New Advertisements.

Strayed—Wm. Pearson.
Fruit Trees &c—Wm. Campbell.
Information Wanted—Mrs. Jones.
Chancery Sale—Cameron & Garrow.
For Sale—A. P. McLean or R. Hunt.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

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

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

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take the periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible (if they have entered their bills, whether they take them out or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

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

☞ JAMES BAWDEN, 74 King Street East is our advertising Agent for Toronto.

☞ GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

GODERICH STATION.

Trains leave as follows,

Mail	7.00 a. m.
Express	10.00 "
Mixed	11.45 "
"	3.50 p. m.

Trains are due as follows,

Mixed	10.00 a. m.
do	3.30 p. m.
Express	3.30 "
Mail	9.00 "

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, MAY 8, 1872.

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

Preparing for the Elections.

The Dominion Government are beginning to prepare for the coming elections, and are holding out material inducements to doubtful constituencies to send men to parliament who will vote for granting them a new lease of power. Montreal has had a large sum placed in the estimates for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and a few days ago a telegram was sent to Toronto informing the City Council that if they would grant $200,000 from the city funds for the improvement of their harbour, the government would supplement it with a like sum. As they had never asked this they were rather taken by surprise however, finding the government in such a generous mood, they forthwith despatched a deputation to Ottawa to endeavour to secure the whole $400,000 from the public chest. The cities are always doubtful constituencies, and the government are taking this bold step to induce them to return their supporters. No doubt the same influences will be brought to bear in other instances. Unscrupulous, Sir John A. Macdonald has always shown himself to be, and the only shows more clearly than ever that such is his character. The public moneys should be spent on public improvements where they are most needed wholly irrespective of political considerations, and it behoves the Reform party to rally at the coming elections and hurl from power a government which has shown itself to be so unscrupulous as the present one in purchasing support. Sir John and the Tories have also come out in favour of the nine hours movement for the purpose of securing the support of the working men, but everyone knows that they are the friends of that class only so long as they have a selfish end to serve, and that they would just as readily sacrifice them if it was necessary to retain themselves in power. Surely the electors will not allow themselves to be humbugged any longer, but will cast their votes in such a manner as to effect a complete and radical change in the administration of public affairs.

The Insolvency Act.

Mr. Colby's bill to repeal the Insolvency Act has been read a second time and will in all probability become law. We doubt very much the propriety of this step, upon which however there is a great diversity of opinion throughout the country. The question of dealing with the estates of Insolvents is a very difficult one, and it is impossible to frame a law which will give general satisfaction, and of which only the honest debtor can take advantage. We think there should be an insolvent law of some kind, for without it a debtor may manipulate matters so that only a few favored creditors receive anything out of his estate, and those who are behind in entering suit receive nothing. The object of an insolvent law is to facilitate the winding up of estates, to secure an equitable distribution of assets among creditors, and to release a debtor from liabilities which he is unable to meet. As a law to suit every case is impossible, we think it well that we should approximate to it as nearly as possible, and amend from time to time as experience dictates or necessity requires. Before the present act was passed the necessity for it was very much felt, and we think the legislature will make a false step if it [illegible]

The Next President.

The wing of the Republican party in the United States who are dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, met at Cincinnati last week, and nominated Horace Greely of New York, as their candidate for the Presidency at the election which takes place next fall. The platform adopted by the convention is such as no one having the true interests of his country at heart can take exception to, yet as do not see how Greely can possibly carry the election. As extreme abolitionist during the war and an extreme protectionist since, he is very unpopular in the south and west, and will not meet with much support from the Republicans in those sections. Should Grant and he both remain in the field it will have the effect of splitting the Republican vote in such a manner that the Democrats will have a good opportunity of running a man in between them, an event which they could not accomplish were the Republicans united. The convention nominated for Vice-president Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri. This will have a tendency to secure the German vote for Greely, but we doubt if under any circumstances he can be elected.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

On Friday last Hon. Mr. Langevin submitted to Parliament Mr. Sandford Fleming's report on the exploratory survey of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with an accompanying map. The report is very interesting, and for the benefit of our readers we give the following synopsis taken from the *Mail*.

A point named Mattawa, near the river Ottawa, opposite Lake Nipissing, was selected as the eastern end of the survey, as easily connected with the Railways built and projected in Ontario and Quebec.

The leading physical features of the country naturally divide the survey into three great divisions; the first from Mattawa to Fort Garry, thence to the Rocky Mountains, and from there to the Pacific coast. Very little information could be obtained respecting the great extent of country between Mattawa and Fort Garry; but what was known, particularly between the Ottawa and Lake Superior, indicates favourable ground for railway construction, it was therefore deemed advisable to pierce through the interior at a considerable distance back from the lake. The distance from Mattawa to Fort Garry, nearly one thousand miles, was subdivided into eleven surveys, and a branch survey from Nipissing district to the Sault Ste. Marie to connect with steamboat navigation to Nipegon or Thunder Bay. The whole distance is densely wooded. The country west of Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains is for the most part open prairie, and remarkable for simple engineering. A careful examination of the rivers and plains west of Fort Garry showed them to flow in deep beds of great width, suggesting expensive bridging. A double expedition was organized to go by the different routes between Fort Garry and the two most eligible passes through the Rocky Mountains, the Howse pass and Yellow Head pass.

Serious obstacles to railway construction were found in British Columbia. Six surveying parties were organized thoroughly to explore the country to ascertain the most eligible line. Enough information has been received to warrant the assumption that the practicability of a line from Ottawa to Fort Garry, thence across the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains to Yellow Head Pass, has approximately been determined, and that from the last named point, at least one line to the waters of the Pacific has been found practicable. From the diagram accompanying the report it is seen that the Union Pacific, from Omaha to San Francisco, runs for thirteen hundred miles at a higher level than the Yellow Head Pass; and that this point, the great summit of the Canadian Pacific, is less than half the elevation at several points on the line now in operation across the continent. Careful examination shows incontestably that the continent can be spanned by a much shorter line on Canadian soil than by the existing railways through the United States. Even New York, Boston and Portland will be brought from three to five hundred miles nearer the Pacific than at present, and the Canadian route will shorten the passage between Liverpool and China in direct distance more than a thousand miles. When the decidedly better grades obtainable on the Canadian lines are considered, with the saving of distance, the Canadian Pacific will have the fairest prospects of success in competing for the through traffic between the two oceans.

Mr Fleming concludes a very succient report with praises to the members of the staff for their courage and endurance in encountering risks and hardships, and with thanks to the officers of the Hudson Bay Company for much acceptable kindness. The Indians, when the objects of the expedition were explained, proved remarkably friendly and rendered valuable services in various ways. Attached to the report are tables of the approximate and comparative distances of the railway lines between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and two maps, one being a comparative profile.

High Price of Wool.

Those of our friends who keep sheep will be pleased to hear that the price of wool is likely to rule high this season. The *Monetary Times*, a good authority on matters of trade, says,—

"There is reason to anticipate an excited wool market when the coming season opens, and very high prices are likely to rule. We understand that several buyers have already been through the country endeavoring to buy the clip in advance, offering, it is said, from 50c to 60c per pound delivered. Their mission, has, however, been a failure. The chief effect that this action can have is to unsettle the minds of farmers and give them extravagant ideas as to the value of the staple, making it more difficult to purchase when the wool is actually brought forward. It will also create a disposition to hold back the crop in the hope of exacting still higher figures. The market is likely to be sufficiently excited without being exposed to the influence of such attempts to forestall it."

[illegible] the Home says the Treaty is bad, Sir [illegible] says it is bad, Sir John A. [illegible] says it is bad, the whole [illegible] say it is bad and that Par[illegible] right to reject it. And [illegible] a great flourish of [illegible] duced a bill to give [illegible] y! O consistency [illegible]

[illegible] Signal System.

[illegible] extent of oceanic [illegible] enormous wealth annually [illegible]

adapted to form a watch tower from which science may look out upon the Atlantic storms.

To Canada, whose annually increasing commercial marine already greatly exceeds that of many sovereign states, this recent addition to the benefits which science has conferred upon humanity is of great importance, and every measure for its extension merits the fullest meed of recognition and co-operation.—*Telegraph*.

LOCAL NEWS

New Churches.—The Episcopalians at Manchester are about to erect a new brick church. The same body will also shortly commence a new church in Goderich Township to cost about $2,500.

Spring Races.—The spring races will take place on the Melton Course, Godderich, on the Queen's Birthday, (24th May.) The prizes offered are numerous and liberal, and no doubt there will be a large turn out.

M. E. Church.—At the meeting of the Niagara Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held last week, Rev. M. A. Wright was appointed to the Goderich circuit.

Unfortunate Mistake.—A little boy about six years of age, son of Mr. A. McLean of Ashfield, mistook a pot of boiling lye for maple syrup a few days ago, and drank a quantity of it. It is doubtful if he will recover.

Our Member.—We regret to learn that Mr. Cameron, member for South Huron, has been confined to his rooms for the last ten days by an attack of Bronchitis. We trust he may speedily be enabled to attend to his duties again.

New Telegraph Lines.—The telegraph line to the harbour was put up last Friday, and an additional wire strung from the town office to the railway station. The Montreal Company intend shortly to put up still another wire from here to Detroit, which, with a new wire to Toronto on the Dominion line, will give us increased facilities of communication.

St. Andrew's Ward.—The election of a Councillor in St. Andrew's Ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Davison took place on Monday. Geo. Cox was nominated by James Gordon, seconded by Abraham Smith. Alexander Watson was nominated by Wm. Kay, Esq., seconded by G. H. Parsons. At the close of the poll the vote stood

Cox	57
Watson	40

Spring Assizes.—The Spring Assizes which were appointed for Monday, did not open till yesterday afternoon, in consequence of Judge Galt having been detained at Sandwich, and not reaching here till the arrival of the afternoon train. It was very unfortunate that jurors and witnesses should be kept waiting two days at this busy season of the year, but we suppose it could not be helped. The docket contains 25 civil and 5 criminal cases, so that the whole of the week will probably be taken up in disposing of the business. We shall give a report of the cases in next issue.

Goderich Harbor.—During the winter and in spring the water in the great lakes and the St Lawrence River has been unusually low, and it is therefore satisfactory to know that in consequence of the improvements made on the harbor, there is plenty of water for the largest vessels navigating the lakes to enter with perfect safety. At present there is fourteen feet of water, while at Kincardine there is only eight, at Chatham eight, at Port Stanley ten and a half, at Toronto and Port Colborne eleven, and at Collingwood twelve, while at Southampton and Bayfield, vessels have to load off the shore.

The Market.—The committee of the Town Council to whom was referred the question of Market site, held a meeting last Friday, and agreed to recommend the purchase of the site of the Huron Hotel, at the price at which it was offered them by M. C. Cameron, M. P. A special meeting of the Council will probably be held this week to receive and take action upon the report. Some of the Council are in favour of taking a vote of the ratepayers upon the matter, which would no doubt be well, as it would take the responsibility of selecting a site, about which there is considerable jealousy, off the shoulders of the Council. We trust something will speedily be done in order that the present unsightly market house may be removed off the Square.

Obituary.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Thomas Dark of this town, which event took place on Saturday morning last. Mrs. Dark was one of the old settlers of the place, and was highly respected by all who know her. She was a consistent christian woman, and it was no doubt owing to a great extent to her good management that the Hotel kept by her husband, became so widely known, and a favorite stopping place for those whose business brought them to Goderich. As a wife, a mother, or a friend, she was all that could be desired, and she will be sadly missed by her family. Her funeral, which took place on Monday, was one of the largest we have seen in Goderich. The places of business around the square were closed, and the flags at the Court House were all at half mast during the passage of the *cortege* out of respect to the memory of the deceased. Mrs. Dark was in her 58th year.

Salt.—We fear the last hope of having the duty on salt removed by the American Congress has vanished for this session. On Tuesday of last week the bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee came before the Senate for consideration, when *Mr. Morrill, Republican*, from Vermont, moved to amend the bill by adding the free list contained in the tariff bill passed by the Senate some weeks since. This was rejected by 17 yeas to 32 nays. Mr. Trumbull moved to amend the bill so as to repeal also the duties on coal and salt. Lost—yeas 14, nays 33. The bill then passed. In order to show the enormous amount which the people have to pay for the benefit of the salt monopolists, we give the following statement from the New York *World*, "We use fully 40,000,000 bushels of Salt of 75 pounds a bushel, the price of is enhanced by the tariff an average of one-fifth of a cent per pound, or 15 cents per bushel of 75 pounds, or a total of $6,000,000 per annum. This addition is thus divided: Revenue to the United States in 1871, $1,176,837 81; revenue to Syracuse and Saginaw salt-boilers, $4,823,162 19."

Navigation.—Matters about the harbour are beginning to look lively and vessels are arriving and departing daily. The *Seymour* is running regularly on the same route as last year, and is carrying full loads of freight. The Schooner *Cecelia Jeffreys* of St. Catherines arrived last Wednesday afternoon, and after taking 1695 barrels of salt at Detlor's wharf cleared on Friday for St. Catherines. The tug *Mary Ann* of Dunnville arrived on Friday on her way to the Georgian Bay where she is to be engaged in towing rafts. She proceeded on Saturday, but in the neighbourhood of Saugeen met with so much ice that she was obliged to return on Sunday. The steamer *Silver Spray* arrived from Windsor on Sunday night on her way to Owen Sound. She discharged a quantity of whiskey and took some salt in its place. She proceeded [illegible] day on her way. The *Ontario* [illegible] on Monday from Sarnia where she [illegible] loaded. She is taking on 5600 [illegible] of wheat and 6000 bushels [illegible] barley at Seymour's wharf, consig[illegible]

to be paid, Thos Morris ringing bell, 6 months, $5; Robert Dietz, cleaning stove pipes and drawing plank St David's Ward school, $1.50.

Moved by Mr. Crabb, seconded by Mr. Detlor, that the sum of $220 be paid Messrs. Gordon & Bonnomy, contractors for St. Andrew's Ward school house, on account—Carried.

The monthly report of the Principal was submitted and read. The number of names on the roll during April was 730, average attendance 544. In March the names on the roll numbered 753, average attendance 521. The Principal complained that the school houses in St. David's and St. George's Wards were not sufficiently clean, the caretaker not considering it part of his duty to scrub the floors. He also asked for a small grant of money to assist in digging and putting the grounds at the Central School in order.

The report was adopted.

Four applications were received for the vacancy in St. George's Ward School.

On motion of Mr. Detlor, seconded by Mr. Kay, Miss Lyster was unanimously appointed.

Adjourned.

Turnberry.

Accident.—Thomas Evens of this Township had the misfortune to break his leg last week. He was drawing a fallen tree out of a field with his horses, when the end swung round and caused the mishap. He is progressing favourably.

Temperance.—A temple has been started at Eadies' which already numbers over 100 members.

Ainleyville.

Work Commenced.—Mr. Hendrie, contractor for the W. G. & B. railway, commenced operations here last week. He has a considerable force of men and horses at work, and is making arrangements for further help in order that the work may be pushed through rapidly.

Property.—There is great activity in real estate, and a considerable amount of property has changed hands recently at good prices.

Lucknow.

Spring Show.—The show of the Lucknow Union Agricultural Society was held on Friday 26th April. It was well attended. There were 13 entries in Horses and 4 in Bulls. The following prizes were awarded:—

Entire Horses, 1st, "Young Napoleon," owned by Peter McKay; 2nd, "Lord Byron," owned by James Hammond; 3rd, "Hard Fortune," owned by Robt. Hamilton.

Aged Bulls, 1st, Wm. George McKay; 2nd, Robert Hadwin.

One year old Bulls, 1st, "Bismark," owned by Angus Kerr; 2nd, "Lord Lorne," owned by James Gaunt.

The judges of horses were Messrs. Joseph Agnew of Ashfield, G. McKay of Wawanosh and Wm. Phillips of Ashfield, and of Bulls Messrs Wm. Young of Colborne, Scott of Teeswater, and Scott of Langside.

Tuckersmith.

Serious Loss.—We regret to learn that the wind storm of Sunday, the 21st ult., caused to Mr. Daniel Clark, of Tuckersmith, a serious loss. Mr. Clark had a new frame barn erected a little over a year ago, and had it built upon high posts, with the intention of having a stone foundation placed thereunder, making thereby stabling accommodation for horses and cattle. The wind got under the barn, and raising it off the posts, it toppled over with a tremendous crash. The building was considerably wrecked and damaged. A cow which was standing under the barn at the time was instantly killed. A waggon and other implements were also smashed. We deeply sympathize with Mr. Clark in his heavy loss. It is a dangerous practice having barns built on high posts, and the loss which has befallen Mr. Clark should deter others from doing so, as both life and property are thereby endangered.—*Expositor*.

Clinton.

Death of an old resident.—Mr. Chas. Glew, an old resident of Hullett, residing about three miles east of this village, died rather suddenly on the morning of the 27th ult., of cerebro spinal meningitis. He was a native of Lincolnshire, England. He was 58 years of age, and leaves a wife and ten children.

Retired.—Mr. Wm. Rattenbury has retired from the hotel business and is succeeded in the well known stand by Mr. Knox of Holmesville.

Entertainment.—Prof. A. Melville Bell gave one of his "Literary Evenings" in Clinton on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Mechanics Institute. The programme consisted of an expository condensation of Shakespeare's entire tragedy of Hamlet, as delivered by Mr. Bell before the Lowell institute, in Boston, and a number of shorter pieces. The professor fully sustained his well know reputation.

Zurich.

New Enterprise.—Mr. B. Shantz of Seaforth, is now in this vicinity compromising with the farmers with regard to the raising of flax. We understand that gentleman is about to establish a branch of his business in this village and wishes to have a stock on hand to commence with. Quite a number of farmers are investing in flax culture and we hope will be successful. Go ahead Zurich.

Improvements.—Everybody in our busy little village seems to vie with each other in the many minor improvements of their various establishments, which although but trifling makes a great change for the better in the looks of the village.

Theft.—Late on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning some prowling wretches visited the stables of Messrs Carrick and Hill, for the purpose of unceremoniously helping themselves to whatever they could find. They were disturbed in the first attempt by Mr. Carrick who appeared with a light, not however, before they had time to make off unobserved. Mr. Hill's grainery was next tried and an entrance effected by sawing out a window. The thieves carried off a quantity of peas, oats, &c., which Mr. Hill had intended for seed. The parties were tracked for some distance, but as yet no clue to the perpetrators has been found.

Seaforth.

Fall Wheat.—A good deal of the fall wheat in the neighborhood of Seaforth has been winter killed.

A Temperance Society.—A meeting will be held in the C. P. Church of this village for the purpose of organising a Total Abstinance Society in connection with the Church.

A Good Farm Sold.—Mr. B. Shanz of the Seaforth Flax Mill has sold the "Cluff Farm" to Mr. Gray late of the firm of Broadfoot & Gray, for the sum of $4000. Mr. S. has realised $200 from the farm and only had it in his possession for about 8 days. Mr. Beatty by keeping it for one year realized a clear profit of $500.

House and Lot Sold.—Mr. Wm. Hill, merchant, of this village has bought the house and lot on Victoria Square lately [illegible] by Mr. Adam [illegible]

Dominion Parliament.

Monday, 29th April.—After the transaction of routine business a discussion took place on a motion for correspondence between the Dominion and New Brunswick governments on the education question which has lately agitated that province. Hon. Mr. Anglin in a forcible speech presented the case of the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, and argued that the rights of denominational minorities were guaranteed by the Confederation Act, and that the New Brunswick law should have been disallowed by the Federal Government. The Premier in reply disclaimed that he sympathized with a separate school system, but asserted that there was nothing in the late New Brunswick Act which justified the intervention of the Dominion Government. He recommended the Catholics to seek redress at the polls. He was followed by Sir George Cartier, who claimed for the Catholic majority of Quebec credit for their liberal and tolerent action towards the Protestant minority. Mr. Bellerose, in French, energetically supported the Catholic argument, and declared they had been deceived by the course taken at the time of Confederation. The motion then carried.

Mr. Mills moved a resolution declaring the present mode of constituting the Senate inconsistent with the Federal principle of government. He said he was satisfied that if in 1864 the question of the creation of the Senate had been referred to the people, an overwhelming majority would have voted for an elective Senate. It was impossible in a country like this to create anything like a House of Peers of the British pattern. He explained the differences in origin and functions of that Chamber from those of a colonial Upper House. The British was, among other things, a court of appeal. So far as he knew, there was no reason for the introduction of the nominative system into our constitution. Under the present system, what power could be exercised over the Senate? The Government went on nominating day after day, and so, in a few years, the Senate became largely of one political complexion. When a new Administration came into power the Senate would range itself against that Administration; and in that case what influence for good would the Senate possess? We wanted a system more in harmony with the British constitution. When we looked at the constitution of the Senate, it was utterly impossible that any Government, no matter how honest it might be, could under the present system appoint a second Chamber that could have any influence; and he would here remark that it was composed of men of a too similar stamp of mind. Care had been taken for the most part from urban populations. He pointed out the defects of the nominative system, the probability of political hacks of the Lower House looking to the Government for, and receiving appointments in the Upper House as a reward for their services. From the initiation of the present system up to the present time, a process of degeneration had been going on, and by the time the whole elective element died out and was replaced by nominees, the Senate would be a House of as little consequences as any legislative body in existence. The only use, he thought, a second Chamber did serve, was to prevent a majority in one House trespassing upon the rights of the minority. A nominative House could not protect those rights. He instanced a case of the Ministerial representatives of a Province having, though in a minority, the power of appointing Senators for that Province. What confidence could the people have in the nominations of a Government when they had cost, thousands of dollars a day;

"*Whereas*, to us it would seem that no system whatever has been followed in making these awards;

"*Whereas*, the list on the face of it bears evidence of the fact that certain personal considerations have entered largely into its construction; and

"When we believe that duplicity on the one hand, culpable pliability on the part of the Ministers on the other, have inflicted on us a grievous wrong; we humbly beg your honourable house, before voting the awards, to take steps to make a fuller and more impartial investigation into the matter complained of.

"And your petitioners will ever pray,

"(Signed) J. H. O'Donnell, M.D., *Secy.*"

Mr. Delorme (St. Hyacinthe) enquired whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps towards the prevention of the emigration of Canadians to the United States by holding out such material advantages as would induce Canadians to remain in their own country. He also asked whether it was the intention of the Government to take more effectual means to encourage Canadians who had emigrated to the United States to return to Canada, and whether such measure, if it was to set apart, out of the amount voted for immigration, the greater part of that sum for this purpose.

Mr. Pope said the Government would do everything in their power to induce these misguided Canadians to return. (Laughter)

Mr. Delorme said he did not think this sufficiently answered his question.

Mr. Pope said he should only repeat that the Government would do all they could to induce these emigrants to come back, by introducing measures which would make Canada prosperous and flourishing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cartwright moved the House into committee of the whole to consider the collowing resolutions:—1st, *Resolved*—That this House regrets to learn that Her Majesty's advisers have seen fit to assume the responsibility of withdrawing the claims of the Dominion of Canada against the United States for compensation on account of injuries arising from Fenian Raids; 2nd, *Resolved*—That this House cannot but feel that the proposal to identify the people of Canada, whether directly or indirectly, at the expense of the English tax-payer for wrongs committed by subjects of a foreign State, as impolitic both in itself and as tending to produce just dissatisfaction in the Mother Country; and, furthermore, that such a course of action is likely to operate as a direct incentive to renewed outrages, inasmuch as it is notorious that the above mentioned raids have risen rather from feelings of hostility to the Imperial Government, as a whole, than from any special animosity to the inhabitants of this Dominion. 3rd. *Resolved*,—That, taking into consideration the circumstances under which these inroads were committed, this House is apprehensive that the refusal of the British Government to press these claims is calculated to encourage the people and Government of the United States in the belief that due discharge of their international obligations towards the Dominion of Canada, is a matter of comparative indifference to Her Majesty's Imperial Cabinet.

Sir John Macdonald asked that the motion might stand till Friday, when a bill would be introduced, and the whole matter would be before the House.

Mr. Cartwright said that, in consenting to the suggestion, it was on the understanding only that, if any thing prevented his motion being dealt with on Friday, he should like the earliest opportunity afterward of proceeding with it.

A number of other matters of lesser importance were also disposed of to day.

Thursday, 2nd May.— After routine business Mr. Holton moved the following resolution,—

"That it be resolved, that in the opinion of this House, the appointment of F. G. Johnson, Esq., to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, to which office an annual salary of $7,000 is assigned by law, while he continues to hold his commission as Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, under which he is entitled to receive a salary of $3,200 per annum, is not only inconsistent with the whole spirit of our legislation respecting the independence of judges, but is in plain contravention of the words of the 8th section, 78th chapter, Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, whereby it is enacted that no such judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada shall sit in the Executive Council, or in the Legislative Council, or in the Legislative Assembly, or hold any other place of profit under the Crown, so long as he [illegible]ll be such judge." He urged that [illegible] appointment was ill advised and [illegible] and in conflict with the general [illegible] our legislation.

[illegible]rge Cartier said that the Gov[illegible] had considered the matter in all its bearings before taking the step they did, and held that their action was perfectly legal. As however an hon. member of the House had objected to it, though it was merely temporary, the Government had come to the conclusion to cancel the appointment.

Several other members having expressed their opinions, Mr. Holton was urged to withdraw the motion, but before he did so six o'clock came and the house rose.

After recess the bill to repeal the Insolvency Act came up. In amendment to the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. Savary moved "That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that the Insolvent Act of 1869, with its amendments, be referred to a special Committee, with instructions to report to this House such amendments in said Act as the commercial interests of the country may require.

The point being raised that the amendment was not in order, the Speaker sustained the objection, whereupon Mr. Anglin moved that the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that the House go into committee upon the bill this day three months. This was negatived by a vote of 69 to 77.

Mr. Harrison moved an amendment that it be an instruction to the committee to except the Province of Ontario from the operation of the bill. Ruled out of order.

The House then went into committee and reported the Bill without amendment. Its third reading was ordered for to-morrow.

After some further unimportant business the house adjourned.

Friday, 3rd May.—After the introduction of several bills Sir John A. Macdonald moved the first reading of the bill to give effect to the Washington Treaty. He went into a full explanation of the treaty, which occupied the entire sitting, with the exception of the time occupied by Mr. Mackenzie in saying a few words in reply.

CORRESPONDENCE.

☞ *We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents*

Bayfield Ont, April 29th 1872.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal

Dear Sir,—I wish to call the attention of the London Huron and Bruce Rail Road to the route, which, it appears to me, that nature has laid out for it, and that is from London to Exeter, thence to Zurich, Bayfield, Goderich, Kincardine, Southampton and so far north as it would pay. I have advocated Bayfield as its terminus for some years, but if it can be carried on further north in Bayfield have not the slightest objection. A large bonus could be raised in Stanley if it came to Bayfield, but if it goes to Brussefield or Seaforth a large majority will be voted against any bonus being given to the said R. R. We are almost sure to have our harbour put in thorough repair at an early date, and with our fisheries, grain, bark, wood and other articles which would be shipped from Bayfield, with the numerous merchandise which would be required here, would help to keep the road in occupation.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A. B. BROWNSON.

Bayfield, Ont. April 29th 1872.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Dear Sir,—As the season is just approaching for planting beans and sowing early peas, where bean poles and peasticks will be required, and as to me they are unsightly objects in the garden allow me to give your readers my *modus operandi*. I first procure a quart of the large dust corn, and when planting my climbing beans I put four beans in each hill and then I put one kernel of corn in the middle of the hill, which will make the most substantial and far the most sightly pole yet known, and after they are no longer required in the garden throw them over the fence and some bevine will put them out of sight. The peas I sow in rows, say drop nine peas one inch from each other, then drop one kernel of corn; sow the rows two feet six inches from each other and long before the ground is wanted for winter cabbage planting, your peas will be fit to pull, thus taking three crops from the same piece of ground in the same season.

Yours truly,

A. B. BROWNSON.

Letter from Montreal.

From our Special Correspondent.

At last, after long waiting, after shivering and scolding, and blaming the fates, after almost despairing of ever again seeing anything but the cold bleak weather, which chills our bones and spoils our temper, we have at last caught a glimpse of sunshine and find that spring is here. The snow has left the mountain, and the Mole pours never a single there, our streets are clear and the dust is driving away merrily, filling our eyes and mouths, spoiling the complexion of our dainty belles, who nevertheless, and in spite of it, crowd our avenues penetrating our houses, making the shopkeepers groan at their ruined goods, and almost wish old winter back again.

In one respect this good city stands proudly preeminent over all her sister cities either in this sentiment or any other which may be called in question, New York of her 'Ring' and her 'Treeds,' but all of those cities must yield the palm to Montreal in the matter of dust. It is the dustiest city in the universe, it can't be beat. Let it rain here for twenty-four hours, let the rain be ancle deep in the streets and in less time than it has taken me to write this, if the sun shine and the wind blow, (it always blows here), the dust will be flying in blinding clouds. The reason is very easily explained, every spring our city fathers cover the roads with a kind of soft stone that is found in the vicinity. This becomes in a short time ground to a fine powder and we literally inhale stone. Pleasant for the lungs! The river is not yet clear, but is still filled with floating ice, the ice bridge not having yet given way below. They are busy at work repairing the canal for the opening of navigation, and trade is becoming more brisk, though the country buyers are not here yet in any great force. All fears of a flood appear to have subsided, though there has been great danger of it, and people in the lower part of the city have been expecting and preparing for it.

Mrs. Livermore.

We have been enjoying a great treat, no less than the advent of the famous lecturer Mrs. Livermore from Boston. She gave two lectures. The first was "What shall we do with our Daughters," the second, "The Reasons Why." Mrs. L——— came here highly recommended by the journals of the States where she had lectured being full of her praises. We expected something more than common and we were not disappointed. She far exceeded our expectations. I have heard many lectures both here and in the States from men of great reputation in that field, but I never heard anything more deeply interesting, more to the point. She is a magnificent looking woman of fifty, though you would never suspect her of being more than forty. She has a broad, high forehead, clear grey eyes and a mouth indicative of great decision and a strong will of her own. She spoke without notes, in a clear ringing voice that could be heard distinctly in all parts of the hall. Her carriage is very graceful and she uses few gestures. She is really a fine looking woman and it would be a treat for any audience to hear her. There was nothing of this spread-eagle style about her, but she impresses one as being an earnest, whole souled woman, anxious for the progress of her sex, and doing her best to elevate and ennoble them. I have always had a certain prejudice against 'female lecturers,' but if they could all resemble her, I should wish them God speed, for I believe they would be the means of accomplishing great good in the world. Her lectures besides the ones mentioned are 'Women of the War,' 'Xantippe, the Greek Termagant,' 'Queen Isabella of Castile,' 'Queen Elizabeth,' and a new lecture on 'Marriage and Divorce.' Besides lecturing several nights each week she edits a newspaper, has brought up a family of children and is a model wife and mother. So much for Mrs. L——— I can only say in leaving the subject that I wish the people of your town could have the opportunity of hearing her, for I am sure they would be delighted and instructed.

Amusements.

The theatre is open again and in full blast. It has been closed for several weeks and entirely remodeled. The old name of the 'Bam' is not at all appropriate now. The pit has been altered into a fine looking place, and, instead of the crowds of noisy, rowdyish loafers that used to infest it, it is nightly filled with gaily dressed ladies and white chokered masculines, in fact, it is the aristocratic part of the house. The 'common crowd' have now to climb up to the top of the building, where, attended by some dozen policeman, their tobacco and whiskey scented breaths will not offend the respectable audience below. It is certainly a great improvement, for, as it was in former times, a seat in the dress circle or boxes was almost sickening. For the first night or two after the change was made, there was some 'unpleasantness' from the playful habit they had of throwing tobacco and spitting down upon the orchestra seats below, but the police soon put a stop to that, and now all is 'serene'. For the past week a New York company has been here, which has won golden opinions and drawn full houses with the plays 'The Veteran' and 'No Thorough-fare.' The formerin a gorgeous piece, filled with startling incidents, and the dresses and scenery were something wonderful for this city. The plot is good and the scenes are mostly laid in India, and introduces Arabs and Turks clad in their oriental finery, English officers and Highlanders. The most amusing character in the play is an Irishman, who having been taken prisoner by the Arabs, by his knowledge of artillery attained great influence among them, and was at last appointed one of the chief officers under the Sultan. His curious mixture of Arabic and Irish brought down the house, and certainly added a great deal to the success of the play. Of course in the closing scene, virtue was triumphant and villany received its just due, and the curtain dropped as the curtain in every case is sure to do. Toronto can boast of her University building, her Insane Asylum, and her schools and colleges. Kingston of her Penetentiary, where so many decaying souls find a comfortable home and occupation for a life time, Quebec of her stone walls and citadel and the non-progressiveness of her citizens, New York of her 'Ring' and her 'Treeds,' but all of those cities must yield the palm to Montreal in the matter of dust. It is the dustiest city in the universe, it can't be beat. Let it rain here for twenty-four hours, let the rain be ancle deep in the streets and in less time than it has taken me to write this, if the sun shine and the wind blow, (it always blows here), the dust will be flying in blinding clouds. The reason is very easily explained, every spring our city fathers cover the roads with a kind of soft stone that is found in the vicinity. This becomes in a short time ground to a fine powder and we literally inhale stone. Pleasant for the lungs! The river is not yet clear, but is still filled with floating ice, the ice bridge not having yet given way below. They are busy at work repairing the canal for the opening of navigation, and trade is becoming more brisk, though the country buyers are not here yet in any great force. All fears of a flood appear to have subsided, though there has been great danger of it, and people in the lower part of the city have been expecting and preparing for it.

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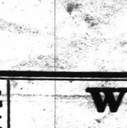
W. M. SAVAGE



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HATS AND CAPS

Of the Newest Styles and Patterns,

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At Prices that will Defy Competition in this or any other Town.

If you want a GOOD HAT and an Easy Fit compliant make a selection out of the Large and Varied Stock now on hand.

Goderich, April 2nd, 1872. 1311

New Advertisements.

Information Wanted

OF David Jones, Copper smelter, 1 st heard of at Lake Huron, Canada, N. A., was about to go to California. His wife Hannah Jones is anxious to hear of him and will be thankful for any information. Address,

MRS. HANNAH JONES,
General Post Office,
Australia.
1316-4*

For Sale.

THAT desirable property situated on East Street, in the Town of G' derich, lately occupied as a Dwelling by the late Thomas Logan. For particulars apply to

A. P. McLEAN,
Goderich.

Or to

ROBERT HUNT,
Kippen.

May 6th, 1872. 1316-4*

CHANCERY SALE

—OF A—

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT

—IN THE—

TOWN OF GODERICH.

In Chancery

ROSS vs. FRASER.

UNDER and pursuant to the Decree of the Court of Chancery made in the above cause bearing date the 20th day of October, A. D., 1871, there will be sold with the approbation of Henry Macdermott, Esquire, Master at Goderich, by Public Auction, by

GEORGE MOON TRUEMAN,
Auctioneer,

at his Auction Rooms, in the Town