will take away the grievances that demagogues have heretofore dilated on. Ireland seems determined not to be pacified by any act of justice; and American agitators are doing all they can to complicate the difficulty. We trust the time may soon come when more reasonable counsels will prevail. The present British ministry will, at least, mete out evenhanded justice to all parties. The withdrawal of troops from New Zealand has given the Maories an opportunity of avenging themselves on the colonists for injuries real or imaginary, by destroying straggling settlements. We have now the assurance of Earl Granville that it is not the desire of Great Britain to cast her colonies adrift, however sensational journalists, in this country, may assert the contrary. The grand idea of a confederation of the British Empire is freely canvassed. Some definite system will soon be arranged by which the double advantages of mutual interest and alliance and at the same time, individual autonomy will be secured. We hope the present ministry will long occupy their position.

"THIS CANADA OF OURS."

Though we have miserable navigators at the helm of affairs; they are so well watched by experienced sailors; our chart is so good; and Providence has blessed us with such favorable breezes that, though not extraordinarily successful, we have made a safe twelve months' voyage. The public finances are in good condition—especially in our own Ontario—and there is a fair prospect of the small national debt that we owe being speedily wiped off. Commercial depression has been pretty severe, but we have pulled through it without any disastrous failures. Only one Bank went to the wall—the Royal Canadian—and it has been reorganised and is in operation again under favorable auspices. Grain crops have hardly been an average all over the country and prices have been excessively low. In such times our frugal and thrifty people as a general rule, economise and keep as much out of debt as possible; so that, when prosperity comes, we will feel the full force of it. The ship's head keeps bravely to the wind. In nine months up to 1st November last 13,382 Immigrants have cast in their lots with us and the majority of them are doing well. We have room for many thousands more. No sober, industrious man or woman will starve in our midst.

THE THIRD ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

The Session closed, on Friday last, in order to let our legislators get home, in time to contract their annual Christmas dyspepsia in the bosoms of their families. To this end, legislation, during the previous week, was most indecently hurried. The 'Patent Combination' has little reason to be proud of its executive ability. But the Reform party has reason to congratulate itself on the talented champions that have so valiantly done battle for economy and justice. The Finances of Ontario are in an excellent condition—the invested surplus being two-and-a-half million of dollars. No thanks to Treasurer Wood that the growing prosperity of the Province has implemented the want of fiscal talent on his part. Was the legislation worth the $450 which each member carried home with him? We fear the constituencies will be doubtful about the value received being equivalent to the expenditure. That however is not the fault of the reformers who sought to legislate like statesmen, but of the government, who prodaimed war to the knife against every equitable measure. Nearly all the Government measures are the Swamp Land Drainage Act and Tax Titles Act—the former only opens the door for the distribution of 'pap' to government parasites; and the latter was modelled in Committee that we fear Sandfield can scarcely recognize his offspring. We quite agree with the *Telegraph* that the Attorney General should retire from Office for a time for the benefit of his health. We think moreover, if once he retired, it would be conducive to the welfare of the country if he never again left the domestic circle.

AT HOME

When we are grumbling about dulness of business, low prices of grain, poor crops and impossibility of raising money, people from other quarters tell us we have, comparatively speaking, little reason to complain. Perhaps they are right. At any rate, however hard it may be to catch a glimpse of money, both town and country are steadily and surely improving. In town, new buildings are constantly going up; new enterprises are starting; and we cannot but hopeful regarding the coming year. Some croakers are continually saying: What good is the salt manufacture doing for us? Well, suppose that for 6 months of the year, or 156 days, 400 Barrels per day are manufactured and sold (which is not a high av rage); this would amount to 62400 Barrels; which at $1.20 would bring into the community $74,880, an item by no means to be grumbled at. Our prospects are good and constantly improving; and we can well afford, as the bells ring out the old and in the new, to be light-hearted, and to wish each other, as we now do you, dear readers young and old—a happy, happy, new year and many returns of the season!

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

On and after 1st February, 1870, the elections of Councillors for towns will be so arranged that *every* member must be elected *yearly*, instead of the rotatory system adopted for a year or two past. We think this is right. If a bad man is put in he can be dismissed on the following election day, and, again, if a good man is returned, it is quite easy to send him back to his post. By all means let us have every Councillor elected yearly.

GOOD NEWS FOR OUR SALT MEN

Commissioner Wells, in the interesting report, a summary of which we give in our review of 1869, proposes to admit *Salt*, free of duty, into the United States. Such an enactment would be of priceless advantage to Goderich, while it would greatly enhance the interests of those in the States who have been paying dearly for a rascally monopoly in the article.

☞ Since the above was written—our authority being leading New York papers, the *Peoples' Journal* of Hamilton says:—

"Commissioner Wells recommends in his report that the American duty on salt, which is now 18c per 100 lbs. on salt 'in bulk,' and 24c on salt in bags—be reduced to just half these figures; that is, to 9c and 12c. respectfully. For salt in barrels, no figure is given, so we are at a loss to say whether Canadian salt, which is packed in barrels, would pay the higher or the lower rate. If the former, the rate on a barrel would be about 34 cents; if the latter, about 25 cents. Of one thing we may be sure enough, namely, that Congress will make no *greater* reduction in the duty than Mr Wells proposes, though that body may not improbably refuse to reduce it by as much. And we have a shrewd suspicion that, with Syracuse and Saginaw both pulling against us, things will be 'fixed' in some way or other, so as to exclude Canadian bran salt, although admitting our salt on more favourable terms than formerly."

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

The elections for Mayor, Reeve, and Councillors for this town took place yesterday (Monday.) The principal excitement was with regard to the Mayoralty, it being taken for granted that Mr Lizzard had not the ghost of a chance against a man like Mr. Gibbons. There was of course, some little excitement, but every thing passed of most harmoniously—people voting for whom they liked best in all good humor. We give below the result, as published in our extra, issued five minutes after the poll closed:—

MAYORALTY.

	Hays.	Crabb.
St Patrick's Ward	59	41
St David's do	67	49
St Andrew's do	59	34
St George's do	67	18
	252	142
Majority for Hays	110	

REEVESHIP.

	Gibbons.	Leonard.
St Patrick's Ward	76	21
St David's do	73	41
St George's do	52	33
St Andrew's do	52	42
	253	137
Majority for Gibbons	116	

DEPUTY REEVE.

Horace Horton, Esq., elected by acclamation at the nomination.

COUNCILLORS.

St Patrick's Ward.

John Pasmore, by acclamation.

St David's.

H Howell	70
C E Archibald	38

St Andrew's.

W M Seymour	56
Abraham Smith	40

St George's.

Robt McKay	36
J S Sinclair	48

PRINCE ALFRED.—We understand that Mr. Wyatt, Government inspector of gunboats, was in town last week, arranging contracts for the necessary alterations to the "Prince Alfred," which are to be proceeded with at once. The Government could not do better than appoint such a man as Captain James Thomson as their permanent commander.

CURLING.—On New Year's day, good sport was had on the ice on Platt's Mill Dam, by the curlers of Goderich. The sides were as follows:—

J. Strachan, skipper,	R. Hyslop, skipper.
A. Adams,	W. Hyslop,
G. McKenzie,	D. Ferguson,
D. Strachan,	A. Strachan,

In the forenoon the usual game of 31 was played. In the afternoon 21 was agreed to be the game, and James Strachan's side gained in both cases. Both games were well contested and each occupied between 3 and 4 hours. The score of the last game stood 18 to 21. The ice was rather too soft for good play. It is contemplated establishing a club for the purpose of having this excellent sport regularly engaged in.

Smith's Hills.

A grand tea-meeting was held in the township hall of Colborne on the evening of the 20th Dec. The hall was densely crowded by the honest yeomanry, their wives, and, of course, the buxom lasses their lads. The refreshments were very without flattery were most creditable to the ladies who provided them, and judging from all appearances they were duly appreciated. The proceeds, it is proper to remark, are to be applied to the fund for the erection of a commodious church for use of the Established church of Scotland.

After tea our worthy Warden, Robt. Gibbons Esq., was called to the chair, in which position his remarks were happy and to the point. The address of Revds. Messrs Brown, Barr, Camelon (of London) Sieveright, Mr. Symington, (teacher) and last, —though not least Wm. Young Esq., were stamped with true Christian zeal and catholicity of spirit. If all would manifest the spirit displayed in the matter of this church erection it would be handsomely finished and free of debt. We do not mean to insinuate that there is at all a spirit of parsimoniousness prevailing in the section.

The choir of St. Andrew's church, Goderich—Miss Emma Andrews presiding at the melodeon with her usual brilliancy, and our old friend Mr. Carman, adding nobly to the bass department—added very much to the pleasure of all present. The melodeon was kindly lent by Mr. Carman. The proceeds amounted to nearly $100.00

NEW GUNBOATS.—We are happy to hear that the Government is at present acquiring information, with the view of submitting to Parliament a scheme for guarding the Canadian waters, by the construction of light—draught gunboats, which can be inexpensively worked, yet heavily armed and of great speed. Such plans have been submitted and are under consideration. We shall anxiously look for the result, as the small expenditure that would be involved in the construction of such vessels, would, commercially, pay the country one hundred times over, by reassuring the public mind, and preventing the possibility of any of those sudden panics which are so disastrous to trade. Four such boats, cruising on stations between Kingston and Goderich, would effectually allay apprehension of invasion and allow commercial men to view Fenian movements with complacency.

LONDON SOCIETY.—The extra Christmas Number of this Magazine only arrived here on Friday last; rather late. It is, without exception, the best Christmas annual we have this season had the pleasure of perusing. The stories are well conceived, and gracefully told; and the necessary ghostly element which enters into several of them is of a very pleasant description. The illustrations are, as usual, excellent. For sale by T. J. Moorhouse.

☞ On Sunday the 2nd inst., the standard barometer at the Grammar School Meteorological station fell to 28.026 inches at 7:30, p. m. It has never been known to fall as low in this town.

BLOWN DOWN.—We regret to see that the large frame building being erected for Messrs. Standly & Co.'s sawmill (which was all covered except one end) was blown down during the severe gale on Sunday night last. The loss involved will be $200 or $300.

☞ The Grammar School will re open on Monday next, the 10th inst. All pupils are requested to be present. We have great pleasure in stating that the school was never in such a prosperous condition as at present.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES met on Friday, 31st Dec. in Mr Lefroy's office at 4 p. m. Present Messrs A Lefroy, H Gardiner, D Ferguson, C Crabb and W. Kay.—A communication was read from Mr. H. D. Cameron, resigning his position as Principal of the Central School and requesting to be relieved from his duties without being required to give the stipulated three months' notice as he had received an appointment as Principal of Central School, Galt. The Trustees accepted his resignation and resolved to request Mr J. A. McKellar to teach Mr. Cameron's class for one month. It was also resolved to advertise the vacancy, fixing the minimum salary at $600. Applications to be sent in on or before 20th Jan., and the advertisment to be inserted thrice in the *Signal*, twice in the *Star*, and 6 times in the *Globe*. An application for the office was received from Mr. J. A. McKellar, late of the Commercial Academy here.

Wawanosh Jan. 4th 1870

Account of the Election in West Wawanosh.

Dept. Reeve, Edwin Gaunt. Councillors, David McIlwaine, Charles Stuart, Robert Wilson.

A SWINDLE.

An esteemed friend has handed us the subjoined note. We need not warn any of our readers of the infamous swindle, as none of them would engage in such a criminal traffic. This is the same affair that the New York papers have been lately exposing. The weak-minded fools who offered to pay for a parcel if it was sent by express C. C. D., found themselves miserably cheated. They paid their money, and received not a parcel of counterfeit greenbacks but a neat package of old newspapers and shavings. We hope some one will look out for the party who calls for letters addressed D. H. Fisher.

Stratford, Dec. 1869.

DEAR SIR:—Given to understand that you are a person of influence in your locality, and one worthy of being entrusted with a secret which if preserved and duly prosecuted in good faith with us, can only result in your making with little cost and at your ease, a handsome income, we beg to apprise you that we have in our possession a stock of perfect facsimiles of the genuine United States treasury notes, generally called Greenbacks, which we desire to dispose of confidentially on the following liberal terms, packages representing

	Price
$200 in various denominations	$15
500 " "	30
1000 " "	50
2000 " "	80

and so on for every package thereafter. These notes are the most perfect imitations of the original ever executed by modern art, having been done by the most skilled London engravers, and are so excellent as to defy detection by even bankers, many having been redeemed at the Treasury Department. In fact they can only be known not to be genuine, by your letting the cat out of the bag yourself, and even then you are liable to be mistaken if mixed up with good ones, by the way of testing your skill. If you order a $50 package we will bind ourselves not to sell to any body else in your town or vicinity, thus giving you the sole right to circulate in the locality. Ordering an $80.00 package will in like manner secure you the exclusive right to circulate in a county, so that you see that with a little care and enterprise you have a mint of money placed beneath your control. If you think proper to assist us in circulating these notes we will make you this fair proposition, we will send any package at the prices above charged, upon receipt of one-third the price, with the understanding that you will send us the balance that is two-thirds, as soon after receipt of the package as you possibly can; we rely upon your honesty because we know that upon a single trial you can pay us up and order more. Therefore it is to our mutual advantage to be constant friends. If you conclude to avail yourself of the opportunity we offer you. Address in confidence D. H. FISHER,

Stratford, Ont.

P. S.—In making the above offer to you we have placed implicit confidence in your sense of honor to keep our secret inviolate. We assure you that the notes have been pronounced by experts to be perfect copies of the genuine issue and being impossible of detection.

HURON DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, No. 129.—At the meeting of the above, on Friday evening, 31st Dec., the following was the result of the usual quartely election of officers:—Pastworthy, George Cox; W. P., Rev. Charles Fletcher; W. A. James Basset; Treasurer, John Barnes; F. S. James Young; R. S., F Basset; A. R. S., W A Harrison; Chaplain, Rev. Mr Ferguson; C., Geo. Swanson; A. C., James Gordon; I. S., W McLaug; O. S., W Black. The recent lecture by Dr. Ormiston yielded the sum of $55.00 which is to be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank in the name of the Division to go towards the erection of a Temperance Hall in Town. The thanks of the Division were given to Robert Gibbons, Esq., for the kind aid given by him towards the arrangements of the lecture; and also to Mayor Crabb, for so kindly granting the gratuitous use of his Hall for Temperance lectures. This Division is prospering greatly and almost every week, adding to its membership.

Stanley.

DEAR SIGNAL,—Your Stanley correspondent in your last issue has omitted three very important letters in his *famous* announcement regarding the abilities of Council for the past year. Had he prefixed "Mis" to the word managed, his remarks would have been more correct. He smells like one of the Patent combination, without one fraction of interest in the well-being of the township only exhibiting a wonderful ability to blow his own trumpet, and readiness to draw his pay from a people, who regard him merely as a bird of passage. I have one question to ask the Reeve of Stanley, and want his answer:—How does it happen under the boasted good management, that the Collector of Stanley is collecting this year on three different Rolls, one of which is certified by the Clerk to contain all lots, names, taxes, &c., required by statute, the other two having no certificate of any kind, (and I think without even a date) entirely contrary to law?

A RATEPAYER.

A YOUNG gentleman, aged 8, whose head hardly reached to the top of the dock, was sentenced by an English magistrate to be handed over to his parents and soundly flogged. That was 'capital' punishment, but what was his offence? He had placed some 'chairs' and stones on the line of a railway. Yet further we are told:—Even in the act of doing the thing, he was remonstrated with by a playmate, when he resounded that he would break his head if he interfered. When in prison he amused himself by turning off the gas in the chapel, pulling down bell handles, tearing up his blankets, &c.

Latest from Red River.

Gov. Mcdougall and Col. Dennis at St. Cloud.

SUPINENESS OF GOV. McTAVISH.

Hudson's Bay Officials Unfriendly.

BLUNDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

American Wire-Pullers.

INDIANS HOSTILE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SIOUX ON THE WAR PATH.

CAUSES OF THE INSURRECTION.

(From Globe Special Correspondent)

ST. CLOUD, Minn. Dec. 30.

Governor McDougall, with Col. Dennis and Mr. Begg, arrived here this p. m. at four o'clock, from Fort Abercrombie. The party seem somewhat despondent of the state of matters at Red River, not so much from the formidableness of the insurrection as from several other causes; in fact, they seem to regard the thing itself as a small matter, as only a very limited section of the inhabitants are concerned in it.

The difficulty has been with the authorities. The Hudson Bay Company, including Governor McTavish, have been altogether supine in the matter, and it is suspected that some of the employees were instigators of the whole affair.

The Ottawa Governments as gathered from the party, have done much to weaken the authority of the Governor by their dilatoriness.

The priests at the Settlement have been unusually busy, but it is expected that the Grand Vicar General of Quebec has authority from Rome to clear away that phase; besides the priests do not favor annexationist views, and would probably resist Annexation were it pushed. The Americans and one or two pettifogging adventurers on American territory are evidently pulling the strings and pushing annexation ideas.

Regarding the Indians, the tales reported are merely fabulous. One thing, however, is certain; if anything like Annexation is attempted, the Indians will rise to a man, and the consequences of such a rising will be dreadful; in fact the people here are in terror at the idea.

As to Col. Dennis, instead of instigating the Indians to fight, he used the strongest, and happily successful, endeavours to keep them at their homes and prevent a shot being fired. He had a party of 50 in the Stone Fort when the insurgent 'List of Rights' was published, and he peacefully disbanded them, awaiting further negotiations with the French, and expressed a willingness to that effect. He, moreover, stopped on the way a large party of Sioux on their way to fight the Americans, and sent to Pembina to report to Gov. McDougall.

The whole matter is evidently in a fearful muddle. The want of tact and judgment on the part of the Canadian Government on the one hand, and shrewd calculations on the part of two or three smart speculators on the other, have been the cause of the embroglio.

Mr. McDougall and suite left this morning for St. Paul. He means to claim his seat in the House and his portfolio. He seems to think the Government did not use him well in keeping private all his despatches, while the other side had such publicity.

Mr. McDougall says that one of the results of the troubles will be that the Dominion will probably abandon all trade on St. Paul, and will open new routes through Canadian Territory. He had arranged with the North-Western Telegraph Company to construct a telegraph line to Fort Garry next summer, but this must be deferred under present arrangements.

Governor McDougall, Colonel Dennis, and inspector Begg arrived to-day, and will remain a few days.

A reporter called on Governor McDougall, on his arrival here this afternoon, and obtained his views on the troubles. He says: Reports written from Pembina are false in many respects. They were written by Stultsman. All manner of false reports were in circulation among the Red River half-breeds to induce them to take up arms against him. Among other ridiculous reports was one that he had killed two priests on his way up, and had insulted the Bishop and other high personages, whom he says, he never saw. The Catholic priests used all their influence against him, and, more than all else, gave a practical turn to the insurrection. He was accordingly met by a delegation when he reached the border, and informed he must not enter the Territory. When he did enter he was met by a party of twenty armed horsemen, and ordered back, no insulting language being used. The Governor said he was not, of course, prepared to use force. His party consisted of non-combatants, their being ladies among them, and also gentlemen visiting the country, having no connection with the Dominion. There was accordingly no alternative but to return to the American side. He concedes that the real origin of the difficulties lies in the fact of the dissatisfaction of the Hudson's Bay Company's agency in the Red River Territory with the division of the private property made by the officers of the Company in England. This has existed for some time, and has been a source of controversy. The English officers finally sold their interest in the Territory without in the least consulting their agency at Winnipeg. The Dominion knew only the officers in England in the transfer. He admits that the English officers erred in not consulting their agents to Red River; but this was a matter over which the Dominion had no control. In addition to this the priest hood of the Territory were fearful that the change of Governor would be disastrous to their spiritual power; that the half-breeds would be crowded back and a different class of settlers be introduced; designing men, ambitious of political power, would use these agencies to strup the revolution. When McDougall was stopped, Stultzsman was present and directed the movement. The insurgents were inclined to allow McDougall to pass to Fort Garry; but after gathering his few men he decided to order him back to American soil. The English and Scotch settlers sent word that if he desired they would put in their claims that he should be spared from bloodshed; but he sent Col. Dennis to advise with the friendly settlers to see what could be done. Accordingly Col. Dennis raised 150 men, and armed 50 of them. They were civilized Indians, living on farms, and they were ordered to hold the Stone Fort, and not to move outside of it. Col. Dennis, who had a small printing press, issued a proclamation from this fort in view of this state of affairs. The insurgents published a bill of rights. Most of their requests would have been complied with by the new Government if it had gone into operation. Knowing this Col. Dennis arranged for a conference between Riel and Governor McDougall. He ordered his followers to disband, when by strategy the supporters of Governor McDougall being off their guard, they were taken prisoners, some 50 in number and sent to Fort Garry, where nearly all are still held in confinement. Colonel Dennis both entered and left the Territory secretly, and at one time was within twenty feet of Riel, but being unknown was not captured. Learning, as he supposed according to Colonel Denni's arrangements that Riel was coming down to meet him, Governor McDougall sent him a private note inviting an interview. It proved he was not on the way down, but the note reached Riel at Fort Garry, and though he had it a week, when the Governor left he had designed no reply. The malcontents throughout opposed a conference, fearing explanations would result in their overthrow. There is but little annexation feeling, Riel and Stultzsman favour it; but the priests, who have more power than either oppose such a scheme, as Annexation would weaken their power as much as if governed by the Dominion. All the American officials at Pembina—except Mr. Nelson, Deputy Collector—were discourteous. The Postmaster was notoriously in the interest of the insurgents and tampered with the mails. The Governor said there had been remarks relative to his remaining on American soil; but he thought the people of Minnesota would not think it international courtesy if the residents of Canada should conduct an insurrection over the border. He did not, however, hold the Government responsible for the acts of a few individuals. Another difficulty in quieting the insurrection was the fact that the Sheriff of Red River was an insurgent, and no legal steps could be taken to put down the insurrection, although there were never more than 150 men under arms at one time; and had Governor McTavish been well it is believed that he could not have quelled the disturbance. When Governor McDougall learned that the Dominion Government declined to purchase the Territory while in insurrection he felt he had no authority to proceed further, and resolved to return, report the situation, and ask further instructions. He met Mr Smith and Vicar-General Thiebault going up. The Vicar-General will urge the priests to change their course, and thinks their efforts will result in settling the trouble by the spring.

VERY LATEST,

ST. PAUL, Jan. 1, 1870.

A Pembina letter of the 19th, says Fort Garry advices to the 14th say a Court Martial is trying the prisoners captured at Schultz's house. It is ascertained that the Hudson Bay Company owned the arms and ammunition found in the possession of Schultz and party when they were arrested.

Fort Garry is still garrisoned by 400 men. A rebel flag was raised last Friday amidst beating of drums, and music by Father Dugast's band. The flag has white ground and is adorned with three lilies and trefoil flowers.

A letter from Pembina of the 18th, says, McDougall leaves to day. Cameron and wife and Provencher will remain here some time. Peace will now be once more restored in Red River.

STANLEY.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, at Mr. Pollock's Hotel, Bayfield, on Monday the 27th, at 11 o'clock a. m. All the members present. Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Last report of Tavern Inspector read and ordered to be fyled. Petition presented from Robert Sleta and 8 others, praying that Mrs. Flannery's statute labor be remitted. Letter from Thomas Keeys resigning the office of Fence Viewer. Resignation accepted.

Moved by W J Biggins, seconded by Dr. Woods, That the following sums be remitted, being Dog Taxes shown to be unfairly charged, viz:

Robert Baxter	$2.00
Robert Spacman	1.00
William Eagleson	2.00
Thomas Saunderson	1.00
Thomas Mossop	3.00

Carried. Moved by George Castle, sec. by James McLeod, That the following back taxes found to be irregularly charged be repaid the parties, viz:

Z. B. Osmond	$1.61
Alexander Falconer	5.71
John Ferguson	0.41

Also that Mrs. Flannery's statute labor, $3.00 be remitted—Carried. Moved by Dr Woods, sec. by George Castle, That the following sums be paid to the parties indicated:

Seaforth *Expositor*	$ 4.75
Joseph Erwin, fixing scrapers	1.50
Repairing mill bridge	21.75
Use of hall at nomination	2.00
John Dowson, Road Commis.	5.00
John Johnston, do	5.40
William Phillips, do	4.20
William Pearson, do	4.80
William McClyment do	15.00

Carried. Moved by George Castle, sec. by W J Biggins, That the following salaries be paid, viz:

Thomas Simpson	$21.80
Selecting Jurors	3.00
Postage and Stationery	1.50
	26.30
George Castle	$22.00
Dr. Woods	21.30
W J Biggins	23.90
James McLeod	22.40
Wm Downing, Assessor	$80.00
Selecting Jurors	3.00
	83.00
Alex. McGill, Tavern Inspector	$25.00
Robert Reid, Treasurer	50.00
Postage and Stationery	5.00
	55.00
William Plunkett, Clerk	$80.00
Juror's Lists	6.00
Postage and Stationery	8.70
Poll Books	1.00
	95.70
Auditors' each	$4.00

Carried. Moved by Dr. Woods, sec. by W J Biggins, That all sums voted for improvements, but not expended, remain to the credit of the places to which voted—Carried. Moved by George Castle, sec. by W J Biggins, That the Collector be allowed till the 17th of January 1870, for returning roll—Carried.

WILLIAM PLUNKETT,
Township Clerk.

Varna, 27th Dec., 1869.

Drink in Moderation.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which, report says, he was not himself wholly exempt. 'Whatever ye do, brethren, said he, 'do it in moderation, and, aboon a' be moderate in dram-drinking. When ye get up, indeed, ye may tak' a dram, and anither just before breakfast, and perhaps anither after, but dinna be always dram drinking. If ye are out in the morning, ye may just brace yourself wi' anither dram, and perhaps tak' anither afore luncheon, and some, I fear, tak' ane after, which is no sae very blameable; but dinna be always dram—drams—dramming away. Naebody can scruple for ane just afore dinner; and when the dessert is brought in, and after it is ta'en awa'; and perhaps ane, or it may be twa, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep you frae drowsying and snoozing; but dinna be always dram—dram—dramming. Afore tea, and after tea, and between tea and supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and guid; but let me caution ye brethren no to be always dram—dramming. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye're ready to pop into't, and perhaps when ye wake in the night, to tak' a dram or twa is no more than a Christian may lawfully do; but, brethren let me caution you not to drunk more than I've mentioned, or maybe ye may pass the bounds o' moderation.

The Albany *Times* prints the following advertisement:

Whereas, my new hat was taken from a rack in a barber shop on Broadway last evening, and an old one left in its place; now, this is to give notice that if my hat is not returned to me, at the address pasted in it, before sundown to-day, with the cost of this publication, I will forward to the wife of the person who took it the letter found concealed in the lining of the old one.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

1 1870 comes in like a lion,
2 With high wind and heavy snow.
3 R. R. officials, U. S. check trunks;
4 And then steal contents.
5 Irish land question much mixed.
6 Duelling revived in Ireland.
7 Cardinal Cullen denounces it.
8 U. S. rent Samana Bay, Hayti,
9 At $150,000 per annum.
10 Quebec feasted Cartier and Lagevin,
11 Heavy eating and tall talking.
12 New comet discovered,
13 Last illness improved Nap's health,
14 He should get sick often.
15 Ottawa *Citizen* advises *Globe*
16 To own up when caught tripping;
17 But George B. can't see the point.
18 Hayman succeeds Dr Temple, Rugby.
19 The Pope's health is excellent.
20 Fewer marriages in England 1869,
21 Than for 25 years previous.
22 $2,500 diamond robbery, N. York.
23 1100 miles of steel rails in U. S.
24 Ollivier asked to form French min.
25 Traupmann's trial commenced.
26 Attempt to murder Tycoon of Japan.
27 Anglo—Chinese treaty signed,
28 2 new ports opened to commerce.
29 Prince Alfred warmly rec'd Shanghai.
30 Christ. ass'n fair Monto raised $30,000.
31 Nelson & Wood gave hands x mas turk'y.
32 Employees might follow worse examp.
33 Gov McDougall homeward bound.
34 Montreal customs 1869; $3,808,497.
35 Excess over 1868 $267,892.
36 U. S. V. consul, Glasgow, forges.
37 Reward—7 years hard labor.
38 American 5.20's to be bought up,
39 And new 4 per cent bonds issued.
40 Uncle Sam gets economical.
41 Sultan and Khedive still quarrel.
42 Hayti rebs. have cornered Salnave.
43 Postage to Britain reduced to 6 cts.
44 Spain accused of atrocities,
45 By U. S. Cuban sympathisers,
46 Pres. Grant forbids a Red River raid.
47 Jack Frost anticipated him.
48 Fenians don't like Jack.
49 Traupman sentenced to death.
50 Heavy gales on English coast.
51 Gen Pierrod out of Madrid prison.
52 River Elbe blocked with ice.
53 Prince Imperial sits in Privy Council;
54 Being of the mature age of 14.
55 Seward winters in St Thomas.
56 Price Arthur attended Molson's party.
57 He ot the Beer-bank, you know.
58 Montreal retail trade active.
59 Anti-confed Annand visits Ottawa.
60 Reciprocity is his game now.
61 Prince Ed. Island rec'd terms of union.
62 $15,000 fire in Woodstock.
63 New Scotch Church in Montreal.
64 New Presbyterian do Uxbridge.
65 Temperance dramas take in Toronto.
66 Reifenstein trial proceeds slowly.
67 Engenie is dreadfully sun-burnt.
68 She didn't wear a shaker, in the East.
69 Drunken wives are cured in Japan,
70 By being beaten or stabbed.
71 Victoria dines at 8 p. m.
72 But *dinettes* at 2.
73 Robbery rife in St. Catherines.
74 Dr. Burns, Chicago, called to Mont'l,
75 By Cote st Presbyterian Church.
76 Hotel business poor in Montreal,
77 Only one got rich in 25 years.
78 Prince Alfred speculated in mines.
79 And made $1,000,000—lucky dog!
80 *Leader* is deserting Sandfield,
81 Old story of rats and sinking ships.
82 G T Foster, Hamilton, is dead.
83 Jim Fisk's wife has $40,000 in jewels.
84 Beecher is to edit *Christian Union*.
85 Secretary Stanton is dead
86 $100,000 subscribed for his family.
87 Lord Derby's income was $500,000.
88 See Smith's Address to electors.
89 He expects a rush to the poll.
90 Now's the time to advertise.

Meteorological Abstract for December 1869.

Derived from the records of the Grammar School observatory, Goderich. Lat. 42° 45' N. Long. 81° 42' W. Height above the level of the sea about 173 feet.

Day	Mean Barometer corrected for temperature of air & Mercury	Mean Temperature of air.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature	Mean Humidity of air.	Mean amount of cloud.	Rain and Snow in inches.
1	29.876	33.3	34.0	29.8	10	81	.050
2	242	27.6	27.6	18.5	10	83	.100
3	427	18.2	23.3	11.8	9	77	.300
4	28.996	33.5	37.3	18.4	10	78	
5			32.3	15.6			.051
6	29.501	15.7	21.2	9.2	8	89	
7	467	28.5	32.7	13.9	9	87	
8	606	31.2	34.1	25.5	7	78	.120
9	547	32.7	36.2	24.5	8	75	
10	447	36.2	37.0	23.1	10	93	.220
11	231	38.5	41.0	33.8	10	94	.063
12			42.1	25.1			.379
13	843	21.9	27.0	19.8	10	92	
14	669	26.5	28.9	20.8	10	88	
15	614	35.5	39.5	26.9	10	90	.076
16	28.984	33.5	38.7	30.3	10	91	.388
17	29.214	30.9	32.2	29.2	10	81	
18	050	28.5	30.9	25.7	10	77	.040
19			28.6	20.6			
20	397	23.2	26.0	20.6	10	73	
21	492	23.9	25.4	20.0	10	75	
22	28.774	34.1	41.7	23.6	10	82	.456
23	29.118	22.8	30.4	19.6	8	69	
24	490	27.4	33.2	17.7	4	77	.070
25	511	30.7	35.8	24.1	5	79	
26			41.2	20.2			
27	060	28.0	41.0	31.0	10	94	.013
28	109	35.1	37.2	33.4	10	83	
29	110	32.8	35.7	29.9	10	82	.250
30	28.990	34.8	36.1	30.3	10	78	
31	29.218	33.4	36.7	29.9	9	84	
Mean	29.308	28.4	33.6	23.1	9	83.	
Do Dec 1868	29.194	24.5	29.4	20.0	9	83.	

The column headed "Mean Humidity" shows the amount of vapour present when the amount necessary to saturate the atmosphere at the existing temperature is expressed by 100

The column headed "mean amount of cloud" shows the portion of sky overcast with clouds, when 10 signifies wholly overcast and 0 wholly clear.

Highest Barometer.....29.770 on the 19th
Lowest do .....28 597 " 23rd
Highest temperature 42? on the 19th.
Lowest " 9 2 6th.
Number of rainy days 8.
Do Snowy 8.
Depth of rain or melted snow in inches 2.804.
Do in Dec. 1868, " 5.728.

The King of Bavaria kindly permitted Doct. J C Ayer to have a copy taken of Rauch's celebrated colossal statue of Victory, which belongs to the Bavarian crown and stands at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Munich. The Doctor had it cast in bronze, and has presented it to the City of Lowell, where it stands in the Park and symbolizes the triumphs of both freedom and medicine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them 'Ayer's Medicines' make her name gratefully remembered by the unnumbered multitude who are cured by them of afflicting and often dangerous diseases. [Boston Journal.

JAPAN.—Advices from Japan state that there had been an attempt made to assassinate the late Tycoon, but he refused to punish the participants. The English Ministry to Japan had been notified of a plot existing among the Japanese to assassinate him. A treaty with foreign representatives has been ratified, which will stop the trading of foreigners with unopened ports.

—The trial of the Returning Officer of the Township of Algona, for fraud at the election of Sir Francis Hincks, comes off at Pembroke this week. Mr. James O'Reilly, of Kingston, defends him.

Fistula in Ano is a sinuous ulcer in the neighborhood of the anus and rectum, of a very obstinate character, which will continue for years, undermining the patient's health if not properly treated, constantly discharging more or less of a thin watery offensive fluid, and having the walls of its little fistulous pipes or canals very hard or callous. Dr. J Briggs' Pile Remedy, remarkable for its superior excellence, should be used for this painful affliction. Many who have tried it, do not hesitate to say it is superior to anything ever yet used for this disease. Sold by all Druggists and Country Dealers. Dr. J Briggs & Co., Proprietors, 208 Broadway. N. Y., and No. 6 King St. West, Toronto.

MATRIMONIAL BLISS IN MAINE.—A portland, Maine, paper has prepared the following matrimonial statistics for that city; Runaway wives, 94; runaway husbands, 195; married persons legally divorced, 438; living in open warfare, 1,445; living in private misunderstanding, 1,105; mutually indifferent, 4,603; regarded as happy, 9. Total, 8,803.

A Jersey City woman entered a store and tried for half-an-hour to warm her feet at an iron safe. "She never did like them kind of stoves," she said.

—The Detroit *Free Press* contains this melancholy announcement: 'Washaw fampantoveumpoo, a chief of the Arizona Indians, is dead. Poor Washawfampantoveumpoo! There are no Washawfampantoveumpoos left who possessed the good heart of Washawfampantoveumpoo.'

NIX FUS TA:—The following letter from a citizen of the Teutonic persuasion, of New York, has been addressed to the roads inspector of that city:

"*Herr Inspector Sir*:—Ter ist ein tam pad blase in der Seitvolk (sidewalk) in der Franklin Ebenu Streets vor mein Haus unt I vant him fix quick, ah vonst; als mein vrow unt der Kinder—she falls in dem, and now I gits tam dockters bill zu bay."

Bryan's Wafers, (The great public remedy,) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said