Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE} GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1867. {VOL. XX.—NO 39

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougal
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULtation up to 11 o'clock, a. m., every day. Will visit patients at any hour afterwards, night or day.

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13:40-1y

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c. Office and Residence third door east o Central School

Medical.

Richard Moore,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W.
February 7th, 1867. w3yr

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.
LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence—the house formerly occupied by Mr. Buest, Caledonia Terrace, Goderich. w19

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D. McDougall's (Bailiff) Bayfield. w49 4m*o

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W

John Davison
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c Office, Market Square Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, over the Store of V. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y$osx

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine 11/

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office — CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
I. F. TOMS. LEWIS MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

D. Shade Gooding,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C. W.—OFFICE: Upstairs Watson's Block, West St.; entrance first Door west of Glasgow House.

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

William T Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. v15n29
Money to Lend on Real Property

B. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—Savage's New Block.
MONEY TO LEND. [sw5

I. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich.
January 3, 1866. sw37

J. Francis C. Haldan
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR-IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c., Goderich, C. W. and Bayfield. C. W. Offices—Kay's Block, Goderich, and Mr. Patterson's Store Bayfield.
☞ Mr. Haldan will be at his branch office, Bayfield, every Monday from 10 a. m. till 5 p.m. sw&w36

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton Co. of Bruce. v16n1yan

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE.
CRABB'S NEW BUILDINGS, KINGSTON STREET GODERICH.
N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate Quieted.
Goderich, Dec. 24, 1866. sw34

R. SKIMINGS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR-IN CHANCERY, &c, &c., &c. Office—Kingston street, Goderich, 5 doors west of M. C. Cameron's Law Office.
MONEY TO LEND. w20

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor, &c &c. Clinton, C. W. w34.
MONEY TO LEND.

Consulate of the United States of America.
DARK'S HOTEL.
Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life Insurances
EFFECTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
Office—J. F. C. Haldan's Law Chambers, Kay's Block, corner Court House Square and West St., Goderich, C. W.
JOHN HALDAN, JR., Agent.
Goderich, 27th Sept., 1866. w36tf

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broadway, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:9

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

Rintoul Brothers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
87 & 89 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.
Advances made on consignments of Produce to Liverpool, Glasgow and other ports in Great Britain.
Consignments of Ashes, Butter, &c., respectfully solicited.
Sept. 3, 1866. sw2

Business Directory.

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. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice. 14:7

WM. ELLIOTT.
General Horse and Cattle Farrier.
New Grocery and Temperance House, Bennmillar.
A WELL furnished stable, attentive hostler, and all necessary accommodation for the public, at very reasonable rates.
Bennmillar, May 15, 1867. 17w6m$p*

LUCKNOW HOTEL AND STAGE OFFICE,
R. S. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.
SITUATED on the corner on the Northern Gravel Road, Lucknow. Stages leave every morning for Goderich and Walkerton. The hotel is fitted up with every accommodation for commercial travellers. A large Hall attached.
June 24, 1867. w22

PRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL DUNGANNON.

A. BLACK, Proprietor.
Ample accommodations. choice liquors and good attendance.
Dungannon, Mar 21. 1867 w9tf

ROYAL OAK HOTEL, LUCKNOW.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
BEST OF WINES & LIQUORS.
Good Accommodation for Travellers.
GOOD STABLING AND ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS
Lucknow, 5th March, 1866. w8tf

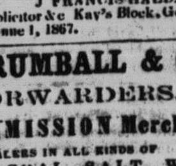
J. D. CAMERON,
HAS REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL TO
The Bayfield Hotel!
(formerly kept by Mr. Luby.)
CONSTANTLY on hand, the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c. and an attentive Hostler, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bayfield, March 8, 1867. w7 6m

House and Lot For Sale
FOR SALE Lot 36, con. A, (Huron Road) Town of Goderich, nearly opposite Mr. Wm. Mills' one fifth acre. There is a neat cottage 28 by 24, on the place. Good garden ground. Terms reasonable. Time given for part, if desired.
For particulars apply to JOHN ADAMS, Carpenter.
Goderich, Aug. 27th, 1867. w3in n31

JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style ☞ Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. [sw v1n7jy1y

GODERICH BROOM FACTORY.
Isaac Dobson & Son.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A FACTORY for the manufacture of Brooms in Goderich, the subscribers are prepared to attend to all orders in their line of business from any part of Canada with promptness
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
Their facilities for manufacture will, they feel confident, enable them to compete with any establishment of the kind in the country.
☞ Factory on Kingston Street, opposite Huron Hotel, Address,
ISAAC DOBSON & SON, Goderich, C. W.
December 11, 1866. w46tf

Salt Territory!
THE Subscriber offers to any person or company for a royalty of one-fifteenth of the production, one half acre of land, with about four hundred feet front. Land situated about eighty yards from the present Goderich Salt Works.
For further particulars apply by letter or personally to
E. CAMPAIGNE, Keeper of County Gaol.
Goderich, Dec. 6th, 1866. w46tf

ALLAN P. MACLEAN, TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE
ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS
Consisting in part of West of England Broad cloths, Beavers, Whitneys, Bearskins, Fancy English, Scotch, and French Tweeds, Cashmeres, Doeskins, and a variety of Canadian Cloths; Plain, Satin, and Flowered Vestings, Shirts, Gloves, Caps, &c., &c.
He feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.
TWEED SUITS (all wool) $12 and upwards.
☞ N. B.—Cutting done to Order. ☜
Goderich, Sept 25th. 1866.

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
Commission Merchants,
CORNER HOSPITAL & ST. JOHN STS. MONTREAL,
Bonnett's Wharf, Halifax.
THE MANUFACTURES OF CANADA when accompanied by the proper official certificate of their being such, are now admitted into the
LOWER PROVINCES FREE OF DUTY
Consignments Solicited.
July 17. w27

Business Directory.

1867. Division Courts.
Times for holding DIVISION COURTS FOR THE COUNTY OF HURON.
THE next sittings of the several Division Courts for the County of Huron will be held as follows, viz:—

				1867.
1st Division,	Goderich,	Thursday,	26th	Sept.
6th "	Dungannon,	Friday,	27th	"
7th "	Bayfield,	Saturday,	28th	"
10th "	Clinton,	Monday,	30th	"
2nd "	Seaforth,	Tuesday,	1st.	Oct.
11th "	Ainleyville,	Wednesday,	2nd	"
5th "	Exeter,	Friday,	4th.	"

1st Division,	Goderich,	Thursday,	28th	Nov.
6th "	Dungannon,	Friday,	29th	"
7th "	Bayfield	Saturday,	30th	"
10th "	Clinton,	Monday,	2nd	Dec.
2nd "	Seaforth	Tuesday,	3rd	"
11th "	Wroxeter,	Thursday,	5th	"
5th "	Exeter,	Saturday,	7th	"

The several Courts will open at 10 o'clock a. m.
Goderich, August 14th 1867.
S. BROUGH, J. C. C. Huron.

I certify the above to be a true copy as entered in the Division Court Record Book, pursuant to the Statute.
DAN. LIZARS, Clerk of the Peace, Huron.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 15th Aug, 1867. } w30

1863] **HENRY GRIST,** [1863
Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT, OTTAWA.
Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands. W. M. Wilson, Esq. Simcoe. R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton. Hon. J. Carling, London. Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto. R. Bell, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

WANTED.
AN experienced Carder. Apply to the undersigned, at the Goderich Woolen Mills.
THOS. LOGAN.
Goderich, May 1st, 1867. w15

GREENE & SONS, 517 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.
Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.
MESSRS. GREENE & SONS invite the attention of the Merchants throughout the Dominion of Canada to their extensive assortment of
Wool & Felt Hats, Men's Fur Hats, Mens' & Boys' cloth Caps, Silk Hats, Scotch Caps, Men's Fur Caps, Ladies' Furs, Buck & Calf Mitts, Boys' Fur Caps, Victorines, Collars, &c., Buffalo Robes, &c.
including all the various goods in the trade.
GREENE & SONS, 517 St Paul Street, Next Albion Hotel.
Montreal, August 12, 1867. w29 3m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having purchased the large stock of Saddlery and entire
HARNESS

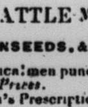
BUSINESS!
of Mr. Horace Horton, who has been so long and favorably known in that capacity, beg to state that we are prepared to continue the business on the same favorable terms to purchasers as they have hitherto enjoyed.
The Subscribers have on hand at their Shop, Market Square, a very large Assortment of
SUPERIOR HARNESS, IN EVERY STYLE,
Saddles, Trunks, Valises,
&c., &c., which they are prepared to offer to the public at greatly reduced prices, for cash.
Farmers will do well to call and inspect their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as such a chance is seldom offered.
H. & W. MARTIN.
Goderich, Oct. 16th, 1866. w38

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
LOT No 200, on Quebec St., Goderich.
" " 1054, Harbour Flats. "
" " 1 and 2, on the bank of Lake Huron overlooking the harbour, an eligible situation for a summer Hotel.
For terms, &c., Apply to J FRANCIS HALDAN. Solicitor &c Kay's Block, Goderich.
Goderich, June 1, 1867. w19

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS, And COMMISSION Merchants
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,
☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Companies.
HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W 21

Business Directory.

Malcolm Nicholson.
SURGICAL OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
[ELECTROPATHIST, &c.
TEETH inserted in either Platina, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms ☞ Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich. w

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN,
(Successor to R. B. Reynolds),
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealers, and Importers,
GENUINE DRUGS.
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair Tooth, and Nail Brushes
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYESTUFFS,
HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES
GARDENSEEDS, &C., &C.
Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at Lowest Trade Prices.
N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.
Goderich, Jan 10. 1858.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT
ROCK & COAL OILS,
Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
For Sale by F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859 50

GODERICH CANADIAN AXES

AXE FACTORY!
THE Subscriber having recommenced the Axe Business
AT THE OLD STAND,
on the Corner of Waterloo and Light-House Streets,
would beg to intimate to his old friends, and as many new ones as favours him with a call and trial, that he will produce and sell a
WARRANTED HOME-MADE AXE CHEAP
also old ones jumped at a small cost. Picks, &c., Made and Sharpened on short notice
N.B.—Also a number of Sleighs on hand.
JOHN McPHERSON.
Goderich, Oct. 30th, 1866. 40tf

GODERICH WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory.
THE subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce that he has on hand and will make to order Carriages, Wagons, Harrows, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit. On hand and for sale cheap,
JOHN PASSMORE, Victoria Street, Goderich
April 1st. 1868 w495

Notice to Wool Growers.
THE undersigned would beg to inform his customers and the public that he will again, during this year, be found personally in attendance at the Wool Carding and Clothing business at the old stand, Piper's Mills, until his new factory in Town be completed, and having had the machinery connected with the same put in good working order under his own personal superintendence, customers may rely upon satisfactory workmanship.
N B.—In returning thanks for the liberal support of former years in the above business, he hopes by strict attention to the same to still receive a share of public patronage.
THOS. LOGAN.
Goderich, 25th, March, 1867. w9tf

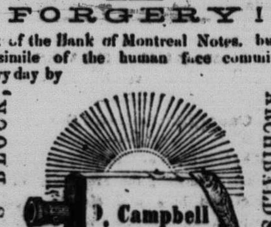
G. BARRY & BRO.,
CABINET MAKERS, WOOD-TURNERS! AND UNDERTAKERS,
Hamilton St., Goderich,
KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as
Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,
☞ All kinds of wood-turning done, such as Stool posts, stair bannisters, neckyokes, &c. Always on hand, a complete
ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS
and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable term
Goderich, May 3rd, 1866 15w6m*

G. N. DAVIS
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Stoves, Ploughs and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Market Stove Depot, Market Square, Goderich.
COAL OIL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags, Wool Pickings and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 27tf

BLUE, ORANGE & RED 'COTTON YARN!
ALSO, DUNDAS COTTON YARN, AT THE 'NOTED' CHEAP CASH STORE. ACHESON & SMITH.
Goderich, July 30, 1867. w19

Goderich and Southampton Line.
THE STEAMER

"SILVER SPRAY,"
D. ROWAN, Master,
WILL discontinue the Sarnia trip and leave Goderich every evening at 4 o'clock for Southampton, calling at Kincardine, Iverhuron and Port Elgin.
Returning, will leave Southampton every morning at 4 o'clock.
Through tickets issued to all points on the Grand Trunk.
Fare from Southampton to Toronto $4 50.
J. V. DETLOR & SON.
Goderich, July 26, 1867 w27

$1000 REWARD!
FORGERY!
Not of the Bank of Montreal Notes, but a fac simile of the human face committed every day by


where he has refitted his Rooms, and enlarged his Sky Light, making it the largest in the County, and one of the best in Canada especially for taking groups. Two persons taken together at the same rates as one.
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, Mr. Campbell feels satisfied that those who wish a good Photograph should try his new Sky Light.
☞ Pictures taken in every style known to the Art.
Proofs shown if required. Photographs taken in all kinds of weather.
Life-Size Photographs
plain or colored, taken on reasonable terms.
D. CAMPBELL, Crabb's Block.
Goderich, July 23rd, 1867. w27

STOVES! STOVES
CISTERN PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, &c., &c.
EVE TROUGHS & CONDUCTING PIPES.

PLAIN AND FANCY
TINWARE,
COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron, Cooper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skins taken in exchange.
J. & J. STORY.
☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel.
Goderich, March 1st, 1867. w6-tf

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,
and all kinds of
CIRCLE WORK,
such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames.
They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.
N. B.—A liberal discount to the trade.
JAS BUCHANAN, DAVID LAWSON, JAS ALEXANDER.
Goderich, March 4th, 1867. sw55

POETRY.

[Written for the Signal.]

TO A LADY.

How beautiful the Valley
Where the wild flower rears its head,
And the timid Violet peeps from out
Its soft and mossy bed;
When the leaves of Autumn turn to gold,
Beneath the temper'd ray
Of that bright sun, whose very glare
Makes dullest things look gay.

How lovely is that Valley
When the moon in beauty rides,
In all her silver garb array'd,
As o'er trees and hills she glides—
Condescending to look down on us
Poor dwellers on this clay,
And throws her beauty for a while,
Only to pass away.

But how beautiful is thy bright face,
Where sun and moon combine,
The model thou of loveliness,
I to thee my fate consign
Into thy hands, do what thou wilt,
And pity if you cannot love,
I'll always think as others think,
Thou art a being from above.

MR. O. SNOBBLETON.

Clinton, Oct. 12th, 1867.

Jottings from the Goderich Temple,

ON THE SACRED IMPORTANCE OF OUR PLEDGE AND THE DANGER OF VIOLATING IT.

A *Pledge* may be defined to be the guarantee which we give to the individual with whom, or to the society with which, we enter into a compact, that we shall fulfil the obligations resting upon us and arising out of the compact into which we had entered. And looking at the subject in this general aspect, Temperance Societies are not the only parties who lay us under such obligations; in every aspect of life,—in the family, as well as in society at large,—in our commercial, as well as social interest—in matters civil, as well as religious—in short in all the ties which unite us to time, and in all our relations to eternity, we are laid under certain obligations, binding us to certain modes of thought, and feeling, and action, and just in so far as we succeed in complying with these obligations, are we held to be worthy members of families—honourable members of society, or good members of churches—and not until we have done so, can we in any proper sense, be said to be prepared for that eternity to which we are all hastening forward.

In the lowest, that is, the commercial aspect of our subject, mere material benefits are expected to be derived and hence material pledges are given and received, and a very slight examination of the business affairs of life is sufficient to show us that the greater number of these are conducted upon the principle of the pledge. How many of our necessitous brethren in every land, are compelled to carry their articles of value—and not unfrequently their articles of decent clothing, to the pawnshop in order to procure the means of present subsistence; and would to God, that we had not been compelled to add that not unfrequently, these articles are carried to the dram shop to purchase the *burning liquid*, which but sinks them deeper in the misery and degradation from the consciousness of which they now so ardently seek to flee. How large a portion of our Legislation has been enacted for the regulation of these mutual obligations? and how does the heart of the Christian rejoice at the elevated legislation of the Jewish economy on this subject. No Jew might "lay usury upon a brother who was poor." No Jew might "take the nether or upper millstone to pledge," for it was to take his life "to pledge," and if a Jew has taken his "neighbor's raiment in pledge," he was to "deliver it up to him by the sun's going down," "for that is his covering only," saith Jehovah, "wherein shall he sleep? and it shall come to pass, when he crieth unto me, that I will hear; for I am gracious." Who has not read with interest the story of Jacob's sending his sons to Egypt "to buy corn that he and his little ones might live." Joseph knows his brethren but is not recognized by them, they speak of their brother Benjamin who is with their father. Joseph longs to set his eyes once more upon the 'lad,' his brethren promise to bring him with them on their second journey; but Joseph must have a guarantee of their faithfulness; and he authoritatively retains Simeon as their pledge, till their promise is fulfilled; and few passages are more touching, even in the 'Word of God' than that which refers to these Patriarchs obtaining their father's reluctant sanction to Benjamin's journey to Egypt, 'me have you bereaved of my children' said Jacob, 'Joseph is not and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away, all these things are against me.' 'Say my two sons' says Reuben to his father, (what a pledge) 'slay my two sons if I bring him not to thee; deliver him into my hand and I will bring him to thee again.' But why dwell on particular instances. How often do we read in the history of war of hostages given and received; nay, even in ancient Egypt, not only the living but the embalmed bodies of their ancestors and near relations were given in pledge, and we know of few material pledges more powerful than these to secure their object.

But we have said that the material pledge is the least important of the obligations under which society lies. Man is a compound being, and the higher pledges appeal to the higher and nobler aspects of his nature.

Every promise of a man of honour is held to be a pledge which binds him to the utmost of his power, and it is felt to be peculiarly binding if the promise is made in connection with an appeal to his honour as a man. This form of the pledge is frequently given in common conversation; when the truth of any statement is questioned, the statement has but to be repeated upon honour; or when the genuineness of goods offered for sale in the market place, is called in question, the merchant of respectability has but to declare upon honour that these goods are really what they are represented to be, and there is at once an end to farther dispute. The theory is that a man cannot lie—cannot fail to do that which he has pledged his honour to perform. Would that this theory were always true in fact. How noble would our human nature, and our human society be felt to be. But fallen as it is, this appeal to honour subserves the end of many of the aspects of human society to a marvellous extent. Not only do we find men of true honour and integrity bound by this form of the pledge. How often do we find the man who has no thought beyond the grave—no desire beyond his present gratification—How often do we find the cold hearted gambler, who deals every day in the crime, ruin and remorse of his companions, and gloats over the wreck which his triumphs have made—The desperado in society whose crimes are of every name—how often, do we say, do we find even such a one tremble when the stern alternative is placed before him, of doing what he hates to do, but what he has pledged his honour to perform, or of being branded as a violator of *the laws of honour*, and as a consequence, not only of being thrust out of the society in which he moves, but of having the finger of the scorn of the men he now despises pointed to him as to one who has broken the last link of the chain which now binds him to the comfort, co-operation and respect of his fellow men.

But as man's moral and religious nature constitute the noblest part of his being; so the highest and most sacred pledges that can be presented to man are appeals to these, and derive their force from them. It is in this elevated sense that, in courts of law, the witness gives the testimony on which the lives and liberties of his fellow citizens are made to rest. It is in this high sense we swear allegiance to our honoured and beloved Queen—it was in this sense that the Roman legions took their sacramentum, their solemn oath of fidelity to their respective standards. Who has not felt the sacredness of the pledge given by Abraham's servant, when he is commanded to put his hand under his master's thigh and swear by the God of Heaven and Earth that he will not take a wife to his son Isaac, of the daughters of the Canaanites among whom he dwelt, but that he would go to his country in Mesopotamia and to his kindred there, and take a wife to his son. Or more solemn still, who has not felt overwhelmed by solemn awe as he read the inspired description of Jehovah's ratification of His Covenant with Abraham. 'And God said unto Abraham: Take me an heifer of three years old, and a she goat of three years old, and a ram of three years years old, and a turtle, dove and a young pigeon." And Abraham has taken these, and divided the carcasses of the animals into two equal parts and placed the one part over against the other, leaving a passage through the midst."—And Abraham has sat down beside his sacrifice—and as darkness spreads its sable mantle over the landscape,—over Abraham and over his sacrifice,—and as thus surrounded, the Patriarch traces the history of the past and strove to penetrate the mystery of the future, and as he returns to his present awe-inspiring situation and gazes upward, can we wonder that 'an horror of great darkness falls upon him.' From what point of those frowning Heavens shall the Divine presence manifest itself, and how shall God appear? When "behold he sees a smoking furnace and a burning lamp pass between those pieces" (the ancient mode of ratifying a covenant). The burning lamp (the symbol of the Divine presence) is seen to pass between the divided parts, and thus, exemplifying in symbol the declaration, "By myself have I sworn, saith the Lord," "In thee, and in thy seed shall all families of the earth be blessed."

But, Worthy Chief, if the pledge administered by this Society, and laid upon us all in reference to the grand object for which we are united, be of this high nature—if it appeals to man not merely in his relation to his fellow-men, but lays hold of the highest elements of his nature, and appeals to him in relation to his God—no stronger argument can be required to prove its sacred importance and binding obligations.

And can it be safe to tamper with such a solemn obligation? It never can. Every man is governed by certain inexorable laws, and as certainly as he violates any of these, so certainly will he fall under the penalty of these laws. The moment that any one of us contemns or violates the solemn obligation which rests upon us and distinguishes us as a society, that moment he sinks in his own estimation—he feels that he is no longer worthy of being permitted to support the banner which hitherto he has so proudly displayed before the world, and thus degraded in his own eyes it matters not how elevated may be the position which he holds in society—it matters not how loud the applause which may be sounded in his ears—or how vigorous the efforts of his false friends to deceive him by calling good evil and evil good—it matters not how they may attempt to persuade him that his honor is untainted by anything that he has done, and that he is still worthy of respect. He knows it to be false from beginning to end—he knows that he is unworthy the esteem of the wise and good—that he is essentially degraded, and this consciousness he cannot escape from; it is like his shadow which ever follows him—it is interwoven with the first elements of his being, and stands up before him in every hour of his conscious existence, in all its hideous deformity.

There is another law in our nature which makes each virtuous action a preparation for another and a better—which makes us morally stronger than before, and more inclined to give ourselves to God in a life of piety. But alas, this same law makes each sin a preparation for another—makes us less powerful to resist temptation, and more prone to gratify our sinful appetites and passions. This is often compared to the "letting out of water;" and this characteristic is graphically seen in the stone rolling down the mountain-side. During its first revolution the arm of a child could stay its motion, but after a few rounds in its downward course, no human power could stay its progress. And whilst we are glad as a society to receive the returning penitent—and not till seven times merely, but till seventy times seven, would we cast the mantle of oblivion over the past, and cheerfully exclaim "Come thou with us and we will do thee good." But with what trembling and doubt do we again take him by the hand. We know that he is weaker than before, and less able to contend with his enemies. We know that his courage and confidence have been shaken by his fall, and that his appetite is stronger than before. We know that his enemies are more confident than hitherto of their future success in seeking his overthrow from their past triumph. And should he entirely fall away after all our efforts to rescue him, into what a hopeless, degraded position does he sink. He has violated his solemn obligation; and who will have confidence in his truthfulness. He has violated his sacred obligation; and who can respect or honor him. He has failed to advance his own best interests, and who will entrust to him the interests of others. His act in throwing away the last opportunity which we and others afforded him, proclaims him no longer able to restrain his evil appetites and passions, and that henceforth he must associate with the drunkard and the gambler. In one word, that as he has sunk to the moral level of the man of every crime he must henceforth herd with them.

If then, brothers and sisters, we would be believed, and trusted, and honored in society, we must keep our pledge. If we would have self-respect, and have our moral principles strong—we must remember our obligations. If we would succeed in rescuing our fellowmen from the degradation and misery of drunkenness; if we would seek to honor our Heavenly Father in connection with this great cause committed to our care, it must be sought for through our firm attachment to our pledge. Our every act must be a proclamation of the noble resolution, "I will keep my integrity, and not let it go so long as I shall live."

CHARLES FLETCHER.

Goderich, September, 1867.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Report of Huron Teachers' Association Committee for the purpose of considering the Draft of the New School Bill, as proposed by Dr. Ryerson.

The Committee to which was referred the consideration of the new School Bill, beg leave respectfully to report as follows.

In the consideration of this matter your committee confined themselves to the following points viz.

1st. Township Boards of Trustees; 2nd County Boards of Examiners; 3rd Teachers; their standing &c.; 4th Suggestions for further extending the Bill.

1st Section 1st of this Draft provides for the appointment of Boards of School Trustees for a whole Township. "In case a majority of the annual School meetings, (or other special school meetings lawfully called in the several school sections of a Township) express a desire that the local school sections should be abolished and their schools should be conducted under one system of management." We believe that were the system of Township Boards, introduced throughout the whole county that it would be a decided improvement upon the present system. But leaving its introduction, (as this Bill proposes to do) to a majority of School Section meetings, we have grave doubts as to its success or expediency. It will be a long time before it will become general and in the attempt to introduce it in the way the Bill proposed, it will only introduce another element of dispute into the School meetings, and even when a clear majority may be in favour of it, feelings will be excited that will prove very unfavourable to its working. The system now in vogue is very superior to the one which it superceded and when enforced by an act of parliament, all heartily acquiesced in it, and cheerfully adapted themselves to the new state of things.

If in the woorking of the school law experienced educators who look not upon an isolated locality, but upon the whole county and who regard the interests of education at large, find the present system defective, and desire to introduce a better. If they find in different countries a system which has been tried for years and the more it has been tried the better it is found to work—a system moreover which they think is certainly a very great improvement upon our present one, are these men not the best judges? and are they not justified in coming before parliament and urging on that body, the adoption of this improvement in the working of the School law! If so, we think that the proposed change if introduced at all, and introduced, we hope to see, it should be at once made the law of the land. It takes no power away from the people which they at present possess, and in the words of the Chief Superintendent of Education, it would supersede the ninety one sections of the present school law and proportionally reduce litigation, while it would immensely contribute to improve the position of Teachers and the character and efficiency of the schools. We hope to see this Draft of Bill so altered as to make the proposed change the law of the Province.

As to the number of Trustees, and mode of election your committee think that there should not be less than ten for a Township two elected from each ward, recognizing for the election of Trustees, the wards of a Township as they existed prior to the passing of the late municipal act. That five of these retire annually one from each ward every year.

In the present draft of Bill, no provision made for the length of time the six Trustees continue in office.

2ND, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

By the Bill, under consideration of the examining Boards entirely. The County Council is to send the names of twelve persons to the Education office and there, six out of the twelve, will be selected, and forwarded for the approval of the Governor in council and there six will then organize by the appointment of a chairman, and secretary and shall be the Examining Board for said County.

This Board has not to prepare any questions, these will be furnished from head quarters.

Its duty consists in examining the answers to the questions thus furnished and determining the grade of the Teacher examined dividing them into a first and second class only. In referance to this matter you committee strongly recomend that at least half of this Board consist of first class Teachers,—lawyers are examined by lawyers ministers are examined by ministers, doctors by doctors and we see no good reason why teachers should not be examined by teachers.

We also recommended that the County Superintendant be ex-officio a member of said board. We therefore recommended that clause 1st section 2nd should stand as follows. There shall be a board of Examiners for each County consisting of six members appointed by the Governor in Council from not more than twelve persons of whom six shall be first class Teachers submitted through the Chief Superintendant of Education by the municipal council of each County, provided always that the County Superintendant be ex-officio a member of said Board.

In addition to the power of granting certificates, we think this Board should be empowered to try Teachers accused of any misconduct, and for this purpose have power to summon witnesses and administer oaths.

We nowhere in the school law find provisions made for a fair and impartial trial of Teachers accused of any immoralities.

There is no provision made in this Bill for filling any vacancies that may occur in this Board.

3RD, STANDING OF TEACHERS.

Supposing this Bill to become law and a Board of Examiners organized as there provided, what will then be the standing of those teachers who hold County Certificates under the old system? must they at the first meeting of the new Board appear for examination upon a much more extended course than they have been in the habit of being examined upon and that too without having had an opportunity of knowing exactly what that course is? These are important questions for the standing of not fewer than 4000 teachers will be influenced by this Bill. No doubt a great number of the 4000 certificates now valid is limited as to time. We would suggest that these should still continue in force until the expiry of the time specified. And in the case of teachers holding certificates unlimited as to time or in other words during the pleasure of the Board we suggest that these be regarded as valid certificates for three years after the passing of the Bill under consideration. The teachers holding such certificates being allowed any time within that period to appear before the new Board for re-examination. Your Committee would further suggest in reference to this matter that the course upon which teachers are to be examined be published and that the books which are to be regarded as the text books in the examination be named. Your Committee have no remark to make upon sections 3rd, 4th and 5th of the draft of Bill under consideration. We think, however, that the Bill should go further and this brings us to our last head of consideration.

4TH, SUGGESTIONS FOR EXTENDING THE BILL.

1st. We had hoped that if a new Bill were brought before parliament some provision would be made in it for securing the greater permanency of teachers than the present laws secures. There is nothing so defective in the school law as the temporary position of the teacher under its provisions. What then is wanted is some provision that will make the teacher occupy a more permanent and independent position and yet not be altogether irremovable in the case of proved incompetency or immorality. To secure this we humbly suggest that the appointment of a teacher should be for life or during good behaviour. To say the least the present system of making it imperative to renew a teacher's agreement every year should be at once discarded. Rather let it be that if no steps are taken by either teacher or trustees that the agreement once made be valid until either party gives three months notice of a desire for any change. 2nd The payment of teachers quarterly should be made obligatory by law. 3rd There is no provision any where made for the proper organization of large schools such as exists in cities, towns, and villages such as the duties of head masters and their relation to their subordinates. Your committee did not however mature any suggestions upon this head and satisfy themselves for the present by merely indicating the want of some definite legislation on this matter. In conclusion your committee regard this proposed Bill on the whole as a proof of the earnest desire of the venerable the Chief Superintendent of Education to improve the character of the schools and position of the teacher. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. FERGUSON
JNO. SHAW
H. D. CAMERON } Committee.
JAS. FERGUSON

Goderich Oct. 5th, 1867.

FROM LENTULUS.

MIDDLESEX AND ELGIN FALL SHOWS—REFORM PIC-NIC AT AYLMER—A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

[From our special Correspondent.]

LONDON, Oct. 15th.

During the last two weeks I have visited nearly all the Agricultural Shows held in this and Elgin counties; therefore, this letter will not contain London news, for I know very little about that interesting little city. Strange to say, the shows in these parts, as I believe is the case almost all over the Province, have been far behind the shows of last year, not in the quality of the articles exhibited, I am happy to say, but in the number of articles and competition for the prizes. This is, no doubt, in a great measure owing to the fact that the societies have been building and laying out money on various ways bringing the funds in their exchequers to a very low level; to which may be added the very injudicious management of some of the acting members. For instance, the society of East Middlesex have been repairing their building here, yet gave prizes to the amount of $30 for poultry, and only $20 for implements; which appears very absurd, not being at all in proportion to the value of the articles exhibited. However, it is to be hoped that the societies will take a lesson, and go more earnestly into the work. I am of opinion the one grand Provincial Show would be better than so many smaller ones.

Since so many Reformers have been defeated, the cry has been that the Reform cause is demoralized in Ontario, but no one would think the Reformers of East Elgin were by any means, dead or dispirited had they attended the pic nicking demonstration held at Aylmer on Saturday, October 12th, in honor of Messrs. Burwell and Nairn, the unsuccessful Reform candidates for that Riding. It certainly was the grandest affair of the season. The weather throughout was pleasant, though at times during the afternoon a few dark clouds threatened to mar the enjoyment by a shower. The place selected was the newly-erected drill shed and the open space between the shed and the town hall. A better place could not have been easily found.—About two o'clock dinner was announced, and the Rev Elder Clutton, of Aylmer, offered thanks, when nearly two thousand persons sat down to partake of the magnificent repast, nearly as many more having to wait. There could not have been present less than three thousand five hundred, a goodly number being ladies. On the tables were every substantial or delicacy that could be mentioned, with the exception of spirituous liquors.—After the dinner a platform was erected for the speakers, which was immediately occupied by a large number of prominent Reformers who addressed the vast assemblage, and caused the undying Reform spirit to once more show itself in the village of Aylmer in hearty and prolonged cheers. L.

☞ The steamer Rochester, from Belleville to Oswego, collided with an unknown schooner on Lake Ontario on Friday, and had to return to port for repairs.

A Milwaukee paper, speaking of the operations of pickpockets at the late State Fair at Madison, says "Many ludicrous stories are told of the way things were managed. One gentleman in a crowd kept his hand firmly clasped upon his pocket. Somebody ran a needle into his hand, and the gentleman quickly raised it to see what was the matter. In ten seconds he thought of his pocket book, but it was gone, and $735 in money."

☞ Mr. Thornton, who represents England at the Court of Brazil, will, its said, be appointed British Minister to Washington.