New Advertisements.

Notice—Maxee Horton.
Farm for Sale—Robert Myers.
Notice—Edward Pierce.
Wanted—Signal Office.
Dissolution of Partnership — R. J. Whitely & Co.
Insolvent Notice—Dixie Watson.
Auction Sale of Lands—Burton, Bruce & Walker.
Photographer—Thomas Dawes.
Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If a subscriber orders the discontinuance of their periodicals or newspapers, the publisher or publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid up; and subscribers are held responsible for all numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take the periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is evidence of intentional fraud.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their periodicals or newspapers are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

The date after each Subscriber's name on the address indicates the time to which his Subscription is paid. Thus, "PETER SMITH, 1 March 72," means that Mr. Smith's Subscription is paid up to 1st March and that he owes from that date. Subscribers will see it to be to their interest to renew promptly, as our terms are $1.50 STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, otherwise $2 will be charged.

Grand Trunk Railway.

GODERICH STATION

Trains leave as follows.—

Mail	7.00 a. m.
Express	10.00 " "
Mixed	12 30 p. m.

Trains are due as follows,—

Express	2.00 p. m.
Mixed	5.10 " "
Mail	9.35 " "

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

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, reports of meetings, accidents, or any incident of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the country at large. Such matters may be sent at the rate of one cent per on. if marked Printer's Copy and not sealed. To ensure publication in any particular issue it should reach the office not later than Monday evening.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, FEB. 26, 1873.

Extra copies of this day's Signal can be had at the Office—price 5 cents.

An Ex-Colonial Minister on the Colonies.

We have had occasion before now to call attention to the ignorance which prevails in the mother country regarding the colonies. A glaring display of this ignorance has recently been made by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, an ex-colonial Secretary and a possible Premier, who was Home Secretary in Mr. Disraeli's government, and who, being one of the leading Tories of England, and a man of reputed intelligence, should have known better. In a speech at a Church Defence meeting at Stamford he said,—"All the Colonies were in the same position; very one was free to preach whatever religion he liked, and what was the result? A friend just returned from the Colonies, told him that nobody spoke without swearing; that almost everybody got drunk; and, in fact, in spite of the want of an establishment, they did not seem to get on much better than ourselves." On this statement he proceeds to found an argument in favour of a church establishment. We doubt, even if the above statement were true, whether a church establishment would bring about any improvement, but Mr. Hardy was very far astray in making such an assertion. Though we have too much intemperance and immorality amongst us, we will compare favourably with Great Britain, where drunkenness and vice are far more prevalent than here. Is it to be wondered at that such erroneous ideas should prevail regarding the colonies, when such men as Mr. Hardy give public utterance to such statements.

Postage on Newspapers.

The Dominion Board of Trade at its recent meeting resolved to urge upon the Government the propriety of reducing the rate of postage upon transient newspapers to one cent. The opportunity has been seized upon to get up an agitation in favour of doing away altogether with the postage upon newspapers sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers. Papers were at one time carried free in G^t Nda, but as the post office department was not self sustaining a rate was re-imposed. Up to the time of confederation there was no postage on newspapers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and since it was imposed it has been looked upon as a burden which should be removed. We shall be most happy to join with our brethren of the press in asking for the removal of what is generally regarded as a vexatious tax, which is it difficult to collect and a large portion of which is lost to the revenue. Thus the amount imposed is small and does not press hard on any particular class, for nearly every one takes his paper notwithstanding the postage, still there are some who are deterred, and it prevents to some extent the spread of intelligence by means of the press. We observe the Globe is rather opposed to the proposed change, and suggests that instead of levying postage on the subscriber the publisher should be called on to pay a certain rate in proportion to his circulation. We cannot value of the press however, and we think it is also the voice of the people, is in favour of abolishing newspaper postage altogether, and making up any deficiency so caused in some other way.

The Working Man's Friends.

The Tories profess to be the true friends of the working man. Their professions and their votes, however, do not agree very well. The Government have a bill to establish liens in favour of mechanics before the House, and the opposition did all they could to incite the working classes to oppose it, but they now withdrew so many excellent provisions for their benefit that they lost their hearty support. Thereupon Cameron and his followers withdrew and voted for the bill they previously opposed. The Globe, however, has much say. Save us from such friends.

The London Asylum.

A renewal of the discussion which took place some time ago, with reference to the unsuitability of the site where the London Asylum stands and the abominable manner in which the contractors did their work, has been going on for some time in the papers of that city. We have not taken any notice of it as we hoped the statements were greatly exaggerated. The report of the institution, for the year ending 30th September, 1872, has just come to hand and shows that matters are quite as bad as represented. The drainage and ventilation are bad, the water supply is inadequate and the water impure and unhealthy, and the building is almost ready to tumble to pieces so badly has it been constructed. Great reminiscences has been shown by the Public Works Department, and if the London Asylum is to be used as an example of his management, the Hon. John Carling was not removed from office a day too soon. It will cost the country a large sum to rectify the blunders he has made.

The Timber Policy.

The debate on the timber policy of the Government closed last Wednesday and resulted in a complete vindication their policy in respect of the sale of the Lake Huron limits being directly sustained by a vote of three to one. So convinced were many of those who usually oppose the Government of the wisdom of their policy that they voted and even spoke with them, as witness Messrs. Guest and Monteith of Perth, Co le of Lurark, Harrington of Renfrew, Fitzsimmons of Brockville and others we might name. At the close of the debate Mr. McLeod moved an amendment declaring it inexpedient to disturb the practice of leaving the management of the Crown Lands in the hands of the Executive. This was carried unanimously. By assenting to it the opposition voted down their own resolution, and practically declared their confidence in the Ministry they had been for six days charging with having recklessly squandered away the public domain.

The County Printing.

"The County Council of Huron, have accepted the tender of McLean Bros., ("Huron Expositor," Seaforth,) for the County Printing, for the current year. The tenders of other papers ran lower, but the manner in which the former office has always executed the official work of the County, was sufficient to justify the Council in accepting McLean and Bros., tender."

We take the above from the Harriston *Tribune*. The statement that the tenders of other offices were lower is not true. There was only one office, that of the *New Era*, whose tender could be considered lower, and it was a disputed point whether it was or not, some of the items being considerably above the tender of the *Expositor*, the relative rates depending upon the amount of work to be done of each class. Our tender was higher than either, and unless we can get the work at a fair remunerative price we do not want it at all.

The Proton Investigation.

The following are the expenses of the Proton investigation, according to a return laid upon the table of the House:

Expenses of witnesses	$277 70
" of bailiffs serving summonses	4 00
" of reporters in attendance	300 00
" of printing and printing paper	206 00
	$787 70

Nearly $800 in hard cash thrown away, to say nothing of the time wasted in the House and the expense attendant thereon, in investigating and discussing this charge, which, after all, has turned out to be as unfounded as it was malicious.

Militia Camps.

It is stated that the brigade Militia Camps which have been established for some years back will be dispensed with this season as the large outlay connected therewith is not productive of a corresponding amount of good. Battalions will assemble for their annual drill at their respective head quarters.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Hon. R. Caron has been sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Quebec in place of Lt. Governor Belleau, whose term of office has expired.

Hon. P. J. Chauveau has been called to the Senate and appointed speaker, in place of Hon. Joseph Cauchon, resigned.

It is rumored that the United States have offered twenty-five hundred million francs, payable in two years, for Cuba, but that Spain refuses to sell. The slave owners of the island are opposed to the Spanish Republic but have not as yet made any demonstration of their feelings.

A flood has occurred on the Monongahela River, Pittsburg, Pa., destroying much property and causing the loss of several lives.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine in Staffordshire, England, last week, by which 20 miners were killed.

The Quebec Total Abstinence League is in session in Montreal, and has signed a petition for presentation to the Dominion Parliament, asking for prohibition.

Delegates from Prince Edward Island have arrived in Ottawa to negotiate for its admission into the Confederation.

Rev. Mr. Dumoulin of Hamilton has declined the Bishopric of Algoma.

At a recent sitting of the Manitoba Legislature the Attorney General justified every act of the rebellion except the shooting of Scott. The loyal settlers are boiling with indignation.

Affairs in Spain remain tranquil. The Government is progressing in its work of consolidation. The Carlists, taking advantage of the divided condition of the army and the absence of a vigorous command, are advancing into the country in considerable numbers and with some success. The Ministry has been severely taxed of late, and it is feared by some, lest, if they will say, they may arise. Should they refuse this, prompt and vigorous measures will be taken against them.

Grand Town County Orange Lodge

The county Orange Lodge met at Ashfield on Monday 3rd inst., previous to which there were one hundred persons arriving visiting brethren and county officers, sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by the Ladies, Mr. Thos. Burns. An adjournment to the Orange Hall then took place, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

The following are the names of the officers for the ensuing year:

Henry Ansley, County Master.
J. Brown, D. C. M.
Thos. Wilson, Secretary.
Dr. Bradley, Treasurer.
Andrew Lamont, Chaplain.
Jas. Johnson, Lecturer.
David Small, D. of C.

It is now believed that Stokes will get a free trial.

LOCAL NEWS

Wiarnbank.—Miss Dickson, teacher in the Central School, has withdrawn her resignation.

Lect.—To-day being Ash Wednesday is the commencing of Lent, a season observed fully observed by several of our religious denominations.

Paragons.—The townships of Stephen and McGillivray have had to pay $90 damages to a man who had his leg broken in a bridge on the town line between the two townships.

Steam to Chicago.—We understand it is the intention of the owners of the propellor *East* to place her on the Chicago and Goderich route next season. Our townsman, Mr. Edward Robertson, will command her.

Night School.—We understand from Mr. Cumming, Principal of the Public Schools of this town, that his night school is meeting with gratifying success. He has about twenty pupils in attendance.

Personal.—We understand it is the intention of Mr. John Stewart (four eyes) shortly to pay a visit to his friends in this section, and if the state of his health permit to deliver a number of lectures.

Is Error.—We made a slight error last week in speaking of the death of Mr. Kelley. She was the grandmother of Mrs. James Doyle, not her mother. It is worthy of mention that her husband Mr. Kelley, was 105 years of age when he died.

Cold Snap.—Saturday, Sunday and Monday last were very cold. The thermometer on Sunday morning indicated 12° below zero, the lowest reached this winter except during the cold snap of a month ago, when the mercury sunk to 18° below zero. Perhaps the cold was felt more on this occasion as it was accompanied with a high wind.

Dr. Tupper.—It affords us much gratification to announce that this celebrated orator whose previous visits have afforded so much delight, has promised to give us another visit before he leaves for England. He will probably deliver a lecture here some time in March. He has also promised to repeat his lecture in Clinton where he has never yet been.

Masonic.—A lodge of instruction was held there last week by Bro. Harding of St. Marys. There was a large attendance of masons from Kincardine, Walkerton, Stratford, St. Marys, Harriston and other places. Bro. Harding gave much instruction which will be useful hereafter to those who were present.

Change of guage.—We understand it is the intention of the Grand Trunk authorities to narrow the guage of the section between Goderich and Stratford to 4 feet 8½ inches, so as to correspond with the Goderich and Fort Erie section. This will be done as early as possible in spring. It is also in contemplation to erect a Round House and Engine Shop at Goderich at an outlay of from $8000 to $10,000.

Claims paid.—The following claims for losses on the recent fire have been paid by the Western and Ætna Insurance companies, for which Mr. Dixie acts as agent, *viz*: *Western*, G. N. Davis $2000 on brick building, $200 on brick warehouse, $300 on stock, all paid in full; Mrs. Warnock $1350 on stock, H. Armstrong $50 on furniture; G. E. Thomson $40 damage on stock. *Ætna*, G. N. Davis $1000 on stoves and hardware in brick building.

Anniversary Services.—The Anniversary services of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this town were held on Sunday last. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. R. Uve and the evening service by the Rev. J. Selwright both of whom preached ablesermons. On Monday evening a tea-meeting was held for which ample preparations had been made the ladies and which passed off very successfully. A considerable sum was realized in aid of the funds of the Church.

Temperance Movement.— We notice by our exchanges that in a number of towns the example of Goderich is being followed, and no licenses to sell liquor by the glass are granted to houses which have not suitable accomodation for travellers. In a number of places petitions are being signed to do away with shop licenses. The temperance cause is certainly more active this season than ever before, and the agitation of this subject, if not followed by the abolition of the license system, will be a means of educating public opinion up to that point.

House of Refuge.—"Our correspondent" of the London *Advertiser* says that the town Council of Goderich have been discussing the advisability of providing a House of Refuge. We should like to see such an institution in this County, and trust the County Council, which has had the matter before them on several occasions may yet provide such a place, but we are not aware the town council have taken any steps in the matter. Our correspondent," who sits in his sanctum in London and culls his news from the local papers, has made a mistake this time.

G. H. and B. Railway.—A deputation from the Board of Directors of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, consisting of Hon. John Carling, C. P. Smith, Esq., R. Reid, Esq., and J. H. Cook, Esq., attended a meeting of the Tuckersmith Council on Thursday last with the view of impressing upon the members the desirability of submitting a by-law, granting a bonus of $15,000 to the road, to the electors for ratification. Full explanations were entered into, after which the Council adjourned till Saturday to further discuss the matter and arrive at a decision. In the evening a public meeting was held in the School House at Brucefield, which was attended by about two hundred persons. Jas. Dallas, Esq., of Tuckersmith, was appointed Chairman. Addresses were delivered by the members of the deputation and by Dr. Munroe of Brucefield, Mr Waulees of Varna, Isaac Carling of Exeter and Mr. Keays of Bayfield. At the close of the meeting the following resolution was carried unanimously.—Moved by Dr. Munroe of Brucefield, seconded by Robt Bell, of Tuckersmith, "That this meeting having heard the representations of the deputation from London, relative to the construction of the proposed London, Huron and Bruce Railway, desires to express its satisfaction with the information and explanations given, and pledges itself to support the action to be taken for obtaining bonuses to aid in its construction."

Temperance Lecture.—Mr. M. Knowlton, a gentleman connected with the Independent Order of Good Templars, delivered a lecture on Temperance in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening last, before a fair audience, considering that imperfect notice had been given of his intention to lecture. Mr. Knowlton is a reformed drunkard, and once been addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor, and is therefore in a position to speak feelingly of the evils of drunkenness. He spoke of the many young men who had been ruined by intemperance and pictured the misery brought upon families and the community at large by the liquor traffic. He condemned the apathy which existed among the sober and respectable men, who were afraid to show their colours. Greater efforts are required to stem the tide of intemperance which is sweeping over the land. Much might be accomplished by the influence exerted by the press, which would perhaps exert a greater influence than any other power in educating the minds of the people in favour of any reform. Women's influence could also accomplish much. The young must be trained to abhor the use of alcohol. The temperance cause is growing feeling, both in Britain and on this continent, in favour of prohibition, and a strong public opinion is growing in America, till from seven members who organized the first association in Massachusetts, it has increased upwards to 4,000,000. The prohibitory law is in force in 14 States of the American Union, and the prohibitory principle in contrary has accomplished much good.

Mr. Hillier of London, also made a few remarks in favour of temperance and after which a hearty vote of thanks was tendered and the meeting dispersed.

Assault.—Wm. Orr of Lucknow and Thos. Johnston, a farm hand in employ, were brought before C. Crabb, J. P. on Wednesday last, charged with having committed an assault on Hugh McCaig of the Township of Wawanosh, on the 13th of February. Phillips bore evident marks of the rough usage he had received, his face being badly cut in several places, and thin spots on his scalp showing where handfuls of hair had been pulled out. He was also stiff and lame from the effect of the kicks and blows he had received. His evidence went to show that on the day in question he was on his way to Lucknow with a load of wood and stopped at Barn's Hotel, Belfast, to warm himself. Here he met Orr and Johnston. It appears Phillips had lost some wood, and from what he had been told, came to the conclusion Orr had taken it, and had said as much as that he had. Orr wished to find out who told him that he (Orr) had stolen his wood and Philips refusing to tell, he assaulted him and handled him very roughly, being encouraged by Thompson. On his return from Lucknow in the evening, where he was obliged to get a man to unload his wood on account of the beating he had received, he again encountered defendants, who committed two further assaults upon him, the first in front of the hotel, and the second after he had started for home, Thompson stopping his horses while Orr attacked him. The cost which he had on was produced and was badly torn and blood in several places upon it. Philips further testified that he had been laid up ever since the assault, and was obliged to call in a doctor. John Forster, George Harvey, Wm. McKenzie and Wm. Irwin were also called for the prosecution, their evidence being mainly corroborative of that of complainant. For the defence W. F. Reid and Roderick Clarke were called. Their evidence went to show that Phillips had been very abusive and had provoked Orr, but as no amount of provocation will justify an assault, the Magistrate fined Orr $10 and $6 35 costs, and Thompson $8 and $6.35 costs, to be paid forthwith. The Magistrate stated that the nature of the assault justified a heavier penalty, but as the costs were considerable on account of the case being brought to Goderich, as no magistrate could be had to act at Lucknow, he would make the fine as stated. Notice of appeal from the Magistrate's decision was given.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Salt

Chicago, 20th Feb. 1873.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Sir — A visit to Chicago in the interest of the Goderich Salt Works, having realized some important and interesting facts, I suppose with your permission to give them before your numerous readers, trusting the result of actual observation may be of service to the numerous parties interested in its manufacture.

I was gratified to learn of the high character it has attained from all parties who have used it for the various purposes to which it is adapted. Whether domestic, dairy or meat curing, each and all as far as I could learn, spoke of it in the highest terms. Out of the 40,000 bbls. received last season only a small quantity remained on hand, even this could have been disposed of but the desire of the dealers here was to distribute it over as large a surface as possible so as to get it more generally introduced. Therefore you will see Goderich Salt hundreds of miles west of Chicago, being readily called for by the farmers of the locality. In fact, with proper management, there is no reason to doubt why our salt should not become as familiar in the mouths of Western people as Day & Martin's blacking in Great Britain.

To give an idea of the extent of the trade procured from a reliable source, I am informed that in round numbers there were *Five Hundred Thousand* barrels received from various quarters during the year this past, and with the rapid growth of the city and surrounding country, it is but reasonable to suppose that the demand will also increase.

Now, suppose the whole twenty blocks at Goderich were to turn out one hundred barrels per day, each, for eight months out of the twelve, the supply would fall far short of four hundred thousand, then there is the regular demand from other localities which is ever increasing, as I can attest, having myself during the past few weeks sold it in Stratford, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Windsor, Detroit and other places. I was frequently asked the question, are your people laying in a good supply of wood, so that our orders will be promptly filled when called upon. This should encourage the men engaged in its manufacture, let them all put their shoulder to the wheel, and by strict attention to the quality of the article they will soon establish a trade for Goderich whereby she ought to be as one of the most thriving towns of the Dominion.

My attention here was drawn to some little matters which it will become necessary to look after, namely: That all the salt was not alike—some brands being much superior to others, to remedy this evil rigid inspection was recommended, so that the parties who conducted their business in a proper workmanlike manner should not suffer from the carelessness and indifference of others. It is not enough to have a high name, diligence and attention must be constantly observed to deserve it. Complaints too, were made with regard to the barrels, which they thought should be of better quality. I am not in a position to say whether they should or not. I merely state here for the benefit of all concerned the full result of my visit.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, it will not be out of place to say a few words of this marvel of a city. To the casual observer it really seems incredible when told that the present stately piles of stone and marble have all been reared during the past few months, where but a short time before devastation and ruin stared you in the face. Even to the eye they appear to have been up for years, and their occupants conduct their great business like clock-work as if nothing had occurred to disturb its relations.

Chicago with its thousand street cars and innumerable busses, its dense masses of foot passengers, its great cattle yards where thousands are daily received and—like packing and slaughter houses, and magnificent water works where its enormous engines pump the almost fabulous quantity of fifty-six millions gallons of water in twenty-four hours, and its lofty tower of two hundred feet, from which a grand view of the whole city is obtained at a glance, its avenues, among which I might mention Wabash, Indiana and Prairie, containing mansions fitted up like palaces—are sights which once seen will not be forgotten. In conclusion I could not do better than quote the words of the great Blessed Cobden when visiting a friend, he says: "When you go to America don't fail to see Niagara and Chicago.

Of course the old adage remains good here as well as elsewhere—"All is not gold that glitters." So many flocked here from all parts of the world, that the call for help that the labor market because overdone and to-day I am informed that upwards of twenty thousand people are out of employment.

Therefore as a closing remark let me say to all classes, if you are making a living with the prospect of improving by sticking to it, stay where you are and you will avoid a great many hardships and annoyances, the result of which you little understand.

Bellevue, Feb. 21st, 1873.

Editor Signal,
Yours truly,
J. S. WRIGHT.

The Mitchell *Advocate* of last week says: "A man named Sheppard found himself to be deaf and dumb, and in indigent circumstances, has been soliciting aid through the township of Hibbert for days past, and has slept in barns, the sheds of public buildings or churches, where he lights fires and cooks his own victuals, from a pail which he carries with him. He is a perfect impostor, and is a quick at hearing and dumb at speaking as any man. He is perfectly able to work, but business prevents him."

Two weeks ago a countryman in a state of partial intoxication, came to a saloon in Toronto, and with a knife cut collect an account. A dispute arose and ing in an encounter, The woman scratched the aggressor in the face, and he cut off the fleshy portion. A few days after wards crystals set in, spreading over the wound and finally, as the rapid growth of the city and surrounding country, it is but reasonable to suppose that the demand will also increase.

Now, suppose the whole twenty blocks at Goderich were to turn out one hundred barrels per day, each, for eight months out of the twelve, the supply would fall far short of four hundred thousand, then there is the regular demand from other localities which is ever increasing, as I can attest, having myself during the past few weeks sold it in Stratford, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Windsor, Detroit and other places. I was frequently asked the question, are your people laying in a good supply of wood, so that our orders will be promptly filled when called upon. This should encourage the men engaged in its manufacture, let them all put their shoulder to the wheel, and by strict attention to the quality of the article they will soon establish a trade for Goderich whereby she ought to be as one of the most thriving towns of the Dominion.

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Bellevue, Feb. 21st, 1873.

Editor Signal,
Yours truly,
J. S. WRIGHT.

LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

Monday, Feb. 17th.

After routine business, a few private Bills were advanced a stage. Mr. Scott (Grey) asked if it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the motion on the Agricultural College and other buildings, on the grounds intimated by the late Government at Mimico for that purpose. Hon. Attorney-General said the policy of the Government would be shortly announced. Mr. Farewell moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the working of the Tavern and License Act of 1868. After a short discussion, the Attorney-General said that every member of the House was in favor of suppressing intemperance. He thought it well that the committee should be appointed to collect facts. Carried. The discussion of timber licenses was resumed by Mr. Fraser. He defended the sale on the ground that clearing the lumber induced the settler to follow. It being six o'clock the House rose. After recess debate was resumed. Mr. Fraser concluded his speech. Mr. Fairbairn supported the Government policy. He contended that it was not a Ministerial measure, but when he was gentlemen opposite giving the debate a party coloring he knew what the result must be. He did not think Hon. Mr. Scott was actuated by any dishonest intent when he ordered the sale, but he thought that there had not been sufficient exploration and survey. Mr. Wells contended that this motion was virtually a vote of want of confidence, though the mover denied it. He thought the information on which the sale was carried out was ample. Mr. Ferguson contended that there had been no survey of any value, and expressed himself dissatisfied with the ministerial explanations. The debate was continued after recess by Messrs. Merrick, Harrington, Farewell and Scott (Grey) in support of the Government's course on the recent sales. Mr. M. C. Cameron reiterated the arguments previously advanced by the Opposition, charging the Government with recklessness in dealing with the timber lands. Hon. Mr. Morris replied, and was followed by Mr. Prince in support of the Government and Messrs. Guest and Richards in favor of Mr. Lauder's amendment. Hon. Mr. Scott closed the debate, and the House then divided on Mr. Lauder's amendment, which was lost: yeas 18; nays, 63. Mr. E. B. Wood moved, in amendment to the amendment of Mr. Wood (Victoria) to the effect that the Commissioner of Crown Lands report the future conduct sales of public territory according to the regulations of 1869, after survey, &c. After some discussion a division was taken on the amendment of E. B. Wood, which was carried, only 5 members voting against it. Mr. Rykert moved his second resolution: That no license to cut timber on the wild lands of this Province shall be granted, except in what is required for actual settlement and for local consumption) till the Order in Council relating to the same has been submitted to the House for its sanction. Mr. Wood (Brant.) moved in amendment: That the Government have laid down at the next session a measure consolidating the various Acts relating to public lands and roads and forests, and embodying such regulations for the future management thereof, this House approves of the policy thus announced in respect to timber, and pledges itself to embodying in one Act of Parliament the various statutes, and rules and regulations for the management of the public lands and the woods and forests of the public domain. After some discussion Mr. Rykert, Dr. Bowlby moved in amendment to the amendment, "That in this Province the timber on the public lands should be disposed of only by way of placing under license sections of country in advance of settlement, for the purpose of promoting settlement, and of supplying the settlers with fuel, and that the licenses be issued for the purpose of granting licenses for new timber berths in the surveyed territory where such berths are to be allotted have been surveyed so far as practicable, and that it is the policy of this House to sufficient reason has been assigned for departing from the policy of this Province of selling the wild lands of this Province at a time of stringency in the money market, when already no less than 12,500 square miles, a quantity quite adequate to meet the wants of the country for years, a number of years, and which affords ample room for settlement, was under licensed." The amendment was lost by a vote of 17 to 61: yeas, 17, nays 61. Mr. McLeod then moved in amendment to the Hon. Wood's amendment, "That the Commissioner has stated to this House that it is the opinion of the Government that in view of the extent of territory now under license, and heretofore offered for license, no large addition thereto will be necessary for some time, and this House approves of the policy thus indicated, and deems it unwise to disturb the practice long has always hitherto prevailed of leaving the subject to the management of the Governor in Council." This amendment having been put, Mr. Cameron said there were no nays to it, and it was declared carried unanimously. The main motion as thus amended was also carried unanimously. The House then adjourned at 2:15 a. m.

Thursday, Feb. 20th.

After routine proceedings Mr. Mc Donald moved that it is contrary to the law and usage of Parliament that any member of this House should be permitted to engage either by himself or by any partner, in the management of private bills before this House or any Committee thereof, for any pecuniary reward to be received by such member, or by any person standing in any relation of legal professional partnership with him. He contended that it was of the greatest importance that members should keep themselves free even from suspicion, and he though that the rule laid down in the motion should be rigidly complied with. He said a similar motion had been carried up in the British House in 1837, and was lost only by a vote of two in a very small House of only 104 members, and as the matter had not been brought up since, as far as he knew, it was presumptive that the opinion of the House was rather disapproving of such practices. Mr. Crooks said that as the motion to a certain extent referred to the firm with which he was connected, without specifically arraigning the principle of the motion, he wished to explain how he stood. The firm with which he was connected had much legal business with the Legislature, but when he became member of this House he had his partnership dissolved at once, and an arrangement entered into by which he derived no profits, directly or indirectly, from this branch of business. Mr. Bethune also offered an explanation, as the firm with which he had been connected was also affected by the rule. On only one occasion had Mr. Kerr, of the firm, appeared before a Parliamentary committee, and then not for pay, but the business of his sister, on the Mill Road, a distance of over two miles. On arriving at his sister's house, she being alone at the time, became frightened, and escaped to a neighbor's. During her absence McMillan broke the window, took a piece of the glass and drew it across his abdomen, cutting himself in a fearful manner. Not satisfied with this, he procured a large butcher knife, and with tremendous force stuck it into his abdomen the entire length of the blade, turned the round handle and twisted it round, thus inflicting another terrible wound. Upon his sister returning he was found alive. Medical aid was immediately sent for, but nothing could be done to save him. He gradually sinked and died in about 16m. Medical aid was immediately sent for, but nothing could be done to save him. He was a native of Goderich township, township, both industrious, well-to-do farmers, to whom his dissipated life has, for some time, been a sad grievance.—*Expositor.*

Lynch Law in Canada

BRUTAL MURDER IN TAMWORTH

THE MURDERER LYNCHED AND BURIED.

Tamworth, Co. Addington, Feb. 18

On Friday last a man named Stokes was committed and lynch law carried out in Skead's shanty, Abinger post office, township of Abinger. It appears there were two men working in the shanty. One had been boasting of his money, other all winter, and on Friday night they fought it out. One of the men, who got badly hurt, got out of his bed, found a butcher's knife, and stabbed his opponent fatally. The other men sprang up, and their feelings being aroused, they took the murderer and lashed him fast till morning, when they formed a jury, tried him, took him to a tree, and hanged him till he was dead, then cut him down, and buried him. Twelve of the party were arrested and taken to Belleville yesterday, for trial. We have not been able to get the names of the party, or full particulars yet of the murder.

LATER.

Centreville, Feb. 19.—John Hamilton has been arrested here on his own confession of having assisted in hanging a man in one of Skead's shanties, in the County of Hastings. He is either a participant in the murder, or a fool. Stokes was a native of Colonel Gilmore's, township of Abinger. It appears there were two men working in the shanty. One had been boasting of his money, other all winter, and on Friday night they fought it out. One of the men, who got badly hurt, got out of his bed, found a butcher's knife, and stabbed his opponent fatally. The other men sprang up, and their feelings being aroused, they took the murderer and lashed him fast till morning, when they formed a jury, tried him, took him to a tree, and hanged him till he was dead, then cut him down, and buried him. Twelve of the party were arrested and taken to Belleville yesterday, for trial. We have not been able to get the names of the party, or full particulars yet of the murder.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, Feb. 18th, the wife of W. Ryan, Esq., postmaster at Lucan, of a son.

In Seaforth, on the 12thinst., the wife of Dr. Campbell, of a son.

In Turnberry, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Hugh Hamilton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of James Torrance, Esq., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. P. McCuaig, Mr. John Douglas, to Miss Janet Torrance, all of Goderich township.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Henry Bartlett, C. E. M., of Blenheim, assisted by the Rev. W. Brookman, R. D., of Morpeth, Mr. James E. Tichbourne, of the Township of Goderich, to Miss Susan Johns, second daughter of William Johns, Esq., of the township of Raleigh, County of Kent.

At the residence of the bride's brother, Easton's Corners, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, by the Rev Mr. McGill, Mr. W. W. Hicks, postmaster, and son of the late Colonel John Hicks, Mitchell, to Miss Maria Weir, of Easton's Corners.

In St. John's Church, Varna, on Feb. 20, by the Rev. E. Davis, Samuel A. Moffatt, of Tuckersmith, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Thomas Johnston, Esq., of Varna.

In St. James' church, Goderich township, on Friday, Feb. 19, by Rev. E. Davis, Wm. F. Wise, eldest son of Wm. Wise, Esq., Goderich township, to Catherine Moffatt, eldest dau.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Friday, 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. Neil McLean, Grey, to Margaret, eldest daughter of David Walker, Esq., Deputy Reeve of Tuckersmith.

DIED.

In Tuckersmith, London Road, on Saturday, Feb 15 John McLean, son of Robert McLaren, aged 23 years.

In Westminster, Ont., of congestion of the lungs, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Jessie Marie, second daughter of John and Agnes Cormack, of Brussels, aged 19 years and 10 months.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Jan. 21, after short illness, Mrs. Helen Smith, late of Goderich, Ont., aged 70.

Deceased lady was an aunt of James Dickson, Esq., Registrar for South Huron.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person or persons buying or taking notes of hand made by William Ashfield, in favor of Thomas Ashfield, or any other person or persons, as I will not pay the same, as I have received the full value for the same.

EDWARD PIERCE.

Ashfield, November 20th 1872. 1304 c

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A GOOD ARTIST WISHES AN opening in a thriving town or village where he might build and settle, or would buy or purchase a gallery in a similar locality.

Address (post paid)
THOMAS WEBB,
Markham P. O. Ont

February 21, 1873. 1308 b

G. M. Trusman's Sale Register.

Feb. 26 at McIntosh's Hotel late McRae' Goderich, household furniture &c.

27—C. Archibald's Esq., Goderich.

March 1 at Mart, mortgage sale of land.

3—James Maize, Lot 9, 4 con. Ashfield, near Dungannon, Farm Stock.

4—Following days at C. Archibald's, Dry Goods, Carpets, &c.

10—Wm. Mansfield, con. 3, Goderich Township, Farm Stock.

11—At mart, mortgage sale of land, Lot 2, 9th con. Ashfield, near Duggan's Tavern, W. D. Macdonald & Patton.

13—C. B. Neiberguil, Lot 4, 2 con. Colborne E. D. Farm Stock.

THE MARKETS

Goderich, Feb. 25, 1873.

Wheat, (Fall) ⅌ bush	$1 20 @ $ 1 22
Wheat, (Spring) ⅌ bush	1 17 @ 1 18
Flour (per bbl.)	6 00 @ 6 50
Oats, ⅌ bush	0 40 @ 0 50
Peas, ⅌ bush	0 55 @ 0 56
Barley, ⅌ bush	0 50 @ 0 60
Potatoes, ⅌ bush	0 40 @ 0 50
Pork, ⅌ 100lb	6 00 @ 6 00
Hay per ton	12 00 @ 14 00
Chickens per pair	0 25 @ 0 30
Butter, ⅌ lb	0 18 @ 0 18
Beef	4 50 @ 5 00
Hides	6 00 @ 5 50
Wool	0 00 @ 0 50
Eggs, ⅌ doz (unpacked)	0 15 @ 0 18

By Special Telegraph to the Signal.

Clinton, Feb. 25, 1873.

Wheat, (Fall) per bush	$1 15 @ 1 17
Wheat, (Spring) per bush	1 13 @ 1 14
Flour, (per bbl)	6 00 @ 5 50
Oats, per bush	0 38 @ 0 35
Peas, per bush	0 55 @ 0 53
Barley, per bush	0 48 @ 0 50
Potatoes, per bush	0 45 @ 0 50
Pork, " "	6 00 @ 6 00
Butter No. 1	0 14 @ 0 00
" No. 2	0 10 @ 0 00
" No. 3	0 08 @ 0 00
Eggs, per doz. (unpacked)	0 15 @ 0 18
Clover Seed	5 50 @ 6 00
Hay	12 00 @ 14 00
Sheep skins	0 75 @ 1 50
Hides