a Signal.

ODERICH, MARCH 91, 1868

AN UNJUST "SOLOMON"

"Failing to make a point by the attempt to coerce the committee, the *Globe* vents its malice by criticising the orthography of one of the members thereof. It would have been wiser to have let that "flea stick fast to the wa'." We dare wager "all Bombard street against a china orange," that a more illiterate or incompetent man than the member for South Huron, has not trod the floor of the new House, or one who holds in greater contempt those who have gone thro' the tedious formula of acquiring a knowledge of the Queen's English. It is not the habit with the *grits* to select men on account of their high scholastic attainments, nor should we feel disposed to cavil with them did their choice fall on men of good practical common sense and sterling honesty and loyalty; but we cannot deny that it irks us to see so stupendous an effort made to sustain a man in his seat in the Legislative Halls of our New Dominion, who lacks all the attributes of an intelligent and loyal statesman—a renegade from the conservative ranks, from which he was kicked for his ignorance and vulgarity, one who has been charged by the journals in his neighborhood with wanton waste of munitions of war with which he had been entrusted in McKenzie's rebellion, lest it should be used against the sympathisers, and who has been fully convicted of preaching annexation doctrines on the streets of the town of which he is Reeve, during the Fenian excitement while many of our brave volunteers were on service at the front. It may suit the views of the *Globe* to bolster up the cause of such men, as they are subservient tools, but the yeomanry of South Huron deserve better than that, through its influence and the votes of aliens or legal quibbles, such a man should be foisted on them."

Had the above extract been an emanation from some obscure sheet, we should allow it to pass, as far as we are concerned, without note or comment; but when we see such an effusion in the *Review* edited by "Solomon," we deem it right to offer a remark or two. It would be impossible in such a small space to compress a greater mass of falsification and injustice. Every one in South Huron knows that Mr. Gibbons is not a man who possesses a finished education, but it is equally well-known that compared with Mr. Carling he is a very Macaulay of literary ability, a Hamilton of logical accuracy, a Gladstone of financial efficiency, a McGee of oratory. Comparisons are odious, and if "Solomon" had only known how severely the comparison his language suggested must tell against the tory candidate he would have hesitated before rushing into the front rank of tory partizanship. To proclaim that Mr. Gibbons "lacks all the attributes of an intelligent and loyal statesman," is a direct insult to the people of Huron and Bruce—the largest and one of most intelligent constituencies in Canada—who have during the past twelve years honoured him with the highest municipal offices in their gift. We ask "Solomon," as an honorable man, if it is reasonable to attack, on this score, a gentleman who has been elected Warden of this constituency for ten successive years, and against whose fair fame not a breath has been uttered, except by those dissatisfied persons to be found in every community? Is it right? He may say, "yes," but our own people, who should in all conscience, be the best judges, say *No!* Mr. Gibbons is not a renegade from toryism for the simple reason that he never was a tory. The mere accusation is as good as many of "Solomon's" best jokes. Like many others, he voted for Cayley as against another tory—that is the sum total of his toryism. He has been charged with blowing up Her Majesty's powder during the rebellion, but that *lie* has been nailed by the evidence of men who were with him all through the campaign—men of veracity and from both sides of politics. Surely our contemporary would not have people to saddle a public man with the sins trumped up against him by a partizan newspaper! Time and again it has been shown that Mr. Gibbons never preached annexation in our streets, and those who utter so much balderdash on the subject are guilty, to say the least of it, of gross injustice. Finally, while we admit that "Solomon" argues strongly, we declare most emphatically that he is entirely at sea as to his *facts*. Plain unvarnished facts are "chiels" which not even the erudite editor of the *Review* can afford to ignore.

Governmental Shindies.

If we are to believe the Ottawa cor. of the *Globe*, and who doubts the gentleman's veracity, we should like to know—the Dominional powers that be are on the verge of a crisis compared with which, figuratively speaking, the eruption of Vesuvius or the earthquakes of St. Thomas are "nowhere." Sir John A. is to kick out the Hon. George Etienne, somebody else is to be snubbed, and, in short, there is to be *one grande* political freshet. Well let it come. Only give us time, gentlemen to lay proper supports against our political wigwams—*then*. "let her blow!"

THE FRESHET.

Considerable damage has been done along the course of the river Maitland during the unprecedented freshet of the past few days. We are sorry to say that the fine new bridge in Wawanosh has been swept away clean and clear. The piers, it seems, were not filled with stone properly, thus rendering the costly structure an easy prey to the destructive element. Whoever is to blame for this negligence will be very apt to hear of it. The centre abutment of the Manchester bridge also proved too weak for the pressure, and fell away, thus leaving the bridge in a dangerous position. At Ben-Miller the bridge was seriously shaken, but we have not learned that the damage is great. Judging from the hundreds of saw-logs and the thousands of rails brought down by the stream, the list of minor damages must be an extensive one. This calamity furnishes a lesson in bridge-building which should not be disregarded.

☞ Friend Dewhurst, of the Welland *Telegraph*, has been jailed ignominiously for contempt of (a magistrate's) court. If every editor who enjoys a feeling of contempt towards a number of the magistrates in his neighborhood were sent to jail, there would soon be a dearth of news.

PIGEONS.—Large flocks of wild pigeons have passed over Goderich during the past few days travelling Northward. They have flown too high, thus far, to furnish sport for our gunners.

FOUL PLAY.

That there has been foul play as to the manner in which Mr. Gibbons has been treated by the Parliamentary Committee appointed by the Ontario Legislature, is now obvious to every right-minded man in the County of Huron. This feeling, so far from being confined to reformers, obtains largely amongst intelligent conservatives with whom we have conversed, and the indignation at the one-sided course adopted by the majority of the committee, meets, therefore with an almost universal condemnation. That Mr. Carling and his agents used every influence that could be dragged in to further his election is well known to all residents of the county, and yet forsooth, technical objections must be used to preclude Mr. Gibbons from attacking Carling's vote in the scrutiny, while a majority of a committee opens the field to the petitioner in every respect. This is what we call Foul Play, and we can assure the powers that be that the people of the South Riding of Huron feel deeply the indignity placed upon them, and will take the first legitimate opportunity of resenting it. On this subject we will give the closing portion of an article in the *Globe* of the 14th:—

"But a more flagrant proceeding has yet to be told. On the last day but one before the close of the session, the members of the committee did not assemble within one hour of the time appointed for meeting, and the committee was 'by statute' declared adjourned over until the next day at nine o'clock. Members of the committee had dispersed for about half an hour, when after that statutory adjournment had been declared, the gentlemen composing the committee met together at half-past ten o'clock, in the committee room, called themselves a regular meeting of the South Huron Select Election Committee, appointed the Commissioner, delegated—contrary to the statutes—several of their functions to him, and passed other resolutions! Mr. Hodgins, for the sitting member, was present, and protested against the proceedings, but his verbal protest was ordered not to be entered upon the minutes, and he accordingly filed a written protest, setting forth the illegality of the meeting, as follows:—'The Counsel for the sitting member objects to the Select Committee going into the question of the appointment of a commissioner, for the reasons that there was not a meeting of the committee within one hour after the time appointed for meeting; and there was no adjournment to the hour at which the appointment is being made.'

The majority of the committee of course overruled the objection, and proceeded to appoint Mr. Brough, the Judge of the County Court of Huron, to be Commissioner, and directed him to report. 'Had the sitting member, Robert Gibbons, Esq., a majority of the legally qualified votes at the last election? The very question which Parliament and the Act have referred to the select Committee alone to determine and report.

THE TYPE MONOPOLY.

Our contemporary of the London *Free Press* draws attention to a subject which deeply interests the publishers of Canada, viz: the wrong inflicted upon the fraternity through the protection of an establishment which cannot meet the wants of the country. It may appear to the casual observer that it matters little what tariff may be imposed upon printing materials, but all who are acquainted with the extent and importance of the publishing interest of Canada, know that it *does* matter, and that a wrong inflicted upon this branch of industry may require immediate remedy. There is at present only one type-foundry in Canada, to wit: that of C. T. Palsgrave, Montreal. It turns out only the common sorts of letter, and as the taste, means, and ambition of our best printers advance, it is found that for really good common Roman type and all superior sorts, they have to purchase in the United States or Britain, and pay a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, for the protection of an establishment which is of no earthly use to them. During the past few weeks we have been compelled to add upwards of $400.00 worth of types to our plant, every pound of which came from England or the States, and the loss we have sustained in consequence of the protection of a useless monopoly has been very considerable. It is the same with scores of our brethren of the Press, and it is surely time that we should speak out in our own interest. Of course, if we could be supplied by home manufacture it would be unpatriotic to deal elsewhere, but such cannot be, and hence we say, *down with the monopoly*. Let our Press men, generally, take the matter up with spirit and the object will be attained without delay.

A FAIR WARNING.

Every now and then we get a notification from some post-office, running somewhat as follows; "Sir,—The number of your paper addressed to John Sloper has not been taken out of this office. Reason, *run away to the States*." Now, we presume that we are no worse off in this respect than other quill-drivers, but it is most annoying to send a man the paper for several years and have the whole transaction wound up with such an announcement instead of a remittance of good bills. Who are these men? A set of rascals who begin a career of villainy by running away to the States, like sneaks as they are, without paying the printer. What end do they come to? Why, during our experience of twelve or fifteen years we have heard, with a degree of delight which warmed the cockles of our old heart, that some pulled up at Sing Sing, others labor for the public in the Provincial Penitentiary, and if most were not ultimately hung it was not because they did not richly deserve it. These are facts which should strike terror to the hearts of those social Bedouins who have robbed the poor printer or intend to do so. We warn any of our subscribers who may contemplate a sudden flitten "To the West, to the west, to the land of the Free," that chap will go to the—mischief, as quick as iniquity can carry them if they do not square up their printer's account. Yes, gentlemen, we have trusted you because your neighbors are honest. Pay up for the SIGNAL and go to Jericho with the sweet reflection that our blessing follows you. Thus will your dreams in the land of freedom be calm and peaceful as a dove's breast.

Agricultural Meeting.

The directors of the old Co. Huron Agricultural Socy. met on Saturday afternoon last, at the Albion Hotel, to wind up its affairs. Afterwards an informal meeting of farmers interested was held to discuss the propriety of uniting the funds of Colborne, Goderich town and Goderich tp for the holding of a horicultural and agricultural exhibition in Goderich this fall. The project was favorably received and parties appointed to canvas the townships and town for subscribers. There is no reason why we should not have a splendid show here in the fall.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

These Courts opened on Tuesday the 10th inst., his honor Judge Brough presiding.

McLean vs Stotts,—A long argument in this matter took place upon an application to amend the record. Mr. Moore Counsel for plaintiff. Mr. Sinclair for defendant.

Archibald vs Moore,—Action upon account, Verdict for plaintiff. Mr. Moore for plaintiff, Mr. Cameron for defendant.

Royal Canadian Bank vs McDonald,—Verdict for plaintiffs, Mr. McDermott for plaintiffs.

Crabb vs McConnell,—Action upon account. Verdict for plaintiff, Mr. Moore for plaintiff.

McLean vs Jessup,—Action for damages. Verdict for defendant, McDermott for plaintiff, Elwood for defendant.

Savage vs VanEvery et. al.,—(Two suits) these cases were compromised.

Spencer vs Willson,—Action upon promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, Mr. Moore for plaintiff, Mr. Gooding for defendant.

McDonald vs Plummer,—Verdict for plaintiff. Mr. Gordon for plaintiff, Mr. Harris for defendant.

Spence vs Craig,—We do not know the verdict in this case, Mr. Gooding for plaintiff.

Lowry vs Grand Trunk Railway,—This case was adjourned by consent until the next sittings of the Court. Mr. Moore for plaintiff, Mr. Sinclair for defendants.

The Queen vs Gibson,—Verdict not guilty. Mr. Cameron for prisoner.

Campion, appellant vs McDonogh, respondent. This was a long case occupying nearly all the last day, and was very skilfully conducted on both sides. It was a question of the collection of illegal toll, and excited much interest. The jury returned a verdict for the respondent Mr. McDonogh. Mr. Sinclair for the appellant, Mr. Moore for the respondent.

Campion vs McDonogh,—This was a similar appeal, but was settled by mutual consent. Mr. Sinclair for Campion, Mr. Moore for McDonogh.

GODERICH HARBOR CLEAR.—Great interest was felt on Sunday last as to the probable fate of the shipping laid up at this port. At that time things looked rather "scaly." The whole harbor flat was filled up with immense quantities of ice, and as the heavy ice of the lake was still unbroken it was a serious problem with many what was to become of the mass which was constantly shoving and chrushing it way downward. On Sunday night, however, and Monday morning, a thunder storm loosened the ice and it urged its way into the lake through various channels, at one place snapping off heavy elm spiles like so many pipe stems. By great good fortune the break water saved the vessels, including the two gunboats, from any material damage. The wharves will, no doubt, require a good deal of repair.

"GODERICH SALT FEVER."

It appears that the fame of our Goderich Salt has spread to the far-off shores of the Pacific. Under the above heading the *British Columbian*, gives an article which is copied below. What a wonderful engine is the Press for the widespread dissemination of news. The tidings of our great discovery of salt, published in the *Signal* have been read in nearly every county of the British Isles, amongst the glaciers of Switzerland, in plodding Bavaria, distant Icdia, Australia, California, British Columbia, &c., as well as in all parts of Canada. There is a moral in this which advertisers should study—not that they will obtain customers from distant parts—but that the newspaper is the key to popularity at home. The *British Columbian* says:—

"It would appear that salt, no less than gold, produces fever. We find from our Canadian exchanges that the salt fever was raging at Goderich. It is already known that several salt wells have been in successful operation at that town for more than a year, producing salt of a very good quality, so good, indeed, as to have carried the prize against the world at the late Paris Exposition. A well had recently been sunk in the neighborhood of the railway station, near Monroe's tavern, the chief object of which was to test the breadth of the saline deposit. The experiment has been most successful. Thirty-three feet of salt had been pierced, ten feet of which was one solid mass of pure salt, of the very best quality! The *Huron Signal*, the leading Goderich paper, concludes that the entire townsite, and far beyond it, forms one enormous basin filled with salt, which generations will not exhaust, and estimates the deposit to be of more importance to that place than either silver or gold mines. We heartily congratulate Goderich upon its good fortune. It has long been the prettiest town in Canada, at least so far as natural attractions are concerned; and it now bids fair to be the wealthiest. Verily, Canada would appear to have a bright destiny before it. Scarcely a year passes without making the discovery of some new source of untold wealth. First copper; then coal-oil, silver, gold, followed in quick succession, and now salt is added to the list."

SPRING is upon us, apparently. The robin's notes are heard, and other spring songsters enliven the woods,—the air is mild and balmy, and a succession of thunder showers have so extracted the teeth of King Frost that in some parts ploughing has been commenced. The weather-wise predict that the break-up has been too sudden and that we shall yet have spells of severe weather.

EGMONDVILLE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CONVALESCENT.—Mrs. Van Egmond is recovering from the effects of her fall.

OVER THE SLIDES.—On the 8th instant, Some boys were watching the ice going over the slides at the Mill pond. The slides are at an angle of forty-five, over which the water flows from the pondinto a pool from 10 to 20 feet deep. In a thaw like last week this is quite a little Niagara. One of the boys tried to cross, missed his foot and went over the slides, into the pool, got quite a bump at the bottom was pitched up and taken round and round the whirlpool, till by chance he got in shallow water when he waded out, not hurt but very wet and very frightened.

☞ The Spring Show of the S. H. Agricultural Society will be held at Bracefield on the 15th inst.

SEAFORTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SNOW is flying away very fast but the roads are very bad and the markets very dull.

SELLING OFF.—Great bargains can be had at Seaforth just now as the whole of the bankrupt stock of J. Cox is selling off at a very low figure.

R. C. BANK.—The office of the Royal Canadian Bank is now in Knox's brick block next to Sharp's Hotel. It is fitted up in a very superior style.

POPULATION OF SEAFORTH.—The population of Seaforth as lately taken by Mr. Bull, is 1,519.

PETITIONS.—A petition was received by the Council praying that the license to sell liquor be reduced.—And another was received praying that the license be not reduced.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the teachers' of Tuckersmith, Hullet, McKillop, Grey, &c., was held in the school house, Seaforth, on Saturday the 14th inst., for the purpose of forming a Local Association for mutual improvement. Mr. Archibald Dewar was called to the chair, who explained that at the last meeting of the County Association it was resolved that Local Associations should be formed in different parts of the County, to hold meetings for improvement &c., each Local Association to be represented by one delegate in the County Association meetings. The merits of the question were fairly discussed by a committee of the whole, and unanimously conceded to be a step in the right direction. The following teachers enrolled their names. A. Dewar, R. Ferguson, J. C. Elliott; John Varcoe, John Morrison, Murdie, John Lawrence, David Hamill, Geo. McPhillips, D. M. Malloch, Robert Dewar, James Scott and Wm Gerrond.

The following resolutions were carried:

FIRST—That Archibald Dewar be Pres

SECOND—That J. C. Elliott be V. Pres.

THIRD—That Wm. Gerrond be Secretary and Treasurer.

FOURTH—That the Association meet monthly.

FIFTH—That Messrs. Dewar, Gerrond and Lawrance, be a committee to draft a code of by-laws for the Association.

SIXTH—That Mr. John Varcoe deliver a lecture next meeting, on the subject "should corporal punishment be used in school if so,—to what extent, and under what circumstances."

SEVENTH—That Mr. J. Morrison demonstrate his method of teaching penmanship at next meeting.

EIGHTH,—That Mr. J. Murdie explain his method of teaching grammar to young beginners, next meeting.

NINTH—That this Association meet at Seaforth on the second Saturday in April.

CARRONBROOK.

[From our special Correspondent.]

The inhabitants of this place and Townships north of it want a leading road mode, so that Carronbrook may be their market. A meeting was lately held at Curry & Lee's Mills to agitate the matter. There is a great amount of wheat sold in Carronbrook, Mr. James Armour has bought an immense quantity this winter.

McKILLOP.

[From our special Correspondent.]

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The quarterly examination of Section No. 2, McKillop, took place last Friday. There was a house-full of children and between forty and fifty spectators, who seemed highly pleased with the exhibition. Mr. R. Ferguson commenced teaching this school last January and the order maintained, the ready answers, and cheerful, happy faces of the pupils show an excellent understanding between them and their teacher.

East Wawanosh.

Council Room, March 10th, 1868.

The council met this day pursuant to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Helps, Deacon, Scott, Taylor and McKay. A letter from Mr. Dunbar collector, regarding the balance of taxes unpaid, $67.77 was read and ordered to be fyled. Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Scott, That Mary Bain be exempted from paying taxes for the year 1867, as she is in indigent circumstances.— Carried. Petition of Martin Clifford, praying to be removed from S. S. No. 11 and united to S. S. No. 9, was read, when it was resolved by the council to make no change at present as S. S. No. 11 is quite small enough. A copy of two motions passed by the Council of West Wawanosh, was read, when it was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Taylor, That a deputation, consisting of the Reeve, Clerk and Treasurer, be appointed to meet the deputation from West Wawanosh to make a final settlement of affairs.—The deputations to meet at the residence of Mr. Helps Esq., on Tuesday the 24th inst.—Carried. Petition of Lancelot Nethery and others praying for recompense to Mrs. Holland for keeping John Hewit, who was sick, about eight weeks, was presented and read when it was moved by Mr. McKay, seconded by Mr. Deacon, That Mrs. Holland receive a debenture for $15.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Taylor, That the following persons be appointed pathmasters viz:—William Deacon, Benj. Leary, Patrick Gibson, Magnus Linklater, And. Shiell, Adam Reid, Magnus Loutit, Jas. Robertson, Wm. Abraham, Henry Deacon, Wm. Copeland, Edward James, Robert Willimson jun'r, Robert. Scott, John Agnew, Finlay Anderson, John Mooney, Jas. Henry, Thos. Parrott, Thos. Black, Wm. Rath Joseph Dunbar, Wm. Darr, H. Helps, Wm. McDowell, Geo. Fothergill, John Redmond, Jason Ellis, Donald Turner, Gregor McGowan, Jas. McKinnon, Alx. Dingwall, D. Williams, John Wilson, Joshua Ritchie, Alex. Henderson, Jas. Parker, John Blackbrough Jas. Potter, Wm. Robinson, John P. Armstrong, Philip Rapson, Jas. Brown, Thos. Moore, Hugh McQuarrie, John Harcourt, Wm. Farguharson, John Marwood, Wm. James, Thomas McBride, Geo. White Alex. Rintoul, Jas. Martin, John Beecroft, Wm. Harrison, Wm. Sutherland John Smeltzer, Wm. Steen. Moved by Mr. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Taylor, That Wm. Duncan, Jas. McCourt, Campbell Hannah, Wm. McDowell, Geo. Henry and Geo. Fothergill be fence-viewers.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Scott, That Henry Lacolor, Jas. Yule, Adam Hoover, Thos. Agnew, Patrick Gibson, Geo. McKay and John Mason be pound-keepers.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Scott, That Jas. Anderson and Jas. Henry be Tavern Inspectors, and that Robt. Riley be License Inspector.—Carried. Mr. Porterfield applied for and received a shop license. Auditor's report was read and adopted. Moved by Mr. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Scott, That the Auditors receive 36 each.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Taylor, That the council row adjourn to meet again as a court of Revison and Appeal.—Carried.

JAS. TISDALE, T'p clerk.
Fordyce p. o.

☞ A little girl in Bangor last Sunday, astonished her Sunday School teacher with "Blessed are the dress-makers."

☞ In Cork, Ireland, a short time ago, the crier of the court endeavored to disperse the crowd by exclaiming, "All ye blackguards that isn't lawyers, lave the court."

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The Rev. W. H. Poole, according to announcement, delivered a temperance lecture in the Victoria Hall, on Monday evening, before a very large audience. Mr. E. Moore, worthy-chief, occupied the chair. After the meeting had been opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Livingstone, the learned and eloquent lecturer entered upon his subject by stating that we had in our own Dominion one of the richest domains on the face of the globe, embracing as it did four millions of square miles. We had all the resources of peat, coal, copper, gold, oil, salt, and so on, and we had none of those galling institutions which ground down other peoples. We had a noble school system, but it must be admitted that we had among us a vampire which aimed at the morals of the people, and consequently at the vitals of the country. The stability of the Dominion depended upon its temperance and virtue. This truth was exemplified by the history of Chaldea, Rome, and other ancient countries, which had sunk through the influence of intemperance and luxury. The evils our youth were exposed to were, first, the use of the tobacco-pipe and the resort to the intoxicating bowl to quench the thirst it created. The speaker alluded to the dreadful ravages of intemperance in the United States as set forth in the reports of responsible men. He could understand how the old bachelor who had no home resorted to the bar-room, how the man who had himself unhappy at home, could make the saloon-keeper rich at the expense of his family, but he could not see how these things could be reconciled with Bible truth. The first wine spoken of was in Isaiah. Very often in the Bible the word wine was used when merely the bunch of beautiful uncrushed grapes was meant. The "pure red" wine was spoken of. That was in other words a variety of pure red grape. Then, as to the wine trodden in the wine-press, the blood was trodden out of the pure ripe grapes. Another Hebrew name for wine was synonymous with what we call preserves. Well-refined wine was that which was filtered and the gluten so removed as to prevent fermentation. The naughty daughters of Lot had no doubt learned in Sodom, during their fearful residence there, how to render the wine intoxicating, venomous, possessed of the drugged, stupifying properties. The lecturer quoted from Scripture, and ancient authorities to prove that intoxicating wine was always drugged or regarded as evil in its tendency. No such thing as alcohol was known in those Eastern lands in early days. It was not understood until wrung from Nature by the chemists in the Ninth Century, and did not come into general use until the 17th century.—The juice of the grape cannot be fermented while the air is excluded, when kept cool, or when filtered or refined. Thus it would be seen from scientific facts that fermentation of the grape could be entirely prevented. Fermented wine amongst the Jews was only considered fit for the making of vinegar. If the Bible told him to use wine, who was to tell him the kind of wine he should use, when even on the authority of Pliny there were 193 kinds of it, and it was known that in our day it was made from drugs, pure and simple.—Against any arguments in favor of using wine were the terrible denunciations of the Bible against those who used strong drinks. Drunkenness was also plainly and emphatically condemned in the New Testament. It was a work of the flesh, against which all good Christians were warned to beware.

The last extremity to which the advocates of Bible drinking were driven, was that Noah and Lot used strong drink. Even supposing they did; if they had been guilty of cursing and swearing, was that any reason why others should excuse themselves.—Did not Jesus make wine? Yes, he did; and he was happy to say he did yet, but could it be argued that our Lord, in a country possessing a great variety of wines, would create that which was debasing and demoralizing? There was no kind of proof that there was a drop of alcohol in the wine thus created. Did not Paul advise Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake! Yes, but did every man have something wrong with his stomach, or if they had, was there anything in Paul's advice to his young brother, sanctioning the use of wine with various poisons in it. If a doctor advised a person to take wine for debility that was no reason why people should live upon it for months. Some people said alcohol was a good creature of God and should be used. He did not believe it, and he would appeal to the chairman, who had travelled a good deal, if he ever saw a spring of alcohol bubbling up pure and sparkling from the earth.—(Applause.) Teetotalism was a new thing! No such thing. The teachings of the Bible and of Ancient History were against such a view. One authority said that drunkards should be whipped, another that they should lose their ears. He did not believe, of course, in unnecessary harshness, but if such a law were in force just now, he was afraid a great many people in our community would be found wanting ears. (Laughter.) He believed with Dr. Guthrie that alcohol was the best thing in the world to save a dead body in, but the worst thing for a live man. (Laughter.) The lecturer then spoke of those who were afraid to promise on the subject of temperance, illustrating his remarks by supposing several apt cases. Liberty was a noble principle but he did not believe in the liberty which allowed people to do wrong, and that was the way in which the selling of liquor should be treated. We had now a law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Saturday evenings and Sunday. He hoped Monday would be added in the next law, and Tuesday after that, which would greatly curtail the opportunities of tipplers. If they could take liquor or leave it alone just as they liked, he would beseech them to leave it alone, as that was the best course. It was not the mean-spirited or small-hearted who were in danger, but the noble, the open-handed and the generous in spirit. He was delighted that in social life, from the Prince of Wales to Gen. Grant, intoxicating beverages had been excluded, and he trusted this was the dawning of a new era in the history of temperance. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Byron Bennett and Miss Sarah Taylor, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Livingston, on the organ, treated the audience to several unusually splendid duets, &c. A couple of lads recited a dialogue in good style, after which the audience joined in the national anthem, and dispersed.

BREADSTUFFS.

Will the scarcity in Europe cause a further rise in the prices of breadstuffs in America? This is a question of great practical importance to which no one can give a decided answer. A famine may be caused partly by the scarcity of food, and partly by the scarcity of means with which to buy it. A person who has not a cent could no more buy a loaf at 15 cents than he could at 25 cents; and it is the inability to pay at any price that, as we understand it, constitutes the worst feature of the case among the suffering poor of Europe. Now, what will be the effect of this inability to buy on the one hand, and high prices of breadstuffs on the other? Obviously a greatly diminished consumption. In prosperous times the consumption of breadstuffs is constant and rapid. The population to use a common phrase, are all at it and always at it. But when dearth, on the one hand, or poverty on the other, or both combined, supervene—the consumption is diminished perhaps to three-fourths or two thirds of what it was and should be, and this diminished consumption, of course, reacts upon prices. A dearth used to be very fatal to the community in which it occurred, because there was but little means of making it known, and still less of transporting the surplus of one country to another; but now the case is quite different. A dearth anywhere is at once known all over the world, and supplies come pouring in from all quarters, in order to secure the high prices quoted. But whilst this process of increasing supplies from abroad is going on with equal pace, and, consequently, it is very likely that stocks will increase and prices fall, and this may be the case with prices in Europe as the present season advances. Still, as there is undoubtedly a short supply there, this result may not take place, or prices may even advance still further. No one can foresee the result, but of one thing we may be pretty certain. Few will hold grain over at the present high prices till after next harvest, and therefore we may expect the world to be pretty clean sold out by that time.—*Witness.*

PERILS OF THE DEEP.—A piteous story of the the sea has been brought by the English barque Minnie Gordon, which put into Gibraltar on January 19, with the master and two seamen of the American schooner Moses Warning abroad. Scudding before a hard gale and rolling sea in the Atlantic on December the 18th, the English ship saw what looked like two spar-boys bearing N. N. E. As the day broke it was made out to be a water-logged vessel, and in in spite of the bad weather Captain Leslie bore up for the wreck. Coming close he saw two men and then a third, one of them feebly waved a bit of canvas. The Englishman ranged up under the lee of the castaway, got the large boat out, and staved her side in doing it; but nothing daunted, the chief officer shoved off with three sailors, and after a tremendous pull they got the three poor fellows into the boat, and back again to the barque in safety. The rescued men were like living skeletons, their cheeks sunk till they seemed to meet, their legs and feet paralyzed with cold and cramp, and the only food they had touched for fully seven days and nights was some of the raw flesh of the mate, who had died two days before assistance came. They had been caught in a great storm, and sprung a leak which was uncontrollable; but, being timber-laden, the schooner sunk to the scuppers, all her deck cargo was carried away, then she lay helpless on her beam ends. The miserable survivors of the storm had just room enough to hold on to the wreck; and there they were hurdled for seven days and nights. A brig westward bound saw them on the fifth day, and steered towards them till quite near, and then, though the weather was moderate, put helm and run away. Who can measure the agony of that desertion? The English captain nursed the poor New Yorkers in his cabin with slow doses of food and brandy and water, gentle warmth and and friction, till he brought them round.

Feet Story.

The Grass Valley National is responsible for the following:—

'Maybe,' said a husband to his loving spouse, 'you wouldn't be so handy displaying those big feet of yours if you knew what occurred when I took your shoe to be mended.'

'What is it?—let me know instantly.'

'Well, the shoemaker took it in his hand, gazed upon it in silence, and then burst into tears, and wept as if his heart would break.'

'Well, what was the numskull crying for?—quick, let me know.'

'Well, poor fellow, he said he doted on his grandmother—fairly doted on her. She nursed him, you know, because his mother was feeble, and so—well, he came to this country fifteen years ago, and first set up in the venerable line, and got along pretty well, and was about to send for the old lady, when hard times came, and he broke. He went into fruit then, and after that into milk—into all sorts of things you know; but he got disappointed every time, till this business fetched him out at last, and he sent right off for the old woman. She landed four weeks ago, but died the very same night. It was hard, very hard, after all his waiting and toiling for fifteen years, to get her over at last, and never die in his hands. He—he—well, he was disgusted. However, he laid her out, and he and his friends sat up with her, and by-and-by, the memory of her virtues softened his bitterness and turned it to a tender grief, a settled melancholy, that hung about his spirits like a pall for many days. However, by striving to keep his thoughts employed on other subjects, he was finally beginning to regain some little of old-time cheerfulness, when your shoe reminded him so painfully of his grandmother's coffin—'

A slap in the face, accompanied by 'Take that, you degraded old ruffian!' put a sharp end to the feet story.

Impeachment.

The London *Times*, commenting on the impeachment of President Johnson, says:—

"His popularity will certainly not be increased if the impeachment should break down. Congress, however was almost compelled to try this last resource. There was so much to lose by giving way to the President that it would have been tantamount to a total defeat. The leaders have come to the conclusion that they may as well incur all the risks of impeachment at once. The threat will probably have no more effect on Mr. Johnson than it had in times past. He would prefer removal by force to being made the instrument of carrying measures which are hateful to him."

The Daily *News* says:—"The resolution undoubtedly marks a serious crisis in the affairs of the Republic, although the issue of the contest can hardly be doubtful. The President, who has violated the law of the land in attempting to displace the Secretary of War, is not likely to sit still under impeachment; but he is without real power. Although a powerful minority seeks to use him for its own purposes, his capacity is too much discredited for any party to make its course his own, and he is too near the end of his term of office to make it worth any one's while to stand or fall with his political fortunes. Mr. Johnston, however, will probably be the last man in the Republic to discover this, and, in the meantime, to his blinding egotism everything is possible."

Warrants For Arrest Of Railway Directors

New York, March 14.—Warrants, issued yesterday for the arrest of the directors of the Erie Railway, were placed in the hands of numerous city detectives, who immediately proceeded to the several Jersey cities and Hoboken ferry houses to intercept them if they attempted to escape the jurisdiction of the New York courts. While they were watching, however, it was known to a few that two of the most prominent directors were at a hotel in this city, arranging their private affairs. These gentlemen were subsequently found at Taylor's hotel, Jersey city, after a perilous voyage across North river in a row boat, in the midst of a dense fog. Messrs. Drew, Fisk, Gould, and other directors of the road, expressed the intention of remaining in Jersey city until the present difficulty is satisfactorily settled All the ready cash of the company, amounting to about $8,000,000 has safely been transferred to Jersey city.

☞ Douglas Jerrold said Eve ate the forbidden fruit, that she might have the pleasure of dressing.

A Courtship in Rhyme.

TRANSCRIBED FOR THE SIGNAL FROM MY SCRAP BOOK.

Ah! Nanny my dear, it may seem rather Queer,
My writing a letter to you, love,
But it just goes to prove, when a man falls in love.
That no mortal can tell what he'll do, love;
This great heart of mine, which I once was inclined
To think cold and callous, I tell ye
The sparks so divine, from those bright eyes of thine,
Has melted it down to a jelly.

Let us start on the square, and have every thing fair,
For I hate and detest double dealing;
Although it is common, in both man and woman,
'Tis twenty times meaner than stealing;
So if wedded we be, ('tis not likely you see),
But strange things do happen at times. love,
Well in that event (you know what is mean't),
We all secrets must reckon as crimes, love.

When two becomes one, a new life is begun,
A man can hide naught from himself, love,
For when you become mine, I'm equally thine,
And as units we go to the shelf, love;
When once man and wife, we are dusts for life,
All our joys, all our riches we double;
The bliss such love brings, gildeth life's common things,
And laughs at its cares and its troubles.

I'm no Angel 'tis true, I have failings enough,
Man is not a perfect machine, love,
And as far as I know, it has ever been so—
Hence quarrels at times intervene love;
But the good of *thy heart*, unto mine would impart
A desire to be worthy of thee, love,
A gift so divine, from that dear heart of thine,
Would return to thee honour'd by me, love.

But cushlamachree, should I get on the spree,
And tipsy come home to my darling,
Would you sit in the sulks, like a thief in the hulks,
And make my soul black with your snarling;
I don't mean to do so, but my jewel you know
That such things do occur, and will bother
The best of all wives, and embitter their lives,
Who don't bear and forbear with each other.

On the high road to Heaven, I would not be driven
By a mortal on earth, man or woman,
To the hated word go, I would thunder out No!
And the man who would not, would be no man;
Let affection say come, even Satan sings dumb,
No quibble or doubt does he venture,
For affection and love are the mainsprings that move.

For instance, should you, such a foolish thing do—
As adopt some outrageous fashion,
And transform'd to a fright, you destroy'd my delight;
In your presence, should I, in a passion,
Without reason or rule, storm and rage like a fool,
Call you Madame, or something more shocking;
Giving things ugly names, which my heart disclaims,
Both your love and your patience provoking.

Ah! no, lovely Nan, there's a far better plan
To accomplish my heart's fond desire;
A plan which I think, would preserve every link
Of your love and affection entire.
In some plain morning dress, which you value far less,
I would praise both your figure and form, love,
I'd kiss your sweet lips, and in love's soft eclipse
The humbug would be banished e're morn, love.

Will my beautiful Nannie, approve of this plan, eh!
For my words like my heart must be warm, love;
Though I somehow suspect you my suit will reject,
Well even in that there's no harm, love.
In your journey through life, whether maiden or wife,
May you grow wiser, happier and better,
And in ceasing to sing, of all this sort of thing,
Subscribe to my love and my letter.

J. W.

Dungannon, March 6, 1868.

Goderich Township.

Holmesville, Mar. 9th 1868.

The Council met, according to appointment. Present Samuel Pollock Esq., D. Reeve chairman, Ford and Weston "The Reeve and George Cox being absent. The minutes of last meeting were read and appoved. Moved by Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Weston, That the widow Lavin and Robert Lee be exempt from paying taxes on account of indigence. The account of Edward Kelly for the use of his house while holding Municipal Election for 1868 amounting to six Dollars. Moved by Mr Ford, seconded by Mr. Weston, That Mr. Kelly be paid six dollars,—Carried. Moved by Mr. Weston, seconded by Mr. Ford, That each Inn-keeper in this township wishing to take out license for the year 1868 pay the sum of thirty dollars including imperial license and that the Inspector furnish proper bonds for the discharge of his duty.— Carried. Moved by Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Weston, That two dollars returned by Mr. Stewart for a lamb injured by dogs (said lamb being still alive) be handed over to the township treasurer. Moved by Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Weston, That Mr. J. Rudd be paid five dollars for his services as returning officer for ward No. 5, for 1868.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Weston, That the auditor be paid five dollars each for auditing the accounts of this township for 1867.—Carried. An account of arrears of taxes on lot 40. con. 4 handed in by J. B. Gordon Esq., amounting to $76.57. Moved by Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Weston, That the claim of Mr. Gordon for land illegally sold for taxes be laid over till next meeting of council.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Weston. That the abstract and detailed statement and Expenditure of this township for the year 1867, be printed in handbill form, and that one hundred copies of the same be printed for distribution.—Carried. Moved by Mr