Victoria Hall, and of the large and enthusiastic meetings that assembled upon the occasion. About 5000 persons were estimated to be present at the evening meeting.—And on every side might be heard hearty expressions of gratitude to God for the auspicious event of the day.

Presbyterianism in this Dominion, the speaker went on to say, had passed through a chequered, and yet upon the whole, a prosperous career ere it came to be represented as it now is by one General Assembly. Without entering into details he might say that the United Church comprised within it elements that had once existed under eight separate and somewhat conflicting ecclesiastical organizations. But with the exception of one separation caused by the Scottish disruption in 1843. The tendency of Presbyterianism on our soil has been not to increase divisions and sects, but to heal the breaches made in its ranks elsewhere, and which had all arisen, directly or indirectly, from some aspect or other of the vexed question of "Church Establishments." A few figures might be cited to show past progress in numerical strength of the now united churches. Taking the census returns of three decennial periods, he found that of these churches, the two in Ontario and Quebec numbered in 1832, 237,683; and in 1871, 401,607,—He had not had access to the returns of 1852 for the Lower Provinces; but in 1861 he observed that the two churches there numbered 125,486, and in 1871, 142,229. Counting about 15,000 for Prince Edward Island not included in these returns, there belonged to these churches about 4 years ago an aggregate of members and adherents amounting to upwards of 558,836. At present, according to the most accurate estimate that can be formed, there are about 103,000 communicants, or persons in full membership, and a population of over 600,000 in connection with the united church. There are also belonging to this communion six Collegiate Institutes, including one chartered University, and a staff of ministers, preachers and missionaries numbering about 890. The census of 1871 gives the following as the strength in figures of the principal Protestant denominations of the Dominion which, as has been observed, did not then include Prince Edward Island:—

Congregationalists	21,829
Baptists	237,453
Methodist Church of Canada (including Wesleyan and New Connexion)	410,979
All other Methodists viz: Episcopal, Primitive, &c.	156,012
Episcopal (Ch. of England)	494,049
Presbyterian Church in Canada	535,940
All other Presbyterians	8,000

Omitting those last which are connected chiefly with the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S., it will be seen that the bodies now comprising the Presbyterian Church in Canada numbered, within the area embraced in the census of 1871, about 49,000 more than the Church of England, and 124,000 more than the Methodist Church of Canada. He did not refer to these facts in any silly spirit of boasting but to show the cause for gratitude they had to the great Head of the Church for the abundant tokens of success with which He had thus blessed their labour. True, mere numbers are in themselves no real criterion of church life and prosperity; at the same time no church in a young and rapidly growing country such as this is, can be in a spiritually healthful condition if it remains stationary and allow the rising tide of population to roll, not into it, but past it. He supposed that he would be readily excused if, while [illegible] hearty honest love for all the [illegible] of Jesus Christ, he avowed his preference for Presbyterianism, and his conviction that as a system of church government it was more than any other in accordance with Apostolical teaching. He believed that in the main it presented a scriptural, and therefore a platform for a sufficiently adequate union of all the Christian people to work together in one of all the [illegible] it has proven its adaptedness to all nationalities. It is as much at home on the continents of Europe and America as it is in Scotland and the North of Ireland. It is in the Church of Holland, and the church of fallen Reformed churches in Hungary and the great continent Empire. The aggregate of its members and adherents is somewhere about 20,000,000, which is considerably more than that of any other Protestant denomination; and if the Lutheran Church which is akin to it in faith and [illegible] be added, then the total will mount up to 55,000,000, which is more by about two and a quarter millions than one half of the Protestant world. There is indeed an important portion of Presbyterianism which must be called Protestant for the simple reason that it had never bowed to papal [illegible] become entangled in the mazes of mediæval superstitions, but had ever remained as at first and in Apostolical times, true to the faith of the gospel and to the reverent worship and simple order of church government prescribed in the New Testament. He referred to the Waldenses, to whom the Reformed or Presbyterian Church in Hungary owes its origin. The Waldensian Church, the Church of the Cottian Alps is Presbyterian in doctrine, worship and government, and it claims, and as he thought, justly, claimed to be the remains of that church to which originally the epistle to the Romans was written. Waving aloft its banner with the old motto "Lux in tenebris"—Light in darkness—inscribed upon it, it has come down to us through the ages amid unparalleled sufferings, a faithful witness for God, and a genuine representative, as he believed, of primitive christianity.

He thus claimed to belong to a church in which there was apostolic succession in the truest and most literal sense—an apostolic succession in the continuous existence from the beginning until now of a church which has acquitted itself as the trustworthy depository of apostolical doctrine, and which has clung to the apostolical system of church order, as shown in the church of Philippi, as well as in other churches mentioned in the New Testament, in each of which there was set apart by ordination a plurality of Bishops or Presbyters. The church to which he belonged might as properly be called Episcopalian as Presbyterian, as every one with the slightest pretensions to scholarship was aware that the terms Bishop and Presbyter were used in the New Testament to denote one and the same office. There was however no occasion for fastidiousness in the mention of church designations. He looked forward to a time when the simple unqualified phrase, "The Church of God," would be amply sufficient to denote the ecclesiastical connection of every professed follower of Christ. Till then he was well contented to have his branch of the one great church known as it is in the leading states on the continent of Europe by the title of the "Reformed Church," and as it is in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States and Canada under the English language, as spoken, as the "Presbyterian Church." He would not, however, consent to its being called, in any exclusive sense, the Scottish Church, as if Great Britain were the world and its churches Christendom. In point of fact the introduction and spread of Presbyterianism on this continent, and especially in the United States, is far more due to Irish than to Scottish influence and zeal; while its introduction into the continent of Europe and its wide diffusion among some of the leading states of that portion of the world are due to agencies and influences with which neither Scotland nor Ireland had anything to do. He hoped that they would not soon hear repeated the "geographical" blunder into which a justly admired orator recently fell in speaking or writing of Presbyterianism, and especially of the Presbyterians, of this Dominion. God's helping them they would do their best to make it increasingly apparent that the form of churchism means catholicity—something that has in it loving and wise and all sufficient provision both for meeting the deepest spiritual wants of the soul and for promoting and conserving the noblest forms of social order and progress.

Reverting to the great event that took place the other day at Montreal, he would say, in conclusion, that he did not consider that event as by any means the consummation of the union movement. He, like many others, regarded it rather as but one of the great preparatory steps in the direction of that blessed visible oneness to which such surpassing importance is attached in that petition in our Lord's intercessory prayer: "That they all may be one as thou Father art in me and I in thee, that they also may be one in us that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." Other churches have obviously taken the same view of this great event. They see in it a prophecy as well as a fact; and hence the congratulations of our Episcopal and Methodist brethern. In response to these fraternal greetings they would say: My God, even our own God, bless the brotherhood belonging to these great churches, and prosper them in the common work yet more and more; and may He hasten the day when, not by unworthy compromises, or mutual betrayals of fundamental truth, but by a clearer perception of the glory of Christ and a more loving acquiescence in the requirements of christian duty, they and we and all who love the Lord shall celebrate a union in comparison with the greatest of which the greatest of those recently effected shall sink into insignificance.

MR. SIEVERIGHT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Sieveright began by stating that Presbyterian union should call forth our gratitude to Almighty God. Church history contained few spots so bright. The thunder storms of strife and division were more conspicuous there than the sunshine of christian charity. The thunder storm no doubt had its use—it served to purify the atmosphere. Separations have often been caused in an inflexible adherence to christian principle. The good and pleasant spectacle of brethern united after years of separation, to bury in a common grave the watchwords of party strife and be one in Christ Jesus was nobler and more illustrious than the brave doings of the Erskines or the Gillespies who, at the bidding of conscience were driven out of the church, refusing to concur in what they believed to be sinful; or the noble sacrifice of the Free Church ministers, who gave up their churches and manses rather than do what they counted wrong in spiritual things. "Blessed are the peacemakers; they shall be called the children of God."

The speaker then adverted to the essential unity of Christ's church, which no divisions could destroy. All true christians of whatever name or denomination have one Lord, one faith, one baptism. It was a happy feature of the age in which we live that there was a widely spread feeling among Christ's followers to make this unity more visible. He was no advocate for union at any price. True peace could never be obtained by the sacrifice of principle. The roar of the cataract was far better than the silent but deathly exhalation of the stagnant marsh. Union by surrendering truth was like the unity and concord in the charnel house of the dead. The Church of Rome has shed rivers of blood in the vain attempt to make all men think alike. One excellence of the union so happily accomplished was that it has been achieved, not by force or expediency, but by the fire of christian love melting the four parts of which the United Church was composed, like four pieces of precious metal, into a solid mass.

He next dwelt on the important results that would follow from the union. There would be a greater increase of power—not political power, but power for good. There would be a more effectual barrier erected to stay the flood of error sweeping more or less over all parts of the land. There would be a considerable economy of labor, more of concentrated and well-directed effort in reclaiming of fields spiritually neglected. Missions among the heathenism, the French Canadians, in Manitoba, Formosa, India, Trinidad and in the South Sea Islands—missions which the United Church has already planted itself to maintain with increased energy, and admirably fitted to call forth that earnest prayer, self-denying effort and liberal giving as essential to a church's true prosperity. He next enumerated the reasons not to imagine that the work of the United Church was accomplished in the attainment of this happy union, nor from the increased strength of their association draw an apology for relaxed exertion. For that object [illegible] "that in a spirit of indifference would "rest and be thankful." The work was only beginning, their union was only the vantage ground for more fervent prayer, more energetic labor, more large-hearted contributions. There was a noble destiny before the church; might she have grace given to fulfil it.

He concluded his address by a reference to what he thought one of the chief obstacles in the basis of union. It appeared to contain references for the Presbyterian form of church government and worship, and for the confession of faith theology, but contained no denunciation of the other churches. It held out the hand of christian friendship to all evangelical churches, expressed its desire for co-operation in every deed of christian charity, and left itself free to form unions more extensive than the present should God in his inscrutable providence open a way. Who that is animated by the spirit of that Saviour who, on the eve of his suffering, prayed for the visible union of all his people, does not earnestly long and pray for the good time that is coming when the scattered posts of the church, with unbroken front, in christian unity shall march like one regiment, bearing the banner of the cross together to fight and conquer the hosts of darkness.

LOCAL NEWS.

PERCH FISHING.—Large numbers of perch are being caught with hook and line at the piers.

GODERICH HARBOR MILLS.—This mill has five run of stones at work this week grinding a quantity of Huron County wheat.

POSTPONED.—The meeting of presbytery to have been held in Knox's church yesterday has been postponed until next Tuesday.

REPAIRING.—Mr. McEwen is putting in a new pan in Hawleys block. The pan is smaller than the original one and is constructed of iron, the old one being made of copper.

MONTHLY MEETING.—The regular monthly open meeting of the Y. M. C. Association will take place at the rooms on Thursday evening next. All are invited.

REMOVED.—Mrs. Lofler has removed her shirt making establishment from Hamilton street to West street, a few doors west of Wellington street and nearly opposite Mr. A. Dickson's residence.

VIEWS OF GODERICH.—Mr. E. L. Johnston, photographer, has presented us with a number of photographic views of Goderich scenery. They are exceedingly well taken, and a full set of them would make a valuable gift for an absent friend or relative.

THE WITNESS.—Mr. A. J. Couch, travelling agent for the Montreal *Witness* was in town last week, securing agents for this district. Mr. S. Sloan and Mr. J. W. Weatherald will receive subscriptions, and Messrs. Moorehouse and Butler will keep the *Witness* publications on hand and take orders.

FIVE CENT MUSIC.—We have received No. 22, and 23 of A. S. Irvings Canadian Series of five cent music. The "Mulligan Guard" and "Little Mollie Brown" are very popular pieces. This music can be purchased at the bookstores.

JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURT.—Wm. J. Ault of Seaforth, was brought before Judge Toms, on Friday last, charged with setting fire to his store in Seaforth. Having elected to be tried before the Judge, bail was taken of himself and three sureties in $2000, to appear on 28th inst. for trial.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY AT BLYTH.—As Dr. Gracey was driving through the village of Blyth lately, his horse ran away. He was thrown out in the ditch and his head struck a stone, knocking him senseless. The wheels of the vehicle passed over his chest; but the Dr. soon recovered sufficiently to walk home.

BOYS DROWNED.—Two young boys, sons of Martin Moor and James Laird, hotel keepers, of Brussels, were found drowned in Vanstone's millpond on the night of the 29th ult. They had been playing on the logs in the water, and are supposed to have fallen off. They were aged respectively six and eight years.

PERSONAL.—Mr. E. E. Wade, who recently passed his attorney examination has been taken into the firm of Sinclair & Seager, with whom he has studied law, as a partner. The new style of the firm is Sinclair, Seager and Wade. We congratulate Mr. Wade upon his progress, and wish him prosperity.

—Previous to his departure from Stratford for Goderich, Rev. W. C. Henderson, M. A., was waited upon by his congregation and presented with a beautiful gold watch suitably inscribed and accompanied by an appropriate and highly complimentary address.

—Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, of Seaforth, preached at the morning and evening services of Knox's Church in the Court House, last Sabbath, in the absence of Mr. Ure.

Rev. W. C. Henderson, the newly appointed pastor of the North Street Church, addressed large congregations in that church both morning and evening on Sunday. His sermons were listened to with close attention, and the discourse in the evening was both eloquent and impressive. In presenting Mr. Henderson with a hearty welcome, we are confident that we express the feelings of those who have heard and met him.

—Mr. Walter Cridland, of Cincinnati, a relative of Mr. John Morris, of Colborne, and a distinguished artist, is visiting his friends here for a short time. He is at present occupied in painting the portrait of a Goderich Gentleman.

Rev. C. H. Channar, lately graduated from Huron college, assisted at the services at St. Stephens and St. Georges churches on Sabbath last. His *entree* upon his new duties has proved very promising.

—Mr. Hanniford, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk railway, and staff were in town on Monday inspecting the condition of he road in this locality. They stopped at the Maitland hotel.

—Rev. Charles Matthews, late rector of St. Stephens church has removed to Toronto, where he takes the position of assistant to Dean Grassett of St. James Cathedral.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the initial number of the Acton *Free Press*, a neatly printed, little sheet, independent in politics and devoted to the interests of Acton. Mr. J. H. Hacking is the editor and proprietor, and his experience in publishing the Listowell *Banner* and Guelph *Advertiser* assures us that in this venture he will be successful.

ACCIDENT.—During the progress of the funeral procession on Tuesday of last week, a rather painful accident happened. As the procession approached the railway crossing the hearse stopped suddenly, and the consequence was that some of the vehicles collided.—The tongue of the 'bus struck the hack in front, and a buggy coming up behind struck the 'bus upsetting it. There were about twelve persons in it at the time, but fortunately they escaped with a few bruises. Mr. F. F. Lawrence receiving the most painful bruises. The hack was badly damaged, and it will cost $80 to repair it.

RETURNED.—The Goderich Military Camp broke up on Saturday. The Dungannon company of infantry, the Goderich Battery of artillery, and some of the staff officers arrived in Goderich on Saturday evening, looking considerably browned and weather beaten.

MONTREAL ACADEMY.—Mr. F. S. Haight, principal of this excellent academy advertises that two vacancies remain to be filled by pupils. The gateway is well constructed, and the new building which will be erected in the Autumn is beautifully situated near the mountain. For particulars address F. S. Haight M. A., 101 Metcalfe street, Montreal.

TWELFTH OF JULY.—Next Monday will be a gala day in town, when the battle of the Boyne will be celebrated by the L. O. L. lodges of this County and neighboring towns. The procession will be a very large one, and the speech on the occasion will be delivered by some popular speaker. A programme was arranged at a meeting held last night in the lodge room.

CORRECTION.—Our attention has been directed to a paragraph in the last issue of our town contemporary announcing the arrest of Abraham Wilson for stealing fowls, expressed in language which would infer that he was taken up as the same of his family and that they were cognizant of his deeds. In justice to the family we must say that their endeavors have been to control Wilson as much as was in their power to do; and that for two weeks previous to his arrest himself had not seen him, nor was he arrested at their house, they not being aware of it until the following morning. The family feel deeply the insinuation thus incautiously directed against their good name.

ODDFELLOW OFFICERS.—The following brethren were installed as officers of Huron Lodge, No. 62, last Thursday evening:—N. Campbell, N. G.; J. H. Colborne, V. G.; A. Waddle, Secretary; Geo. Stewart, Treas; A. Kirkbride, Warden; C. W. Andrews, Con.; H. Boulton, O. G.; W. E. Stotts, I. G.; F. W. Johnston R. S. N. G.; H. Clues, L. S. N. G.; L. Wells, R. S. V. G.; J. J. Girvin, L. S. V. G.; E. R. Watson, R. S. S.; G. Stevens, L. S. S.; J. Calbeck, Chap.; Bros Lawrence and Toms were elected representatives to the Grand Lodge; I. F. Toms, F. W. Johnston and F. F. Lawrence. Fin. Com.

PROPOSED CHURCH UNION.—Meetings of the congregations of Knox and St. Andrews churches were held on Monday evening, to discuss the propriety of uniting the churches into one body. It was decided to hold a joint meeting of the managers and sessions of both churches on Wednesday evening, in Knox church, after prayer meeting. The proposition is to have a joint pastorate, service to be held in Knox church, and the two ministers to alternately officiate in town and in the Colborne and Goderich Tp. churches. St Andrews church will be altered in its interior arrangement and used for a Sunday School and let to the Gaelic congregation. Both congregations seem unanimous in support of this proposition. We have no doubt but that so happy a manifestation of the spirit of the union will be harmoniously carried out.

MATRIMONIAL.—The following item which we clip from a St. John's, N. B., paper will be interesting to some of our readers: "Our townsman, Mr. R. G. Lunt, was married in Toronto, a few days ago, to Helen, the fair and accomplished daughter of the Hon. Senator Macdonald. The young couple immediately started for Niagara, going on to Washington through the charming scenery of the centre of the States of New York and Pennsylvania. They return by Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and will make a short stay at Orchard Beach, Portland, Me. We expect to see our truant ship, owner and school trustee back by the first of July. We tender him and his bride our hearty congratulations."

HOME AGAIN.—We were much pleased to see that our old and much esteemed friend, John Morris, Esq., of Colborne, and daughter, have returned from an extensive tour through the Southern and Middle States, and that they look as hale and hearty as ever after their fatiguing journey. Although the old gentleman was much delighted with the country and many of the cities which he visited and also with the warm reception and generous hospitality of many dear friends, we are much pleased to learn that he does not contemplate removing from under the protection of that flag which for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze. We were also very much pleased to see that on their return they had a warm reception given them by their numerous friends in the shape of a strawberry festival, on the evening of the 30th ult.—COM.

SCHOOL BOARD.—Board met on Monday evening Mr. Crabb in the chair and Messrs. Buchanan, Ferguson, Nicholson and Elliott present. Report of the Principal of the Central School read and approved. Account of Reed and Sharmon $3, ordered to be paid. The Inspector informed Board that he had received sundry articles for the $6, due Board from the Educational Department. Tenders for the erection of a School House in St. Patrick's Ward were then opened, and Mr. George Graham's being the lowest, Mr. Elliott moved seconded by Mr. Ferguson that it be accepted on condition that Mr. Graham execute an agreement drawn by Mr. M. C. Cameron. Carried. The Secretary was instructed to provide Mr. Cameron with the necessary instructions for drawing same. Mr. Hick was appointed, as Architect, to superintend the building of said school house at a commission of $30. Mr. Elliott moved, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, that St. David's Ward School be whitewashed during vacation. Carried. An advertisement was ordered to be inserted in the local papers and also in the *Globe* for teachers to fill vacancies. The Board then adjourned.

FOREPAUGH'S SHOW.—On Wednesday last this excellent menagerie and circus visited Goderich, and gave two exhibitions. On both occasions large crowds visited the tents. The crowd in town was very large, visitors having come in in large numbers from the country, and during the progress of the procession the streets were well lined with spectators. The street parade was very fine, headed by a magnificent band waggon in which were seated the musicians. The carriages were all handsome and elaborately constructed, the horses were sleek and well fed, and the harnessed camels and elephants made the pageant one of great attractiveness. The two wax figures on two of the carriages created a great deal of amusement, particularly the one representing the clown putting a boy through certain gymnastic feats. The baloon ascension took place at noon, the daring aeronaut, after getting to a high altitude going through a thrilling trapeze performance. At two o'clock the ticket office was fairly besieged by the persons anxious to get a good sight of all the show contained. The menagerie was the chief point of attraction, and the collection was really very good the animals being better kept and finer looking than animals in travelling shows generally are. The many attractions in the museum were viewed with wonderment, and the wax figures admired so much that Mr. Forepaugh must certainly live in a seventh heaven of bliss when overhearing the language of praise used by these sight seers. The circus was not of a superior character, but considering that it only makes one of the component parts of the big show, the visitor is more than satisfied with it. The horse riding was good, the trapeze and tight rope performances were excellent, and the tumbling was very pretty. The flying leap from the trapeze to one of the guy ropes was enough to thrill every one so daringly was it performed. Considering the show as a whole we do not hesitate in saying that it is the best that has visited this section, and in fact that has ever been within the bounds of the Dominion.

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Marine News.

PORT OF GODERICH,
June 30th, 1875.

ARRIVED.

Sunday—St. Magnetic, Ft. William, passengers and freight; Steam Barge Pommerania, Chicago, wheat; Prop. Quebec, Barrie, passengers and freight; Sr. Jenny Rumbell, Georgian Bay, shingles; Bar. Sea Bird, Cleveland, coal; Scow Champion, Cleveland, coal.

Thursday—Prop. Boston, Detroit, passengers and freight; Sr. North Star, Waubaushene, lumber.

Friday—Sr. Nota Woodward, Midland, lumber.

Saturday—Prop. Provence, Barrie, passengers and freight; Sh. Manitoba, passengers and freight.

Sunday—Prop. Ontario, Duluth, passengers and freight, Prop. Boston, Saginaw, passengers and freight.

Monday—Sr. Tecumseh, Midland, lumber; Prop. Asia, Duluth, passengers and freight.

DEPARTURES.

Wednesday—Prop. Quebec, Duluth, passengers and freight; Str. Manitoba, Barrie, passengers and freight.

Thursday—Prop. Boston, Saginaw, passengers and freight.

Friday—Sr. Ontario, Georgian Bay, light; Sr. Evening Star, Georgian Bay, light.

Saturday—Prop. Sovereign, and St. Manitoba.

Sunday—Prop. Ontario, Barrie, and Prop. Boston, Detroit, passengers and freight.

Monday—Scow American Champion, Alpena, light; Prop. Asia, Windsor, passengers and freight.

Weather Report.

Meteorological Observatory
Goderich, July 1st, 1875.

Rain fell on 8 days during the month of June, viz: 2nd, 10th, 11th, 17th, 22nd 23rd, 24th, & 27th. Amount of rain fell, 14.2 cubic inches. Thunder and lightning on the 2nd, 11th, 17th, 24th.

Greatest velocity of wind on 12th, 557.5 miles in 24 hrs, or 23.2 miles per hour. Least velocity of wind on 4th, during 24 hrs 75 miles, or 3.1 miles per hr.

Prevailing winds during the month, S. E. to S. W.

GEO. N. MACDONALD,
Observer.

WINGHAM AND VICINITY.

From the Times.—During the severe storm and gale on Thursday the 24th ult., a board was blown down from the top of I. J. Brace's new saw mill, falling across the circular saw and breaking it in two. This was rather unfortunate for Mr. Brace, as he has been labouring hard to get his mill in operation, and this will probably cost him about $120.

—As Mr. W. Vanstone was crossing the track between Bluevale and Wingham on Thursday the 24th ult., the down train happened to be passing at the time, and his horses taking fright, ran away at full speed. The bottom boards of the waggon being loose, struck the horses, and were scattered in every direction, throwing Mr. Vanstone and breaking the small bones of his ankle. Dr. Tomlyn set the fractured limb, and he is now doing well.

On Wednesday the 23rd ult., a young man named William Wilkinson of Morris, while getting sand from a pit at Lindsey's Hill, came near losing his life, by the earth caving in and covering him in the sand to the depth of 2 feet over head. He was discovered by persons near who were taking out gravel at a short distance, and saved. When rescued life was almost extinct.

TORONTO HOUSE.

MISS M. MILLER

Has just received and is still receiving a New Stock of

MILLINERY,

Of the latest Spring Styles,

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLO