Great Western Railway.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AND DEPART AT GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.50 a. m., for Toronto London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 9.45 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Express, 12.10 p. m., for Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.
No. 5 Mixed, 3.30 p. m.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 11.45 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Express, 2.20 p. m., from Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p. m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, NOV. 15, 1876,

Local News.

ABOUT TOWN.

[illegible] Mills.—We observe has taken place from the mill since our last report, with the exception of some grain. 300 bags bran and 310 bags flour.

[illegible].—We regret to learn that Mr. Geo. F. Dudley, late of Detroit, but at present in New York, and well known in Goderich, is dangerously ill and not expected to recover.

Reformed Episcopal.—Services will be given by the bishop of this diocese in Methodist church this evening. Text served at 6.30 p. m. chair to be taken at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

Oats.—Last week Messrs. Gow, Sharpe & Co. received 100 tons Brier Hill oats for seed. Kennedy, and Wm. Hall received 105 tons pea coal per ship. Anna M. Wright.

[illegible] Mills.—We learn that from the 1st inst. to date there have been ground at these mills 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of barley, 1,000 bushels of peas, 1,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 lbs. of wool, 10,000 lbs. of tow, 10,000 lbs. of plaster, 10,000 lbs. of [illegible], 10,000 lbs. of [illegible], 10,000 lbs. of [illegible].

Receipts of Rye.—The quantity of rye brought to this port during the week just ended, at the Grand Trunk depot, was 16,000 bushels. It is to be transshipped to Gouverneur & Watertown, Massachusetts, 20,000 bushels.

Sale Shipments.—Wm. Gill, 22 barrels; Wm. Lee, 124 bbls. to Buffalo; Wm. Campbell, 400 bbls. to Cleveland, and 370 to Buffalo. Throughout the week very exhausted, and consequently not much business is being done.

High School.—The entrance examination to the Goderich High School will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th inst. Parents desiring their children to be present will make application to Mr. H. J. Strang, B. A., or to Mr. J. R. Miller, I. P. S.

Enterprise.—We have received a copy of the Seaforth Florida Journal, issued by Messrs. Dunlop & Dunlop, general dealers, of that town. It is an illustrated journal, which gives forty pages of general reading, and is to be published for free distribution.

Grain Shipments.—Mr. S. Sloan last week shipped eastward 600 bushels spring wheat and 1000 bushels fall wheat; Harbor Mills, 2000 bushels wheat; Wm. Seymour & Co., 1600 bushels wheat. The Grand Trunk Co. shipped 52 cars of corn eastward.

For Analysis.—The committee appointed by the Town Council to confer with Mr. E. Hooker with reference to his proposition for establishing waterworks in the town, visited his establishment last week, and after consultation it was decided to send a quantity of the water from the well to Prof. Croft, of Toronto, for analysis, which was done.

Shipments.—Among the shipments from the station last week were 2 bbls potash by H. Beaty & Co., 1 bbl do. by C. Blake, 7 bbls whiskey by Wm. Lee, 1130 lbs. junk by P. Reeve, 1075 lbs wool by Gottfield Haedel, and a large quantity of miscellaneous freight.

Buggy for France.—Last week Messrs. Knox & Rothwell shipped for Paris, France, the side-bar piano-box buggy ordered recently by a gentleman of that famed city. The buggy was a handsome one, a counter part of the one sent to the Centennial. It crosses the Atlantic by the Allan Line.

Book Notice.—The Canadian Monthly and National Review for November is to hand, and contains following articles on "British connection," "British Columbia and its Relations to the Dominion," some excellent poems, sketches, reviews, &c. Current Events receive very able attention, and the number as a whole is excellent. For sale at Moorhouse's.

Colonial Empire.—This was the subject of a very able lecture delivered by Bishop German, in Knox Church, on Tuesday evening of last week to a small audience. Referring in his opening remarks to the admirable lectures on patriotism, he proceeded to trace through history the manifestations of the principles of colonization. He delighted in an old fashioned homestead, filled with rugged healthy lads and lasses, who were called upon to leave the parental roof, taking with them the fathers blessing, to do for themselves and assist in the work of colonization. There were nations which sent forth their sons in anger, who became aliens to the mother country, but when they went forth in peace a nation was built up to become a friend and an ally. The history of Greece gave much interesting evidence of this spirit of colonization. Thus small country was very important in its commercial and intellectual advancement, its population extended to outlying countries, and in these emigrants carried with them a strong love for their native states. Rome was another example, and each by their distinctive plans colonized the adjacent country and gradually extended dominion. And by these two countries was established many of the governmental institutions which prevail at the present day and the germ of our civilization produced. After the fall of Rome, Europe was plunged into political chaos and warlike turmoil, but the germ of religious sentiment and political wisdom which existed in Rome evolved from this chaos the commercial wealth and high civilization which prevailed on the north coast of the Mediterranean during the Middle Ages. The growth of the commercial interests reached the shores of the new world, and the effects of religious controversies, political disturbances and demands of trade drew off the surplus of European population to America. Massachusetts received the Puritans and Pennsylvania the Quakers, as the result of religious intolerance; Maryland and Georgia was peopled through a similar cause; New York was founded as a business enterprise, and now the overplus of population in European cities tends this way, and it would be well if emigration from the large cities would greatly increase. The colonies of Great Britain ought to cling to the mother, not as infants but as sturdy, steadfast men in a holy alliance for peace or war—to extend the influence of British institutions as well as defend them. There was a feasible idea in the theory of a central parliament attended by representatives from all parts of British possessions, together with colonial parliaments. Referring to our public institutions, the lecturer said, the system of a limited constitutional monarchy such as we live under was a superior one. When William the Conqueror ruled his power was as absolute as now exists in Russia, but in that time the throne secured such a grip on the feelings of the people that it is now revered by every Briton whose mind was capable of cultivation. In the United States there existed a patriotic feeling not in Britain but chief representative was the representative only of a party and their patriotism was affected by their politics, but in Britain all political parties were united in their love of the Queen, and their patriotism took a nobler stamp, namely that of loyalty. Responsible government was one of the great beauties of our governmental system, and gave greater freedom to the people with greater security then was enjoyed in any other country under the sun. Our crown appointed judges contrasted flatteringly with the judges of the United States elected by the voice of the people, and in the civil service, instead of the staff of employes changing with the party in power as on the other side of the line, appointments were made upon the basis of competency, and the ups and downs of party politics affected not the condition of those in the civil service. The work of colonization was going on, and the influence of Britain's superior institutions was modifying and improving the condition of eastern nations. The lecturer concluded by reading an excellent poem, of his own composition, touching the peculiar beauties of Canada, her happy condition, her wealth and the great future before her. He was loudly applauded on taking his seat, and Rev. Dr. Ure, who acted as chairman tendered to the speaker the hearty approbation, of those present, of the discourse. It certainly was a treat, and those of our citizens who were not present have reason to regret the fact.

To Correspondents.—We have declined an excellent "Temperance Song" from Mr. Wm. Carlton, of Toronto, and [illegible] "Hibernia" [illegible] week.

Congregational Bazaar.—The hall in Goderich was the scene of [illegible] on Friday, Nov. 10, I. O. G. T., on Friday evening last it was quite full, persons being seated by the ladies to suit the convenience of gentlemen.

Town Council.—The park by law was not before current in force, as first drawn, the council met on Monday evening and amended it once so it now appears in form, to agree with the provisions of an act of last session.

[illegible] Mission.—On Sabbath last services were held in Knox church morning and evening in Knox church, and in the evening in Zion, St. Methodist church, and Methodist Episcopal church, in [illegible] good.

Hunting Excursion.—Our readers will judge of the popularity of this establishment from the following list, showing the numbers, independent of 10 boarders, who took dinner and spent the rest of the day in Goderich: Nov. 8, 10 on the 9th, 40; on the 10th, 30; on the 7th, 20; on the 8th, 15; on the 9th, 35; on the 10th, 30; on the 11th, 41; on the 13th, 6; on the 14th, 15.

Valuable Specimen.—Mr. Jas. Y. Attrill last week shipped to the Boston School of Technology, a complete section of the test shaft which has just been completed. Altogether the section represent a depth of 1200 feet, 42 of which complete a section of the salt bed. One section 10 feet and some inches long is of solid rock salt, and one section is taken from a layer of beautiful blue marble. These sections are 4 inches in diameter, and no doubt would be exceedingly valuable as a museum collection.

Huron C. S. Association.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, County of Huron Sabbath School Association, at Clinton, on Friday last, it was decided to hold the sixth annual meeting in the Table Christian Church, Exeter, on Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th January, 1877. A very cordial invitation was presented by the Exeter people. It was understood that the next convention was to be held in Brussels, but the fire which recently visited that village had placed the good people in such a position that they did not feel able to entertain their visitors as they would desire. A programme for the convention was prepared, and it was decided to unite pastors of churches, superintendents of Sabbath Schools and teachers.

Obituary.—Last week we announced the fact that Wm. Hall, Esq., J. P., formerly of Bayfield, had been badly injured by a bull, on the 5th inst. From the effects of the injuries received, Mr. Hall died on the 7th inst., about 1 p. m. We have gleaned more definite particulars, and find that the accident happened in this way. He went into the pasture field to give a sick cow some salt, and while occupied with this task a young three-year-old Durham bull attacked him and gored him badly. Mr. Hall was pushed against the fence, and by his own efforts aided by that of the infuriated animal, he succeeded in displacing the two bottom rails and getting through to the other side. He then walked to the house, although very weak, and Dr. Stanbury, of Bayfield, sent for. Dr. Campbell, of Seaforth, was called in on Tuesday, but it was found impossible to save Mr. Hall's life. He suffered much pain, but was conscious to the last. The wounds were dreadful, the left groin being lacerated, the left lung pierced, the bull's horn entering to a depth of three or four inches, three ribs were broken over the heart, and other three towards the base of the left lung. The funeral took place on Friday and was very largely attended, over 70 teams following the hearse. Mr. Hall was an old and much esteemed resident of Goderich Township, and although never holding any municipal office he was widely known and respected. He was a staunch Reformer, and his death will leave a vacancy in the ranks which it will be hard to fill. Mr. Hall moved to his late residence from the township of Sequessing, and being an industrious and skilful farmer, he soon secured for himself an excellent home. His death has cast a sad gloom over the entire community. The animal which caused the sad affair some time ago attacked Mr. Hall's son, and has occasionally manifested a vicious temper.

Root Crops.—The following is the report of the Judges appointed to inspect the root crops entered for competition in the South Huron Agricultural Society:

Turnips, 3 entries. Lot No. 1 grown on a clay loam soil after a crop of oats, plowed deep in the fall and manured in the drills in the spring with 26 loads of manure to the acre; variety, Westburg and Sharp's Improved, sown June 17; drills, 2 feet 8 inches wide; yield 999 bushels per acre. Lot No. 2 grown on a rich black loam after a crop from old sod; no manure except 500 pounds of salt per acre sown before drilling; variety Westburg; sown June 22nd, drills 2 feet 4 inches wide; yield, 938 bushels per acre. Lot No. 3, grown on a clay loam after a crop of oats; 20 loads of manure per acre were sown before drilling; varieties, Westburg and King of Swedes; sown June 22nd; drills, 2 feet 5 inches wide; yield 464 bushels per acre. Mangolds—1 entry.—Soil manured and cultivated the same as Lot No. 3 turnips; sown May 28th; yield 704 bushels per acre. The following are the names of the successful competitors: Turnips—Lot No. 1, Jas. Pickard, Exeter; 2nd, Lot No. 2, James Sproat, Tuckersmith; 3rd, Lot No. 3, David Youll, Stanley. Mangolds—David Youll, Stanley. The whole of the crops examined were under excellent cultivation, but it is to be regretted that so few entered for competition in this important branch of agriculture. This responsibility arises from two causes, that of the partial failure of the root crops in many places this season, and the season being so far advanced before the judges are sent out to examine the roots. Carrots and mangolds were mostly all taken out of the ground and secured. It would be advisable that the directors send out the judges earlier in the future, say not later than the 15th October, thereby giving all an opportunity of competing without being prevented from securing their roots in fine weather. Judges—George Westcott, Usborne; Wm. Sproat, Tuckersmith; Jno. McMillan, Hullett.

Anniversary Services.—On Sabbath last sermons on behalf of the Methodist Missionary Society were preached morning and evening in North St. and Brock St. Churches. In the former church at the morning service a large congregation greeted Rev. J. A. Williams, ex-President of the London Conference, who took as his text the 35th verse of 8th chapter of Acts. The discourse opened with a comparison between the religion of nature, as expounded by some advanced thinkers, and the christian religion. The moral religion, outside of christianity, as promulgated by Cato, Socrates or Plato was good in itself, but none of these men lived what they taught, and they gave to the world no such example of pure and holy living as is furnished in the life of Christ. We might study nature as closely as we pleased, but would never be able to appreciate, through this source, the glorious attributes of God. The christian religion was the quickening influence of civilization, and as the character of a nation developed its progress the work of the missionary was very important. It would be impossible to implant our excellent institutions in Mexico, Japan or China—those countries were not prepared therefor, and this work of preparation the missionary was performing. This work, therefore, appealed to every heart, in the interest of civilization and in compliance with the injunction to spread the gospel into all lands. Mr. Williams also preached an eloquent sermon in Brock street church from the 8th verse of the 1st chapter of Acts, "Ye shall receive power, after the Holy Ghost is come upon you," &c. The audience was large and appreciative. In the same church, at 6 p. m., Rev. Dr. Ure, President of the Conference, preached upon the text, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," and of the sermon it is enough to say that it was followed by a very large congregation in North St. church, taking it all in all, the high tones of the 6th chapter were fulfilled. The attendances were large, the singing joyous, and very pleasing of the close attention paid by the congregations. At 2.30 p. m. the Sabbath School children of both churches assembled in North St. Church, when a very interesting and instructive meeting took place. The attendance was large, the children occupying the body of the church and the parents and others occupying the galleries. Addresses were delivered by Rev. G. R. Sanderson and J. Y. Williams, and the children sang a number of pretty Sunday hymns. The leadership of Mr. Jas. Tyemon. The services throughout the day were very interesting, and will long be remembered by the people of Goderich.

Pictorial.—In the window of Mr. G. C. Robertson's variety store may be seen a valuable collection of paintings, belonging to Mr. J. Y. Attrill. This collection consists of nine pieces, and represents a value of $3,500. While packed up for transportation to Goderich, they were considerably damaged by sea-spray. They were therefore submitted to Mr. H. Chucas, painter, to be retouched and under his skilful manipulation have been restored to their pristine beauty. The most valuable one of the collection is one of Alfonso Cano's "Madonnas," painted in Spain in 1650, and which was taken from a church in Mexico by Gen. Scott's army during the Mexican war. This picture is valued at $2,000, and is, apart from its value as a rare old work, a beautifully executed piece. In restoring it Mr. Chucas skill was tested to the utmost, for while it has been restored to freshness the colors still retain that mellowness so commensurate with the age of the picture. An exquisite steel engraving, "Ecce Homo," an original print, is next in value being priced at $500. It is one of four which are known to be possessed in America. Three Australian scenes, the "Native war dance," and two landscapes are beautifully executed sketches from the artistic hush of the colonial artist Snell. A "Java Scene" on Connemare Park, the Texas residence of Mr. Attrill; the "Spanish Mission in Mexico," and "Salt Ash," a scene on the sea coast of Cornwall, near Mr. Attrill's birth place are the paintings, particularly the former, the coloring of which is beautiful. Two pen and ink sketches, one the residence of Mr. Attrill, Connemare, Co. of Gellispie, Texas, and the Geelong Railway Depot, Melbourne, Australia, of which railway Mr. Attrill was at one time a director, are well executed pieces. Mr. Chucas deserves great praise for the manner in which he has performed his difficult and delicate task.

—We were recently shown at the studio of Mr. Chucas, a sketch in oil colors of the "Wreck of the Underfly," off the coast of the Isle of Wight. It is a fine marine view, and a creditable piece of painting. Mr. Chucas is obtaining a high reputation for his work.

Rev. J. A. Williams on Prohibition.—On Monday evening last Rev. J. A. Williams, of St. Thomas, addressed a large and intelligent audience on the subject of Prohibition, in the North St. Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. Ure in the chair, Revs G. R. Sanderson, W. O. Henderson, Swan, Christopherson and F. R. Sanderson being seated on the platform. On being introduced the speaker proceeded to say that prohibition was a wide question, and was worthy of more consideration than it had received from the government and even the church during the past. The chief antagonists he had met on this question were men of his own cloth. The opposition had regarded the matter as a question of expediency, but it was a moral principle which was forced upon the people's consideration by the effects of the traffic in liquors. He argued that the license law was a failure, and its abrogation was demanded. During the reign of Edward IV it was resolved to control the sale of any liquor which caused intoxication, and ever since that time the opinion had grown that such liquors were necessities. Every attempt since to effect the abolition of the evil results of the trade had failed. When he first came to this country he frequently saw signs over grocery stores, in which groceries were enumerated with liquors, and people looked upon gin, brandy and such articles as necessary as tea, sugar, cheese, &c. Legislation had created disorder, instead of order. Public authority authorized the sale of liquors, and caused drunkards. The unfortunate wife and miserable children of the drunkard did not feel their poverty, as they felt the cause which made them such poor. Legislation had been ostensibly in the interest of the public good, but it militated to the public injury. From the effects of intemperance we were surrounded by calamities, which war or pestilence could not produce nor equal in extent. It was contended that the system now adopted in order to secure revenue—this revenue was the price of blood, of human souls, procured at the cost of the crime and squalor of human beings that sickens the heart. For the sake of a few millions would we let this sluice of iniquity loose in our midst. The license law fostered an opinion inimical to public morality. The traffic has debased public morals, it caused half the crime, half the disease and have the iniquity which existed. It was said we could not stop it, because public opinion was opposed to such a thing. What created this sentiment? It was the operation of this law. It has given a respectability to a trade which had entailed the ruin of others. The more successful this business, the more ruin it caused. We all rejoiced to hear of the prosperity which attended young men setting out in some trade, mercantile business or profession, but what could we think of the trade in liquors. Such a trade succeeded at the expense of virtue, morality, prosperity, public decency. Out of it grew an influence which was antagonistic to all the efforts of religion, and vitiated the civilization of the age. What means the heaps of money which the L. V. A. has piled up, but to defeat the aims of the law and to buy public opinion to favor their views. The speaker had conversed recently with a Japanese who declared that our civilization was debased because of the prevalence of drunkenness. In that country there were no drunkards, and the Mahommedans of Turkey and India, the natives of Hindoostan gave an example of sobriety which we might copy with infinite benefit. The license system as system defied all our efforts to control the traffic, and therefore it was necessary to stop it altogether.—He (the speaker) was the friend of all men, and he only wished to place before them in liquor the way of doing an honest business. He would not take the stand he did, if he did not feel conscientiously that he was speaking in the right cause. No government should sanction a traffic which is the means of incapacitating man for business, and did not afford him protection. It was half a prohibitory law was unconstitutional. In 1811 and 1813 a law was enforced in Ireland prohibiting the manufacture of liquor from wheat, owing to the scarcity of that grain, and during that period more of the necessaries of life were sold than ever before. If any doubts prevailed in the minds of his hearers on this question of constitutionality, he would refer them to a book entitled the "Temperance Man's Common Place Book." It was right to prohibit nuisances. People might eat tainted meat or sun dried fish, but they would not be allowed to sell such in the market. If it was unjust to prevent the sale of liquors, would it not be unjust to prevent the sale of tainted meat. It was thought by some that horse racing on Sunday, lotteries and the exaction of 25 per cent. interest were proper things, because they were interested; but they did not contend that it was good for society, but for themselves. So with the liquor traffic.—Prohibition is reasonable and right. It was more than constitutional, because it had the seal of christianity upon it. It was not right that the article which was given for food should be used to make poison, to make thousands of orphans and drunkards. It was desirable that when our boys are out at night we should feel that no such temptations were there, that no chance was visited in the way of the drunkard, that no temptation should be drawn that would cause men to drink, and imperil human lives; that the best man of the land are not to become drunkards; that we should have no coroner's inquests over persons perishing through the effect of drink. Partial prohibition is a great advantage, and the Dunkin Act furnished this. The speaker would ask of Premier Mackenzie and he hoped that gentleman might long remain Premier, since he was favorable to the temperance cause, that the voting in the different counties might be upon the one day, that the voting be done by ballot, that every one be fined who did not vote, and that cities be grouped with counties and counties together in order that the majorities in some localities might be used to weigh down the opposite majorities in other localities. The passage of the Dunkin Act, he said, would cause more drinking, but he knew that the facilities now offered was the cause of so much drunkenness. The influence of wives and children would prevent occasional tipplers from drinking at home. No person was allowed to sell to Indians without incurring a penalty, which would indicate that the government had a greater respect for the red man's morals than those of the white man. He wished to have this measure placed on the same footing with the Indian. He called upon every one to sign the petitions being circulated, and not to allow business interest to prevent them from doing so. As to the effect upon trade by prohibition, the lecturer said that in Portland, Me., where prohibition was enforced more work was done, and more business was seen, and more of the necessaries and luxuries of life were purchased than ever before. In every way trade had been benefited. There was a talk about of vested rights in connection with the liquor trade. No man could claim the right to sell liquor, and Child's war be such thing as a vested right in any trade. They went into the business with their eyes open, and knowing the public feeling. They built houses for public accommodation, but for their own benefit, still that was no reason why they should ask government to give their property a fictitious value. They asked for compensation should their business be abolished. When orders were given that the trade in slaves was to be stopped, no talk was made of compensation to those who had vessels engaged in the business; when the slaves were emancipated, there was no talk of compensation, but England simply paid to the slave holders the price of the citizens she acquired in the transaction. The lecturer would rather tax the dealers, in order that they might make some compensation for the evil they have done. He had often been met by the statement that a temperance man would not be made by means of legislation but he would have the law and take his chances of making by that means an angel or spoiling a good devil. The lecturer concluded, after a reference to the evidences of the Mayor of Bedford as to the prosperity of that town with prohibition, by calling on his hearers to talk, work and constantly agitate the question, and mould public opinion in its favor. The lecturer was loudly applauded at the close, and a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. R. W. McKenzie and seconded by Mr. Jas. Thomson, was unanimously tendered to him. Dr. Ure, in closing, remarked that we had good evidence of the efficient working of the Dunkin Act in Prince Edward, and if we had not evidence sufficient to induce us to work towards obtaining prohibition, we had simply to turn to the statistics showing the increase of crime, of the consumption of liquor and the comparative statements of the cost of administering justice and the revenue obtained from the sale of liquor to be convinced. The meeting was brought to a close by Rev. Mr. Swan pronouncing the benediction.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

The roads are in a very bad state, at present, about Clinton.

Wheat Sold.—Mr. Robt. Elliott, 4th con., sold recently 1000 bushels of red chaff wheat at $1 per bushel. He raised about 1500 bushels this year.

Teachers Engaged.—Mr. T. Miller has been engaged to take charge of the Holmesville school at a salary of $475. Mr. Robt. M. Elliott will succeed him at S. S. No. 5, at a salary of $400.

Celebration.—The fifth of November was celebrated in the vicinity of Porter's Hill, by a ball and supper at Curry's hall. A pleasant time was spent.

Farm Sold.—Mr. Geo. Sheppard has sold his farm, lot 42, 10th con., containing 80 acres, to Mr. J. Middleton, for the sum of $5,500. The farm is well improved.

The Stolen Horse.—A correspondent furnishes us with further particulars regarding the horse stolen from Mr. J. R. Holmes. The first trace of the animal was found at Sarnia, where the thief arrived the day after the theft, and leaving the buggy there swam the horse across the river, and sold it to a man living a short distance below Detroit, where Mr. Holmes found it.

Council Meeting.—The Council met at Holmesville, on Oct. 2d, pursuant to adjournment, members all present.—Collector brought forward his sureties which were accepted, his bond signed, then he received the Collector's roll from Clerk. Moved, seconded and carried, that the following accounts be paid: W. Steep, culvert 14th con., $2.50; Sam'l Johnston, repairing five culverts, C. R. and 4th con., $20; Thos. Potts, two ditches and drawing gravel, $16.75; David Burns, drawing gravel, stones, &c., $6.50; John Calbeck repairing culvert, C. R., $5; Arch. Kennedy, repairing culvert, H. R, $4.50; Wm. Collins, indigent, $25. The Council adjourned to meet first Monday in November.

The Council met again on Nov. 6th, Members all present. By-law No. 10 read, appointing E. Kelly's house, Holmesville, as the place for holding the municipal nomination, to be held on Friday, 22d December, at 12 o'clock noon. By-law No. 11 read, appointing returning officers, viz., No. 1 sub-division, Robt. Elliott, lot 15, 4th con.; No. 2, George Sturdy; No. 3, Thos. Woods; No. 4, Wm. Herbison; No. 5, Henry Elford; also polling places as follows: No. 1 sub division, at Orange Hall, 4th con.; No. 2, at Orange Hall near R. R, 8th con.; No. 3 house of Thos. Harrison, 4th con.; No. 4, at Wm. Herbison's, Lott's corners; No. 5, at Henry Elford's, Holmesville. Moved, seconded and carried, that by-laws Nos. 10 and 11 be passed. Moved, seconded and carried, that the following accounts be paid:—Clerk for services at Revision court of voters' lists, $3.20; Samuel Rathwell, gravel, $18; Jas. Watkins, two culverts side road B. L., $7; H. Watkins, ditch from school house, $6; Do, culvert, B. L., $13.75; do, hauling gravel, $3; do, culvert, B. L., $5.75; Jas. Izzard, drawing gravel B. con., $6; John McMillan and others, drawing gravel B. con., $15; John Wigginton, culvert B. con, bridge approach, $11; Wm. Young, culvert 9th con., $6; Arthur Churchill, repairing two culverts, 9th and 10th con., $5; S. Johnston, turnpiking on S. B. and culvert, $25.50; Robt. Johnston, for gravelling, &c., $20.40; John Ross, gravel, $47.44; Ed. Acheson, gravel, $9.28; James Hay, gravel, $7.20; Peter Cook, culvert 9th con., $6; *Star*, printing, $37.95; Andrew McKee, indigent, granted $10. Council adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in December.

Legal Notes.

Fined.—Hugh Balkwell for attempting to shoot Policeman Delmidge, of Seaforth, was fined $10 and costs by Judge Toms, on Tuesday. Fine paid.

Sentenced.—Wm. Cooper, of Stanley, on Thursday last appeared before Judge Toms, on a charge of stealing a horse, and was sentenced to a year and eleven months in the Central Prison.

Guilty.—Martin Burns, of Seaforth, was on Tuesday found guilty of stealing a satchel from conductor Crawford, as previously reported, and Judge Toms has deferred sentence until Saturday.

Huron Teachers' Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the Huron Teachers' Association took place in the Central School, Clinton, on Friday and Saturday last. The first session opened at 1.30 p. m. on Friday, the attendance of teachers being quite large, (about 120) indicating that much interest is taken in these very instructive and admirable gatherings. Among the visitors present were Rev. Messrs. Brock, McCaig and Courtice, and F. Adamson, Esq., Goderich. Andt. Dewar, Esq., P. P. S., occupied the chair, and after the routine business detained a short address in which he particularly pressed upon his hearers the desirability of speaking freely, in order that the experience and views of each might be secured for the general benefit.

Mr. S. Martin, of Usborne, followed with a very interesting essay on "Music in Schools." The paper argued that in society a person without a knowledge of music occupied an isolated position, and for him a cultivation of this accomplishment would be an introduction to a more agreeable life in himself and others relationship. If music was taught in schools a better feeling would be established between the scholars, and the childish voices be cultivated at the most appropriate time. A short discussion followed upon the subject, in which Messrs. Dewar, Hall, Laird, senr., took part.

Mr. B. K. Orr, B. A., Clinton, followed in an exhaustive and instructive discourse upon "Mathematics and Physical Geography."

Mr. H. J. Strang, B. A., Goderich, gave a report of the meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Association, which was received with great approbation.

Votes of thanks were tendered to those who had addressed the meeting, which then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the town hall was visited by a large and respectable audience, to hear Prof. R. C. Bell, of Brantford, discourse upon the "Art of Reading," and give a few examples of his ability in that line. Rev. F. McCaig occupied the chair, and introduced the professor, who was received with loud applause. Setting out with a few general remarks upon the defects in elocution, the speaker proceeded to give a definition of the art of reading. "To speak is human, to read is divine," was a very correct statement, and as he was dealing with audible reading he would define it as translating, with all the proper and telling effects of emphasis and enunciation, the words of writers to the minds of hearers. The voices of children were naturally adapted to give the most perfect inflections and beautiful sounds, but whilst their voices were so susceptible and impressionable their school training produced very unpleasant effects. In the school, therefore, elocution should be a very important branch of study, and he would recommend as a good rule to thoroughly inform the scholar of the meaning of sentences and then leave him to enunciate them naturally. His ability and intelligence would supply him with the rest, whereas by drilling him upon the rules of elocution his mind would be confused. Bad reading, or mechanical reading, was very unpleasant, and was often heard in schools, law courts and even in churches, the words being enunciated without any apparent regard for the sense thereof. As a hygienic principle the cultivation of the art of reading was very beneficial, strengthening the lungs and keeping the individual, to a great extent, free from the troubles which afflict these sensitive organs. The lecturer concluded with remarks upon the necessity of preparation for speaking, for although spontaneous speaking was an admirable faculty, yet orations were always improved by preparation and study. Prof. Bell's remarks were listened to with deep attention, and the readings which followed drew forth loud applause. He has improved, if that were possible, since he appeared in Goderich a short time ago, and his rendering of "Shamus O'Brien," the "Elder's Death," and other expressive pieces, was simply beautiful. The meeting proved very successful, some $30 being realized.

THIRD SESSION.

The association re assembled at 9 a. m. on Saturday, and after the ordinary business, Mr. J. Turnbull, B. A. Clinton, gave a clear and interesting address upon "Algebra," giving examples of his mode of instructing the primary classes in that branch. Remarks followed upon the subject by Messrs. Strang and Hicks.

Mr. J. R. Miller, I. P. S., followed with an account of his trip to the old country, in which he gave an interesting sketch of his journey. We cannot in this article do justice to the interesting sketch, which introduced the hearer to the various spots visited and the interesting events of the journey. On the trip across the Atlantic he witnessed the interesting sight of a school of whales disporting in the briny deep. Glasgow and Edinburgh were visited, and a sketch given of the Normal School in the latter city. Dumbarton, one of the termini of the now almost obliterated Roman wall, with its historic castle and the relics of the chivalric days of Wallace and Bruce, was visited, and the trip continued through the beauties of Loch Lomond, the famous mountain beside it, Loch Katrine which furnishes the 600,000 inhabitants of Edinburgh with 50 gallons each of water daily; the ground made interesting by the duel between Fitz James and Roderick Dhu, on the great city of Scotland. Stirling Castle received a lengthy and interesting notice, as well as the historic ground in the vicinity. The birth place of Burns and the various places associated with his memory were visited, and thence the trip was continued to Liverpool, Plymouth, Woolwich with the barracks and Government works at the latter place, and London with its many points of interest. A very interesting sketch of London Tower and the relics of ancient torture, costumes, ornaments, armor, jewels, &c., were sketched. Holyrood Castle was next touched upon, and Mr. Miller then took his hearers in mind to his birth place, Lanark, the cave in which Wallace was so long secreted, Dumfermline and other places of interest, thence to Glasgow on the return home. Speaking of the educational system there, he said he had heard that it was a grand old system, by which one teacher could teach three hundred scholars, but he could not agree with that statement. He visited the second best school in Scotland, and found the head teacher drunk. In one school he found six teachers attending to their classes in the one room, which every teacher must know would prove a very annoying situation. Writing, he found, was much in advance of what was attained in Canada; enunciation was more perfect; and singing was good. In Scotland the scholars wore their hats and bonnets in school, giving the rooms a strange appearance to Canadians. This was allowed because the scholars moved frequently from one room to another and the teachers say it is more convenient to permit the scholars to wear their "head gear" continually. Mr. Miller visited one school in London where 1600 scholars were being taught, and a board consisting of 43 members presided over this school, Principal teachers were better paid than here, but assistants were not so well remunerated, but their salaries increased with their experience. The system of grading salaries was done upon the work performed and promotions made, and not upon the attendance as here, and the consequence was that cramming occurred to an injurious extent. Mr. Miller concluded his very interesting remarks, with the statement that he returned to his home with a greater love for Canada than ever and with a greater admiration of our school system.

Mr S. Hicks, Egmondville, followed with "Notes of a trip to the Centennial" in which he gave a rather short sketch of his trip to the great show.

Votes of thanks were tendered unanimously to Messrs. Miller and Hicks.

The convention then adjourned to meet again in February next.

New Store,
New Goods,
New Prices.

Just opened out one of the largest and best assorted stocks of

Dry Goods, Groceries
—AND—
READY-MADE
CLOTHING
IN THE TRADE IN GODERICH.

MESSRS. McLEAN & COLLINS

having purchased their stock from the best Markets in

EUROPE AND AMERICA,

are now prepared to give their customers value which cannot be surpassed in the trade.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

Ladies' Dress Goods,

in all the newest styles. Our stock of Staples is complete in every branch; our tweeds for mackinaws are the complete in

Hats, Caps, Ties and Collars.

Our corsets in all the leading lines at bottom prices. We have on hand a stock of

BUFFALO ROBES,

which we can sell at from $4 upwards. We intend to sell for CASH, and each only. By doing so we can give our customers value which at least competition.

McLEAN & COLLINS.

Goderich, Nov. 7, 1876. 1551-tf

1876. 1876.

AUTUMN.

NEW STORE,
NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES.

Every Lady should call and I spect my stock of

MILLINERY
And Fancy Goods.

The very latest novelties in Ladies' and Childrens'

HATS AND BONNETS

in all the Leading and Fashionable Shades,

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS
And Trimmings.

Trimmed Hats at $1 & Upwards

A nice assortment of Ladies' and Children's

Woolen Goods, Skirts, Corsets

BUSTLES AND LACE CAPS.

All fresh from the city and purchased with, and must be sold for CASH.

Call and satisfy yourselves that my goods are as represented. Remember that I am next door to Fashionable

Millinery Establishment,

in next door to W. T. Welsh's Jewelry Store, West St.

MRS. S. A. MEGAW.

Goderich, Oct. 28, 1876. 1549

WRITING PAPERS.

A full supply of Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers just to hand at

MOORHOUSE'S.

ENVELOPES.

All the new shapes, tints and sizes in great variety at

MOORHOUSE'S.

SHEET MUSIC.

A large assortment in stock, any piece procured to order on shortest notice without additional charge at

MOORHOUSE'S.

NEW BOOKS

received as soon as published at

MOORHOUSE'S.

NEW NOVELS

In immense variety always on hand at publishers prices at

MOORHOUSE'S.

Goderich, Sept. 5th, 1876.

Goderich High School.

THE next examination for admission to the above school will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th of December, beginning at 9 a. m. Candidates are requested to give notice at once to the Head Master, or to the Town Inspector, J. R. Miller, Esq. For further information regarding the examination or the school, apply to

H. J. STRANG, B. A.,
Head Master.

Goderich, Nov. 9, 1876. 1552tf

GOOD ADVERTISING!

$3,250.46 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty States will be sold for $146 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of the papers, giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

TO RENT.

THE office, and dwelling above, at present occupied by the undersigned. Rent reasonable, possession given at once. Apply to

DIXIE WATSON.

Goderich, June 12, 1876. 1370-tf

Farm for Sale.

NORTH Half of Lot 14, Bayfield Road, Goderich Township, three miles from the Town of Goderich. The lot comprises 40 acres of good land (clay loam), about three acres of which are uncleared, the remainder being in a good state of cultivation. A good orchard on the place. It is well watered with never failing springs. Good frame barn on the premises. Title good. It will be sold in parts to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to

GEO. JOHNSTON,
Goderich P. O.

Or at SIGNAL OFFICE,
July 17th, 1876. 1535-6m

FARM FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm, Lot 29, 5th con., and part of lot 31, 6th con., Goderich Township, comprising 149 acres, 130 acres are cleared, the rest being covered by a good hardwood bush. Well watered with never failing stream. Good frame barn on one lot and new log house and barn on the other. Large orchard of bearing trees. Title indisputable, and terms liberal for cash, and on terms to suit purchaser.

Apply to

JAS. COX,
6 con. Goderich Tp.

or address
DAVID COX, proprietor,
Paisley P. O. 1510 tf.

THE L. V. A. does not commend itself to law abiding citizens. At the time of the introduction of the present Provincial License Act, one of the leading temperance organs in Ontario took doubtful ground to the effect that it should not be the business of the Temperance Association to go on calling in direct opposition to the law. It appears that from a different quarter, all sorts of difficulties are found which has been formed by this association, all sorts of difficulties against any of the members is paid. Such direct opposition to law and order is highly discreditable, and merits severe punishment.

LATEST news from the East is of a more warlike aspect. It is rumoured that Turkey has objected to the proposed Conference, and the feeling in connection therewith appears unfavorable to peace. The Servians are only demoralized, their army having twice fled to a more handful through desert