public affairs. [Applause.] He would now thank the meeting for the patient hearing they had given him, remarking that he felt so utterly exhausted, physically, that he addressed them with difficulty. He had no doubt but that many would retire from the meeting having very different feelings in the future, with respect to the Liberal party and its principles, from those inculcated by the so-called leaders of public opinion in this place. [Mr. Mackenzie resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. Blake delivered an eloquent address to similar effect and he was followed by Messrs. Mills, McKellar and Bodwell. The meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen and three rousing cheers for Messrs Mackenzie and Blake and Her Majesty's loyal Opposition.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, NOV. 3rd 1870.

HINCKS DEPONETH.

Sir Francis appeared before his constituents in Renfrew, on Thursday last, and attempted to justify his record in a speech of three hours' duration. So lame was his defence and so utterly are the honest electors on whom he was foisted by the purchase of corruptible voters by government money, disgusted with their mis-representative, that not a voice was raised to propose the usual formal vote of thanks. The brilliant "financier" must have felt very much like a whipped cur and gone home with an appropriate drooping tail.—He was prepared, of course, he broadly asseverated, to support "every act of the Government—from the North West question to the Banking policy." Ordinary gratitude demanded this at his hands, after John A. had put the country to the expense of buying out Rankin and declared, that, though he had been asleep to the progress of the country for 15 years, there was no one but "the Rip Van Winkle of Canadian politics" so able by fancy financiering to borrow money at all hands to make up for a deficient revenue. He is quite annoyed that Mr. Mackenzie does not like coalitions, and quotes numberless Imperial authorities for coalitions formed in view gigantic objects. To draw the conclusion that the present despicable, small-souled "Patent Combination" to keep possession of the Dominion purse-strings and keep the purse replenished by any means, and at all hazards, for the purpose of destroying the Independence of Parliament by bribery—that this Combination could be justified by any number of authorities, was asking too much credulity from his long-suffering constituents. It is very strange the difference of opinion among the Cartier—Macdonald following, as to whether a Coalition of parties does or does not exist. A London evening oracle, fed at the public crib, says there is no such thing. Other authorities such as Sandfield and Hincks (who have still the audacity to call themselves Reformers) say there is. Which is right? We rather think the *Herald* has most logic on its side. There *is* no such thing as Coalition. The 'no-party' dodge is exploded. The present Government is unmitigatedly corrupt and obstructive and the reformers of the country intend to treat them as such. Hincks has the impertinence to call the loyal opposition of Canada an "Ontario faction." He does not deny that everything is under the "dictation of Sir George Cartier" but, says he with much *naivete*, "We are not shown any substitute for him." We rather think an excellent substitute has appeared on the scene and it is the intention of Reformers to actually make the substitution. Hincks's Intercolonial confession is an amusing corroboration of the charge that Sir George Cartier is both head and tail of the Dominion government. He (Hincks) was in favor of the Southern route, but he (Cartier) was in favor of the Northern; therefore such being his (Cartier's) opinion, he (Hincks), after hunting round for arguments, finds that a good deal could be said in favor of the Northern route. Cartier, the bell-wether, wants to run in the opposite direction to what the rest of the flock desires to pursue, and straighway each *mutton* follows him and leaps over the fence, formerly shied at, exactly in the spot where Cartier jumped. Sir Francis' great hope is that John A.'s health is now good and "his intellect as keen as ever." We don't regret his restored health, nor question his great intellect, but we doubt his principles and fear to leave the public weal in the administration of a man so supple of conscience, and so willing to be led by the nose by Sir George Cartier.—As Sir Francis Hinck's attempt to justify his course was not responded to by a single cheer, a single expression of thanks or confidence, in his own constituency, so will it be with the utterances of his coadjutors, throughout the country.

'Blackwood" on the Colonial Office.

In Blackwood, for October, as we already said, there is an outspoken and sensible article on "Canada, the Fenian Raid and the Colonial Office." There is nothing in it specially new to us, but it is important as indicating that the heart of a great portion of the British people still beats right on the Colonial question. *We* can easily see that the decadence of Great Britain will commence with the first act of the legislature having for its object the cutting adrift of "Greater Britain"—as a talented *litterateur* of the present day has felicitously named the British Colonies in Asia and America—and we are pleased to see Tory but high-souled *Maga* holding and expressing this conviction. The Imperial duty of defending Canada is vigorously pointed out, thus :—

"We confess our inability to discover on what equitable grounds Canada can be called upon to provide the cost of fortifications of which the object is altogether imperial ; and we hold that England would be bound to defend Canada *directly*, if attacked, by the employment of an English army on Canadian soil, even though Canada declines to assume any responsibility beyond the equipment and training of her 40,000 excellent volunteer militia—a force which, in proportion to the wealth and population of the two countries respectively, is much larger than the English army and militia, and even exceeds that army with all its reserves taken together."

"Blackwood" further very justly animadverts on the fulsome flattery of Gen. Grant's "intervention", indulged in by British journals, does not wonder at *our soreness* at the tone they adopted, and clearly shows that British troops quartered in Canada would decidedly be so for *Imperial* purposes. We cannot assume, as "Blackwood" does, that disconnection with Great Britain means annexation to the U.S. The latter can never be the eventuality while the loyal nine-tenths of the population can use their strong right arms in defending our soil.—With this exception, we agree with the concluding sentences, which are as follows :

"By the junction of Canada with the U. States it must be patent to all that the maritime power of the latter would be enormously increased, while that of England would be diminished. If that event should come to pass our possession of the West India Islands would really be then what the Americans persuade themselves our possession of Canada is now—one of sufferance by the United States. We can hold Canada without a doubt, and the chances of a war would not be against us, as too many Englishmen have despondingly assumed. But if Canada is to be incorporated with the Union, we could not retain the West India Islands one day longer than the good pleasure of United North America would permit.

"Would there be no loss of prestige; would there be no fatal loss of strength, which, among nations, depends so much on prestige and character—in such a practical avowal that we are no longer able to retain our possessions ?

"C'est nee que le premier pas qui conte;" and if we could make up our minds to let Canada go, the effort required at a later period to give up the West Indies at the demand of America, would cost comparatively little. England would then discover, all too late, that if the connection with Canada is now 'inconvenient,' the incorporation of that great colony with our only maritime rival, which is as yet the only possible alternative, would be productive of consequences that might be characterized by a term of graver import."

All through the article, there appears a praiseworthy attempt to master the situation, and if more of this desire were exhibited, in relation to colonial affairs, by the educators of the people in the mother country, Great Britian would be in less danger than she presently is from the false economy of so-called utilitarian legislators.

An Insult to the Farmers of Ontario.

The London *Evening Herald* gets off the following :—"We must be excused if we hesitate in accepting the proffered services of Mr Mackenzie as a substitute for those of a gentleman much more highly gifted by nature, having a mind more enriched and strengthened by culture, and prepared to grapple with the difficulties of statesmanship, by the experience of a quarter of a century." If reverence for his Creator, sincere convictions in religion, and genial courtesy to and consideration for his fellow men are gentlemanly qualifications, then Alexander Mackenzie is a gentleman of gentlemen, and infinitely superior to the coarse and irreverent Sandfield Macdonald. If good natural gifts, well trained by self-education, strong common sense, an earnest appreciation of the wants of the country, unpurchaseable integrity, and powerful native eloquence are preferable in a statesman to the shifting and shiftless casuistries of a legal mind unballasted by honesty, then Alexander Mackenzie, as a statesman, is infinitely superior to that corrupt political trimmer, Sandfield Macdonald. Mr. Mackenzie is a "man of the people," an admirable specimen of the intelligent, self-educated yeomen of the country, and whoever sneers at him would fain keep the clear-headed and close-reasoning farmers of Ontario in perpetual vassalage.

Content to be in Opposition.

The London *Evening Herald*, which sent a Mr Hamilton Hunter to raise a row at and if possible break up the great Reform meeting at London, has the audacity to say of Messrs Mackenzie and Blake—"the greatest grievance of all being that these men do not themselves hold the offices which the men whom they come here to condemn most provokingly occupy ;" and seeks to emphasise the false insinuation by the use of italics. Everybody knows, that if Mr. Mackenzie had been willing to betray his principles and barter his honor, he could ere this have been reposing under the wing of Sir. George Cartier. If the reformers of the Dominion do not send liberal representatives enough to the Parliament of Canada to give the progressive party a majority, we are content that party should occupy the same honorable position on the opposition benches they have now done for several years. And if the reformers of Ontario cannot send a majority to the Local House, we say of them also that we should prefer to see them continue in honorable opposition rather than sacrifice pure party government and throw in their lot with the present corrupt ministry. A clean record is the only important consideration to the party of progress and we deny that Messrs Mac Kenzie and Blake are seeking office in their present opposition to the *mouton* and "shirt collar" regime. If they were in quest of "pickings and stealings" they would pursue the very opposite course and, like that famous weather cock, the London *Free Press* begin to "rattle and sing of mutation," when they would immediately find their search successful.

In the Field—and on to Victory.

The *Star* mildly suggests that the Reformers are "already in the field." This is unusual discrimination on the part of our contemporary. He is quite right when he says 'Mr Mckenzie is the only man fit to hold office in the Dominion Parliament and Mr Blake in the Local House." Nor do we dispute his conclusion that the reformers of Huron "have only to look at the record of the past ten years and see who are the most trust worthy to hold office." The *Star* from his celestial situation has apparently more light than we possess. He announces that, for this county "we believe we are not far wrong in saying the candidates have actually been chosen." We are in the dark in this respect. Who will enlighten us ?

"Claw me and I'll Claw Thee."

The opposition press is making loud demands for the Liberal policy. The recent utterances of Blake and Mackenzie should satisfy them in this respect. We don't need to ask for Sandfield Macdonald's policy, for we understand it thoroughly. When Hamilton wanted the Deaf and Dumb Asylum he said : "Don't you wish you may get it ! I know a trick worth two of throwing crumbs to a city that returns a liberal representative." The other day at Belleville he said in effect "Hastings is a good old Conservative county and deserves something at our hands, stick to us and we will stick to you." That's the policy of the present government—to purchase supporters at all hazards with the people's money. And yet this man who always *acts* on the gross principle of "claw me and I'll claw thee," in throwing his favors to Conservatives, has the brazen hardihood to pull up his saintly shirt-collar and *preach* "no-partyism." When his supporters come before Hastings and have to account for their support of a government that treated with the red-handed murderers of Scott, we rather think they will be "clawed" in a manner which they do not anticipate.

Riding Behind.

In an amusing article, with the above heading, the Guelph *Mercury* describes the two Macdonalds as bestriding one political horse ; John S. behind John A. The situation is even more absurd than this for that poor unfortunate animal the coalition hack has no less than three riders. A little Frenchman named George sits in front handling the ribbons ; John A. with wonderful *sang froid* attempts to put on a knightly attitude in the middle ; while John S. with his face to the tail ignominiously holds on by the "rump."

The damage done to Strasbourg is estimated at $200,000,000.

The Northern Gravel Road.

If the ratepayers of the County are foolish enough not to vote for the purchase of the road, and if it remains in the hands of the present company, the road will, year by year, be getting into such a wretched state of repair that the neighboring farms will deteriorate very much in value. This will be bad for the owners of these farms and also bad for the rest of the county, which will have to pay increased assessment not for improvements to all, but on account of deterioration in one section.

Goderich Town Council.

The Council met, on Friday, 28th October. Present the Mayor in the chair. The Reeve, Councillors Pasmore, Howell, Watson, Seymour, Gardiner, McKay, Runciman and Clifford. The minutes of last meeting were read, approved and signed. A communication was read from the Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, thanking the town for the honor intended, in extending to him an invitation to breakfast during his late visit to Goderich, which he would have had much pleasure in accepting, but the press of business being of such a nature that precluded him from accepting at this time, but hoped to avail himself of their kindness at a future time not far distant. Petition of Mrs. Angus Fraser (Widow) asking to be relieved from the payment of Taxes. Moved by Mr Gibbons, seconded by Mr Gardiner and carried that the prayer of the petition be granted. Petition of John Whitelock for remission of Taxes was granted. The Petition of Thomas Andrews, Stephen Andrews and George Hilton, Butchers, showing that they have purchased ground from Mr. Robert Wilson on which they were about to erect a Slaughter House and praying that a certain piece of road on the boundary connecting therewith may be graded and gravelled in order that they may have access thereto. Granted. Petition of G. N. Davis and A. McMurchey for laying side-walk on the Square and Colborne street and asking such remuneration from the Council, as is generally allowed. Referred to Road and Bridge Committee. Account of Robinson and Howell $11.00 ordered to be paid. Account of M. C. Cameron for $61.30 and Mrs Harry Reed $5 00 referred to Finance Committee. Petition of Donald McDonald in straitened circumstances for relief. Referred to the Mayor and Messrs Watson and McKay.

The Council then went into the question of the Main Sewer when Mr Weatherald being present was requested to read the specifications which he had prepared When it was resolved that the sum of 20 per cent be deducted from the contractor and retained by the corporation as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and paid said contractor on certificate of the Engineer that the work is completed according to said contract ; also that notices be inserted in the Town papers asking for tenders to construct said Main Sewer, commencing at the foot of Waterloo St. at the River Maitland, thence along the West side of Waterloo St. until the same intersects with the north side of Elgin St. until the intersection of the East side of South St. Tenders to be received by the Town Clerk up till noon on the first day of December, next. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of W. T. Hays Esq., Mayor, on and after 5th November next, also that 100 posters be printed and circulated. Adjourned.

Town Talk.

THE WEATHER is really unusually lovely for this season of the year. The late storm seems to have purified the air and it is now bright and bracing. November seldom opens so genially.

SILVER NUISANCE MEETING. This meeting, on Monday night, was very poorly attended and not very unanimous. A committee was finally formed to canvas the various wards and get the names of such business men as would agree to take American silver only at the following rates: —5 cent pieces at 4 cents, 10 cent pieces at 9 cents, 25 cent pieces at 23 cents, and 50 cent pieces at 46 cents.

HALLOWE'EN was celebrated on Monday night by the wicked boyhood of Goderich, more malice than fun entering into the celebration. When waggons are upset in the ditch and broken, fences pulled down, side-walks so barricaded that citizens are in danger of broken legs, and planks so arranged on house doors that the party first opening them from the inside is likelier to be brained than anything else, it is carrying the joke too far.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As the Tug *Sampson* of Detroit was cruising out on the Lake on Sunday, 30th inst, about 25 miles from here, looking out for two vessels that were missing in yesterday's gale, she fell in with the barge *Harvest* of Detroit water-logged and loaded with Coal for Chicago, which signalled the tug. The Tug took off the crew, expecting the barge to go down every minute. The tug however was fortunately able with great exertions to bring her into Goderich. Another vessel loaded with barley has gone ashore at Port Elgin

TOWN DRAINAGE.—We would direct attention to the tenders advertised for; glad to see that the matter is moving.

PENNY READINGS.—We can only guess at the fair lady who wrote the poem with the above heading. The sentiment is so good that we cannot but reiterate it "Come to the Penny Readings one and all." The next series is on Friday evening 4th inst., at 7.30 p m.

EXPRESS Waggon.—Messrs W. & J. Kay have had a handsome light waggon constructed for their business as agents of the American Express Co. The builder is Mr. R J Whitely, who deserves the highest praise for the excellence of the work which he turns out.

CHANCERY.—This Court has been sitting here, since Wednesday, before His Lordship, Chancellor Spragge. We shall give a summary of the cases in our next issue.

QUITE A CASTLE.—The new residence of W M Savage, Esq., as it takes form and character, gives promise of being an elegant structure, and an ornament to the locality.

HAWLEY'S SALT WELL.—The boring machinery is almost ready for work and will be tried this week. Messrs. Bigelow & Howell, the contractors, expect to make a strike on Monday. We hope they will have good luck.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. We had very great pleasure in being present at the meeting on Tuesday evening last, and were delighted to see the calibre of the audience gradually improving. The Rev. E. L. Elwood delivered an earnest and impressive lecture on the "Wonders of the Bible," couched in very graceful and eloquent language. Mrs. Simms and Mr. Dixie Watson sang delightfully; and Mr. J. C. Detlor gave an interesting reading in his usual pleasant and *debonnaire* style. Such meetings deserve larger audiences.

FRESH AND VIGOROUS.—At the Chancery Court we noticed Edward Blake, Esq., M. P. quietly attending to his business, none the worse of his London skirmish.

MOURNFULLY TRUE.—At the Chancery Court a Q. C. was citing a case from Cornwall of Macdonald v. some defendant whose name he forgot. His Lordship, with a twinkle in his eye, jocosely remarked—"If it was from Cornwall, it must have been another Macdonald."

Auld Scotia.

To the Editor of the Signal :

Glasgow October 1870.

DEAR SIR : Though the attention of "The Huron Signal" must be chiefly directed to its own territories, I can readily believe that not a few among those for whom it watches will be glad to have an occasional report from "the old countree." Scotland, I doubt not, retains a sacred place in the recollections of many, and to these I trust a few notes about Glasgow may not prove uninteresting.

"Yours is a very ancient City," said a Circuit Judge to an English Mayor. "Yes my Lord," replied the mayor, (slightly perturbed by his proximity to the representative of English law and justice) "*it was always so!*" Glasgow was not always, and is not yet a very ancient city. She is younger than some of her nearest neighbours, but somehow or other she has made better use of her opportunities and far outstripped them in the race of prosperity. If continued growth indicates juvenility she is still young and shows no appearance of nearing maturity. She still grows, and every year with apparently greater vigour. The progress of building has this year been immense, miles of new streets have been laid out and built; while, in the better localities, terraces, crescents and detached villas are rapidly filling up and adorning the suburbs. Nor is this increase confined to one or two localities. For a long time, like many of our Cities, *as well as our people*, Glasgow showed a strong predilection for the west, and her march was to the setting sun. Then for a while she tried the South, but now like a healthy well formed flower, she is spreading out pretty equally all round. To give some idea of what is going on, I shall describe a somewhat irregular circle round the city with a radius of say from 2 to 3 miles from its centre, passing through or near most of our principal suburbs. Starting on the south bank of the Clyde, from near Rutherglen southward along the base of the Cathkin-hills to Langside and Cathcart many houses have recently been built. The river-ward portion of this district is chiefly occupied by factories and factory workers and as manufacturing has not been brisk for some years, the extension here though considerable has not been proportionally large. Above this is a mining district and the poor miner's dwelling never makes a conspicuous feature in the landscape while his workshop is not seen at all. Still in this quarter many rows of new cottages show great improvement, looking like palaces beside the hovels of a bygone age some of which still remain as mementoes of former misery. Southward still, numerous snug cottages and villas for the better class stud the landscape, the outposts of advancing urbanization. Here also a palatial mansion has been erected as an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb forming a prominent and pleasing feature in the fine view from the Queen's Park. Since that Park was opened some 10 years ago, a moderately aged town has sprung up around it, chiefly on City side, and now the new Suburb and the City have become one. Thus Glasgow is already grasping the field where Queen Mary lost her crown and burying the memories of civil strife in the conquests of peaceful industry. To the South-west we are pressing hard on Crossmyloof and Pollokshaws (Strathbingo and Pollokshiels being already entraced) while on the whole space between these places and the Clyde causewayed streets are taking the place of "corn riggs," and tenements and terraces springing up like mushrooms on turnip and "tattie" fields. I must here pause to notice one of the most brilliant events in the history of our corporation. In this locality a new gasometer of very large dimensions is just completed, and this being the first work of importance undertaken by the corporation since they became gas manufacturers *pro bono publico* the event was celebrated by a spree. The Magistrates, Councillors and their friends to the number of 130 dined together in the Gasometer. It is reported that their *gastronomic* powers were found to be in thorough working order. If the post prandial speeches were slightly gasconading that was only to be expected ; and if not otherwise brilliant, it must be remembered that the contents of a gasometer ought not to become luminous until discharged therefrom. It is believed that there was abundant latent light only wanting *expression* ; and now that the huge *fons lucis* has radiated them over the city, it is to be hoped that we may find each of our worthy representatives 'a burnin' and a shinin' licht to a' this place.' Resuming our circuit. Paisley road which but recently was only a *road* is now for miles a well built street and bids fair soon to be so all the way to the town of Shawls and Thread, so that the old joke about Paisley being a suburb of Glasgow may soon be a joke no more. Govan on the south bank of the Clyde is already built in to Glasgow; and though it is still a separate burgh attempts have been made and will soon be repeated to take it under our municipal wing. So much for the "South side"—as we designate transclydine Glasgow. Partick across the river is in the same condition as Govan. Glasgow is hard upon its haunches on the east while it is hurrying on to Whiteinch on the west. Northward from Partick on the west bank of the Kelvin are Hillhead and Dowanhill suburbs of very modern growth, still rapidly expanding. The new University Buildings in this locality have given a great impetus to house and shop building. Hillhead was constituted a borough about 2 years ago but it also we mean to absorb soon. Northward still, the Botanic Garden has quite lost its rural character and is now surrounded by streets and terraces. Behind it on the Kelvin a large estate has recently changed hands and is being built upon, two splendid bridges having been erected to give communication across the river. Kelvingrove and the Peartree—well have thus passed from the realms of romance to those of every day life. Those sylvan scenes of many a whispered love tale exist no longer. The domestic hearth and cupboard have, as in the natural order of events they should, taken the place of Cupid's altar and shrine. May love still haunt those scenes of former joys mingling its mystic melodies and dreamy delights with the more substantial comforts of domestic life. Continuing the circle, between the Kelvin and Maryhill very extensive military barracks are building and of course many houses and shops in their vicinity. Maryhill is thus all but connected with the city, and beyond it on the Northwest, Springburn is in the same condition. In that quarter several large new works have been erected and dwelling houses as a necessary consequence. More to the east a large new park was opened this summer on the lands of Kennyhill, and [illegible] Duke street the fine new suburb of Dennistown, has greatly embelished a hitherto, rather dreary locality.

I have now carried you pretty nearly round the city and sketched more rapidly than I would have wished, but perhaps too fully for your columns, the different lines of advancement. I have purposely confined myself to the simple fact of extension without alluding either to the causes which have produced it or the character of the extension going on. To these I may refer, in a future letter, meantime I may conclude with a few general remarks suggested by my rapid survey. That the extension of wealth there can be no doubt, and this is very satisfactory considering that complaints of dullness of trade have been very prevalent for some years. We must not however infer a corresponding increase of population. Population is increasing of course but not to the extent that the house building would seem to indicate. Stringent sanitary measures have of late years been adopted to reduce overcrowding in low and densely populated localities. The Union Railway which passes through some of the worst of these has swept away many dreadful dens and the city improvement scheme is gradually doing the same thing. There is besides among the more intelligent of the working and middle classes a growing taste and desire for purer air and more comfortable houses. All these causes conspire to relieve the dense population in central districts and send the better portion of it to the suburbs. There is thus a considerable transmigration going on along side of the natural increase of population, and the former is I believe the more important thing of the two. I shall however have occasion to treat more fully of this in my next letter when I mean to give you a sketch of our great City Improvement scheme. I have mentioned a new Park recently opened. We have now three of these, the Queen's on the South, Kelvingrove on the West and the Alexandra on the North, while old Glasgow green still maintains its oriental *otium cum dignitate*—a Samson sleeping but still with its giant arms keeping off the Philistine armies of fuming chimneys and belching furnaces which beleaguer it. These parks are great blessings to the community and will prove more so 100 years hence than now. The pity is some of them were not formed 50 years ago nearer the centre of the city so as to preserve sufficient space in the civic chest for the free action of its heart and lungs. Four or five small parks or play grounds-together equal to one of our new ones—and placed in our most densely populated centres would have done more to preserve life and health than all three can now accomplish, placed where they are. They will however become more central by and bye and our posterity may then bless the wisdom and liberality of their ancestors. I hope Goderich and other growing Canadian towns will take a lesson in time and preserve sufficient breathing space where it is most required, in the very centres of municipal vitality.

Yours, &c.

MONAD McMUNGO.

County Chronicle.

South Huron Agricultural Society.

PLOUGHING MATCH AT KIPPEN.

Thursday last, 27th inst., did not seem to promise favorable weather for the friendly contest between the ploughmen of the South Riding, but after all turned out well. The ground was scarcely so good as could have been desired, but was the best the Directors could secure within the proper limits. Nearly 1500 spectators assembled to witness the trial. Entries, to the number of 31, were made as follows :—

1st class men 11,
2d " 12,
Boys 8

only 30, however, competed. Altogether, the match was the most successful of any that ever took place in the County. The quantity of land to be ploughed by each was ½ of an acre and the time allowed 5½ hours. The Directors did their duty in bringing the competitors to time sharp ; although, not having been done before, this created some dissatisfaction. It will now be perfectly understood in future and is only just and right. The Directors also ruled that ploughing was finished when the sod was all turned under. A great many were thrown out on account of not being done when the time was up. The style of work was, in the first class, excellent in all cases ; in the second class some good and others only indifferent ; and in the boys' class middling, the indifferent nature of the land making it very difficult for both the last classes to make even passable work. Of the boys only two were finished when "time" was called ; but the Directors instructed the judges, for the encouragement of the youth, after giving the 1st and 2nd prizes to those who gained them, to distribute the remaining prizes among the others in this class, according to merit. The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

FIRST CLASS MEN. 1st L Curtis, Goderich Township ; 2d James Patterson, Tuckersmith ; 3rd James Harburn, Hibbert ; 4th Alex. Thompson, Stanley.

SECOND CLASS MEN 1st Donald Ross, Stanley ; 2nd Peter McDougall, Goderich ; 3rd John Cameron, Stanley ; 4th R McMichael, Hullett ; 5th James Hogan, Stanley.

BOYS. 1st R. Beacon, Goderich ; 2d Wm McMichael, Hullett ; 3rd Joseph Hoggarth, Hibbert ; 4th William Gardiner Hibbert ; 5th John Watt, Stanley ; 6th James McLean, Tuckersmith ; 7th John McMillan, Mackillop.

After the match, the competitors, men and boys, were entertained by the society to a splendid dinner, got up by Mr Shaw, of the Kippen Hotel in his very best style. At a meeting of the Directors, held the same evening votes of thanks were carried to the Massey Manufacturing and their agent Mr. O C Wilson (who gave the reaping machine) ; to B Bell of St George and his agent Alex Thomson (Cultivator) ; Verity and Ross, Francestown (a plough) Zapfe and Carter, Seaforth, (a plough) ; M C Cameron Esq., M. P. (who contributed $20.00) W F Luxton Esq., Seaforth (for a copy of the *Expositor* and *Canada Farmer*) ; and other liberal contributors.

GREY COUNCIL.

A Special meeting of Council was held, at Moor's Hotel Ainleyville by order of the Reeve on Thursday the 27th October Councillors Strachan, Slemon present, the Reeve in the Chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and passed. Messrs Little and Mills of Wallace were received as a deputation from their Township to hear what arguments may be advanced in support of the project of forming a new County, from portions of the Counties of Wellington, Perth and Huron and including the Township of Grey as a portion thereof. Moved by S. Slemon sec. by John Strachan that after hearing the delegates from the municipal council of Wallace relative to the formation of a new County it is resolved that no action can be taken at this meeting in the matter but, that this Council endeavour to obtain an expression of feeling of the Ratepayers, at a general vote to be taken in the Township on the 14th prox. and report the same officially to the Municipality of Wallace immediately after our Council meeting to be held on the 17th prox. Carried. The following accounts were then presented. Account W F Luxton for printing to 30th April last amounting to $21.00 also account R Lawrason for making Coffin and burying James McIntosh, a pauper amounting to $9. certified by Dr Holmes account Thos. Dunford for digging grave James McIntosh the sum of $1.00 certified by Dr. Holmes. Moved by John Strachan Sec. by S Slemon [illegible] Reeve grant debentures for same. Carried. Moved by S Slemon, Sec. by John Strachan that the Council now adjourn to meet again at Dames Hotel Cranbrook on 17th November, pursuant to adjournment from last meeting. Carried.

J. R. GRANT,
Tp Clerk.

ONE NIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM.

LUCKNOW—Every body acquainted with our village knows that there is in it a place of rendesvous known as the 'F—'s Hotel,' Any 'sthrange peddlar from Tyranto' who may visit it once will be able to *feast* a multitude with funnigramms, ever after. Fronting Silver street is a balcony or veranda which has doubtless in days gone by been of the greatest service, to spouters on the "woman's rights," question, or to others of more literary or sensible proclivities. Perchance that very balcony has been the platform of eloquent and patriotic orators contemporary with Demosthenes or Pericles of ancient Greece. It is also probable in a high degree that from this same rostrum intelligence and patriotism have been diffused to attentive and inquiring crowds below ; but now the scene is changed ! The glory of Athens has departed, and Greece has no longer its classical notoriety. What is true of nations, is true of cities—it is true of *Shebeens* ! A few evenings ago this inn was a scene of excitement unusual to the inhabitants of our hitherto quiet village—it was agitated to a pitch from which it has not yet subsided. The belligerents so far as I have been able to learn were "big Rosa," 'Joe' the obliging landlord, and a few who had measured themselves too frequently with a 'forty rod' pole. As soon as the rumpus began in the bar 'Joe' exclaimed 'whisth boys bosthill, we must keep a quieter house than this !' But no, the row soon become general. I understand that 'big Rosa' fainted and after she recovered from the swoon, she mounted the stair-case, and by becoming the 'hero of seven bottles' she cleared the first story. She then declared that if her husband was half as good a man as she was, they could rid the house. Meantime Joe was busy below, and after witnessing some pressing appliances he enquired 'who's lathering me behind ?' In the mean time he took the hint, found the exit gate and left *a la* Weston *en route* for Goderich, closely met by pedal application, his coat making an angle of forty five degrees with the line of direction. However some time before morning he returned and took formal possession of the establishment again. He now more fully believes in the truth of his former maxim 'begorra it takes a sthrong man to keep baar.'—COM.

LUCKNOW.

From our own Correspondent.

The growth of our village during the past four or five years has greatly surpassed that of many places which have risen to eminence and opulence, in a short time. But of course, nothing less may be expected from a place possessing good water privileges, and surrounded by a good farming country. There is nothing now required but the railway facilities which are so eegerly looked for, at no distant day. Then will our situation and prospects invite such manufacturers as are employed in all important and thriving towns. Railway facilities are all that we require to place manufacturers on a favorable footing for competition with those of our surrounding towns. This summer we have erected a new frame School house which with the old one, will afford ample School room for years to come. We have also a new W. Methodist Church and parsonage in course of completion, and will be finished in a short time.

The Rev. I. Jackson is carrying on a series of revival meetings and is receiving a number of souls for his hire.

On Saturday of last week, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the School house here and a Teacher's Association was formed. Mr. C. Cliffe, head master here, was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. G Middleton, Vice President, Mr T L McCutcheon, Secretary and Mr W. McKenzie, Treasurer. It is to be known as the "South Bruce Teacher's Association" including South Bruce and North Huron. Its place and time of meeting will be always decided on by vote. The next meeting will be held in Lucknow, Saturday 26th November at 10 o'clock a. m. An invitation is extended to all teachers and others interested in the cause of education.

No 5 V. No 7.

SHOOTING MATCH.—Ten men of Bayfield No 5 and 10 men of Goderich Township No 7 met at Bayfield on Monday. 24th inst, to try there skill at target practice. After some excellent shooting by both teams, the footing up of the scores showed that No 7 were the victors by 31 points. The competitors and their friends dined at Mr Joslin's Hotel and spent a pleasant evening together.

VARNA.

LARGEST SQUIRREL HUNT EVER HELD IN VARNA.—Eighteen of the Varna young men had a squirrel hunt last week. The number shot was 3.783. The winning side counted 2.195. James Reid made the hight score 385. In the evening all enjoyed themselves at a splendid supper got up by Thomas Armstrong. One of the other Hotel keepers got up an opposition party, in the evening, to deprive the squirrel party of the ladies. They were sadly chop fallen when they could get none to go. Mr. Armstrong is to have another party soon, and wishes all the opposite party, who cannot conduct themselves in a proper manner, to stay away.

ONE OF THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS.

COLBORNE

TOWNSHIP PLOUGHING MATCH.—This match will take place on Mr. Alexander Young's farm, on Lot 7, 8 Con., E. D. on Thursday 3rd November at 9 a. m.

The War

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS FROM 27TH OCT. TO 1ST INST.

Prince Napoleon denies that he has been disloyal to the Emperor and Empress. The Prussians demanded the surrender of Verdun, and the Mayor valorously asked them to come and take it if they could. All fugitives from Paris and Metz are vigorously turned back. The French Provisional Government will soon be obliged to leave Tours. Gambetta has issued another proclamation urging resistance. Gen Keratry has ordered the massing of the Garde Mobile of Brittany at Mans, to oppose the Germans who seem approaching in that direction. French reports say that the victories of General Garibaldi have effectually checked Prussian progress in the East. On the 27th Bazaine and Metz capitulated, the army and garrison laying down their arms.—The number of prisoners was 150,000 including 20,000 sick and wounded. It is said that the surrender of Bazaine is on the full understanding that the Prussian occupation of Metz and Strasbourg will be accepted as an adequate basis for the conclusion of peace. The commandant of the garrison entered a written protest against the surrender declaring that he was abundantly able to protract the siege indefinitely. Austria and Italy are active in the support of England's negotiations for peace. On 28th, the Prussians were defeated in an attempt to cut off communication between Amiens and Rouen [illegible] and were driven off with the loss of one gun. The French press is trying to persuade the people that there is great suffering in Prussia on account of the war. A revolution in Paris is rumored but not confirmed. Gambetta says if the capitulation of Metz is true it is a crime and "there exists one thing which never will capitulate, that is the French Republic." The French fleet has sailed from Dunkirk northwards to the Baltic. King William has made "our Fritz" and Frederick Charles, Field Marshals. The French Republic says that General Bazaine in whom they trusted has betrayed them.

Fire in Kincardine.

We regret to hear, that on the night of Friday last a fire broke out in the rear of the building occupied by Mr. J. Lang, of the *Bruce Review*, as a printing office and dwelling house, and by Mr. Crozier as a saddlery and harness shop, both of which were totally consumed. A large frame building owned by Messrs Copp, of Hamilton was also destroyed. Loss about $7000. Insurance only $3000.

DOWN A PEG.—We asked the *Star* for the authority he had for saying the headquarters of the gunboat *Prince Alfred* were to be removed from Goderich. He now says, 'he trusts the proposed change will not take place.' We want to know his authority for saying the "change" is "proposed." The *Star* says "he believes in facts, not in fancy." We rather think it was no 'fancy' but a most indubitable "fact" that the gunboat *Rescue*, as stated by the *Signal*, was unseaworthy at the time she broke down. Mr. Wyatt has not said to us that we "accused him of crimes of which he was not guilty" Has he done so to the *Star*, or is the *Star* intruding itself on the public as Mr. Wyatts's unasked and self-appointed special pleader ? We have always given Mr. Wyatt great credit for the efficiency of the *Prince Alfred*, which he honestly deserved. No less did we feel bound to call attention to the inefficency of the *Rescue*, a fact that was patent to all eyes. It is scarcely decent to gape so widely for "crumbs," Mr. *Star*.

A HANDSOME DERRICK.—The building erected by Mr. Harvey Howell, for R. Hawley Esq., at the wharf, seems to be the handsomest of all the salt-derricks around.

INCREASING. The increase of Mr. John Pasmore's business is such that he is making a large addition to his workshops.

DUNGANNON.

The Concert given by the Juvenile class of Mr Ward took place in the Temperance Hall on Saturday evening last. The weather was every thing that could have been expected. There was a good turnout. The anticipation of a great treat was strong in the community from the rumors of success that attended his Juvenile concert in other places, but we must say that the pieces that were sung by his pupils was far beyond the anticipation of the audience. The class composes of about 30 scholars. There will be a free meeting held in the Temperance Hall on Saturday 12th November in order to organize an adult class. We wish Mr. Ward every success. ONE OF HIS LISTENERS.

The Story of a French Freemason—How his Life was Saved.

From the London Times.

This present war has been prolific in illustrations of the value of Freemasonry in dangerous emergencies, and the anecdotes are endless of the lives saved by its means. Among the cart loads of wounded of both nations which arrived from Sedan, were two men whose consideration for each other was so marked as to occasion inquiry. They wore the Prussian and the French uniform respectively, and thought neither could understand a word of the other's language they shared their rations, and seemed to be interchanging signals of amity all day long.—Their story was a very simple one. The Prussian, who is an officer, and a man of 35 or so, with a stern, grave face, and a heavy overhanging moustache, had met the Frenchman, who is at least a dozen years his junior, on the battle field, the latter being supported by a couple of comrades.

Twice did the wave of the conflict bring these men in contact, and on the last occasion the Prussian, who was himself badly wounded in the chest, pressed the young Frenchmen hard, and had indeed his sword uplifted to administer the *coup de grace*, when the latter, who was faint from the loss of blood, made a hasty sign to his victor, which caused the latter to stay his hand.—Parley was impossible, both from the exigencies of language and the turmoil of battle ; and, besides, both men lost consciousness, and fell at each other's side. It turned out that the young Frenchman had been made a Freemason a few months before the out break of the war, and that he had instinctively made the sign by means of which members of the fraternity are taught to ask their brethren for help. The Prussian was an old Mason, who recognized it instantly, and who as instinctively paused, and before there was time for consideration both men fainted away. When consciousness was restored they found themselves side by side, and with the dead and dying round them.

By a strange coincidence, their wounds were such that each could give the other some slight relief, and the late enemies employed their weary hours, in which they lay disabled and untended, in rendering little kindnesses to each other and in thus cementing the friendship which had begun so strongly. When help came they petitioned to be permitted to keep together, telling their story with considerable effusiveness to the doctor, who after some time came to them on the field. This gentleman, who was not a military surgeon, but a member of the blessed society which dates from Geneva, raised his hands in pleased astonishment at the tale he heard, and at once showed himself to be a Freemason too ; so that three brethren of the mystic tie were to be seen wondering over the strange chance which had thus thrown them together.

The wounded men are supremely satisfied at the result, and their story has given them quite a celebrity among their fellow sufferers. At Iges, where the French prisoners were placed after the capitulation of Sedan, and where, it is but too true, they were all but starving, some of their numbers contrived to make it known to their captors that they were Masons, and though this was ineffectual in many instances, the sturdy and unitiated Prussians laughing the Masonic gestures to scorn, wherever it succeeded, the men obtained little comforts which were priceless. A stout trooper was seen hanging a warm frieze coat to one prisoner, and giving part of his rations to another ; and explained his conduct to an inquirer with a sheepish smile, which spoke volumes, 'They are my brothers, though I have fought with them, and they are hungry and cold, and must be helped. They would do it for me." These are mere typical cases. But it is impossible to mix much with the troops, particularly after a battle, without hearing of kindred instances of Masonic usefulness.

THE MERCHANTS' SALT WELL SEAFORTH.—The work, at this well, is now, under the management of Mr. Peter McEwen, progressing most rapidly. Very great difficulties were encountered at the outset, in the shape of boulders, etc. which had a very retarding effect. On the 11th inst., however, the drill was set to work in real earnest, since which time everything has gone on like a charm, and at time of writing a depth, of over 200 feet, has been attained. Mr. McEwen informs us that the surface was 35 feet in thickness, and was composed of clay, clay and boulders, gravel, and boulders. The rock has, so far, been found to be pretty uniform, varying only a little color. The contract for the boiling shed, for these works, is let, and is to be completed by the last of December next.—*Expositor*.

☞ At J. R. Grants' Post Office Drug Store, Ainleyville will be found a complete stock of Drugs and Chemicals, Dye stuffs and patent medicines. Physicians prescriptions and Veterinary preparations carefully dispensed. Quality the true test of cheapness is his motto. Give him a call.

G. M. Trueman's Sale Register.

Nov. 5th.—Blacksmith and Carpenters Tools, W Piper's at Mar[illegible] Goderich.
" 8 — Farm stock, W. W Connor's large Farm Stock, Lot 10 Bayfield road, Stanley near Bayfield.
" 9—Farm stock, W. James, Lot 6, 4th Con. Colborne.
" 10—Farm stock S. Vanstone, Lot 8, 6th con. Colborne.
NOV. 23.—Sale of Lands for Taxes Court House Goderich.
" 24.—At Bayfield Lands Lot 6 1st con. Stanley London Road

For the Signal.

THE PENNY READINGS.

How blest the souls of those who with their might,
Try to promote the cause of all that's right;
To aid and strengthen weak and wayward youth;
Planting their footsteps in the paths of truth,
Encouraging, of all our rights the best,
True knowledge which does far out shine the rest.
'Tis industry and study that will make
Men, worthy of our nations noblest state.
But then, the road to knowledge and to fame
Is always built upon a man's good name ;
And he who would at last obtain the prize,
Must be content by slow degrees to rise—
There are great earthly wonders out of sight,
Which future ages will have brought to light ;
Just so there are great minds as yet unknown,
That soon may blossom with the seed we've sown.
However humble, we have time and place
To do some good for this our glorious race.
To spread the knowledge so much prized around
Wher e'er the course of ignorance is found—
And have we not in this dear home of ours,
In Goderich, full employ for all our powers
And should not we, who think we know what's right,
Attend the "Penny Readings," every night ;
For by our presence there we do defend
All good, and a most noble cause extend—
However wise, we something there may learn,
Suited to tastes of young, and old and stern,
For there Intemp'rance, parent of all woe,
That Hellish curse which pulls men down so low
Is never seen, and men are taught to shun
The places they were wont to look upon.
There vice, that walks our streets, nor thinks it shame
To talk with virtue, finds its proper name.
There we as brothers, take a brother's hand,
And gladly help the weaker one to stand,
Believing that a common world should know
A love, as common as the ills below—
Come to the 'Penny Readings' one and all,
Alike to rich and poor expends our call,
An evening there we pleasantly can spend,
And all must profit by it in the end.

OBSERVER.

Goderich, October 25th, 1870.

DR CUMMING ON PROPHECY—THE POPE REDUCED TO "A MANSE, A GLEBE, AND A PARISH KIRK."—On Sunday evening, at Crown Court Chapel, Covent Garden, the Rev Dr Cumming, stated that many years ago he delivered a series of lectures at Exeter Hall, on the Apocalypse, and he then drew from prophecy (his words were taken down in shorthand and were in print) that the downfall of the Papacy would take place in 1868, or within two or three years from that time. The newspapers of the day sneered at and ridiculed him; but who was the false prophet now ? The Pope had now only a manse (to speak in Scottish phrase), six acres of glebe, and a parish kirk, although it was a very magnificent one—that of St Peter's. He expressed his opinion that Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits, Gray Friars, Black Friars, and ritualistic priests were doing what they could to bring about the "lie" of which the Apocalypse spoke. Some day before long he thought they would have to call a great Protestant meeting in Exeter Hall for the purpose of conveying a vote of thanks to the Pope for having broken up the Roman Catholic Church, for having split it into so many divisions that it was not possible they could ever be healed. When the Russian war broke out he drew from prophecy that it was not a single, but the first of a series of wars. In 1854 there was the Crimean war. Shortly afterwards there was the Indian mutiny. Then there was the Italian war, and then the Prussian war against Austria. Now there was this most terrible war, in which there had been already more terrible slaughter than at any time during the history of mankind.

THE LATE FIRE.—Of all the Insurance Companies which suffered by the recent fire, none adjusted their losses with greater fairness than the Provincial insurance Company, represented by Wm. Broder ; It is not in total but in partial losses that the spirit which animates an Insurance Company is shown. A total loss properly covered by a carefully worded and true statement in the application must always be paid, but partial losses can in most cases be evaded by companies desirous of doing so. The manager of the Provincial has acted on the equitable principle—that damages fairly traceable to fire are to be made good under the Companies policies ; and in two cases of parties who lost by the recent conflagration here, the Company could have escaped payment under the usual conditions of insurance policies ; in one, that of Mrs. Philo altogether ; that of Mr. Fatterly, in part. The policies of a company which lays down a fair rule of this kind are worth more than those of others which do not, and we have no hesitation, judging from the experience of our fellow townsmen, in recommending our readers to apply for insurance to the agent of the Provincial. Morrisburg Courier 14th inst.

Dr. Schultz's paper denounces Gov. Archibald for currying favor with the Riel party.

THE MARKETS.

Goderich, Nov. 1, 1870.

Fall Wheat	$1:05	@	1:10
Spring Wheat	1:05	@	1:10
Flour	5:50	@	6:00
Oats	0:30	@	0:32
Peas	0:53	@	0:56
Barley	0:45	@	0:45
Potatoes	0:35	@	0:40
Butter	0:16	@	0:20
Eggs	0:00	@	0:00
Hay, ₱ ton	9:00	@	1.11
Hides (green)	5:00	@	5:00
Wood	2:50	@	2:75
Beef, per cwt.	5:00	@	7:00
Pork	0:00	@	0:00
Chickens per pair	0:30	@	0:30
Wool	0:00	@	0:03
Sheep	3:00	@	4:00
Lambs	2:00	@	2:25
Apples	0:50	@	0:55

Goderich Salt, wholesale, f.o.b. per bbl $1:20.

Clinton Markets.

[By Special Telegraph for the Signal.]

Clinton, Nov. 1, 1870.

Fall Wheat	1:10	@	1:12
Spring do	1:10	@	1:14
Oats	0:31	@	0:32
Barley	0:46	@	0:48
Peas	0:55	@	0:57
Potatoes	0:30	@	0:00
Flour	5:50	@	6:00
Butter	0:18	@	0:18
Pork	7:75	@	8:20
Eggs	0:12½	@	0:00

TORONTO MONEY MARKET.

Oct. 21, 1870

Greenbacks and New York Exchange, buying at 89 selling at 90. Silver buying large at 6½ ; selling at 5½ discount. Small—buying at 10 ; selling at 7 discount.

Gold opened at 111⅜ ; and closed at 111¼

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov 1, 1870.

(By Special Telegraph to the 'Signal.')

FLOUR—Superior Extra			
Extra	5:75	@	5:99
Fancy	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sup. fine No 1 Canada W.	5:45	@	5:75
" No 1 Western Wheat.	5:45	@	5:50
" No 2 "	5:10	@	5:15
Bag Flour	2:50	@	2:50
WHEAT—Canada Fall	1:20	@	1:20
Spring	1 20	@	0:00
Western	1:17	@	1:20
OATS—Per 32 lb	00:44	@	0:44
BARLEY—Per 48 lb	00:65	@	00:70
BUTTER—Dairy	00:20	@	00:21
Store Packed	0:16	@	0:20
ASHES—Pots	6:30	@	6:75
Pearls	6:90	@	6:90
PORK—Mess	26:50	@	0:00
PEAS	85	@	87½

Receipts wheat 13061, flour 5300 shipments, flour 4948. Flour small attendence on change and little business reported—rates nominally unchanged in absence of wholesale transactions, Provisions dull generally unchanged rates. Ashes dull and drooping.

Fancy Wool Shirtings from 35cts up at D Ferguson's.

BIRTH.

AT Goderich, on the 20st inst., the wife of W. T. Hays, Esq., M. P. P. of a son.