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Goderich, March 25th 1879.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, APRIL 16, 1879

SOLD MANUFACTURERS.

PREVIOUS to the 17th of September last SIR JOHN was rich in promises. Everything the people wished they were to have. His magical N. P. was to rejuvenate and revivify the entire Dominion. Electors were warned that a continuation of the McKENZIE regime could result in nothing but complete ruin to the country. Insolvencies would increase, manufactories would close right and left, gloom would overspread the land and things would go to perdition generally. Only place him at the helm of the ship of State once again and all would be well. Bank stocks would go up with a bound, and ere he would be able to become comfortably seated in the position from which he had been excluded five years before, the country would again be on the high road to prosperity. The depression would vanish even before Parliament could be called, if only the people would return a majority of his candidates. Everybody was to be made happy, but the manufacturers especially so. They were to be his special care. His soul went out in Sympathy to them in their great distress and whatever they asked, that they were to have. It cut him to the quick to witness the poverty and the suffering of the RIDPATHS, the GURNEYS, the HAYS and the GREENS. Generous, sympathetic, kind hearted SIR JOHN! How it grieved his heart to think of poor poverty-stricken individuals such as these. What though they were worth a round million each and resided in mansions a King might envy? To be sure that might be, yet their profits were not sufficiently large. They may have made their hundreds of thousands at the expense of poor consumers, but what of that? What were hundreds of thousands to them? Small potatoes indeed! They must have more, and SIR JOHN in the kindness of his heart wept over their wrongs and declared by everything most sacred they should be set right. And not only were these paupers of a million apiece taken under his benign care. All other manufacturers were to be satisfied. This whole Dominion should become one busy hive of manufacturing industry. In his own words, uttered at Hamilton: "When we are returned to power again, at the very first meeting of Parliament a committee will be struck, evidence will be taken and every person will have just what he wants to protect his industry, no matter what it is." Could anything be plainer than this? Every manufacturer was to have just what he required to insure security and profit. Relying on such promises as these manufacturers were almost a unit in favor of the "Chieftain," and his policy. And how have these promises been kept? True the RIDPATHS, the HAYS and such like millionaires have got all they demanded and we presume are commensurately happy. At all events they ought to be whether they are or not, for they have been placed in position to wring other millions from poor consumers to add to those they already possess. But what of the two great industries of Goderich—the Milling and Salt interests? What of these? Have our manufacturers got "just what they want to protect their industries?" Let the friends of the Chieftain who are engaged in manufacturing here answer. There is no need to go to Liberals to have this precious N. P., characterized as it deserves. SIR JOHN'S own friends among the Salt manufacturers and the proprietors of our great mill can do that, for they have now a better idea of the duplicity of the Knight at the head of the Government that ever they had before. The fact is some manufacturers have been protected enormously—out of all reason—whilst others have had their business well nigh ruined. The more reasonable of the salt manufacturers, those who don't allow partizan feeling to warp their utterances, admit the gravity of the situation. The industry was in a bad enough condition before the introduction of the N. P. It is in a worse condition now. So far as Salt is concerned the protection afforded under the new order of things is a farce—nay worse than a farce. It not only does not place the manufacturers in a better position than that previously held, but it so handicaps them by the heavy duties on iron, coal, etc, that they are left practically paralyzed.

These are some of the benefits accruing to Goderich and to Huron from this wonderful N. P., for which our conservative friends fought so strenuously! Are they satisfied with their work, and would they repeat their efforts of last September were the elections to be held over again? Probably there are some who would do so. Spaniel like some men are prepared to lick the hand that smites them. But there are others whose self respect will not permit them to play so contemptible a part, and these have had quite enough both of the N. P. and its originators. Instead of receiving "just what protection they wanted" too many of our industries have had taken from them, practically, what they possessed before, by the greatly increased cost of the various materials they are compelled to use.

The cry of the auctioneer is heard in the land as he standeth on an old box in the barn-yard, and extoles the virtues of the old family horse or dwells on the merits of the Short-horn bovine and the festive swine, and the sturdy farmer saileth out the sunny places, and listens and occasionally winks at the aforesaid holder of the hammer, who is actually "giving away the goods" he is crying.

Our conservative friends were very willing when Senator McPherson issued his pamphlets to take advantage of them in order to injure the Liberal party. But they don't wish to be held responsible for the "Great Panjandrums" figures, however they may have used them to their own advantage. Several times during the late session at Toronto Mr. MEREDITH, the leader of the Opposition in the Local House, was forced to disclaim all responsibility for the figures in the mired and muddled pamphlets. And now even Tory Senators at Ottawa, with the honorable pamphleteer in his place right before their eyes, have seen fit to enter a protest in regard to the captiousness and death-finding of the man of "predatory instincts." It is not a little surprising that they should be seeking to set the great man aside so soon as this. To be sure we expected they would "sit on" him after a time, but really such a thing was scarcely to be looked for before the Local elections. It is quite possible however, that they found it out of the question longer to put up with his overbearing manner and cool assumption of the position of mentor to the whole party. When blue blooded members of the upper House talk about the "peculiar views," "arbitrary" assumptions and "contracted ideas" of the Laird of Chestnut Park, there is evidently something wrong in the camp. Perhaps the imperious gentleman who delights to be known as the Senator from Saugeen will take kindly to the unpleasant things said of and to him—and perhaps not. If not—and he is not the most patient individual in the world—there may be some strong language used, in private if not in public. Possibly the "talking to" he received may have been given under instructions from the head centre, in order that the officious Senator might understand that his nonsense could be no longer endured, now that the chieftain has "come to his own again."

THE sub-Committee on the Insolvency Bill have decided on a report which will radically change the present law. Indeed, the changes are so thorough that the proposed Bill cannot be properly called a Bill amending the Insolvency Law. It is proposed that a discharge shall only be granted on the vote of a given number of creditors and a given proportion of the value. No discharge can be obtained from the Courts.—Official assignees will be practically discontinued. There will be no compositions on sales *en bloc*.—It is also to be provided that no person shall be allowed to go into insolvency on debts to non traders. Notwithstanding a discharge from bankruptcy, all debts on account of the purchase of farm produce, sailors' or mechanics', laborers' or domestic servants' wages, not exceeding six months' pay, shall be continued as liabilities. Judges in insolvency will be appointed in leading cities, such as Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

THE Montreal *Post*, an independent Roman Catholic journal, says:—"SIR JOHN MACDONALD in a few days landed the country on the verge of revolution, and all in order to shift a responsibility that he had not the manhood to encounter. The Pacific Scandal was never worse than this; and the man who expresses confidence in Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD in future must be a time server or a serf. The Conservative party wants a new leader, and if Sir JOHN is wise he will fold the toga of Parliamentary office around his lean and lanky form and retire from office before he commits some other act that might be serious enough to stain his name forever.

THE Montreal *Star* is an independent journal with Conservative leanings. At the late general election it allied itself with the Tory party and fought for the return of Sir JOHN's candidates. Notwithstanding its Conservative proclivities however it lately concluded an article on our Local Government after this wise:—"Judging the Mowat Administration by their record, there seems to be little need that they should have any fear about meeting the constituencies."

CHANCERY COURT.

The Chancery Sittings were brought to a close about the middle of last week. Vice-Chancellor Blake presided. Below we give the proceedings:—

Willet *vs.* Willet. Decree for Plaintiff with costs in lower scale. Mr. Doyle for Plaintiff; Mr. Davidson for Defendant.

Hays *vs.* Henry. Plaintiffs bill dismissed without costs. Mr. Garrow for Plaintiff; Messrs. Kerr, Boyd & Cassels for Defendant.

Thompson *vs.* Murray. Consent decree. Mr. Garrow for Plaintiff, Mr. Cameron for Defendant.

Murray *vs.* Yule. Order, allowing Plaintiff to prove in former suit of Sinclair *vs.* Yule; if former decree is upheld, costs of this suit to be paid by Plaintiff; otherwise if that decree set aside. Seager, Wade & Morton for Plaintiff; Mr. Cameron for Defendant.

Smith *vs.* Blyth. Reference to Master to take account. Mr. Seager for Plaintiff; Mr. Garrow for Defendant.

Edwards *vs.* Wilson. Offer of Porter to be accepted, costs fixed at $100, to be paid by Trustees. Mr. Garrow for Plaintiff; Mr Seager for Defendant.

Reid *vs.* Worts. Decree for Plaintiff with costs. Mr. Cameron for Plaintiff; Messrs. Beatty, Chadwick & Biggar for Defendants.

SPRING SHOW.

The West Riding Agricultural Society's Spring Show was held Thursday last at Smith's Hill, under most unfavorable circumstances so far as bad roads and wet weather are concerned. The attendance was necessarily small and the entries not up to average number, being 27 in all. The judges had a light and easy task and their awards were properly made in every case. In horses, Mr. J. J. Fisher's "Simon Pure," as might have been expected under any circumstances, took first honors in the heavy draught class, and the sweepstakes over all. Simon was in fine form and trim; though not over fleshy. As a stock-getter he has few equals in the Province. Mr. W. L. Ferguson's agricultural horse "Coachman" is a new aspirant for honors among Huron horses. He is a fine, clean limbed, compactly built horse, and should meet with a large share of patronage from farmers who want general purpose stock. Mr. John Glen's "Young John Bull" is possessed of extraordinary bone, compact in build and almost faultless in form. This horse is well bred, his dam being a first prize taker at the Centennial, and his sire left some of the best agricultural horses in Huron. In the three year old general purpose class the judges did not consider either of the horses worthy of a first prize, and therefore they awarded second and third prizes only. Mr. John Durnin's "Young Comet" gives promise of excellence, being well developed and balanced in points. But the road and carriage stallions attracted more attention than any of the others. "Young Peacock" looked grand; he knows how to carry himself to attract the eye of the horse fancier; his education is complete, every motion is graceful and action perfect; he has been in the prize ring often and always scorned to carry off anything short of the red ticket. Peacock is our ideal of the noble war horse, "Clifton Gold Dust," owned by Mr. Thomas Connell, is one of the best of that fine stock that has been brought to Canada. His present owner purchased him at the stock sale in Clinton over a year ago. Clifton was considered the pick of the stables by his importer, being of heavier bone than the others, and at the same time showing an excellent trotting record and as perfect action and gait as it is possible to find in any horse. He is purely bred, and will be a great acquisition to breeders of fine stock in Huron.

We cannot congratulate farmers in this section of the county on rapid improvement among cattle, indeed we rather feel inclined to speak very plain truth and read them a lecture for neglecting this very important department of the farm. We do not mean to say that grade cows should be banished entirely and none but thorough breds raised, but we do say that a better class of grades might be profitably raised by always crossing with thoroughbred bulls. A breeder who imports a really first class animal at a high price is not encouraged by the farmers in his vicinity, who generally patronize some common grade scrub of a bull, merely because the fee is less, instead of the noble short horn, that would give ten times the value in stock, either for market or dairy purposes. We hope this state of things will not last longer in this section. We had the pleasure of examining on Thursday the short horn bull "Beaconsfield," owned by R. Hawley, Esq., of Goderich; he will be two years old on the 17th inst., weighs 1710 lbs., although only in medium flesh; he is pronounced by some of the best judges as an unusually fine animal, and we believe we state a fact when we say that he is the finest short horn that has ever been seen in this section; in points he is above the average short horn, entitling him to be classed extra. We venture to say in two years more "Beaconsfield" will astonish our extensive short horn importers, for he is capable of further development. When asked if they could discover a fault in the animal the judges acknowledged they could not, and they backed up their high estimate by recommending the Society to grant a special diploma over and above the first prize. Mr. R. Mutch and Mr. Chas. Girvin had young, well bred animals of the Durham breed, and Mr. Gordon Young exhibited a very good specimen of the Ayrshire, which he purchased specially to improve the milking qualities of his stock.

The following comprises the prize list, which speaks for itself:—

HORSES.

Heavy draught stallion, aged class, 1st "Simon Pure," owned by J. J. Fisher, Colborne. General purpose, aged class, 1st "Coachman," owned by W. L. Ferguson, Colborne; 2nd "Young John Bull," owned by John Glen, Colborne. General purpose three year olds, 2nd "Young Perfection," owned by D. McMurchie, Colborne; 3rd "Brown Prince," owned by Wm Morrow, Goderich Township. General purpose two year olds, 1st "Young Comet," owned by John Durnin, West Wawanosh. Road or Carriage, aged class, 1st "Young Peacock," owned by J. J. Fisher, Colborne; 2nd "Clifton Gold Dust," owned by Thos. Connell, Goderich Township; 3rd "Ringwood," owned by W. Stotts, Goderich. Sweepstakes, open to all horses, awarded to "Simon Pure," owned by J. J. Fisher.

BULLS.

Durham bulls, aged class, 1st prize and diploma, "Beaconsfield," owned by R. Hawley, Goderich. Durham bulls under one year old, 1st "Prince Charlie," owned by R. Mutch, East Wawanosh; 2nd "Marquis of Lorne," owned by C. Girvin, West Wawanosh. Bull of any other breed, 1st Gordon Young's "Ayrshire."

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

SESSIONAL CLERKS.

A return brought down shows that at the present time there are under the control of the Clerk of the House forty permanent clerks and five permanent sessional clerks, 58 sessional clerks, besides seventeen who were discharged on March 20th, the day after Mr. Charlton's motion calling for this return was placed on the notice paper. At that time there were actually 75 sessional clerks employed, instead of the dozen requested by the Clerk of the House. There are also thirteen permanent messengers and 47 sessional messengers, besides four who were discharged on March 20th. There are 23 sessional pages also employed, making a total of 145 sessional employees. The following is a comparative statement for the past three years:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Permanent staff of clerk's department	41	40	40
Permanent sessional clerks	5	5	5
Extra clerks, 17 discharged March 20	76	47	75
Permanent messengers	13	15	15
Sessional messengers 4 discharged March 20	32	35	51
Pages	9	10	12
Pages in wash, bath, and paste rooms	3	2	4
Total	133	140	207

PACIFIC RAILWAY POLICY.

The Government has decided that the Bill for the construction of a colonization railroad in Manitoba cannot be permitted to pass, as the Canada Pacific Railroad is to be extended westward south of Lake Manitoba, instead of northward through the Narrows. This change of policy on the part of the Government is a serious matter. Mr. Fleming has reported against the route south of Lake Manitoba, because of engineering difficulties, an increase in cost of $1,000,000, and that the length of the road will be increased thirty miles. Independent of this, there has been considerable outlay on the northern route. The wood on the latter has been already cleared and the telegraph line constructed. All the engineers have reported strongly against the southern route. Should the Government's announced policy be persisted in, all the freight and passengers transported over the road will for all time have to pay the additional rates for the thirty miles.

SENATOR MACPHERSON'S COMMITTEE.

Senator Macpherson's Fishing Committee has poor luck. Mr. Sanford Fleming was under examination for two hours relative to the Thunder Bay branch. He proved beyond dispute that the increased expenditure over the estimated cost was not a loss to the public, as the work had to be done. The original estimates were only approximated and not definite. The object of their being prepared was to form the basis for that it is and a comparison of tenders. Senator Macpherson sought to make Mr Fleming testify that the late Government did wrong in letting tenders under these circumstances, but he testified that the public interest demanded that such a course be adopted. The crossing of the Red River at Selkirk was in his opinion the best both on engineering and general grounds. To cross at Stone Fort, besides entailing an enormously increased expenditure, would tend to enhance the value of the Hudson Bay Company's property at the public expense.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eleven years ago the 7th of April, D'Arcy McGee was stricken down by the hand of an assassin.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Tariff speech was calculated to impress the country favorably with the Opposition. It was entirely free from abusive declamation. The arguments of the protectionists were carefully analysed and weighed, and their fallacies exposed or plausibility admitted as the case might be. The speech was undoubtedly one of the best the leader of the Opposition has ever delivered, and it was listened to attentively by both sides of the House.

CRUELTY TO ASSIGNEES.

If the proposed new Insolvent Bill is carried it will strike a cruel blow at the official assignees. It will not kick them out of office exactly, but will provide that an interim assignee can only hold an estate until the creditors meet, and is not eligible to be placed in charge. For this they will not get mere than bailiffs fees, and although not discharged, employment will be taken away from them.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

A deputation of the City Council has been appointed to wait upon the Government with reference to giving the next Provincial Exhibition a Dominion character.

CABINET CHANGES.

It is understood that Senator Campbell is to succeed Mr. Langevin as Postmaster-General. The latter gentleman, on his return from England, becomes jointly with Dr. Tupper Minister of Public Works.

CONFIRMING THE N.P.

Considerable surprise has been created by a telegram from Picton, N.S., stating that the Board of Trade of that place had unanimously condemned the tariff. This constituency, it will be remembered, is represented by the Minister of Justice who, no doubt, will feel greatly flattered at this expression of confidence on the part of his constituents.

UNHAPPY PLUMB.

The member for Niagara is decidedly unhappy, and refuses to be comforted. As there was a slight uncertainty about the representation of his constituency after the elections, a seat, such as his genius and services to the party demanded, was not reserved for him. He was very much disgusted on arriving here to find that a seat on the back row had been set apart for his accommodation. None of the common Tories would make way for him, and he has since been flitting about the Ministerial benches taking any seat that chanced to be vacated. The absence of Mr Dalton McCarthy gave him a seat on the front row for several weeks, but this comfort was taken away from him. Mr. Kirkpatrick's was next occupied. Being again removed, he has now found a resting place in consequence of the absence of Hon. Mr. Langevin, where he will be able to give his leader that distinguished advice for which he has become so celebrated.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND KICKING.

Letters from Prince Edward Island are constantly being received complaining of injustice of the present tariff. A letter received from there lately gives a new version. As there is no communication between the mainland and the island during the winter months, the merchants there were unable to do as merchant in other places, and make large importations before the tariff came into operation.

NO APPEARANCE OF PROROGATION.

The Government having consented to a long Easter adjournment appears to show that there is little prospect, if any, of the near approach of prorogation day. Only one Government Bill has been passed. Not one item in Supply has gone through and the Government Bills have still to be discussed, and there are other important matters still to be dealt with which would appear to show that prorogation will scarcely be reached before the latter part of May.

PARSE LIGHT.

Debate has brought out several interesting points; the statement that was made by Sir Albert Smith that he was strongly importuned in October, 1873, to enter the Macdonald Cabinet, shows what strenuous efforts Sir John put forth at that time to retain possession of the Treasury Benches long after he had lost the confidence of the country. The Premier's conduct in exercising his influence to prevent Sir Albert Smith from securing a hearing was of the most discreditable character, and such as was never witnessed before in the House of Commons. He expected to be able to carry the adjournment so as to prevent Sir Albert from setting himself right before the House and country, while the whole circumstances of the debate would be fresh in the minds of the people. But fortunately parliamentary rules supported by an opposition that was bound to have fair play, spoiled his little game. During recess the Tories were jubilant. They flattered themselves that Sir Albert had been shut off and silenced; that Sir John's cleverness had prevented the truth from being made public, and on the whole that Sir Albert came off the worst. But when Sir Albert had got through his remarks after recess the Tory phalanx felt that it would have been better for them had they allowed Sir Albert to speak before, and their utter discomfiture might not have been so complete.

FOR ENGLAND.

The Wimbledon team for this year will sail from Quebec on the 21st of June. The Wimbledon meeting is arranged to commence on the 14th July next. The Canadian team will be commanded this year by Lieut.-Col. Hon. Jas. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, with Capt. Boyd, 54th Battalion, as second officer. Martini rifles are now on the way out from England for distribution to the members of the Wimbledon team for practice.

SOFT SITUATIONS.

A number of the extra clerks recently discharged created such a row that they have been taken back again, and will continue to draw their $4 per diem for doing nothing.

LARGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

There are over 200 employers in the House—one for each member.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SEEDS that can be relied on are for sale at J. Wilson's drug store, Market Square. See adv.

BARGAINS to suit every one can be had on Saturday next at Mr. Currie's sale in the Market House.

COUNCIL.—The election in St. David's Ward on Saturday resulted in the return of Mr. L. Elliott. He secured a majority of five over Mr. H. Clucas.

DENTISTRY. — Another Dentist has located amongst us, viz: Mr. A. S. Vogler. We trust he will meet with every success in the practice of his profession.

THE GRATINGS on South and Cameron streets, of the cross drain, require to be lowered about a foot in order to carry off surface water properly.

It is not simply for the filthy lucre that photos are taken at R. R. Thompson's Studio, the finest establishment in the county. Try a sample dozen and be happy.

THE clearing sale at Crofts & Son's will be continued a few days longer.—The goods must be sold. Great bargains will be given. All accounts must be settled at once.—B. CROFTS & SON.

NOTICE.—The bob-sleigh loaded with lumber left on East street by some party unknown, has been removed by the Street Inspector. The owner can learn particulars regarding the same by applying to the official named.

J. W. Weatherald has a good BUGGY and a three SPRING WAGGON that he will sell CHEAP; also, a good stock of SEWING MACHINES, &c. Office and show room in Sheppard's Book Store, North street. 1675b

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered by D. N. McDonald in St. Andrew's church, on Friday evening the 18th inst. Subject—"Ignatious Loyola;" to commence at 8 p. m. A collection will be taken up in aid of the church fund.

THE FIRST.—On Saturday night at 12 o'clock the Tug "Despatch" left Goderich for Cockburn Island. She was loaded with supplies for the fishing stations. This is the first movement among the shipping for the season at this harbor.

FOR THE NORMAL.—Mr. John Conally, teacher of Goderich township, left a few days ago for the Normal School, Toronto. He will be in attendance at the institution for a period of three month. Of course he ordered the SIGNAL to be sent to his new place of residence before leaving.

A PEEL REFORMER.—J. M. Douglas, Esq., of Brampton, is in town stopping at the Albion. Mr. Douglas visited the Reform meeting at the Association's Rooms on Friday evening, and urged on all Reformers the necessity of being up and doing. He said times had changed since the Dominion election; instead of prosperity and good times we now have adversity and hard times; the working man's wages are twenty five cents per day less under Protection than under a Revenue tariff, and it costs him twenty-five cents per day more to live now, which is equivalent to fifty cents per day less wages than he received under the Mackenzie administration. He said in Peel they elected a protectionist at the last election; but the people had changed their minds and intended to re-elect Mr. K. Chisholm, the Reform candidate, by a large majority and show that they had confidence in the Mowat Government. He hoped Huron would do its duty and return Mr. Ross as its representative by a splendid majority, and thus evince their confidence in the best, most honest and economical Government the Province of Ontario ever had.—COM.

STREETS.—Gangs of men are at work clearing the streets, an operation much needed. The accumulation of mud and dirt is very great.

SPRING SICKNESS—There is a good deal of sickness just now in the country generally, the spring winds finding out all the weak spots in the human constitution.

ADVICE— Now clean up the rubbish about your premises, and dispose of it by tossing it over into your neighbor's yard. He may not ask you to do this, but don't let his modesty stand in the way of a manifest favor.

LICENSE COMMISSIONER.—Mr. B. L. Doyle having sent in his resignation as License Commissioner, Mr. W. M. Hilliard has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Doyle we believe sent in his resignation last autumn, not caring to be troubled with the duties of the office, but was then induced to retain the position. However he has now forwarded his resignation a second time with the result stated. At the late session of the Local House at Toronto Mr. Meredith introduced and carried through with the consent of the Government, a measure disqualifying municipal officers from holding any position at the License Board. It will therefore be impossible to appoint Mr. Doyle again even should he wish it, so long as he retains his present position of Mayor.

For the Signal.

DEAR SIGNAL,—I had a letter yesterday from my brilliant friend, O. P. Q., in which he thanks me most cordially for my solution of the Metonic cycle, but bitterly regrets, that by asking me the question, he has been the cause of drawing down on my devoted head such a torrent of abuse from an illiterate, Zetetic noodle. He further states, that if I dread the censure and virtuperation of such blind bantlings, he will reluctantly cease from troubling me in future, and, by so doing, will shield me from the malicious vituperation of these new fledged, unscholastic sophisticators.

As I know my valued friend is a constant reader of the SIGNAL, I beg leave to inform him that I am not so vulnerable as to be dejected, smitten, or *dumfoundered* by the *clishmaclavers* and *envious whigmaleeries* of these would be destructionists of a sublime science, which has been established for centuries, and confirmed by the learned, wise and christian astronomers of all civilized nations on earth. No, no! let them (the pseudo-astronomers) bully, babble, bay and bawl; yea, yearn, yell and yelp, in attempting to bamboozle such bedlamites in science and learning as themselves, but none of these frantic tricks, shall deter me from holding the mirror up to nature, and exposing their fallacious blantant howling. It is true, that your pseudo-astronomer, in your late issue, very justly corrected my pseudology, in saying that the Metonic cycle was the discovery or invention of any one. The word discovery was sufficient, and I am ashamed that the other unmeaning word found a place, in my hurry to answer my valued from, O. P. Q.

Before entering into a complete refutation of the astronomical system which these Zetetics advocate, and putting such questions as I will defy them to answer, I shall give a short history, showing how, and what manner this Zetetic innovation came into existence.

Mercator, the great mathematician and geographer, born in Flanders in 1512, distinguished himself by laying down charts and maps, which still go by his name. This plan, useful for ignorant seamen, presents the surface of the earth as projected on a plane, so that all meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude are straight lines. In publishing his charts and maps, Mercator explains clearly the rotundity and figure of the earth—says we must imagine these maps as if drawn on a cylinder or roller, narrowing to a point at the poles, and then extended into a flat surface, as all the seas on which we sail appear to be a dead level. A few ignorant, atheistic innovators in England got hold of these charts, and hoping to destroy at one blow the philosophical cosmography of Newton, Gallileo and Corpernicus, yes, christianity itself, published his nonsensical system, which set a few shallow heads agog, but only such as were panting for something new. Flushed with their new discovery (invention would suit better here!) they tried to introduce their new scheme of creation to the scientific academies of France, England and Germany, at all which they met with a disdainful repulse. They even had the impudence to try it in Scotland, where its miserable propagators hardly escaped with a sound hide; and if our handy, Yankee Judge Lynch had been present, they would have danced the slack rope. Indeed it was not to be expected, that this trashy system could meet with any other fate than to be disdainfully rejected in a scientific and christian land like Scotland. "A country (not our great Irish orator Curren declares) winging her eagle flight against the blaze of every science, with an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires, crowned as she is with the wreaths of every art, and decked with laurels of every muse, from the deep and scrutinizing researches of her Humes to the sweet and simple, but not less sublime and pathetic morality of her Burns." No, no! it could not be expected, that a country so well deserving this high eulogy, pronounced by Ireland's most brilliant orator, should accept this heterogeneous and incredible jumble, which is not believed by ten sensible men in all England. The few stultified creatures who adhere to this system are forced to deny all the wonderful phases and phenomena of nature, such as magnetic and capillary attraction, affinity, the force of gravity, cohesion, and many other phenomena of the universe, with which a great part of the world is both mightily and innocent.—The advocates of this new theory are forced to deny and attempt the annihilation of these sublime and God like operations, which all the learned and pious of Europe, yes, throughout the world, have adopted, propagated and cherished. An eternal drawing of one body to another is the source of all the principal motions of the universe. The sun draws the earth as a boy does the stone in his sling, causing its orbital and diurnal revolutions. The moon draws the sea as it is turned towards here, into flowing tides. She also draws the atmosphere and multiplies its currents. One body of matter pays its respects to another whenever it is free, as there is in every thing an affectionate tendency to run together, with tastes that seem almost fastidious in sensitive beings, and the liberated particles of various substances single out their mates, and unite in exact proportions.

Now, let us try our logic with the Zetetic cosmography, that the earth is an extended plane—flat as a Scotch griddle! It is well known to all scientific persons, that one degree of the earth's surface rises in the West and one sinks below the Eastern horizon every four minutes, or fifteen degrees in an hour; and when his centre is 18 degrees below the horizon the rays of light from his upper rim strike the atmosphere 46 degree above our position on the earth, and reflect a dim light, which we call break of day. This light grows stronger till at length we perceive his full surface. Those, however who lived 15 degrees East of us sees him rise one hour earlier than we. Now, if earth were an extended plane, his rays would enlighten its entire surface from East to West, the very instant he appears in the East. The most skilful observers of nature's works have ascertained the rapidity of light, which darts 195,000 miles in one second of time, and the surface of this Zetetic griddle is not quite 8,000 miles, the whole circumference of the globe being little less than 25,000 miles. Must it not then be the same hour of the day over all its surface? Instead of this, look to the great island of Heanan, belonging to China, whose eastern coast is in longitude 124 east of Greenwich, reckoning longitude E and W. The sun rises there 8 h and 16 m. before he does at Greenwich. Then to extend the longitude of this place to 180° as far as L is reckoned E and W. requires 56 degrees W. of Greenwich. Well New-foundland, a British island, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the gulf of St. Lawrence, has this meridian of longitude running through its centre, consequently its inhabitants and those of Heanan are the antipodes of each other, and when it is midnight at the former place, it is noon at the latter, and *vice versa*. But let us come nearer home. As John Bull enjoys the light of the sun five hours earlier than Brother Jonathan, let us see how the hour of the day is reckoned in a few places, supposing it to be noon at Washington: A. M. for forenoon and P. M. afternoon.—Then at Moscow, Russia, it is 7.38 p. m., Constantinople 6.3 p. m. Berlin 5.58 p. m., London 5.2 p. m., Halifax 12.54 p. m. Then west of Washington, Memphis 11.8 a. m., St. Paul 10.36 a. m., Deadwood 10.12 a. m., Salt Lake City 9.41 a. m., San Francisco 8.59 a. m., Honolulu Islands 6.37 a. m. Now, let any traveller passing to or from Washington between any of those places, mark the time, on the best chronometer ever made in England, he'll find these few emulations correct to a minute. Then let him believe in a flat earth and Zetetic balderdash!

HIBERNICUS.

Chicago, April, 1879.

Letter from Port Huron.

WHAT A FORMER RESIDENT OF GODERICH HAS TO SAY.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR—To my thousand enemies and few friends this letter is most respectfully dedicated.

Ten years have nearly rolled away since my departure from the town of Goderich; and many changes have taken place during that time, and quite a number of your citizens have passed over the "bridge of sighs" and "tears" (as the late Thomas McQueen termed them) of the Maitland Cemetery. I obtained some notoriety while living in your town, and if you will look over the files of your paper; and also of the Tory organ of October 10th 1871, you will see the articles published for my benefit.

The Tory organ to say the least was very vindictive; and the editor of that sheet shortly afterwards paid a penalty for that article, as his office went up in smoke. The writer of it is now vigorously pulling a Government teat for his living, and there is no animosity on my part for his extended notice of my mistakes and unfortunate business transactions, as his punishment is all he can stand without my adding one straw to its weight. While living in your town I learned many things, regarding the eccentricities of the human race when unfortunate speculations over took them in the great struggle for "golden dirt." Some left with the snap of an old musket, others left by poison (which in plain English means whiskey straight) and had a fashionable funeral, according to the customs of the day, and because my views were different I bid you a long farewell with good wishes to all, ill feeling to none, determined to fight on the great battle of life (as none but cowards give up.) My course was severely commented upon! I made mistakes, who has not? England the best and freest nation on the face of the globe has made mistakes, and how could an ignorant man like your unworthy correspondent be perfect? When Napoleon surrendered to Her Majesty's frigate "Bellorophon" Captain Maitland, he only asked the boon, to live in the interior of the greatest nation the world has ever seen. That simple request was denied him, and the great minds of that nation admit to-day, that it was a mistake, by giving Napoleon III a home under the flag that has braved the battle and the storm for one thousand years! The Statesmen of the Dominion have made a fearful mistake by inflicting a *villainous* tariff on the people of Canada, and the rolling years will show them their folly. You may say that our Government deals unfairly with you, does two wrongs make one right, I think all who read this will admit it does not. I well know that our rulers have treated your people unfairly, and have violated the solemn treaty of 1815 in spirit (if not in letter) but does that justify your rulers to chastise your people! By the treaty of 1815 this Government agreed not to impose any tax on your vessels, that was not imposed on American vessels, and when the schooner "M. C. Cameron" loaded wheat in Chicago along side of the schooner St. Andrew for Goderich, the Cameron was forced to pay $93 tax and the St. Andrew was allowed to go free, because she cleared for Bay City. This was a disgraceful act on the part of our Government Officials. It is not to be wondered at when such a state of things exist that your people should want something done, and the question of the hour is Will the protective tariff remedy the evil? To my mind it can only have one effect (i. e.) to build up monopolies and depopulate your country, unless you pass laws like Bismarck, preventing emigration. Last year our statistics showed that 30,000 of your people came to the United States. Now there is no effect without a cause. What was the cause? You and many others may differ with me as to this cause but my firm opinion is, that this immigration to our side, is caused by your unwise legislation, in favor of the wealthy classes, and against the business and laboring men. If a poor man owes twenty dollars in the town of Goderich his creditors can harrass him till he gets his victim into the "Queen's Boarding House" kept by Mr. Dixon, and the man that owes $400 escapes all such annoyances. Should any doubt this statement, just call on Mr. Dixon and examine his register, and see how many victims have been in the debtors room for the last twelve months. The world moves and your people must move with it, whether you like it or no'. In 1869 I told the electors of the town of Goderich, that they would have to adopt the secret ballet system for elections, and some of your respected citizens hooted at the idea, and said; "Leonard we want none of your yankee ideas," but now you have a secret ballot system which is superior to ours, which proves that you must advance, although it is much against your will. What is most needed in your country at the present time is the repeal of the tariff, and an exemption law, giving every man that can acquire it $2000 worth of property exempt from all executions, except taxes, and when this takes place you will not see 30,000 emigrants from the Dominion to this country in one year. Many of you who reads this will think this exemption law an extravagant idea, but let me say to all such; that the man who gives credit, commits the first fraud, and the man who does not pay commits the second wrong. Merchants keep clerks with their tongues hung in the middle, to make you to farmers and others, who purchase goods they do not need, and they become slaves to the persons who trusted them; and to gain their freedom, two ways are open: the States or the "summer land," and all this is caused by your unwise legislation of imprisonment for debt. Do not think that it is only the *rough* classes that are coming to this County, for such is not the fact. On the 1st day of January, 1879, ten Canadian farmers, with their families and teams, numbering forty persons, crossed the river and took up their homes under the Stars and Stripes; and they landed on this side only thirty yards from my office window. And with all these things against you, a cast iron tariff is to add more to your already heavy load. If protection is such a fine thing, why not have a tariff on all articles of commerce that come from Stratford to Goderich; it would make the rich richer, and the laboring man poor, and sooner or later it must end in ruin. And this will be the result of your protective tariff, that was born in Ottawa a few days ago, if persisted in for a few years. This class legislation is the curse of our country to day, and when the present party goes out of power it will be abolished, and I trust and hope never to rise again. This kind of legislation gives an excuse for 75,000 office holders in this country, and your people will find in a very short time a larger increase of officials, and too much government is almost as bad as none at all. Our Consul at your town, Hon. John Hibbard, is a genial, warm hearted gentleman, and will command the respect and esteem of the people of Goderich, but if we had no protective duty his services would not be needed, and reciprocity would be the order of the day, and all unselfish men of the two countries would hail such a state of things with joy. Your people seem to follow our footsteps in all matters, whether they be for the greater good or the lesser good. We had our credit mobilier swindle—you followed suit with the Pacific R. R. scandal—then our gov't officials in the whiskey ring stole two millions of dollars from the peops—and one of your officials then stole $100,000 and you sent the thief to penitentiary for ten years, while our thieves got off with six months. We have had protection and class legislation going on until we are nearly ruined financially, and in the face of all these facts your rulers adopt the very measure that has brought misery and woe to the laboring classes of the United States. It is like the story of the three men out in an open boat in a storm. There was a great danger of all being lost, when one of the men suggested that they offer up a prayer for their safety. The second man said it could not be done. "Well," said the third, "we will do something religious; we'll take up a collection." So with your rulers, they are going to take up a collection from the laboring classes, which *must* bring ruin to the country, and bankruptcy will stare you in the face—and as you are too many to go out with the snap of an old musket, you will become one of the States of this nation, and the general government will pay your debts and your nationality will be one of the things of the past.

I have written this letter to the SIGNAL, as I am not able to write to all my *enemies and friends*, and hope, Mr. Editor, you will publish it.

Wishing health and prosperity to all in the town of Goderich, I will subscribe myself,

Yours in charity,
W. E. LEONARD.

Port Huron, April 11, 1879.

BIRTHS.

In Colborne, on 11th April, the wife of Mr. David Healey, of a daughter.

In Goderich on Wednesday, 9th April, the wife of Mr. F. J. Gissing, of a son.

In Goderich Township, on March 24th, the wife of Mr. John Cox, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 10th April, by Rev. J. Sieveright, Jerome B. Moore, School Teacher, Maitlandville, to Mrs. Charlotte Story, Goderich.

In Goderich, on April 10th, by Rev. Jas. Preston, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm