The Weekly Huron Signal.

GODERICH, SEPT. 14, 1871.

London Lectures Us.

To find the London *Free Press* and *Advertiser* for a single moment on a common platform, is so unusual a sight that we are glad to witness it, even though they have mounted the platform to scold ourselves. The *Free Press* takes the first round in the following strain:—

"Now that it is seen to be impossible to take the London Railway off to Goderich, the people there have become very anxious for its welfare. Thus we find the SIGNAL saying:—

"If the London people are wise they will stick to the opening up of their own territory to the west of the Grand Trunk Railway, and leave Hamilton and Toronto to fight their own battles on the other side. If London should be foolish enough to aid Toronto in its attempt to extinguish the Hamilton scheme, the London scheme will undoubtedly be the next victim so far as metropolitan avarice could succeed in injuring it."

No one can doubt the sincerity of this advice. It bears disinterestedness upon its face, and we regret that there is not a quorum of the Directors left in town to discuss this phase of the subject. They are, unfortunately, all out fighting this innocent lamb—the Wellington, Grey and Bruce—but which to us, hereabouts, has very much the appearance of a wolf in sheep's clothing. Perhaps we have been very much mistaken in this, and that the route marked down for it, running in zig-zag direction into the London field, was meant only for our good. Providences come in such questionable shapes sometimes that this may be one of them. At any rate there is the *Signal's* word for it."

We are not specially disappointed at the temporary failure of our efforts to 'take the London Railway off to Goderich,' as far as our own advantage is concerned; although feeling satisfied that the London people are blind indeed to their own interests, in not terminating where they could, by the steamers plying hence to Southampton, catch the trade for sixty miles to the north of us, without building a mile of railway, and at the same time, as we desire to see them do and consider their special vocation, opening up the Townships of the South Riding which have not at present any or sufficient railway communication. The *Free Press* thinks very lightly of the "disinterestedness" of our advice, but circumstances, we opine, will soon be such that the *Free Press* and the London directors will view it more favorably, and prefer even Bayfield as a terminus to crossing the Grand Trunk at any point, or terminating at any of its stations. If the Hamilton people are successful in the North, the London people when they have opened up the South, keeping away from the Grand Trunk, will come to look upon "the wolf in sheep's clothing"—which prevented them for going into a territory, which would have made them tributary in two directions to the Grand Trunk—in the light of a benefactor. The *Advertiser* chimes in thus:—

'The Goderich *Signal* in an article made prominent by a large heading discusses the following conundrum: "Is not This The Question?—The Hamilton Line Or No Railway At All For North Huron?" The article reads like the joint production of the united Hamilton deputation after having gone through with one of their hampers. There is ordinarily a substratum of sober sense in the *Signal* editorials strangely at variance with the fitful brilliancy and zig-zag argumentation of the article under consideration. The *Signal* tries to convince the people of North Huron that their alternative is the Wellington, Gray and Bruce line, or no line at all. That the object of the Toronto people in amalgamating with the London line is simply to kill off the Hamilton scheme; and that the next move of Toronto would be to kill off the London enterprise. London is advised to stick to the opening up of its own legitimate territory to the west of the Grand Trunk, and allow Hamilton and Toronto to fight their own battles on the other side.

Mr *Signal*, the London, Huron and Bruce Railway to Kincardine is bound to go. The advice to our merchants and manufacturers to surrender the trade of the north to Hamilton greed won't go down. The statement that Toronto drives London into the junction north of Wingham is incorrect. The first advance came from London, our shrewd directors seeing that the expenses of construction would be lessened, more bonus secured, and the construction of the road placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. Unlike Hamilton, we are content with a straight main line, and our farmers are of the business of the country, and do not seek to stretch monopolizing polypus-arms in every direction. What can be the real reason of the *Signal's* opposition to the London line and the London and Toronto amalgamation?—*Shall we tell?* Can it be a fear that *Clinton's* importance may be enhanced at the expense of Goderich and endanger the latter's position as County Town?"

It is no mean compliment to find that in our quiet retreat we can rival the flights of the Hamilton orators, after the contents of the "hampers" have given wings to their genius. If we were to adopt the style of our contemporary we would say—Mr *Advertiser*, the London Huron and Bruce Railway will only go to Kincardine by the way you propose, if you get the people's money to build it. As we have a little more interest in the prosperity of Huron than the *Advertiser*, we shall take the liberty of advising the people to pay for the line that will serve them best. Therefore we say to the south encourage the London line, and to the north encourage the Hamilton line. Whether the Wellington, Grey and Bruce lines carry or not, we question the "shrewdness" of the London Directors, if they were really the authors of the amalgamation. As soon as the Hamilton Branch fails, which it will, we will have at liberty to double track the Hamilton Branch, and immediately double it to Kincardine. The former can run a branch line to Kincardine by way of Clinton. These they can only do by inducing London to take care of its interests, and not bow to their "idol love,"

and building their road *via* Teeswater We should not wonder to find London again coquetting and in vain with Seaforth. Where would the *New Era* be then? The only secure policy of the northern townships, if they want a railway at present, is to stick to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce. The shout of the *Advertiser* is "London for ever"! With this cry we have, in the interests of Huron, no sympathy further than it leads to the benefit of the County. The last paragraph about the "importance of Clinton" is majestic in its green simplicity. Had we any jealousy of that thriving village, we could wish it no worse than a railway passing to the north of it. The London line terminating there would not do it quite so much harm. Can it be the expectation that, if the Hamilton line is killed off, the London also would fail to get bonuses northwards, (which is almost certain) and would have its final terminus at Clinton, which is making the *New Era* shout so lustily for the London line? So it seems to us. The *animus* of the *Advertiser* is very evident from its attack elsewhere on Mr Messer, Reeve of Turnberry, whom it calls "a person branded with the stigma of coquetting with all three companies." That is just what every man interested in his own locality would have done, until he found the best line to serve the people. If Mr Messer, had as the *Advertiser* says, made "a poor rambling speech" he would not thus have been singled out for spiteful criticism. Turnberry knows Mr Messer's services, and he will survive the *Advertiser's* unfavorable opinion. So will we.

Little too Sanguine.

Mr Gladstone is evidently very sanguine as to the effects of the Washington Treaty. He appears to regard it as the harbinger of a kind of political millennium. In his speech delivered to his Yorkshire friends at Whitby on Saturday last, he "expressed his joy that England can now look upon Americans as friends; and said we may now indulge the hope that all controversies between the two peoples are now settled."

Now we admit that this ought to be the case, considering the costly sacrifices which England made to conciliate the coveted friendship of our American neighbors. Surely after having given them all that they asked without exacting from them any real equivalent in return they ought to be her friends; and such an unexampled display of national generosity ought to have the effect of obliterating all unpleasant memories of the past. It is difficult to see what more could have been done to appease their wrath and gratify their cupidity except to transfer to them the whole of the British possessions, on this continent. There remains but this single step to be taken, in the direction in which the Imperial government has been proceeding of late.

But is this the way to secure the friendship either of an individual or a nation? Is not real friendship founded on mutual respect? And can we reasonably look for the respect of either an individual, or a nation, by whom we allow ourselves to be cajoled or bullied out of that which is manifestly our due? The moment that any government becomes so imbecile as to not understand what its rights are and not seek to be able to maintain them, and necessarily becomes an object of contempt. It may not indeed become a great nation to insist upon the uttermost farthing in those instances in which mere money considerations are at stake, or to haggle over the mere punctilios of etiquette in the adjustment of great questions; but we maintain that substantial justice should be insisted on in every instance, except we are prepared to acknowledge our inferiority and take the consequences of such an admission.

This is precisely what Great Britain in this instance has not done. How can she possibly justify her conduct before the world in submitting to treat with the United States for the settlement of the Alabama *Claims* without insisting at the same time time upon the indemnification of the Dominion of Canada for the Fenian raids. It might indeed be unpopular for our neighbors to submit that matter to arbitration with the other matters in dispute between the two nations; it might indeed be hazardous for the American government to run the risk of losing the Irish vote, and of alienating some of its English-hating supporters. But this is a question we submit with which Great Britain had nothing to do. The one question for her to consider was, is it right? and does the peace and safety of the British possessions on this continent require, that the responsibility of the United States for such unlawful expeditions from her territory should be settled? This is only one point among several that might be mentioned in illustration of the same principle.

And what has been the effect? Is the tone of the American press any more friendly than formerly? We heartily wish it were so. Earnestly do we desire to live in peace with all men, and especially with neighbors with whom we have so much in common, and with whom our interests are so closely identified. But we confess we are not quite so sanguine as Mr Gladstone, nor can we [illegible] supercilious tone in the press of the United States, or so long as their government is deterred from doing substantial justice for fear of giving umbrage to the great Unwashed Irishry of the Country.

The Real Point of Interest.

The exact terms, in which the Attorney General's reply to the Strathroy deputation was conveyed, are a matter of little interest to the general public. If the gentlemen who composed that deputation were satisfied with the tone and courtesy of the reply, we [illegible] what outsiders have to do with it. We think that in all fairness, when their card appeared, the controversy anent the matter ought to have ceased. It scarcely comports with the dignity of such a leading and influential journal as the *Globe* to labor so persistently to make good its charge against the Premier, which was most likely based upon insufficient information, in the face of such a flat contradiction from gentlemen whose veracity appears to be unquestioned, and who had the very best opportunity to know whereof they have affirmed.

There is an aspect of the subject, however, which to our apprehension is far more serious, and in which every man in the Province of Ontario, who has the least particle of respect for himself or his country, can scarcely fail to take a deep interest. This charge unfortunately is not the only one of this kind that has been brought against Mr. Macdonald. Whether he was guilty of the profanity which has been laid to his charge in this particular instance, or not, we fear he has been guilty of the same offence in other instances; and if common report is to be credited, they have been neither few nor far between. Indeed, his low blackguardism and profanity appear from the reports of his public addresses and his private conversation which have found their way into the public prints to have become so proverbial that the public is prepared to be believe almost anything that is alleged against him on this score.

Now this, as it appears to us, is the real point of the matter in which the moral and christian portion of the community at least will naturally feel the deepest and most painful interest. We are professedly a christian people; we profess at least to have a respect for decency and morality; and we desire that our children shall be better than ourselves in these respects. It is impossible therefore, that we can be indifferent to the character and conduct of our public men. In regard to low vulgarity, blackguardism and profanity, a man holding the position that Mr Macdonald does, ought to be beyond suspicion. If he is incapable of being influenced by any higher considerations, his perception of the proprieties of his official position and his respect for the sentiments and feelings of the best part of his constituents, should be sufficient, not only to prevent him from descending to the level of a bar-room loafer, but from acting inconsistently with the character of a gentleman.

Of all forms of immorality, profane swearing is the most inexcusable. It is the most wanton insult that a man can offer to his Maker, and it can be regarded with no other sentiment than that of detestation by all persons of right feeling. When, therefore, John Sandfield McDonald publicly indulges in this disgusting practice he not only disgraces himself, and acts unworthily of his high office, but he grievously insults the people to whom he is indebted for his position.

Division of Counties for Registry Purposes.

The Ontario *Gazette* just received contains the proclamations dividing three Counties for registration purposes, as follows:—

Huron, the new Registry Office to be at Blyth.

Perth, the new Registry Office to be at St. Marys.

Wellington, the new New Registry Office to be at Arthur.

The candidates will all be skedaddling for audiences with their "Man of Destiny." Mr. Hays left for an audience with Sandfield this morning.

The change is to take effect on the early date of 1st of Oct.

Railway By-Laws.

The bonus for the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway is carried in Turnberry by a majority of 12.

Horticultural.

We would once more strongly urge upon our readers the propriety of making the approaching Exhibition of the Horticultural Society the best in every respect which has yet been held. The simultaneous exhibition here of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will gather together the leading pomologists of various secttions, who thus perambulate the country for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative advantages of all parts of the Province for fruit-growing purposes. By the result of the coming show, these gentlemen will estimate the rank in horticulture which should be assigned to the County of Huron, and their report of the same will be read far and wide throughout Canada and the neighboring States. Our fruit-growers will not do justice to themselves or the unequalled natural advantages of the district, if they do not strain every nerve to make a worthy display. We expect the coming shows of 15th Sept, to place our section very near, if not quite at, the top of the list in the culture of fruit. Let every fruit-grower see to it that our expectations are not disappointed.

RICHNESS OF SILVER ISLET. — Forty barrels of silver were brought down from Silver Islet (Lake Superior) to Bruce [illegible] The Collingwood *Bulletin* is informed that Major Sibley has refused $850,000 for a third interest in the silver mines. He has also refused $250,000 for Jarvis Islet. Up to the present time over one million dollars [illegible] been taken from Silver Islet, and the returns are every day increasing in evidences of fabulous wealth. There are a large number of prospectors and speculators all along the North Shore and islands of Lake [illegible]

PUBLICITY, NOT CHEAPNESS, is the best means in advertising. Mr [illegible] advertisement in the Huron Signal.

County News.

Battalion Shooting Match.

The Battalion Shooting Match was held at Clinton, on Thursday, and Friday, 7th and 8th inst. Both days were beautiful and the arrangements, under the superintendence of Captain Murray, were excellent. The range was on the west side of the Railway track, with a high bank of 30 or 40 feet behind the target. The shooting all through was very good; the competitors, however, being fewer than former occasions.

1ST MATCH.

BATTALION CHALLENGE CUP, fired for by a squad of five men from each Company. The Cup fell for the third time to the Exeter Company, Capt. Hyndman. The best shots of each Co., who got a premium of $4, were as follows:—No. 1 Goderich, Sergt Curran; No. 2 Goderich, Private Graham; No. 3 Seaforth, Lieut. Wilson; No. 4 Clinton, Sergt Major Gilmour; No. 5 Bayfield, Private Foote; No. 6 Exeter, Corp. Bisset; No. 7 Goderich T'p, Corp. McDougall; No. 8 Gorrie, Private Roberts; No. 9 Dungannon, Lieut. Crozier. Corporal Bissett, of Exeter, being the best shot of the whole, got an additional prize of $4.00.

2D MATCH, NON COM. & PRIVATES.

52 Competitors—13 prizes—the first Col Ross's prize of $20.00. 1st S. Curran, Goderich, $20.00; 2d Corporal McDonald, Goderich T'p $12 00; 3d Private Gordon Goderich $11.00; 4th Private Foote, Bayfield $10.00; 5th Private Greenway, Exeter, $9.00; 6th Corporal Bisset Exeter $8 00; 7th Sergt. Potts, Goderich $7.00; 8th Private Horn, Exeter $6.00; 9th Private Sparling, Seaforth $5.00; 10th Sergt. Sunshein, Goderich, $4; 11th Privat McLaughlin, Gorrie $3; 12th Sergt. Macdonald, Goderich T'p $2.00; 13th Private Walker, Gorrie $1.00.

3D MATCH, OFFICERS.

1st Lieut. Wilson, Seaforth $10.00; 2d Capt. & Adjt. Cook, Goderich $8; 3d Capt. Jackson, Bayfield, $6.00; 4th Capt. Murray, Clinton, $4.00; 5th Lieut. Howard, Exeter, $2.00.

4TH MATCH NON-COM. OFFICERS

1st Corpl Hagin, Goderich, $10; 2nd. Sergt Joslin, Bayfield, $8; 3rd, Sergt Potts, Goderich, $7; 4th, Sergt Copp, Goderich T'p, $6; 5th Sergt Maj Gilmour, $5; 6th Corpl Williamson, Bayfield, $4; 7th Sergt McIntosh, Goderich, $3; 8th Sergt McDonald, Goderich T'p, $2; 9th Sergt Ross, Goderich, $1.

5TH MATCH, PRIVATES.

1st Private Sparling, Seaforth, $11; 2nd Private Walker, Gorrie, $10; 3rd Private Bisset, Exeter, $9; 4th Private Foote, Bayfield, $8; 5th Private Hart, Gorrie, $7; 6th Private Saunders, Exeter, $6; 7th Priv Mallough, Dungannon, $5; 8th Private Greenway, Exeter, $4; 9th Private Roberts, Gorrie, $3; 10th Privt Bigger, Goderich T'p, $2; 11th Private McIntosh, Goderich, $1.

6TH MATCH, RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Open to all on payment of $1 entrance. 1st Sergt McIntosh, Goderich, $10; 2nd Capt Jackson, Bayfield, $9; 3rd Corpl Williamson, Bayfield, $8; 4th Lieut Crozier, Dungannon, $7; 5th Private Bisset, Exeter, $6; 6th Private Gordon, Goderich, $5; 7th Private Greenway, Exeter, $4; 8th Private Sparling, Seaforth, $3; 9th Sergt McDonald, Goderich T'p, $2; 10th Private Biggar, Goderich T'p $1.

7TH MATCH, ALL COMERS.

1st Private Hart, Gorrie, $10; 2nd Corp Bisset, Exeter, $9; 3rd Capt Shepperd, Goderich T'p, $8; 4th Private Foote, Bayfield, $7; 5th Private Bisset, Exeter, $6; 6th Private Greenway, Exeter, $5; 7th Lieut Howard, Exeter, $4; 8th Mr N Robson, Clinton, $3; 9th Sergt Copp, Goderich T'p, $2; 10th Mr C Grassick, Clinton, $1.

BATTALION CUP.—We have seen the report that Exeter Company having now won the cup three times, is entitled to hold it. Certainly Exeter deserves to keep it, if this were the understanding. We believe, however, that when the officers originally got it up it was to be kept by the winners until they lost it again.

At the conclusion Capt Thomson proposed the thanks of the gathering to Capt Murray for his exertions in getting up the arrangements in such orderly style, which was very warmly responded to, and Capt Murray made a stirring speech in reply. Then followed 'three cheers for Col Ross, three for Capt Cook, three for Capt Thomson, and three for Capt Sheppard, the latter in responding proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given and the assembly broke up, with much pleasure at the success of the match and very hearty good will to each other.

Bayfield Harbor.

We have good reason to feel assured that the condition and possibilities of Bayfield Harbor will receive serious consideration from the Dominion Board of Public Works. Mr Cameron's most strenuous efforts will, we are satisfied, be directed to the obtaining of such a grant as the necessities of the harbor require and its advantages deserve. The Township of Stanley has made a handsome offer for the terminus of the London Railway, and, if the Hamilton line should be successful in the north, we think the offer should be again brought prominently under the notice of the London directors.

THE NILE TOLL-GATE.—On Saturday [illegible] and morning meet," there was a mysterious rendezvous at the toll-house for the second time erected, to catch evasionists. A well organized band, of over a score, in a [illegible] the garrison—consisting of two men, one woman and some children—to surrender. The garrison was well armed with muskets, revolvers and four kegs of percussion caps and could have [illegible] that the garrison should disarm. Time having been allowed them to move away the furniture, the toll-house was then [illegible] up. The men of the garrison were kept under guard to prevent them giving an alarm while the work of destruction was going on. The place that knew the toll-house knows it no more.—The "dogs of war" are after the delinquents, but blackened faces, coats turned inside out and disguised voices will make it hard to find the scent.

BAYFIELD

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR,—As Bayfield is going through a little excitement at present, allow me to make some report of it. On Thursday last, a pic-nic was got up for the Sabbath School children of Trinity Church and it proved a grand affair, the day was fine and the crowd enormous. The table was set and covered with all that could be desired. I saw the regiments when entering in the morning from different waggons, taking their places under flying colors, but I visited the scene in the afternoon and found the army had been all cut up and rendered *hors de combat*, but was most surprised that the crowd left well pleased at what had taken place. The next day the fires broke out fearfully to the south of Bayfield, threatening to burn everything before it. I amongst others went to the assistance in emptying a barn belonging to Mr. A. Haacke, and in coming out through the fire, I slipped from the waggon with part of the load on the top of me, but knowing my danger I was not long crawling out, the hay was in flames but I started the team in haste, and saved all, except what slid off; but the barn was finally emptied by good Samaritans. It has since been burned. The next day all Bayfield turned to check the fire or stop it if possible and save the Village, and as night approached when all were fatigued, a sad and fatal accident occurred to one of our most esteemed and flourishing tradesmen, Mr. E. Ebenhard, the baker. He was going with a load of water to his own fields in company with an assistant. The assistant being well endowed with caution got out of the waggon and walked behind when a tree was to be seen falling. Mr. E. jumped from the waggon, and in doing so fell on his face, and while down the waggon was smashed to pieces and the horse running away, a large limb fell on poor E., and is supposed to have broken the *vertebra* or spine of the neck. Still he lived until Sunday morning, when he expired at 3 a. m. He was buried on Tuesday last, at 10 a. m. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn over his loss.

I am, yours truly.

A. B. BROWNSON.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

When I dropped the curtain over the scenes of this Village last week, in speaking of T. J. Marks, he certainly deserves credit from the public, for he is both civil and accommodating and while he is confident of the integrity of the purchaser he is not afraid to trust. By the bye I almost forgot to speak of J. Keys and Elliott,—who keep one of the neatest Stores in Bayfield. They keep a very good selection of general goods and sells very reasonably. We have two Carding and Fulling mills in the Village, kept by Messrs Batchen & Struthers, who try to excell in their Rolls and Fullcloth. There are four Churches in the Village, the Church of England, the old Scotch Kirk, Wesleyan Methodist and Episcopal Methodist, which ought to be sufficient for the size of the place. We have a neat drug-Store kept by Mr Wilson, who also keeps the Telegraph office. And we have two Medical practitioners, Dr Wood and Stanberry, either of whom should your stomach get out of order, would soon bring you to the scratch. And Mr Editor it is not what we have at present, but what we are soon to have a Harbor,—This is the sanguine expectation of every one in the Township of Stanley. And no wonder, after the Township so nobly and generously expended on the Harbour from $35 to 40,000, already. And as an assurance of our hope, Mr Page, the Govornment's chief Engineer, one of the most gentlemanly men that ever visited Bayfield, came in campany with our esteemed member for the House of Commions, M. C. Cameron, and examined the probable cost of making the Bayfield Harbour, a Harbour of Refuge, and I with others am sanguine that the same gentleman will give that impression to the Dominion Government, that 1872, if not completing at least will commence the Harbour. Indeed it cannot be other wise. What do you think Mr Editor, some have tried to make out, that Mr Cameron brought Mr Page for an Election dodge. I would like to know, in the history of our Country, when ever did a conservative assist a true Reformer in his Election? When this time arrives that the Lion and the Lamb shall feed together surely the millenium has come. Our Village is almost smoked out, and had it not been the exertion of the neighborhoodhood, and the kind hand of providence in changing the wind on last Saturday, the place would be burnt out. As it was the School-House fence was on fire, and there is a power of damage done to fencing and the ground. (Mr McI here refers to the accident related by another correspondent.)—Mr Editor the thanks of the reading public are certainly due the enterprising proprietors of the Huron *Signal*, on two accounts, for the faithful advocacy of progressive principals, and also, in enlarging the Weekly *Signal*. And you Mr. Editor, permit me without flattery to say, that your condensing the different articles of your numerous correspondents in the columns of the *Signal*, from week to week, in so orderly a manner as you do, is giving general satisfaction. Accept my thanks, and as usual I remain your very obedient servant.

J. C. McINTOSH.

Bayfield Sept. 11 1871.

Mazzini says that the "doctrines [illegible] principal members of the International are as follows:—1. The denial of God, who is the only, eternal, and unshakeable Foundation of our duties and rights. 2. The denial of the Fatherland and the nation, namely, of the points of support which we may all employ to save your interests and those of humanity. 3. The denial of all personal property, namely, of every inducement to produce more than what is absolutely necessary for our life. Property, when it is the result of work, represents physical activity as thought represents intelligence.—These few words will suffice to teach you that the International can in no way be of use to your cause."

General News.

The British War Department has played at campaigning. 13000 marched from Aldershott to Sandhurst, pitched tents, cooked and ate a meal, rested and returned, having marched 18 miles.

Dr. Karl Maix, leading spirit of the International Society, died at London on Tuesday 5th inst., aged 53.

The disarmament of the National Guards in South France commences on 15th inst, When completed, martial law will cease.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria hold a conference at Salzburg.

A terrible typhoon at Hong Kong has driven 12 ships ashore and done much damage by land.

King Amadeus has made a tour through Spain, and been well received in the Provinces.

February, March, January, April, December and May, are usually, and in above order, the most fatal months in Scotland. This year May has taken the third and June the fifth place, according to the Registrar General's report.

Colonel George Chesney is the author of the Battle of Dorking.

Gilbert, the painter, has received the offer of a baronetcy.

There were 20,000 applications for tickets to Mr Punshon's services in his old chapel in Leeds, which seats 2,500 people.

Charles Paul de Kock, the French novelist, is dead.

The British government declines to annex or protect Fiji.

The French have adopted the postal card system.

India is to have a system of narrow gauge railways.

Lord Brougham's last passion was for hymns, and for two years before his death collected all the various editions of hymnbooks he could find.

UNPRODUCTIVE LANDS.—In travelling through the country one is struck with the vast amount of land in an unproductive state. Not referring to the timber land, which in one sense may be held to be in a productive state, there are within sight of the principal railroads passing from East to West, many millions of acres that are out of cultivation, for the most part producing weeds. This is undoubtedly the consequence of farmers holding too much land. If we should undertake to calculate the value of these lands, estimated at the cost of improving and fencing them, it would be something too considerable for belief. It would represent the amount of capital lying idle, bringing in no interest, but, on the other hand, yearly deteriorating and growing less. The evil of holding too much land is twofold: There is not only a less in the waste of the money value involved, but there is a damage to the part cultivated from want of means to cultivate it properly and profitably. The passion for possessing land has become a serious evil, for it has led to the accumulation, in the hands of men who are unable to use them, of large tracts which are farmed in the poorest manner and made to yield only a small share of what they would produce under proper cultivation. Where population is dense and farms small, there the yield is richest.

CARDS, CIRCULARS AND BILL HEADS, neatly and cheaply printed at the SIGNAL Office.

THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—The *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* contains an account of some experiments by M. H. Violette on the best method of preserving eggs—a subject of much importance in France. Many methods had been tried; continued immersions in lime-water or salt-water, saw-dust, etc., and even varnishing has been tried, but respectively condemned. The simplicity of the method adopted on many farms, namely that of closing the pores of the shell with grease or oil, had, however, attracted the attention of the author, who draws the following conclusion from a series of experiments on this method. Vegetable oil, more especially linseed, simply rubbed on the egg, hinders any alteration for a sufficient by extensive period, and presents a very simple and efficacious method of preservation, eclipsing any methods hitherto recommended or practiced.

The Emigration Conference meets at Ottawa on 19th inst.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$400,000
SURPLUS FUNDS.....208,369.6
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th 1871. 357,858.26

HON. J. McMURRICH
President.

B. HALDAN Managing Director.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AT Lowest Current Rates

SPECIAL LOW TARIFF OF RATES, COVERING Insurance for one or three years on detached Dwellings, Churches and Schools with contents, in Cities, Towns and Country places. These rates are on terms of policy particularly favorable to the Farming Community.

First Class man wanted for a travelling Agency for the township outlying this Town. Apply in writing with reference to the undersigned for commission to the Head Office.

D. WATSON.
Local Agent.

Goderich, 12th Sept. 1871. w3-3w

Auction Sale of A VALUABLE FARM.

G. M. TRIEMAN

IS INSTRUCTED BY MR MICHEAL FOLEY to sell by Public Auction at his Auction Mart, Goderich on Friday the 13th day of Oct. 1871. at 12 o'clock noon.

That very superior Farm, lot 17, 2nd con Goderich Township, Bayfield road. 80 acres of Land more or less, about 75 acres of which are cleared, balance good Timbered land. There is a good House two Frame Barns, Frame Stable Orchard on the premises and well watered by a never failing spring, good soil. Situate 4 miles from Goderich, 3 miles from Bayfield.

Goderich 12th Sept, 1871 w3-td

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBINSON & WILKINSON, Insolvents. A Dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the twenty-second day of Sept inst. after which dividend will be paid

D. WATSON
Assignee.

Goderich September, 12th, 1871 w3-2t