Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

GEO. COX & ABRAHAM SMITH, Proprietors. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number." JAMES YOUNG, Editor.

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $2.00 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D.C., THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870. VOL. XXIII.—NO 47

Business Directory.

W. G. WILSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Insurance & Real Estate Agent
COMMISSIONER IN D. R.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.,
DRAWN AND EXECUTED,
MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 per cent.
Oct. 18th, 1870. sw17-1y ZURICH, Ont

PAINTING
BRADEN AND CLUCAS.

House, Sign & Ornamental Painters,
PAPER Hangers and Imitators of Woods and Marble
KINGSTON Street.
GODERICH.
Agents for Jackson's universal 'Mop and Wringer.'
Opposite Saunders Hardware Store.
Goderich, Aug 17th, 1870. 1yw31

THE LONDON
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
AND
TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE AND Double Entry, taught by a superior plan of Actual Business Transactions. Thorough instruction in Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Banking, Telegraphing, Short Hand Writing, &c., &c. For full information,
Address,
JONES & BELL,
London, Ontario.

Auction & Commission.
GODERICH & CLINTON
Established 1852.

SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.
Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.
Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County,
G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart,
Market Square, Goderich
w6.

Land Office,
A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale,
G M TRUEMAN,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C. W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Goods to bring for 100 Horses Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice. 14y

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL
WROXETER.
ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.
HANNAH DAYS.
Wroxeter, Aug. 15, 1867. w30

HURON HOTEL,
ZURICH, CO. HURON
JOHN PRANG, - - Proprietor.
This house is fitted up with every convenience for the travelling public.
Good Stabling and prompt attendance.
Aug 15, 1870. w15-tf

MASONIC APRONS
FOR SALE AT
H. GARDINER, & Co's.
Goderich 25 July, 1870. w27 tf

Money to Lend.
ON very reasonable terms Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Savage's new Block
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

MONEY TO LEND
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
Some to Invest in Town Property
J. B GORDON,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

MONEY
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
LENT ON MORTGAGE.
Apply at
WM. R. BAIN'S
Chancery and Law Office, Crabb's block, Goderich.
Goderich, Aug 15th, 1870. sw1

NEW CABINET
AND
UPHOLSTERING SHOP,
WEST STREET,
OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL,
GODERICH.
ERIC McKAY,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce that he has opened a new shop in the above line, on West Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.
Having on hand an assortment of Upholstering material, he will be prepared to fit promptly all orders in that line.
A quantity of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings on hand.
Picture Framing to Order.
He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 30-1

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex can easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportionate sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Those who see this notice may send us their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample box which will do to commence work on, and a copy of the Peoples Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

TAILORING
D. ADAMS
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half the orders brought to him last season, having now secured excellent facilities
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he confidently states to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
in his establishment equal to the best Establishments in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870. w3

Business Directory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
F. R. MANN,
House Sign & Carriage Painter
DESIRES TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC THAT he has fitted up a shop on North street next to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with varnish room attached where he is prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at reasonable prices. Thankful for the patronage of the last 7 years solicits a continuance of the same.
Now is the time to Paint your Cutters, Sleighs, and Carriages.
Orders from country Carriage shops attended to with dispatch.
Sign Painting, Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c., &c
F. R. MANN.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 sw1

MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING,
MISSES STEWART
BEG TO INTIMATE THAT THEY HAVE RENTED The Store on the Market Square, next door to Mrs. Mack's Confectionery Store, where they are prepared to execute all orders for millinery and dress-making in
The Newest Styles and with Despatch
N. B. Several apprentices wanted immediately.
Goderich 12 Sept. 1870. sw7-6m

THE
NEW GROCERY STORE.
WHITELY & ELLIOTT
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
WINES & LIQUORS.
Corner Kingston Street & Market Square
GODERICH.
Goderich June 20th 1870. sw27-tf

REMOVAL.

ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH
THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 20 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his anxious study will be to supply
Watches Clocks and Jewelery
which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.
A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.
ALEX WALLACE.
Goderich Aug. 15th 1870. w30

PHOTOGRAPHS
$1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVES 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address.
Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes,
For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.
A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.
E. L. JOHNSON.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. w30

Lazarus, Morris & Co.

Opticians and Oculists,
MONTREAL,
HAVE, WITH A VIEW TO MEET THE INCREASED demand for the celebrated Perfected Spectacles, appointed F. JORDAN chemist and Druggist, Goderich, Ont., as their Sole Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their Agents to the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times, Spectacles unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities.
Too much cannot be said as to their superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight. They are the only Spectacles that
PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT.
they are the cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary.
We employ no Pedlers.
F. JORDAN,
Sole Agent for Goderich
Goderich Aug 15 1870. w15

SAW-SHARPENING.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INTIMATE THAT he is prepared to sharpen saws of every description in a workmanlike manner. All work entrusted to him will be promptly executed.
JAMES BISSET,
East Street.
Goderich 3rd July, 1870. w24-6m

THE
Oldest Establishment in Town.

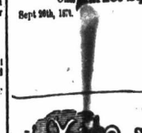
MARTIN ANN
BEGS TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS that he is still at the
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,
lowest rates.
At his shop, Kingston Street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w9

Business Directory.

MONEY TO LEND
EASY TERMS
INCORPORATED THIRTEEN A. D. 1864
HURON & ERIE
SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.
CAPITAL, - - - $700,000.
THIS SOCIETY ADVANCES MONEY ON SECURITY of Real Estate and on Terms very favorable to borrowers.
NO LAWYERS COSTS ARE CHARGED.
The Society pays the Solicitor's charges. Any sum of money, from $100 upwards, is lent for any number of years, from one to twenty. Money may be obtained at any time with little delay beyond the time occupied in investigating the title and preparing the Mortgage, the commission which is paid by the Society. The full amount of the loan is advanced—no deduction being made for commission or other charges, which often add so much to the cost of a loan from other societies or individuals. The borrower can repay his loan by yearly, half-yearly, or monthly payments. The principal and interest combined, a small sum is divided that the debt is extinguished, and the mortgage discharged at the time stipulated.
EXAMPLE.—A Borrower obtains $500 for 15 years; he pays $50 each year, and at the end of the time his Mortgage is paid off. The rapidly increasing business of the Huron and Erie Society is the best indication that it is regarded by the farming community, and its popularity will become greater as the merits of the Society become better known and understood. Instalments of principal included in the yearly payments, and by small payments of principal and interest, the borrower gradually, and without feeling the burden, pays off his loan—then avoiding the risk of losing his property, which is often the result when the principal falls due in a large sum at the end of the term. Money can, at any time, pay off his loan in advance on reasonable terms (which can be settled at any monthly meeting by the Directors, on the application of the borrower,) and interest at six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all payments in advance.
Full particulars and loan table may be obtained at the Society's Office, or by letter postpaid, addressed to the Secretary, or from any of the Society's valuators
CHARLES FLETCHER, Valuator at Goderich

MONEY TO LEND
At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest.
THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan on Mortgage, from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments rate of expenses will defy competition.
HORACE HORTON
Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD.
The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies:
PHOENIX of London, England.
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVINCIAL of Toronto.
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.
Fire & Marine business done at the lowest rates
HORACE HORTON
Office Market Square, Goderich.
Sept 20th, 1870. w36-1y.


THE PERFECT
SUBSTITUTE
FOR
SILVER
IS a coating of pure silver over the base NICKLE, plated by the patent process of Messrs Elkington & Co., and is beyond all comparison, the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.
"SIGNAL" OFFICE Goderich
A complete set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle old silver pattern	Bead pattern	King's pattern	Thread pattern
	24 cts.	28 cts.	32 cts.	40 cts.
2 Table Forks	9.00	9.50	10.00	12.00
12 Table Spoons	9.00	9.00	11.00	12.00
12 Desert Forks	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.50
12 Dessert Spoons	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.50
12 Tea Spoons	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50
2 Egg gilt bowls	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.25
1 Sauce Ladles	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.40
1 Gravy Spoon	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.40
Salt gilt bowls	90	90	1.00	1.00
1 Mustard " "	40	45	50	50
1 Soupladle	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.00
6 Sugar Spoon	50	55	60	65
	+4.00	43.05	53.55	59.25

Any of the above articles to be had singly at same prices.
N. B.—THE BEST QUALITY ONLY of above kept in stock. Inferior goods entirely excluded. Profits based on the ready money principle—not credit.
ONE PRICE ONLY
TERMS CASH.
T. & J. MOORHOUSE.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. w30

THE
MARKET GROCERY
IS FAMOUS FOR ITS
CONVENIENT SITUATION
RELIABLE STOCK
MODERATE PRICES AND CONSTANT CIVILITY.
The Large Business done by the firm secures a supply OF GROCERIES ALWAYS FRESH.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CROCKERY
Lamps and Glassware on hand of all patterns, styles and prices. The largest stock to choose from of
FRUIT JARS
GLASS, STONE & EARTHENWARE.
PROVISIONS, Flour and Feed delivered any address in town.
N. B. Produce taken in Exchange for goods at Cash Value.
BUY THE $2, WASHING MACHINE
COME AND TRY US
ROBINSON & CARWELL.
Goderich Aug 30th 1870 sw34

Money to Loan. Real Estate,
APPRAISER to the Canada Permanent Building and Savings Company of Upper Canada.
OFFICE—Market Square, Goderich.
w

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE
CRABB'S BLOCK, KINGSTON STREET,

Prices to Suit the Times!
Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz., OR 75cts. PER HALF DOZEN.
Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.
Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards at
D. CAMPBELL'S
Photograph Gallery.
Goderich, Aug. 15th, 1870. w30

GODERICH
CABINET FURNISHING
WAREHOUSE.
DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER,
AND
Undertaker, &c., &c.,

HAS now on hand a large stock of
FURNITURE
in every variety, which cannot fail to command the favor of all in want of furniture who may favor him with a visit, whether in style or price, such
Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Wash Stands, Sea Grass Mattresses, Hair do, and 4 or 5 different kinds Spring Mattresses
Wood Chairs, Sofas, Bookcases, Easy Chairs, Side boards, Kitchen Tables, Wool do,
Cane Chairs, Lounges, Cupboards, Rocking Chairs Clothes Stands, Moss do
N. B.—Keeps always on hand a large assortment of Washable gilt and Rosewood Moulding-frames, square or oval, made on the shortest notice.
Having made arrangements with JACQUES & HAY, Toronto, can furnish anything here or at their Warerooms in Toronto.
Has always a complete assortment of Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style.
Also, HEARSES to hire.
Cheap FOR Cash
Goderich, Aug 14, 1870. sw1

NEW
Waggon and Carriage
FACTORY.
BATES & ELLIOTT

HAVE pleasure in intimating to the public of town and country that they have opened a Waggon and Carriage Shop on St. David's st. (Lewis Elliott's old stand,) immediately adjoining the Western Hotel. B. & E. attend personally to all the work entrusted to them, and are prepared to turn out
Waggons, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs,
and everything in their line, of the very best material and workmanship and at the very lowest remunerative rates.
JOBBING
Promptly attended to.
ON HAND, a large assortment of
SLEIGHS
which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Cordwood.
Goderich, Aug 1 1870. w30

Stoves! Stoves!

NEW STOVE PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, & CONDUCTING PIPE.
PLAIN AND FANCY
TIN WARE,
COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skin taken in exchange.
J. & J. STORY,
Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

1868.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Has been in existence Thirty-two years, and during that period has paid Losses exceeding Five and a half million pounds sterling,
The disbursement of that enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution, in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders, and business men generally, wherever it is represented.
In the last year, 1869, the Fire Premiums alone amounted to £9,070
In the 10th year, 1846, " " " £47,783
" 20th year, 1856, " " " £228,579
" 30th year, 1866, " " " £830,332
One year later, 1867, " " " £816,055
The Fire Reserve Fund is now $4,727,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now $2,323,469
The company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec, by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Mark Twain.

RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR.

A few months ago I was nominated for Governor of the great State of New York, to run against Stewart L. Woodford and John J. Hoffman, on an independent ticket, I somehow felt that I had one prominent advantage over these gentlemen, and that was, good character. It was easy to see by the newspapers, that if ever they had known what it was to bear a good name, that time had gone by. It was plain that in these latter years they had become familiar with all manner of shameful crimes. But at the very moment that I was exalting my advantage and enjoying it in secret, there was a muddy undercurrent of discomfort 'riling' the deeps of my happiness—and that was, the having to hear my name handled about in familiar connection with those of such people. I grew more and more disturbed. Finally I wrote my grandmother about it. Her answer came quick and sharp. She said:

'You have never done one single thing in all your life to be ashamed of—not one. Look at the newspapers—look at them and comprehend what sort of characters Woodford and Hoffman are, and then see if you are willing to lower yourself to their level and enter a public canvass with them.'

It was my very thought! I did not sleep a single moment that night. But after all I could not recede. I was fully committed and must go on with the fight. As I was looking listlessly over the papers at breakfast, I came across this paragraph, and I may truly say I never was so confounded before.

"PERJURY.—Perhaps, now that Mr. Mark Twain is before the people as a candidate for Governor, he will condescend to explain how he came to be convicted of perjury by thirty-four witnesses, in Wakawak, Cochin China, in 1863, the intent of which perjury was to rob a poor native widow and her helpless family of a meagre plantain patch, their only stay and support in their bereavement and their desolation. Mr. Twain owes it to himself, as well as to the great people whose suffrages he asks, to clear this matter up. Will he do it?'

I thought I should burst with amazement! Such a cruel, heartless charge—I never had seen Cochin China! I never had heard of Wakawak! I didn't know a plantain patch from a kangaroo! I did not know what to do. I was crazed and helpless. I let the day slip away without doing anything at all. The next morning the same paper had this—nothing more.

SIGNIFICANT—Mr. Twain, it will be observed, is suggestively silent about the Cochin China perjury.

(*Mem.*—During the rest of the campaign this paper never referred to me in any other way than as "the infamous perjury Twain.'

Next came the "Gazette," with this:

'WANTED TO KNOW.—Will the new candidate for Governor deign to explain to certain of his fellow-citizens (who are suffering to vote for him!) the little circumstance of his cabin-mates in Montana losing small valuables from time to time, until at last, these things having been invariably found on Mr. Twain's person or in his "trunk" (newspaper he rolled his traps in), they felt compelled to give him a friendly admonition for his own good, and so tarred and feathered him and rode him on a rail, and then advised him to leave a permanent vacuum in the place he usually occupied in the camp. Will he do this?'

Could anything be more deliberately malicious than that? For I never was in Montana in my life.

[After this, this journal customarily spoke of me as 'Twain, the Montana Thief.']

I got to picking up papers apprehensively—much as one would lift a desire blanket which he had some idea might have a rattlesnake under it. One day this met my eye:

THE LIE NAILED!—By the sworn affidavits of Michael O'Flanagan, Esq., of the Five Points, and Mr. Kit Burns and Mr. John Allen, of Water Street, it is established that Mr. Mark Twain's vile statement that the lamented grandfather of our noble standard-bearer, John T. Hoffman, was hanged for highway robbery, is a brutal and gratuitous LIE, without a single shadow of foundation in fact. It is disheartening to virtuous men to see such shameful means resorted to achieve political success as the attacking of the dead in their graves and defiling their honored names with slander. When we think of the anguish this miserable falsehood must cause the innocent relatives and friends of the deceased, we are almost driven to incite an outraged and insulted public to summary and unlawful vengeance upon the traducer. But no—let us leave him to the agony of a lacerating conscience—(though if passion should get the better of the public and in its blind fury they should do the traducer bodily injury, it is but too obvious that no jury could convict and no court punish the perpetrators of the deed.)'

The ingenious closing sentence had the effect of moving me out of bed with despatch that night, and out of the back door also, while the 'outraged and insulted public' surged in the front way, breaking furniture and windows in their righteous indignation as they came, and taking off such property as they could carry when they went. And yet I can lay my hand upon the Book and say that I never slandered Governor Hoffman's grandfather. More—I had never even heard of him or mentioned him up to that day and date.

[I will state in passing, that the journal above quoted from, always referred to me afterwards as 'Twain the Body-Snatcher.']

The next newspaper article that attracted my attention was the following:

'A SWEET CANDIDATE.—Mark Twain, who was to make such a blighting speech at the mass meeting of the Independents last night, didn't come to time! A telegram from his physician stated that he had been knocked down by a runaway team and his leg broken in two places—sufferer lying in great agony, and so forth, and so forth, and a lot more bosh of the same sort. And the Independents tried hard to swallow the wretch as subterfuge and pretend that they did not know what was the *real* reason of the absence of the abandoned creature whom they dénominate their standard-bearer. A *certain man was seen to reel into Mr. Twain's hotel last night in a state of beastly intoxication.* It is the imperative duty of the Independents to prove that this besotted brute was not Mark Twain himself. We have them at last! This is a case that admits of no shirking. The voice of the people demands in thunder-tones! 'WHO WAS THAT MAN?'

It was incredible, absolutely incredible, for a moment, that it was really my name that was coupled with this disgraceful suspicion. Three long years had passed over my head since I had tasted ale, beer, wine, or liquor of any kind.

[It shows what effect the times were having on me when I say that I saw myself confidently dubbed 'Mr. Delirium Tremens Twain' in the next issue of that journal without a pang—notwithstanding I knew that with monotonous fidelity the paper would go on calling me so to the very end.]

By this time anoymous letters were getting to be an important part of my mail matter. This form was common.

How about that old woman you kicked of your premises which was begging.
POL. PAY.

And this:

There is things which you have done which in unbeknowns to anybody but me. You better trot out a few dols. to yours truly or you'll hear thro' the papers from
HANDY ANDY.

That is about the idea. I could continue them till the reader was surfeited, if desirable.

Shortly after the principal Republican journal "convicted" me of wholesale bribery, and the leading Democratic party 'nailed' an aggravated case of black mailing to me.

[In this way I acquired two additional names: 'Twaio, the Filthy Corrupticnist.' and 'Twain, the Loathsome Embracer.']

By this time there had grown to be such a clamor for an 'answer' to all the dreadful charges that were laid to me, that the editors and leaders of my party said it would be political ruin for me to remain any longer silent. As if to make the appeal the more imperative, the following appeared in one of the papers the very next day:

BEHOLD THE MAN!—The Independent candidate still maintains silence. Because he dare not speak. Every accusation against him has been amply proved, and they have been endorsed and re-endorsed by his own eloquent silence till at this day he stands forever convicted. Look upon your candidate, independents: Look upon the Infamous Perjurer! the Montana Thief! the Body Snatcher! Contemplate your incarnate Delirium Tremens! your Filthy Corruptionist! your Loathsome Embracer! Gaze upon him—ponder him well—and then say if you can give your honest vote to a creature who has earned this dismal array of titles by his hideous crimes, and dares not open his mouth in denial of any one of them!

There was no possible way of getting out of it, and so, in deep humiliation I set about preparing to 'answer' a mass of baseless charges and mean and wicked falsehoods. But I never finished the task, for the very next morning a paper came out with a new horror, a fresh malignity, and seriously charged me with burning a lunatic asylum with all its inmates because it obstructed a view from my house. This threw me into a sort of panic. Then came the charge of poisoning my uncle to get his property, with the imperative demand that the grave should be opened. This drove me to the verge of distraction. On top of this I was accused of employing toothless and incompetent old relatives to prepare the food for the foundling hospital when I was warden. I was wavering—wavering. And at last, as a due and fitting climax to the shameless prosecution that party rancor had inflicted upon me, nine little toddling children of all shades of color and degrees of raggedness were taught to rush on to the platform at a public meeting and clasp me around the legs and call me Pa!

I gave up. I hauled down my colors and surrendered. I was not equal to the requirements of a Gubernatorial campaign in the State of New York, and so I sent in my withdrawal from the candidacy, and in bitterness of spirit signed it,

"Truly yours,

"*Once* a decent man, but now

"MARK TWAIN, I. P., M. T., B. S., D. T., F. C., and L. E."

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

Toronto, Wednesday, 7th Dec., 1870.

The fourth session of the Ontario Legislature was opened this afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the usual ceremonies, by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Howland. A cavalry escort and guard of honor accompanied His Excellency to the House, and the garrison battery fired a salute in honor of the occasion. On the floor of the Chamber were seated the judges, clergy, and other notables, and a number of ladies, who had been invited, were present in full dress, and presented a very animated appearance. Sir John A. and Lady Macdonald were also in attendance.

His Excellency the Hon. William Pearce Howland, C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly, and being seated on the Throne was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

I am happy again to meet you, and to congratulate you upon the greatly increased prosperity of the Province.

Since we last met, the Arbitrators appointed under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, have prosecuted with commendable assiduity their arduous labours, which were lately terminated by the publication of their award, a copy of which will be laid before you. Without offering an opinion as to whether the judgment of the Arbitrators on the various points submitted to them realises the general expectation of the people of this Province or not; I venture, nevertheless, to express the great satisfaction which the result has afforded me, and which, apart from the fact of the award being final and conclusive, establishes for ever the share of the public debt which this Province was bound to assume, as also the proportion of the general assets intended to become exclusively our own property.

My predecessor, at the opening of the first session of this Legislature, intimated that you began your labors with resources at your disposal large enough to justify the hope that they would prove adequate not only for the actual requirements of the Government, but also to satisfy the wants of this rapidly improving country. The opinion then so confidently expressed, the experience of the past three years is established to have been well founded, and is strikingly evinced in the large surplus remaining unused in the Provincial Treasury, and that, too, after satisfying not only the ordinary outlays required for the public service and charities, but also providing for various public works of great utility, and the erection of public institutions which are no less creditable to your liberality than productive of lasting benefit to suffering humanity and to the general interests of the Province at large.

How best to apply this surplus, or at all events, a considerable portion thereof, in developing the resources of the Province, by advancing the Commercial and Agricultural interests of the people, it will be for you to determine. In furtherance of this view, a measure will be submitted, recommending a grant of money to stimulate the initiation of well considered and *bona fide* Railway undertakings, which are specially designed to penetrate the heart of our Free Grant Territory, and also to encourage similar enterprises pointing in the same direction or to our Inland Lakes, which when completed, will secure to certain sections of country the luxury of speedy travel and the advantages of cheap transport, hitherto enjoyed only by those within reasonable distances of existing thoroughfares, to which the now unprovided localities have long contributed.

While perfecting our system of public instruction, so as to render Common School education accessible and free to every child in the land, and to provide more effectually for giving a higher English and Commercial education in the Superior Schools, your attention will be invited to the expediency of making that education more practical, and directly instrumental in promoting the interests of agriculture and manufactures. The life of our country's wealth and progress depends upon its agriculture and manufactures, and the development of its mineral resources, and our system of public instruction should provide a suitable preparation for agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and mining pursuits, as is now enjoyed by those who make choice of the professions of law and medicine, and thus be promotive of the highest material, no less than of the intellectual and moral interests of the people.

Statistics furnished by the Department of Immigration exhibit a gratifying proof of a considerable addition to our resident population during the present year over that of the previous season, and from all quarters in which the new comers have taken up their abodes I continue to receive assurance that they generally appreciate the happy change which they begin to realise in this land of their adoption.

The conjoint action of the Dominion and Ontario Governments will again be energetically directed to give a further impetus to the scheme for promoting Immigration, which it is the anxious desire of both Governments to render perfect and effectual, so far as a liberal outlay of money and active agencies can accomplish the object.

A Bill will be laid before you having for its object the substitution of a new mode of trying Controverted Elections.

The Report of a Survey by competent persons which I recently caused to be made of a portion of the large area north of Lake Superior, and lying between Lakes Neepigon and Nipissing, will shortly be laid before you. I have reason to believe that in that hitherto unexplored territory will be found large tracts of land well fitted for agricultural purposes, interspersed with lakes abounding in fish, and with a climate similar to our own, well calculated to invite the emigrant to look for a happy home in that now apparently remote region.

The financial accounts of the Province, with the estimates for the coming year, will be laid before you, and I rely on readiness to grant the necessary supplies.

The sad condition of the idiotic class of our people would seem to require your attention, with a view to provide for their better care.

I also recommend that provision be made for the establishment of one or more Central Prisons, the importance of which I, on a former occasion, felt myself compelled to bring under your notice.

The state of the Province is hopeful in the extreme. With a rapid advance in trade, agricultures and manufactures more conspicuously displayed since the boon of local self-government has been freely conceded to us, and cherishing, as we do, our hearty preference for British institutions, affording an evidence of our desire to foster and maintain at all hazards our connection with Mother Country, we have no cause to envy the condition of our neighbors. Let us hope that this flattering prospect may not be marred by injurious dissensions among ourselves, and that Providence may guide your councils and give direction to your efforts in promoting the happiness and contentment of our people at large.

Letter from Stanley.

A correspondent writing from the Township of Stanley, does not approve of the idea of going up to Bruce, for various reasons, but says:—It appears to me that a much shorter, therefore less expensive, line might be constructed to tap Lake Huron, and thereby avoid the long, tedious and dangerous navigation through the river St Clair, and in addition this short line would run through municipalities willing to contribute to its construction to a harbor already in an advanced stage of construction, where trading vessels already ply. Only last week I saw a large schooner taking in grain, not at the north pier, but up the river at one of the warehouses, since which two smaller schooners have taken away cargoes of barley. Now it is not going too far to state that with reasonable exertion this short line and harbor could be made in good working order long before the tardy assurance of assistance from the County of Bruce could be had, if perchance such assistance could be had at all. I allude to the Bayfield harbor, in this township, which I make no doubt would be handed over to a company who would run a line of rails in and complete the work, and indeed, for that matter, I think that in addition to giving the harbor, the Stanley people would contribute a considerable sum in aid of the scheme, but I am confident that no money would be voted by the ratepayers of Stanley to have a railroad to, or through their township, unless in connection with the harbor. I throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the parties who project the scheme; and will only add that the proximity of Goderich to Bayfield is not a matter of much moment to company wishing for an outlet on Lake Huron. The only parties to be considered in that matter would be those connected with the B. & L. H. R. and if their interest be of paramount importance to the projectors of the line from London, I should say, by all means go elsewhere.
RATEPAYER.

Free Press.

It is said that if King William accepts the German Crown he will assume the title of Kaiser Von Preussen and Schirmherr Von Deutchland.

The War

THE FIGHTING AROUND PARIS.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Representative Washburne, of Wisconsin, has received a letter from his brother, Minister to France in which he says:—

'The people of Paris have provisions enough to hold out until the 1st of January.'

Tours, Dec. 5—The government has received by balloon from Paris official reports to the 4th of the progress and results of the movement made by General Ducrot. They state that Thursday was passed in burying the dead and succouring the wounded. On Friday morning the Prussians attacked with great impetuosity the French at Champigny and in front of Villiers. After seven hours fighting the enemy failed to carry the positions of the French and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were from 15,000 to 20,000. On Saturday the French recrossed the Marne and took up position. The enemy made no attempt to resist them. Gen. Ducrot greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Friday. Among the killed is Gen. Lachariere. Gen. Renault was badly wounded. Gen. Somilly, in his report, says the troops who attacked the French exceeded in number 100,000. Their losses must have been extraordinary for next day they were so weakened that they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed. The success of the French created the wildest enthusiasm in Paris.

New York, Dec. 6—A special despatch to the *Tribune* from Versailles, dated the 1st, says:—

'The German loss in the sortie at Staine was inconsiderable. Shells fell at a greater range than it was believed the forts could carry, reaching beyond Montmagency. The whole range was 6,300 metres. At Epinay the French made a rush at 3 in the afternoon and surprised a battalion of the 71st. Under a heavy fire from Briche the French simultaneously burst out from Fort St. Dennis, and a gunboat coming down the stream swept the banks clear of Germans forces and landed a force at Epinay.'

New York, Dec. 5—The *Herald's* Tours special says:—

'The army of the Loire has retreated from Orleans to Blois. There was much desultory fighting on Friday and Saturday along the whole line from Gurcer to Arthenay and the left wing of the army of the Loire was doubled up. The army of the Loire then concentrated within the lines of the Orleans entrenched camp, two hundred thousand strong, defended by cannon from the navy and determined to hold out there till the last, but evacuated the place to save the city from threatened bombardment.'

Tours, Dec. 6.—Gen. d'Aurelles de Paladine retreated from Orleans with a force believed to be 200,000 strong. He had five hundred cannon. The Government authorities wished him to remain at Orleans and receive the Prussian attack, but they gave way to the General's opinion that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost, but was powerless to effect anything. At half past eleven the Germans demanded the evacuation of the city, threatening to bombard it in case of refusal. The Prussians captured but a few prisoners and no ammunition.

Tours, Dec. 6.—The official report of the battle of Orleans shows that the Prussians attacked each *corps d'armee* separately in greater force, thus repulsing the left of the army of the Loire and turning Orleans so as to render the evacuation of the city necessary.

M. Gambetta has issued a circular to the Prefects saying the situation of the army is good. Heavy reinforcements of artillery are arriving and the forward movement will soon be resumed.

The opposition are attempting the circulation of false rumours to discourage and demoralize, but their assertions may be confidently denied.

Canadian Prospects.

The consolidation of the Dominion of Canada is steadily progressing, and it is admitted that the general prospects of the young Empire never looked brighter than at present. Its revenue shows a large amount of elasticity, and its population steadily expands. It is true that an occasional Fenian raid, has disturbed the monotony of colonial every-day life, but such a ridiculous affair only proves the loyalty and affection with which the great mass of Canadians still regard the parent land. Then, again, large masses of immigrants are continually arriving to build up the fabric of future Canadian greatness. Canada never did so well as an emigration field as at the present time; and not only has the Canadian Government its emigration agents at work in Great Britain and Ireland, but it has also adopted the bold course of sending them out to the Continent of Europe