TIME TABLE, G. T. R.
BUFFALO AND GODERICH DISTRICT.

ARRIVE.

| Description of train. | Time. |
|---|---|
| Accomodation | 12:30 a.m. |
| Express mail | 3:00 p.m. |
| Mixed | 10:50 " |
| DEPART. | |
| Express mail | 6:30 a.m. |
| Accomodation | 1:45 p.m. |
| Mixed | 4.45 " |


# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, SEPT. 5TH, 1867.


## THE TRUE UNION TICKET,
## ☞ CAMERON and GIBBONS. ☜

### ORGANISE AND WORK.

We have to impress upon our friends the absolute necessity of complete organisation in the meantime, and active work the first day of the election. Let every liberal consider as if the election depended upon himself—let every one bestir himself *early*, and get every voter he can to go to the polls and record his vote for Cameron and Gibbons. Let him not go home until the poll closes, but see that every friend he has has polled his vote in the good cause. Every man also who has a team to spare can surely give one day to the drawing in of voters. Let every Cameron and Gibbons man rush to the polls early in the day and record his vote and remember the motto, one vote *before* dinner is worth *two* after dinner. If our friends bestir themselves the election will be virtually decided the first day.

## CAMERON AND GIBBONS, Hurra! Hurra!

### IGNORANCE.

Little "Podsnap" of Exeter said at the nomination on Friday last, with that pomposity blended with insolence so characteristic of the little creature, that Mr. Matthew Crooks Cameron, a member of the "Patent combination," *only* opposed confederation on the ground, that it should be submitted to the people before being adopted. We will not be so uncharitable as to think that this man said this, knowing it to be untrue, but we will say that he displayed great ignorance of the subject on to which he undertook to speak. The fact is that Matthew Cameron has ever opposed the Federal system as did also John Sandfield Macdonald, and these gentlemen have for weeks past been telling the people so. The existence of our Union depends on our maintaining the Federal principle which these men are trying hard to destroy. Those who carry out the working of our government under our present constitution, are the true Union men, and will eventually prove themselves so, but let not hired popinjays prate and shew their ignorance more than is necessary.

## Rally! Rally! Rally! for CAMERON AND GIBBONS.

### PITIABLE.

No words could more fully express the position of Mr. Carling in this election than those used by Mr. Johnston at the nomination. He said it was *pitiable* to hear him attempt to address a public meeting. Eloquence is not expected from such a man, but surely the electors expect a man to be able to express his views intelligibly. What a pitiable spectacle such a man must be in the Legislature! yet such is the man attempting to foist himself on the electors of this Riding. Let the electors shew by their votes that they properly estimate such a man as Mr. Carling.

### North and South Oxford.

At the North and South Oxford the other day, Mr. T. Oliver, elected by acclamation to the Commons from North Oxford, spoke strongly against both Coalitions. E. V. Bodwell, elected to the Commons from South Oxford, also denounced coalition And both candidates for the Local House were constrained to go against the Patent Combination. The rural districts are sound.

☞ Why did we welcome Sills back?—Because he wrote us from Chicago that he was coming to pay off his debts at once and like a man! Has he done so?

Despite the puffing of Mr. Hays about the streets of Goderich, we have assurances from the Northern townships that Mr. Gibson's chances of success are extremely bright. We need not urge upon his friends to work—they *are* working.

## To the Polls for ☞ CAMERON and GIBBONS ☜ and Down with Patent Combinations.

☞ Mr. Donald Sinclair, (liberal) has been elected by acclamation for the Assembly for North Bruce.—The first gun from Huron and Bruce!!

☞ Mr. Joseph Rymal has been elected for the Commons in South Wentworth!

☞ The four conservative candidates have been elected in Toronto.

☞ The Roman Catholic electors of Prescott have discarded Mr. McGee by a majority of 22.

☞ Mr. Kenneth McKenzie has been defeated in East Northumberland. The Local is carried by the Liberals.

☞ The Goderich Cricket Club will play the Detroit Club on the flats on Thursday next.

☞ It is stated Hon. J. S. McDonald and Hon. Wm. Macdougall will be in Goderich to-morrow evening and address the electors. They will find Cameron, Gibbons and their supporters on hand.

## The North Riding Nomination.

The nomination of Candidates for the North Riding of Huron took place at Blyth on Thursday the 29th August.—There were present about 1000 people. At 12 o'clock, precisely, J. B. Gordon, Esq., the returning officer led the way to the hustings, and through his clerk, Mr. Dixie Watson, read the writ for holding the election. Mr. Gordon suggested that the Candidates should occupy 15 minutes each, and the other speakers 10 minutes. The nomination booth was erected in an open field, and we have to thank Mr. Gordon for having made full arrangements for giving the reporters a good desk to write at.

After some hesitation as to who should be nominated first. Mr. Charles Morrow nominated Dr. Sloan for the House of Commons, seconded by Mr. Thomas Eadie.

Mr. Thomas Holmes, seconded by Mr. Hart, nominated Joseph Whitehead, Esq.

Dr. Coleman, seconded by Mr. Thos. Farrow, nominated John Holmes, Esq.

Mr. Hays was nominated for the Assembly by Mr. Joseph Evans, seconded by Mr. Pickford of Howick.

Mr. James Somerville, seconded by Mr. Charles Morrow, nominated Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Morrow said he knew all the candidates for the Upper House. Both Whitehead and Holmes had passed the meridian of life, and should not be sent to learn their trade. They should elect younger men. He had known Mr. Sloan as a man of energy and enterprise for eleven years. He could sympathise with the farmers. They should have more farmers to represent them. [Voice, oh! oh! give us a blue pill—Holmes is a farmer!] I admit that, but he has passed the meridian of life and it is too late for him to enter political life. He wished the closest investigation into County Council matters.

Mr. Eadie said Mr. Whitehead would no doubt be well supported by the convention although it was wrong that Gibson should have give way to him. Dr. Sloan did not need to look for office for a living, and he had lots of property qualification. Mr. Eadie, who had his speech written out, could not make anything of it, owing to the outcry against him.

Mr. T. Holmes said he had a greater respect for Solemon's opinion than that of Mr. Morrow, as respects the honor to be paid to age. We had now arrived at a crises in our nation's history when the very best men should be selected to represent the people. He believed that there should be an end to party strife and a combination of good men to secure the benefit of the people. He defied any man to point to a black spot in Joseph Whitehead's character.

Mr. Hart said he would not inflict upon them a speech. He had always been a reformer because he recognized in reform principles the elements of progress and human development. Joseph Whitehead might not be educated in the strict sense of the term, but he held that no man offering was better educated in so far as the wants of the country were concerned. (Cheers.)

Dr. Coleman said he would tell them something to change their minds. Mr. Whitehead's nominators had varied greatly in their estimation of the politics of that gentleman. Mr. Holmes had acquired a competency. (A voice,—and sold the conservative party) A person had been brought from the broken-down town of Paris, had been brought to traffic in the votes of the electors, which should be frowned down by all good men. He (the Dr.) was a reformer of the Hincks school, but had been driven away by the extreme views of Brown and others.—the speaker then went on to glorify Mr. Holmes, but was hooted down.

Mr. T. Farrow said Mr. Holmes was sound on the coalition, and was a man of truth and veracity, which Whitehead was not. It was no objection to Holmes that he had run Cayley out. (Groans.)

Dr. Sloan said they must be very much amused at seeing a sound conservative nominating him. As Mr. Farrow had said Hon. Donald McDonald had gone to the Catholic Convention and promised that if Frank Smith came up to North Huron, Mr. Whitehead would retire.—The grievances of Ireland were the worst blot on the escutcheon of Great Britain, and would have to be blotted out. He then ran over the governmental policy he would like to see carried out, and announced himself as a free trader. He was in favor of a drilled militia but not a standing army. He would oppose the increased number of cabinet ministers.—He heard that the Grand Trunk was ready to spend any amount of money to secure Mr. Whitehead's election.

Mr. Whitehead said that this was a great crises in the affairs of our country. Great enterprises were to be carried out, such as the building of the Intercolonial railway, the opening of the Northwest territory, and it was necessary to use the strictest economy. He would oppose giving another dollar of public money to the Grand Trunk Railway. He was in favor of securing a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, if it could be done on fair terms with the American Government.—He could assure them that Mr. Murphey was going to support him simply for old friendship's sake. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Holmes said he had commenced his principles at his last election as that of a liberal conservative. He was not the selfish man he had been represented. He had not seen the last *Signal*, but if he had it to hand no doubt his character would be below par. (Laughter.)—Mr. Whitehead had started with Brown bait, but had come out at last as a pure conservative. He [Holmes] had always voted against J. A. McDonald when he considered he was wrong.

[Voices.—"Why did you run against Cayley?"

Mr. Holmes.—Because I had an ambition to be in the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. Joseph Evans made a short speech in support of his candidates, and was followed in the same strain by Mr. Pickford

Mr. James Somerville made a splendid speech in Mr. Gibson's behalf.

Mr. Charles Morrow made a few remarks in favor of Mr. Gibson, after which

Mr. Hays got up in an awfully excited state and raved away against Messrs. Somerville and Morrow, as Mr. Gibson's nominators. He then, in a cracked voice, attacked Mr. Cox, of the *Signal*, but was so thoroughly hooted that no one could hear his petty personalities distinctly.

Mr. Gibson, who followed, was greatly interrupted by five or six Hays men, but made a first-rate speech.

A Poll having been demanded for each candidate, the meeting dispersed.

On the whole this was a very favorable meeting to the liberal party.

## Vote for Gibbons and Vote early.

## The South Riding Nomination

GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

FOR

## Cameron and Gibbons.

They Carry the Nomination!

## FOUR TO ONE.

The Nomination of the candidates for the South Riding of Huron took place at Brucefield on Friday last. There were about 1000 electors present.

At the hour appointed, Sheriff McDonald, through his able clerk Mr. Angus Fraser, read the writs and called for nominations.

Mr. D. H. Ritchie was proposed by Mr. Greenway, seconded by Dr. Woods, of Stanley, Mr. Malcolm C. Cameron, was proposed by Mr. Moore, of Goderich, seconded by Mr. Bishop, Reeve of Usborne. Mr. D. L. Sills was proposed by Mr. McKenzie, of Goderich, and seconded by Mr. Crabb, of Goderich—all for the House of Commons.

For the Local Legislature, there were four candidates proposed:—Mr. Robert Gibbons, was proposed by Mr. Sinclair, of Goderich, seconded by Mr. Hugh Love of Tuckersmith, Mr. Isaac Carling was proposed by Mr. D. Patton, of Goderich Township, seconded by Mr. B. V. Elliott, of Exeter, Mr. C. Crabb was proposed by Mr. Toms, of Goderich, seconded by Mr. Donaghy, of the same place. Mr. A. Johnson, of Stanley, was proposed by Mr. Geo. Rumball, seconded by Mr. Kay, both of Goderich. At the close of their addresses, Mr. Crabb and Mr. Johnston retired.

With regard to the speaking, we have neither time nor space to give a full report. Suffice it to say that Messrs Ritchie and Carling and their movers and seconders gave us a weak rehash of their canvassing,—and weak indeed they appeared as compared with the manly, vigorous utterances of the True Union men. We never heard Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons do better. The former heaped argument after argument upon his opponents, interspersed with telling witticisms, until they fairly hung their heads, and he was cheered to the echo. Mr. Gibbons fairly used up his opponent a his *electawral* shadaw. Messrs. Moore, Bishop, Sinclair and H. Love also spoke admirably and evidently made a first-rate impression. Poor Crabb, when he tried to deliver another dose of venom was received with a storm of groans, hisses, &c. in the midst of which it was impossible to distinguish a word he said. It was even worse with Sils. Never in the County of Huron have we heard a man so thoroughly hissed and hooted by a large body of electors. After frothing awhile, he turned to the Sheriff, shook his fist in his face, and demanded that he should be heard or those who were hissing arrested. We did hear exactly what the Sheriff said to him, but it sounded like this: that, in that case, nearly the whole crowd would have to be arrested, which would be rather too much for two or three constables. Sills persevered, however, and raved away, until the Sheriff, at last, had to tell him bluntly that he had gone far enough.

Mr. A. Johnston made a splendid speech for Gibbons in which he characterized the oratorical efforts of Mr. Carling as simply *pitiable*.

Polls having been demanded for Messrs. Ritchie, Carling, Cameron and Gibbons for the respective Legislatures and Sills for the Commons, the cry was, "Divide Divide!"

At the word the Cameron and Gibbons men started for the middle of the road in a solid phalanx, leaving Dr. Woods gesticulating helplessly to a corporal's guard of the supporters of his friends. We claim, positively that Cameron and Gibbons had four of one.

In the midst of enthusiastic cheering, Cameron and Gibbons were hoisted on the shoulders of their supporters and borne off in triumph.

This was a great and decided victory for True Union principles, and evidently left a saddening impression on the minds of the tory party generally. We cannot close without stating that both Sheriff McDonald, and his clerk, Mr. Fraser, acted in a fair and impartial manner, proving that they are the right men in the right place.

☞ Never mind the rascally abuse of M. C. Cameron, but raise him by your votes at the Polls, as you did on your shoulders at the Nomination.

### MR. GIBBONS' POSITION.

On the principle that a man's position is defined more positively by a friend than if he were speaking on his own behalf, we print below a report of the excellent speech delivered by Mr. Sinclair at Brucefield on Friday last, in nominating Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Sinclair said,

MR. RETURNING OFFICER AND GENTLEMAN,—I have much pleasure in proposing for our Local Legislature the name of Robert Gibbons, Warden of the County, a gentlemen whom I can confidently commend to your confidence and for your support. Judging from the faces of those intelligent farmers whom I see before me, I feel certain that he will receive it. From the character borne by Mr. Gibbons in the past, I can confidently recommend him to you for the future. If this large and important gathering is any index of the feelings of this great agricultural constituency, and I will be much surprised if it is not, I feel certain he will meet with that support which he deserves. He is not a man of yesterday, but one who has lived for upwards of thirty years in this County; coming to it when a boy and participating in all the vicissitudes of early settlement. He has had his part in the advancement and prosperity of the County from a very early day. He knew this County when it presented a very different appearance to what it does now, and has borne his share of the burthens incident to its progress. As a citizen his name is above reproach—whether in the many public offices that he has held, the name of Robert Gibbons is unsullied. For many years, to my knowledge at least eight, he has held the important office of Warden of the large and populous Counties of Huron and Bruce. Many of these years he was elected by acclamation. During that time, millions of dollars of the peoples' money have been appropriated, yet no charge of dishonesty, incompetency, or unfair dealing has ever been made against him. Is such a man not entitled to your confidence and support, as your representative for our Local Legislature? Is the man who has been at the head of the largest and most populous municipal corporation for many years not a man eminently qualified for the position? What better guarantee could we have for his qualification, and in what better way can we reward the public acts of an old and faithful servant like him than in his maturer years electing him as the member for the South Riding of Huron, in the first Local Legislature under our new constitution. Such men shou'd be rewarded, and from the appearance of the electors I see before me to-day, I feel satisfied his services will not be forgotten. But then it is said that Mr. Gibbons is a party man, and is therefore objectionable. It is true he has belonged to the Reform party as like myself I hope he intends to belong to it. For years he has espoused the cause and avowed the principles of Reform and I think there is no likelihood of his changing. But is that any reason at the present juncture for opposition? I think not and it ill becomes those who have from the first nominated their candidates and carried on this contest on party grounds now to try to affix a charge on Mr. Gibbons for belonging to a party. Speaking for myself, I can only say that history records few instances where coalitions have been productive of good Government. I believe in party government, and I think I correctly speak Mr. Gibbons' views when I say that he is of that opinion. Coalitions are demoralizing in their influences and corrupting in their tendencies. Wherever there is an Anglo-Saxon and a Briton, diversity of opinion will exist on almost every subject, and as most men have opinions on questions of political policy, there must be disagreement, and when you find public men holding for a lifetime diverse views and then uniting in a government, there is abandonment of principle somewhere, and a state of affairs must exist which cannot result in good government. If Mr. Gibbons is elected, which I have no doubt he will, I believe that he will sit on the opposition benches, and will be glad when party government is restored and use all legitimate means to accomplish that end. It is asked will he support the present government of Sandfield Macdonald. I can say he will treat them with British fair play; that justice which is due from one man to another, and from a representative to a Government. He will not act the part of that party to which Messrs. Ritchie and Carling belong, in condemning a government as they did in 1858, before it had time to develop its policy or its members in the House to defend themselves. He will not act that mean, cowardly, un-British part, but having little confidence in them as men, will carefully watch their actions and fearlessly condemn them if necessary. But apart from politics, there is another reason why Mr. Gibbons should be elected: Men of all parties can unite on him as *the best man*. He will not be untutored as to the duties that will devolve upon him. He is honest, upright—a man of probity and integrity. He will sustain our constitution on the federal principle, and it is enough to shake our faith in the present Cabinet when we find some of its members advocate a Legislative Union. I firmly believe in the aptitude of the Federal principle to these Provinces; it is the only union that can stand, one that gives the larger affairs of state to central control, and allows the local governments to manage those matters more peculiarly belonging to them. And with all the cry against the Reform party, who has brought about this great change in our Representation, by which we have in Huron and Bruce eight representatives where we had but one? It has been by the advocacy of the principles of increased and more uniform representation by Reformers for the last twelve years that has done it, until now we have it embodied in that very constitution under which we now live, and sanctioned by Her Gracious Majesty. And now, in conclusion, let me say that as we are now launching our new Dominion on an unknown sea it becomes us to send our best men to the Legislative Halls. Let them be honest, sensible, patriotic men; men who have lived the greater part of their days in the constituency which they seek to represent; men who have been tried and never found wanting. With such representatives we need fear nothing, we will go on increasing and prospering, and taking our place among nations, until our boundaries shall be an ocean to the East and another to the West, our South as it is now, the great St. Lawrence, and extending northwards until civilization is only arrested by the barriers of perpetual snow. (Cheers.)

## Vote Early on the First Day for WHITEHEAD & GIBSON!

### DANIEL L. SILLS.

For some time past, we thought this name would seldom be mentioned by any person in the County of Huron. During the many years that its possessor lived in Brucefield it elicited few encomiums for honesty or fairdealing. His sudden departure for the land of liberty one morning, did not surprise many, although the consequences or his bad conduct were seriously and injuriously felt. To those who knew the man, his conduct was not surprising, although many an honest farmer in Tuckersmith suffered by it. His name would have rested in comparitive oblivion among those of many others who had, such as he, "left their country for their country's good," had it not been for the part played by this erratic individual himself. For many months it appears this man lived and carried on some kind of business in Chicago. With what object he left there we cannot pretend to say. About a month ago he came back to Canada, and took up his temporary residence in Seaforth. He gave out that he was going to establish himself in business there, and to make that idea as notorious as possible, he placed it in the public prints. Many of the men who had been deceived by him and obliged to pay large amounts through his fraud and misrepresentations, sought payment of their claims. He vaunted of the large amount of "greenbacks" that he became possessed of, but after making appointments to meet some of the men he injured with a view of settlement he failed to appear. True to his instincts he never met them, and never paid them any part of the money out of which he cheated them. The parties naturally came to the opinion that the promises of the notable Sills had become no more valuable from his experience in the great Republic. They then sought legal advice, and were advised what their rights were as against Sills. They then instructed Mr. Cameron to take proceedings for the arrest of this man. He did so.—He had under his oath as an attorney no other alternative. The writs were issued on the order of Judge Brough, and Sills was safely lodged in gaol. He then through his attorney applied for his discharge, alleging as a ground that he was not about to quit Canada at the time he was arrested. One would have supposed that he would have sustained this ground on his own oath, but we are credibly informed he carefully avoided doing so. It is true he said when safe and secure *in Goderich Gaol* that he did not then intend to go to the United States. Such we dare say was the truth, and for very obvious reasons too. The instances of fraud and dishonesty, the charges of having large sums of money which he withheld from his creditors, he did not attempt to deny. Under these circumstances, Judge Brough could not then discharge him, and Mr. Sills put in bail. From the time he got out of gaol he has been trying every means to injure Mr. Cameron. He declares his intention to do so. He was nominated as a candidate on Friday last for the purpose of gratifying his bad spirit, and no other. The electors knew him too well, and would not stand the insult to their honesty of his addressing them. He was hooted by both parties. His presence was tolerated, although his abuse was unheard. To crown all he had the effrontry to say that he was *going to the polls*. He may by the use of this money of which he deprives his creditors of their just dues, secure a few votes. He can't poll a baker's dozen in this Riding. The little influence that he had is gone. Instead of being respected his name is loathed. The name of D. L. Sills among the honest farmers of Tuckersmith, Stanley, and Hay is a synonym of reproach. His actions among them are steeped in infamy. The confidence once reposed in him was betrayed, never again to be replaced. His character bears upon it the stigma of dishonesty, from which it will never be effaced; nor should it be. Had he shewn contrition for his wrongs he might have received sympathy. Had he tried to make amends for his misdeeds he might by degrees have again obtained the confidence of the people, but instead of that with a face more brazen than the serpent, he denounces every one who dares teach him what his duties are to his fellowmen. One would have thought the load of his own sins would have been enough for him, but he must needs try and make everybody as bad as himself. When truth won't answer his purpose, he must resort to falsehood. His old nature at once appears. He proves himself the D. L. Sills of old, with all his bad spirit and bad feelings intensified by his American experience. We can assure him that he cannot injure the character that he essays to assail. It stands too high in public estimation to be affected by anything said or done by the notorious D. L. Sills.—He may rage and fume as much as he likes, but if he becomes too boisterous he may run across some of the honest electors who will give him a rougher reception than he would bargain for. The honest yeomanry who have suffered so much at his hands are forbearing, but when he insults them by offering himself as a candidate for their support we can tell him he is going too far. Their dislike to him may culminate on election days, when he may hear more round the polling booths than he expects. We need not say to the electors to put no confidence in this man. He is a person of no character and never will be. He left this county to avoid the consequences of his actions, and we dare say he has returned to it fearing the consequences of his acts elsewhere.

## Hurra for Cameron and Gibbons.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

STANLEY, 31st August, 1867.

DEAR SIR.—In your issue of Wednesday last "A Loyal Catholic"—who in reality is a bad protestant—again returns to the charge and wishes me to answer three questions. I think the certificate below answering the last of the questions, and subscribed by Mr. Alexander Johnston, Adjutant of the Battalion will be sufficient, he being the only officer to whom I gave any instructions about warning the men—the other two questions consequently fall to the ground; for as I stated before I gave no such orders as mentioned in a former letter, and therefore cannot say who were the objectionable parties, or who were passed by—if any. If any of the sergeants passed by the door of any one without warning them, it was without my knowledge or wish. I will thank you to give this a place in your next, and am

Yours obediently, D. H. RITCHIE.

Township of Stanley. 31st Aug., 1867.

This is to certify that I am the officer who Mr. Ritchie instructed to warn the militiamen of this Township during the Fenian raid in the beginning of June, 1866, that when doing so, he neither directly, indirectly or otherwise gave any instructions to pass by any man or set of men, or give instructions to any one to do so.

(Signed) ALEX. JOHNSTON, Lieut & Adgt. 2nd Huron Militia.

REMARKS.—All very well so far, but the gentleman who warned out the Brownson line folk said distinctly in our hearing, and that of several other witnesses, that he (Mr. R.) *did indirectly* advise him to pass the doors of a *certain class*, understood by him to be the catholics.

☞ Voters will observe that a joint assessment gives each of the parties a vote whether joint owners or occupants, provided the share of each amounts to $400, in towns, $300 in incorporated villages, and $200 in townships. [See pages 65 and 170 of the Statutes of 1866]. The law in regard to Municipal Elections requires a separate assessment to entitle such parties to vote.

AUGUST 31st, 1867.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR.—In Mr. Ritchie's peregrinations round the country his constant boast was "being one of themselves, a self-made man," and that "his learning and ability would be exerted for them should they return him to parliament." As far as accumulating money through the embarrassment of others during those hard times now passed (I hope never to return) and lending it out at exorbitant interest, I grant he has shown a certain amount of ability, but it is of that cunning sort not to be admired by good men, in fact a low order of intellect. As regards his canvass the attributes of the Fox seems to have deserted him. For what so foolish before the constituency as his conduct in the assessment struggle with Mr. Calloway, where he was completely overcome by that active and intelligent person, and proved to be far behind his friend the Doctor (of spirituous memory) in reflecting the instincts of that admired and interesting animal,—I mean the Fox. Again his good or bad genius completely deserted him at Wagnar's Corners when, instead of letting that unfortunate and not-to-be-mentioned conversation regarding the women of Hay, to die a natural death, he was himself the first person to blow the mouldering embers which raised such a blaze about his ears that he will not forget in a hurry, and made him the laughing stock of the whole community. What more imbecile in the face of an election than his conduct to the loyal and industrious Roman Catholics of the Brownson Line, by his insinuations of mistrust and disloyalty, as if these men had no property to defend as well as principle, and this I am sure will rise against him in the hour of trial. The majority of the yeoman of Stanley will vote against him for the following reasons:

1st. That he is totally unfit for the position he aspires to inasmuch as his ability lies in another direction, the grasping of money to be lent to the needy at the moderate interest of 15 per cent.

2nd. His meanness in denying his honest assessment thereby burthening the yeomen with what he should honestly pay, and causing the township much trouble and expense.

3rd. In his unkindness to those with whom he came in contact in his official capacity using language totally unfit for one man to use to another.

4th. For putting the County to $8000 expence by his clerical errors.

5th. For never giving to any improvement when called on by his neighbors, and not making himself useful and good according to the amount of means at his disposal.

These and such like are the charges we bring against David Hood Ritchie, who for the last fifteen years has lorded it over the people of Stanley and carried everything with a high hand. But now the tide has changed and Mr. Ritchie is at the mercy of the men he once despised. The men of Stanley and the surrounding townships will, I am sure, send him back into private life to learn the truth that men are not Spaniel dogs, that he may kick and then whistle to come again to him, but men made in the image of their Maker, and therefore, to be honored and respected.

A YEOMAN OF STANLEY.

The Liverpool *Albion* is responsible for the following story: A rather amusing circumstance was connected with the supper to the Belgian officers in the Prince of Wales' room. The value of the plate on the table was £25,000, and it had been lent by Hancock and other eminent silversmiths. The matter was effected by having the company waited on by detectives dressed up as waiters. Nearly every attendant was a police officer in disguise.

## Vote Early on the First Day for GIBSON & WHITEHEAD!

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR.—You will oblige by giving the following statement room in your paper, viz, When on my way to the nomination at Brucefield, I was told by a High Tory that D. L. Sills was going to be made a tool of to split the Cameron vote, and when standing on the shed, I saw by Tories Toms and Crabb, they were preparing to nominate their tool. I thought it better to spoil their game and expose him. But before it came to my turn to speak, D. L. Sills told me he did not intend to be made a tool of by the tories, neither would he allow his name to go to the polls, and requested me to tell Mr. Cameron so. He said all he wanted was to have an opportunity to set himself right in the eyes of his creditors as I understood. For the above reasons I advised the people to give him a hearing. I expected the first thing he would do, would be to pull the money bag out of his breast pocket where he told us he had it, and offer twenty shillings on the pound, as an honest man would, but, to my surprise he told the people he wanted them to send him to Ottawa. I expect he wants to get his finger into the Treasury in the same way he got his finger into the peoples' pocket. Cameron men, beware of this tool, for he is a wolf in sheep's clothing!

Yours with respect,
A True Cameronian,
GEORGE McKENZIE.

To the Editor of the Goderich Star:

SIR,—My attention having been called to an article in your last issue, headed, "Mr. Calloway"; I deem it my duty to make a brief, but pertinent reply. "This individual having been hired to do the dirty work of Cameron and Gibbons, which, those gentlemen are ashamed to do themselves, having failed to make any point of his last newspaper correspondence addressed to ourselves, and which letters, by the bye, were written by Mr. Cameron, and Calloway's name attached, the first of which was copied by Mr. Calloway, from the original, in a certain hotel in Lucknow, is now pitching into Mr. Crabb, &c."

To the first of these charges I would reply in milder terms than to the latter; although it is *equally untrue*. I beg to state distinctly that I *never received a dollar of Messrs. Cameron or Gibbons' money either directly or indirectly, for services promised or performed by me for them*; and further, that those gentlemen *never promised to give me anything, either directly or indirectly*. No sir, the sentiment of Scotia's bard:

"To catch dame fortune's golden smile,
Assiduous wait upon her,
And gather gear by every wile,
That actuates by honour;
Not for to hide in a hedge,
Or for a train attendant,
But, for the glorious privilege,
Of being independent—"

is too strongly reciprocated by your humble servant to allow him to barter his independence of thought, speech or action to any one, or for any price. If I had been inclined to do this, I believe I could have obtained a handsome bounty from your commanding officer, (the "gallant Colonel"); but, I would not be the contemptible menial that you are sir, although he would give me his sixty 15 and 20 per cent mortgages. In reply to the latter charge, I sincerely regret the *necessity* of applying an epithet to you; which I never had occasion to apply to anyone before in my life. You say that *I did not write* the articles which have recently appeared in the *Signal* and your own paper, over my signature, and that the first was copied from the original—by M. C. Cameron Esq.—at a certain hotel in Lucknow.

Not wishing to bandy words, or to have any further controversy with you, I beg you will receive my assurance as distinctly as I can possibly convey it to you, that you are a infamous but contemptible liar.

Yours truly,
JOSHUA CALLOWAY.

### REAPING MATCH.

(Reported specially for the SIGNAL.)

The "Reaping Match" in connection with the "Huron Farmers' association" came off on Tuesday the 27th ult., on the Farm of Mr. William Cooper, London Road, at Kippen.

There was a large turn out, of the Farmers' of the county, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings of the day. The weather, the ground, the grain were all favourable for a pleasant, and a profitable day; and all went off merry as a marriage bell. Nine Reapers competed, 4 in the combined class, and 5 single Reapers. Something new appeared on the ground in the shape of side delivery or self raking machines. The Massey Rake, that competed last year, was here again, and made very good work with its frogleg-like jerk of throwing off sheaves. A side "delivery" named the Wellington invented by Mr. Collins, and manufactured by Waterous & Co. of Brantford, found many admirers, and made very good work indeed. This machine took the first prize in the combined class, and the second prize as a mower at the late Mowing match.—It can be wrought in 3 different shapes—either with a platform with a man to throw off—or with a Dropper or the newly invented "side delivery." It is likely to gain in public favour,—a good many has been sold in the neighborhood this season. The latest style, however exhibited at the competition was a Revolving Self Rake, from the shop of Glen & Co, of Oshawa, late Halls. This machine did fine work—throwing off a large looking sheaf clear to the one side, out of the way of the team. If this machine is not too complicated and its power of raising and lowering the knifes in rough land sufficient, qualities we had not time to examine thouroughly, it is calculated to become a favourite with the farmers. Smillie was on the ground again with his Excelsior, manufactored by McCarthur, late of Platsville, it took the 1st prize in the 2nd class; being the 3rd 1st prize it has carried off at these matches.

The following were the Entries, viz., in the combined class, 1 C. McLeod, the Wellington, made in Brantford; 2 Wm. Bell Woods' patent, or Massy Rake made in Elora; 3 Alx. Thomson, St. George machine; 4 John Watson, Ayr, machine. For single Reapers, 5 John Elliott, London Ontario Balls' Ohio; 6 F. W. Glen Oshawa self rake; 7 J. Forsyth, Dundas, Excelsior; 8 S. Bengiman Smillie Dundas Excelsior; 9 Alex. Thomson St. George.

The judges were Mr. Beggins, Mr. J. Smillie, Mr. Pickard, Mr. R. Doig.

In the combined, the first prize was awarded to C. McLeod; the second to Wm. Bell; the third to Alex. Thomson. In the single class the 1st prize to Bengiman Smillie the 2nd to F. W. Glen, and the 3rd to Alex. Thomson. The folllowing is the Draft, as tested by the Dynamometer; and the cut of each machine:

| No. | Draft. | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | 225 | 5 | 7 |
| " 2 | 325 | 5 | 5 |
| " 3 | 275 | 5 | 10½ |
| " 4 | 275 | 5 | 8½ |
| " 5 | 325 | 5 | 8 |
| " 6 | 300 | 5 | 2 |
| " 7 | 325 | 5 | 4 |
| " 8 | 250 | 5 | 7½ |
| " 9 | 250 | 5 | 10 |

A Binding match also came off, 7 entered the lists, the first prize was awarded to T. Gilmore, the 2nd to Wm. Cooper, and the 3rd to James Stewart. The Judges of the binding, were Mr. R. McAllister of Hay Samuel Manning of Stephen; and Danial McDermit of Stanley.

At the close of the match all who wished were regaled with a sumptous supper at Mr. Cooper's mansion, the well known hospitality of the Cooper family can only be appreciated by those who have experienced it.

## Vote Early on the First day.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—A sheet from the office of the *Canadian Freeman*, Toronto, and headed "THE UNION.—George Brown and the Clear Grits Unmasked," has been handed to us by a Roman Catholic friend who received it through the Post Office. In other towns and cities where the Freeman, unfortunately for the people, has an agent, and any number of subscribers, those infamous sheets, tending to inflame the worst passions of our nature, were sent to the agent, to be by him distributed broadcast, among Catholics; but here, finding no one so lost to self-respect as to accept the office, the sheets were sent to men who, at one time or another, might have taken the Freeman, but many of them long since dead or removed to other places. The sheet purports to contain writings and speeches of George Brown, in the Globe, and on the floor of the House of Parliament, in reference to the Catholic religion and the Catholic Separate Schools. While the leaders of the old Tory party are crying out "Let by-gones be by-gones," this attempt to revive the religious hatred and bigotry of the past, by one of their creatures, is criminal in the extreme, and it seems very strange that an attempt should be made to revive these old hostilities by men who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such conduct. It must also be remembered that George Brown is not the Reform party, and that he is as vigorously denounced by many true Reformers as either Sir John A. or Cartier. But there is another question which is of much interest to the public at large, and one into which inquiry should be made, and that is whether the people of this country are paying for the publication of this sheet, and assisting to revive that religious hostility between neighbours which has been the curse of our country for so many years. It is a well-known fact that the proprietor of the Freeman is not able to afford the expense of such a publication, distributed gratis through the country, without a dip into the public crib! Let the Editor take the fyles of the *Leader*, *Watchman*, and *Patriot*, the London *Prototype*, the Hamilton *Spectator*, the Belleville *Intelligencer*, and others of that stamp,—sufficiently Tory to please even the Freeman,—and if he cannot find language ten times more abusive than any which has ever appeared in any Liberal paper in the Province, it will be because he shuts his eyes to the truth. One thing the Editor of the Freeman should bear in mind, that any attempt to revive religious prejudices will recoil upon himself and his co-religionists. Perhaps Mr. Moylan would like to reproduce in the Freeman Mr. McGee's opinion of that Journal and its Editor, published a few years ago!—*Belleville Chronicle*.

### Mileage Question.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR.—In this morning's issue of the Goderich *Star*, I see a letter from one R. H., McKillop, attempting to prove that the mileage business was a *robbery*. His argument, though ostentatiously put in the form of a logical formula is quite childish; and the sophistry involved is too apparent to escape detection by the veriest tyro of logic. In short, R. Rs.' logic is simply this, that the taking of mileage was robbery because it was illegal—or, that robbery and illegality are convertable terms. This is the sum and substance of R. H's sylogism; and I can scarcely believe he was in his calm senses when he ventured such a paradox. If R. H. will take the trouble to hunt up what is meant in the *legal sense*, by the term *robbery* he will find that the proper definition is: "*The forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods putting him in fear by violence, or by menaces of death, or personal injury.*" Now, in sober earnestness I ask R. H., or any other with an intellect equally as obtuse, if all or any one of those conditions were involved in the mileage question? Unless R. H. can show that there was his logical formula amounts to pedantic nonsense. But the common meaning of robbery is "plundering; pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression." Hence the question, is (before it can be called robbery even in a legal sense,) Was the act of obtaining mileage an act wrong or unjust, *per se* in itself—was it wrong in the abstract, or without any reference to law on the matter. Now I do not hesitate to affirm that every fair and unbiassed mind will admit the fairness and justice of a county councillor being equitably indemnified for the extra travel he has to do in order to attend council. If the matter were looked at in this its naked light alone, there is no mistake in the matter; and if there has been no legal provision to meet the case, we may fairly put it down as an oversight in the framing of the law which ought to be remedied. Hence the worst that can be said about the mileage question is that it was an illegal mode of supplementing a defect in the law. Hence the political capital that is thus sought to be made by twisting plain English words out of their proper meaning to damn a political opponent is not only undignified, but eminently stupid and mean; and he that will resort to such expedients for popular favor must indeed find it hard to establish his own reputation.

N.

August 30th, 1867.

## Vote for CAMERON and GIBBONS, and vote early on the first day.

The crops.—We learn that in all sections of the county of Lanark, the crops are looking magnificently. It was thought at one time that spring wheat was likely to be a short crop, but it is now admitted that it will at least be an average one, while oats will be fully one-third greater than an average; the same thing may be said of peas, barley, corn potatoes, &c. Hay is also very much above the average.

CAUTION TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—On and after Monday, the 26th, merchants and manufacturers in Markham village and surrounding villages, says the *Economist*, have agreed to take all American silver at a discount of four per cent. This should be a caution to farmers and others taking their produce from this part of the country, not to allow themselves to be imposed upon by parties.

### GLASS EYES.

(From the American Artizan.)

It is asserted that there are in this city at least seven thousand people who wear false eyes. There are two or three places here where false eyes are made and inserted. One house informs the public that "persons deprived of the eye can have this deformity removed by the insertion of an artificial one, which moves and looks like the natural organ. No pain when inserted. Parties at a distance, having a broken eye, can have another one made without calling personally."

The manufacture of these eyes is done entirely by hand. A man sits down behind a jet of gas flame, which is pointed and directed as he wishes by a blow pipe. The pupil of the eye is made with a drop of black glass imbedded in the centre of the iris. The blood vessels seen in the white of the eye are easily put in with red glass while the optic is glowing with heat like a ball of gold. The whole eye can be made inside of an hour, and is at once ready to put in. The reader should know that it is simply a thin glass shell, which is intended to cover the stump of the blind eye. After being dipped in water this shell is slipped in its place, being held by the eye-lids. The secret of imparting motion to it depends upon working the glass eye so that it shall fit the stump—if it is too large it will not move; if it fits nicely, it moves in every particular like the natural eye, and it is quite impossible, in many cases, to tell one from the other. The operation is not in the least painful, and those who have worn them a number of years feel better with them in than when they were out. A glass eye should be taken out every night and put in in the morning. In three or four years the false eye becomes so worn that a new one has to be obtained. Some ladies, who live at a distance from the manufactory, keep a box of glass eyes on hand in case of an accident, for, besides wearing out, they will break under certain circumstances, as when

"Hate's last lightning quivers from his eyes."

### New Suspension Bridge at Niagara.

Workmen are engaged in preparing for erection by the owners of the new suspension bridge across Niagara river below the Falls. The towers will be 105 feet high; the span 1,250 feet; height above the water, 175 feet, and width of roadway 10 feet. The bridge is intended for the passage of carriages and pedestrians, and will be one of the most substantial structures of the kind in this country. The towers will be completed in about four weeks from this date, and the bridge opened to the public early next spring. The work is in the hands of men who have the disposition, energy and means to insure a great success, and when completed it will be a most important attraction to this Mecca of America.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.—The country of Two Mountains has again honoured itself we learn from a correspondent by returning Mr. Daoust for the Commons, and Mr. G. Ouiemet for the Legislature of Quebec. There was no opposition.—*Montreal Herald*.

### A Woman One Hundred and Seven Years of Age.

The London *City Press* says.—"Springhead, nestling in a lovely valley of flowers and blushing fruit, sinuous with acres of watercress, has long been a popular resort of Londoners; for apart from its natural attractions, there was an aged female, Mrs. Clayton, mother of the proprietoress on the north side of the stream, that every visitor desired to see. She was born in January, 1760, and until lately assisted her daughter, Mrs. Arthur. Her health was uniformly good she generally rose at six a. m., and walked often to Gravesend, distance of three miles, with out apparent fatigue. This she did within two months of her decease. On the 3rd ult., while engaged in the cress house, she was seized with a trembling fit—the precursor of dissolution—from which time she gradually sank, until Sunday, the 14th, when, after taking an affectionate leave of her family, she closed her eyes as if for sleep and gently passed away, aged one hundred and seven years, and seven months."

### The Queen's Health.

The London *Lancet* repeats its assertion that the Queen's health precludes her from taking part in public ceremonials. The appearance of the Queen in public on a recent occasion was followed by a most distressing attack of sickness and exhaustion, which lasted for several hours. It is right to be known that her Majesty, with the greatest desire to fulfill all those duties which appertain to her dignity or her hospitality, is occasionally prevented from performing them by bodily suffering of a character most difficult to be borne.

In the manuscript room of the British Museum, in London, there are some iron-bound boxes containing manuscripts, which, by a legal proviso made by the donor, are to be opened January 1st, 1900. They contain the manuscripts of Francis Douce, who died 1834. He was the auther of the illustrations of Shakespeare, which by every student of the great dramatist is regarded as a text book of high authority.


BRYAN'S WAFERS.—(The great public remedy) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat and all Bronchial affections. On fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts per box.

HOW THE PRINCE STOOD IT.—Almost every body wondered, and so did we; but there will be no more wondering what is best to take for coughs and colds, or for the cure of rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, tooth-ache, sprains, strains, bruises, bowel complaints, &c. The "Canadian Pain Destroyer now takes the lead everywhere, for such complaints, and is entirely eclipsing all other preparations of the kind.

## New Advertisements.

## EDUCATION.

MISS HAMILTON having removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Chandler, on Arthur street, will resume the duties of her school on Wednesday the 11th of September.

Goderich, Sept. 3, 1867. 2w3t.

## Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for S. S. No. 2, Colborne a male Teacher holding a 1st or 2nd class certificate, to commence 1st January next. Apply if by letter, prepaid, to the following Trustees:

NICHOLAS MORRISH.
ANDREW HEEDLE.
JESSIE GLENHILL.

Sept. 2nd, 1867. 2tw32*

## RUN AWAY.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from harbouring my son, John Barnes, or giving him any credit on my account, he having left home without a just cause.

JOHN BARNES.

Goderich, August 19 1867. w32t

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## MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and Can Say in Confidence and Truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—Never has it Failed in a Single Instance to Effect a Cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and Pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

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