

has been started. An important consideration with reference to the factor is that they have the farm families a great deal of hard work, and the all is the most profitable way to dispose of the milk. He strongly advised farmer's gardens and the raising of shrubbery around their houses. A man who had 300 acres of land all paid for was asked by his wife and daughter for a piece of ground for a garden, but he refused, because he could raise half a dozen bushels of potatoes on a moderate piece of ground they had. Such harmony is that he could not approve of. He thought farmers could pay more attention to the raising of fruit. In a country such as this with an extensive lake frontage, and so many fine streams running through it, such farming might be carried on successfully and profitably.

The United States it was common to be important and it looked upon as a source of wealth. The speaker inferred at some length, to the subject of breeding, and gave some valuable hints with regard to it. He then turned to the future of Agriculture. He said more you educate the community the more you stimulate commerce, and there will be a greater field for enterprise. He recollects seeing plate on which was represented an encampment of a merchant who said "I sell for all" in another a drayman who said "preach for all" and so the other trades and professions were represented, and in the centre was the farmer who said "I pay for all." And so it is, the farmer pays for all, and the prosperity of the country depends altogether on the success of the agriculturist. Farming is becoming so that there is less hard work connected with it, and the strain of mind is saved by the use of the mind and brain.

Farming is becoming more and more a desirable occupation, and farmers will have as they should, a greater share in the administration of affairs. Deputies and lawyers may become less required, but the community will always be independent on the farmers. Mr. Clark then referred to the Agricultural College about to be established by the government, and of which he claimed to be the father. He stated it would be in operation next year, and trusted it would be encouraged and supported by the farmers of this section. It was decided to give young men a practical education to fit them for farming successful. Too many of our young men look to the cities thinking to earn an easier livelihood than on the farm, in this was a great mistake. They had a work harder and were not so independent as if they had remained where the work. The speaker was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

The following toasts were the given and responded to;

The Army, Navy and Volunteers, responded to by Capt. Murray, long by Sergt. John.

The Merchantile Interests of Canada, responded to by H. Scott, Esq.

The Learned Professions, responded to by S. Macleod, Esq.

The Press, responded to by Messrs. Matheson, Bell and Donogh.

The Ladies. No person could be found gallant enough to respond to this toast, and it was suggested that being leap year the ladies could speak for themselves. Unfortunately none of them were present to do so, and somebody struck up a song about a monkey, after which Mr. Bell espoused the cause of the fair sex and said a few words in reply to the toast.

A number of volunteer toasts were then given and responded to, and at a late hour the party broke up after spending a very pleasant evening.

Happiness and the Flight of Time.

Mr. Editor.—The question should be asked by every heart of your numerous readers, have I made any unhappy today? How calmly we should seek our pillows! How sweetly we should feel and sleep. In all this world there is nothing so sweet as giving comfort to the distressed, as getting a sun ray into the gloomy heart. Children of sorrow meet us wherever we turn, there is not a moment that tears are not shed and sighs uttered, yet how many of these sighs are caused by our own thoughtlessness, how many a daughter wrings the very soul of a fond mother by acts of unkindness and ingratitude. How many husbands by one little word make a whole day of sad hours and gloomy thoughts. How many wives by reminiscence, estrange and embitter loving hearts. How many brothers and sisters meet but to vex each other, making wounds that no human power can heal. Ah! if each one would try to excel in this maxim day by day—"Strive to make the afflicted happy!" jealousy, revenge, backbiting, hate, with their kindred evil associates, would forever leave the earth. So be it.

TIME FLIES.

The days, the days how swift they fly. How fast the months and years go by. And we shall soon be gathered home, No more on these green shores to roam, When all our work is done.

How soon our sorrows and our joys, That's all we last but tell no tales, Of which we're not ashamed, Of these our life on earth, made up, Are mixed from day to day.

You won't then, for every blow, That we experience here below, Is for our profit given, And still further tries with quickened pace, Will bring us to the scenes above, Around his throne in Heaven.

The bravely let us trials meet, Now with the moments we're more fleet, And now the trials come along, Of which we're not afraid, Of God the merciful and just, To men in Heaven at last.

The hours we have here spent, Are never hours with the bitter sense, To think we're God is kind, For we're not, but in love, He changes us for better, We all may know find.

Then let us understand and know, That all a man's will, If we but mark our lives with good, In lovely meekness as we should, His word he will fulfil.

There with the deities we will rest, And live forever with the best, In glory bright and free, Who are the angels of the throne, And sin and death forever shall, Throughout Eternity.

J. C. MINTONSH.
Bayfield.

On Planting Out Trees along our Highways.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Dear Sir.—Permit me through the medium of your journal to call the attention of the government to a subject which may appear frivolous to some, but to me a matter of much importance, and I fondly hope it will meet the approbation and ready sanction of all statesmen in our Dominion. We have had many lessons on the severity of a northern climate, and are beginning to learn from experience what the intensity of the Canadian winter will be, when the giant forest is gone; therefore consider a substitute absolutely necessary. I beg to suggest to all who have a regard for comfort and a taste for beauty, the propriety of planting the sides of all our public avenues and highways throughout the country with young trees, which will in all probability before the nineteenth century expires, prove a substitute for the original forest, by affording a certain amount of shelter from the driving storms and also a delightful decoration to the country by their beautifying appearance. Let those trees be planted six feet outside the lawful fence lines in straight rows—say 30 feet apart, and in a few years with a little care and protection, they would afford a luxury to the travelling community by their shade in a searching sun. As the forest is becoming so rapidly exhausted, the longer the delay, the greater will be the inconvenience of getting the trees required.

Recent accounts from British Columbia state that mining is proving successful and remunerative to those engaged in it. Gold to the value of \$74,000 was assayed at the Government Assay Office during November. The yield of the Omineca mines during the past season was \$400,000.

Mr. John Brown, of Thorold, the well-known contractor, has donated the handsome sum of \$200 to the corporation of Kincardine for the purchase of a new town hall.

The two Presbyterian congregations of Elora are about erecting two new churches, each costing perhaps \$30,000 to \$13,000. The Observer says it has been suggested that the two congregations erect one fine building costing from \$18,000 to \$20,000.

Mr. Hatton, of Downie, being desirous of obtaining spring wheat midge-proof, sowed a peck of fall midge-proof in the spring, which yielded a plentiful first year. The second year this was reduced to a pint, which he again sowed. The third year appears to have been more successful. From the pint he received half a bushel of excellent quality.

In Goderich Township, near Clinton, there are movements inaugurated to build two new churches, one by the Episcopalians and the other by the Wesleyans. About \$300 has been subscribed for the former, which will be built of brick and will cost about \$1,500. The Wesleyan church is to be of wood, and is expected to cost about \$1,600.

At the last meeting of the Perth County Council, that County was divided into four high school districts. The several places to be the centres of the districts are Stratford, St. Marys, Mitchell, and Listowel. Trustees have also been appointed for each district, and schools are to be established at once in districts where none now exist.

Mr. S. Young, a miller, late of Mitchell, who a short time ago emigrated to the United States, has fallen heir to a large property by the death of an uncle.

Mr. William Marshall, of Stratford, proprietor of one of the Seaforth mills, about two years ago purchased eight hundred acres of pine lands north of Mitchell, for the sum of \$10,000. He sold the same land a few days ago for the same sum of \$24,700.

On Saturday morning of last week as Mrs. John Whitford, of Biddulph, 12th concession of Arthur, together with their son, Rodney Adams, and Johnathan Miller, a citizen of the Signal Office, had been received and considered. We resolve that the proposition cannot be entertained because we consider it to be a duty that a publisher over the public to give such information. Moved and seconded by A. Malloy, seconded by J. Morris, that Thomas Morrison be collector. Carried.

A By-law was passed confirming the appointment of Mr. Morrison, seconded by J. Morris, that Gavin Hamilton be treasurer. Moved in amendment by H. J. Nott, seconded by J. Buchanan, that Joseph Carroll be Clerk. Moved in amendment by A. Malloy, seconded by H. J. Nott, seconded by A. Malloy, that David Campion be a director. Reeve gives casting vote in favor of amendment.

Moved by A. Malloy, seconded by J. Morris, that the salaries of the different officers be fixed before any more appointments are made. Moved further in amendment by J. Morris, seconded by J. Buchanan, that the four officers be appointed before the salaries are fixed. Reeve gives casting vote in favor of last motion. Moved by J. Buchanan, seconded by J. Morris, that Gavin Hamilton be treasurer. Carried.

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February 22nd

"Westward Ho!"
We give the following extracts from the prospectus of *Westward Ho!* They contain some valuable information with reference to this Canadæ of ours.

The effects of the publication of this journal will, we believe, tend to dissipate in some degree at least, the ignorance which regard to Canada, so unfortunately prevalent in the British Isles. This enterprise, the subscribers fees, has not been undertaken at moment too soon. Nevertheless, has the want of additional population in Canada so strongly felt, and never before did Canada present a fair field for settleing, nor offer a greater variety of inducements to energetic and industrious men. A brief review of the general condition of the Dominion of Canada in the present moment will render this sufficiently evident; and such a review would propose to offer. It may not be superfluous to explain that the designation, "Canadæ," now embraces the whole of British North America (the larger half of the whole N.-American continent), with the exception of Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island. It thus stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the St. Lawrence to the Polar Sea. Montreal, the great commercial centre of the Dominion, a city of 110,000 inhabitants, is about up the same parallel of latitude with Lyons, in the South of France, and Turin, in Italy. The extent of territory well adapted for cultivation within the Dominion, may be estimated at 1,250,000 square miles, an inconsiderable portion of which is at present occupied. The total population of the Dominion at present is 3,575,000 souls. The population which it is capable of supporting may be reckoned at certainly no less than 150,000,000.

So much for extent of territory. The character of the land may be best judged by its products. There are no finer grain crops raised in the world than those produced in Canada. Oatmeal is compete for in every market. We cannot cut it fast enough to meet the demand. Now a good portion of the land immediately available for settlement and which the different Provincial Governments give away at a merely nominal price, is land of the very best quality, which only requires to be cleared to yield splendid crops and furnish abundant support for industrious families. Absolute free grants are made, in many places, but where lands are sold the prices vary from 20 cents to \$1.00 an acre, that is to say from 10 cents to 4 shillings English. What the Government requires, however, in every case before finally issuing a patent, is some guarantee that the land has really been taken up by the applicant and is in process of improvement. The equity of this provision will be evident at a glance. It is intended to prevent land falling into the hands of mere speculators, who, having once obtained possession might then sell it to settlers at a profit.

We have mentioned Grain and Timber as among the principal products of Canada; but to stop there would give a very imperfect idea of the capabilities of the country. Various kinds of fruits are brought to great perfection, such as apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, and the less inhabited parts of the country with deer, moose, partridge, snipe and many other kinds of game. Then the earth may fairly be said to teem with mineral wealth. Here it is iron, there lead, there copper, there silver that comes to light. All these minerals are found in vast quantities, and with the exception of iron, have already been worked to great advantage. Canadian iron, which in quality is equal to the best Swedish, is only waiting until by improved methods of transport, the coal necessary for smelting it can be obtained at a sufficiently cheap rate. This coal we have in inexhaustible supply on the Atlantic and Pacific sea boards (that is to say, in Nova Scotia and British Columbia) and again midway between the two oceans in our great North-West Territory. Rich deposits of platinum, of antimony and of phosphate of lime have also been discovered; while the Province of Ontario is deriving immense wealth from two of the most important articles of daily consumption which she is fortunate enough to possess in apparently unlimited quantity, viz., petroleum and salt.

But that Canada is a country of immense resources and destined for a wonderful career of prosperity is evident from one fact alone—the extraordinary progress she is making at the present moment. Take one or two simple and incontrovertible facts. When the United States six years ago saw that the different British North American Provinces instead of looking to "annexation" as their probable, and desirable future, were entering into closer bonds of union with one another, with the view of building up, north of the American Republic, a powerful and independent nationality, they thought the time had come for trying, whether by embarrassing the trade of the colonies, they could not inspire them with different views and sentiments. With this view they abrogated the so-called "Reciprocity Treaty," under which Canadian grain, timber, fish, coal, cattle, and in fact all the natural products of Canadian fields, mines and rivers, entered their territory duty free. What was the effect? Did they smite Canada with continental paralysis? Far from it. It was found, as a matter of fact, that many of the articles upon which duty had been placed at the frontier

were more numerous and more valuable than ever, quantitatively as formerly. This gave to Canadian labor. For this and other predominant Canadian people, with a moment's loss of time, set about finding other markets, and so successful were they that the custom revenue of the year in which the change occurred showed hardly any perceptible check to the commerce of the country. The years that followed, since 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, have been among the most prosperous Canada has ever known. And Canadian trade relations are in the same favorable condition, but the business which, under Confederation, has sprung up in the different Provinces, is still more gratifying. Taken few figures, since the year ended 30th June, 1870, indicate the following year with that ended 30th June, 1870. The value of goods imported for consumption in the former year was \$1,472,470, and in the latter year \$1,24,000,000 more, or to be precise, \$1,237,003. And I will look

at the exports. In the year ended 30th June, 1869, they amounted to \$60,474,781, but in the year following they rose to \$79,573,496, an increase of over \$13,000,000. The figures for the year ended 30th June last have not yet been given, but it is known that again there has been a very important increase in the trade of the country.

There is, however, no sure sign of prosperity in a country than the improvement of its internal communications. Twenty years ago there were scarcely 100 miles of railway in all Canada; now there are over 3,000 miles in operation, and within a year or so there will be 1,100 more. Within five years the Dominion of Canada will certainly possess not less than 5,000 miles of railways, irrespective of the great Pacific line, which the Dominion Government has pledged itself to construct, and the surveys for which are at present being pushed forward. In the Province of Ontario, railways are being carried into places that a few years ago were uninhabited wastes, known only to hunters or to lumbermen.

But to consist these works, and to occupy the lands which are being so rapidly opened up, a vast influx of population is wanted. Canada is progressing rapidly as it is, but, with more hands it might grow much faster. Everywhere throughout the Dominion there is the same demand for more labor. Farmers, manufacturers, contractors, all unite in the same cry for labor. Skilled labor in the towns commands at all times from seven to twelve shillings a day; while farmers are only too glad to employ men at from three to four pounds sterling a month, with rations. At the minimum are given a man in Canada ears less than half as much wages, with rations as in England he earns without keep. Thus the savings of a few years will enable a man to purchase a freedom farm of 100 acres. Thousands of men who began in Canada in this way are now in the possession of valuable property. For strong and willing hands there is abundance of work everywhere.

With regard to taxation, few civilized countries in the world are so lightly taxed as Canada. The prevailing duty on imported goods is 15 per cent. In the United States an average duty of over 40 per cent is collected. The total debt of the country gives about \$22 per head of the population, the annual interest upon which does not amount to more than a dollar and a quarter, or say nine shillings of English money.

The Province of Ontario, since Confederation, has been enabled to spend all its revenue upon ordinary matters of administration, and is now devoting its surplus, amounting to some seven or eight millions of dollars, to aid in the construction of new lines of railway.

For men of means, large or small, the Dominion of Canada presents a most favorable field for the investment of funds in the prosecution of business; from eight to ten per cent can readily be obtained for money upon undoubted real estate security. Many of its building and loan societies pay annual dividends of nine and ten per cent, and sometimes more.

In a country like this honest industry is sure to make its way; the very highest position in the land is open to those who have the ability and courage to seize it.

No one who will work need ever lack a comfortable meal or a good coat, no, nor a cheerful fireside of his own. And what more does a man want in this world? He does want something more, and, fortunately, Canada can supply him still. He wants good government, stable political institutions and a pure administration of justice. All these are to be found here. We Canadians look upon them as much our birthright as the air we breathe; so accustomed are we to them, in fact, that perhaps we do not feel as thankful for them as we ought.

Here liberty and order are reconciled; the coal necessary for smelting it can

never have to be sacrificed to the other.

Then a man wants a good system of education for his children; here again, Canada is on a level with the very foremost countries in the world. Just as fast as a township is cleared, and even before it is cleared, up goes the log school

house, where the elements of a sound

education are imparted gratuitously, or at a mere nominal cost. In the towns, our public schools are conspicuous for their substantial, and often beautiful appearance, and the education received in them is—as all have confessed who have ever looked into the matter—thorough and efficient.

In England there is complete religious liberty. In Canada there is not only religious liberty but religious equality; that is, no favoured creeds or churches; every man chooses his own and pays by letter to Capt. Ord's family.

The ghosts have established themselves in the township of Adelaide, where they are eating up all manner of unseemly pranks. Gamma's school house appears to be their headquarters.

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February 22nd

THE WEEKLY HURON SIGNAL

3

Conservative Tactics.

It is well that the Reformers of Ontario should not lose sight of the tactics which Sir John A. Macdonald, is now pursuing. They are well known. His letter of instruction to his Conservative friends is no secret. It is his old dodge, played in a new way. His object is to divide the Reform ranks. He knows that if he cannot succeed in this, his government is doomed at the next election. There is no doubt of that. If the Liberal party go to the polls united as they are now, the Ottawa Coalition will be routed, horse, foot and artillery. Its collapse will be equal to that of the minor Coalition at Toronto. Every effort, therefore, must be put forward to split the Reform party. That is the game. Let the Reformers fully understand that. They have victory now in their own hands if they chose to take it. Let them not be cheated out of it by the crafty wiles of the Anti-Dodger who leads the ragtag and helter-skelter that makes up the Coalition of Ottawa. The tactics are to endeavor to make it appear that the Reform leaders have formed a Coalition and are therefore no longer entitled to the confidence of Reformers. Now Reformers are easily won to that point by answering these questions. Are the principles embodied in the Government policy as announced, Reform principles? Have the Government backed down upon any single question that they advanced while in opposition? Is a Government which carries out Reform principles a Reform Government? If these questions are answered in the affirmative, as they assuredly must be; then the theory of Coalition is a delusion intended to deceive the people.—*Banner*.

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A STARTLING statement was made in Congress a few days ago less than distinguished a republican than General Garfield, of Ohio, who on the authority of the commissioner of pensions, asserted that one-fourth of the whole amount (about \$35,000,000) paid to the pensioners goes to persons who have got their names upon the pension rolls by fraud, and who have no right to be there at all. It appears that there is a system of preparing fictitious evidence of disability by claim agents who have succeeded to the enormous extent stated, so that the treasury is annually depleted of about \$8,000,000 for the benefit of swindlers.

A NOVEL CHORAL.—The ceiling of the Grand New Opera in Paris will be made of copper, consisting of a multitude of plates screwed together, and capable of being at any time disjoined. This roofing will be movable, so that the height of the theatre may be regulated at pleasure. M. Lempereur, which has been commissioned to paint it, has divided it into several parts, and the subject chosen is "the hours of the day and night."

By the aid of photography "blanket sheet" newspapers can be reduced to the convenient size of a penny piece; and with the assistance of a microscope more news can be obtained on less paper than formerly! The proprietors of the London Times and other small-newspapers of that class will find the new process profitable and therefore commendable. Paper will soon be at a discount, while microscopes will be held at a premium!

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THE GREAT EASTERN SHIP.—Unlike any other exhibition, we believe the sight of this noble vessel has given good satisfaction to the thousands of persons who travelled to Quebec to view her, and well repaid them for their outlay; and it is just with the "Canadian Pain" that she was anything that gave such satisfaction. "Aye, aye," said the Deacon, "that's a' very fine. My plan is, to pit by a' my drinkin' when I'm young and strong; and no to be soon gae strotin' about, ay half fu, when my head is as the snaw."

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Special Notices.

NO BABA.

Grand Electric Oil from the Times is Water to Oil. Do you know anyone of us that has got a Baba?

BRISTOL'S SOUP.—GRAVES AND CONSERVATIVE.—By a thorough knowledge of the national law which governs the operations of drug houses, importers, and manufacturers of selected colors, Mr. Hipp has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious flavored bacon which may have as many heavy and nutritious qualities as bacon made with bacon fat or milk. Each package is labeled—*Jones Soap & the Homeopathic Chemists*.—*London, makers of Best Milky Oats, Coco and Condensed Milk*.

CAUTION: CAUTION!

TO THE PUBLIC OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA,

I beg most respectfully to request the public of the British Provinces of North America to make it appear that the Reform leaders have formed a Coalition and are therefore no longer entitled to the confidence of Reformers. Now Reformers are easily won to that point by answering these questions. Are the principles embodied in the Government policy as announced, Reform principles? Have the Government backed down upon any single question that they advanced while in opposition? Is a Government which carries out Reform principles a Reform Government? If these questions are answered in the affirmative, as they assuredly must be; then the theory of Coalition is a delusion intended to deceive the people.—*Banner*.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

GODERICH STATION	
Trains leave as follows:	10.00 a.m.
Mail.....	11.45 a.m.
Express.....	1.30 p.m.
Mixed.....	2.30 p.m.
Trains are due at.....	10.00 a.m.
Mixed.....	3.30 p.m.
do.....	3.30 p.m.
Express.....	9.30 p.m.

Huron Signal,

GODERICH, FEB. 22, 1872.

The Salt Trade.

Thomas W. G. Smith, Esq., is largely interested in the Salt trade, wrote a letter to the *Globe* a few days ago in which he pointed out the injurious effect the policy advocate by that paper has had on the Salt interests of this section. We like Mr. Smith, protest to free traders, but like him we cannot see the advantage of allowing the Americans to have free access to our markets while they debar us from theirs by imposing heavy duties. That is a one-sided policy which we cannot approve. We should only be too glad to see the duties removed so that the staples of each country might be admitted to the other free, and thus keep down the price of the necessities of life, but while the Americans protect their Salt manufacturers, we think our government should do the same, and let our men have at least the entire benefit of the home market. The *Globe* has not quite mind successfully refuted all Mr. Smith's arguments, but we must confess we think it has done so on the question of a bonus to our manufacturers. We do not think such a bonus advisable. Were the principle of giving it once recognized the government would have no end of applications for similar favors, and one trade would be as much entitled to it as another. All we want, if we cannot have free trade, is a small protective duty to secure the home market for our own producers.

Monday's *Globe* has another letter on the same subject from a Toronto correspondent who signs himself "Salt-dealer." He advocates a small duty, and shows that that will not necessarily raise the price for our own consumers, nor is it likely to do so.

The New York *Tribune* of last week comes out with its protection opinions strong as ever, and openly proclaims the hope that by excluding our productions by a high tariff we will be forced into annexation. No, no, Mr. Tribune, we will do without free trade a long time before we will consent to cast in our lot with the "Great American Republic"—We are better as we are, and though you may get along without our salt, you cannot without our lumber and other products, and you are only cutting off your nose to spite your face in putting on high duties, if you think thereby to force us into annexation.

The *Tribune* says,—

"As to salt, we believe the country as a whole is now supplied with it at smaller average cost than it would or could be if our domestic salt-works were closed by untaxed importations. True, we should make some salt if there were no duty on the foreign; but the home production would be rejected by a depressing competition with that produced by the far cheaper labor of the West Indies and Canada; and our works would for years produce less salt than less salt instead of more and more. We could assent to a reduction, not an abolition, of the Salt duty. On what principle shall we tax Sugar and not Salt?"

"With regard to Lumber, we make this suggestion:—The duty on Lumber is quite low—low, that it could be placed by a uniform Revenue Tariff—and we perceive no good reason for abolishing it while we have a Tariff at all. We hope for and would gladly hasten the day when British North America shall voluntarily seek an equal and honored place under the protection of our flag. But this consummation is retarded by the opening of our ports to the Coal, Wool, Lumber, Wheat, &c., tree of day. Her farmers quickly feel the inadequacy of the products commanded by their products with ours, and realize that they are their own, whether of town or village, would be enhanced in value by their admission into our Union. It does not seem to us wise or timely on our part to delay this palpable instrument of annexation."

Dominion Telegraph Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at Toronto on Wednesday 14th February, and was largely attended. A report was submitted by the Directors, from which we learn that the subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is now \$264,000, that the pole mileage amounts to 1,476 miles, being an increase of 547 miles during the past year, and that 50 additional offices have been opened, making a total of 100 now in operation in Ontario. Close connection is made with the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, so that the messages of the Dominion Company are forwarded to all parts of the Union. The Directors speak with strong confidence of the prospect of success on the part of the Company, but strange to say, the report gives no information of the financial state of the concern or of the profits for the past year.

Assassination of the Governor General of India.

A thrill of horror was caused on Monday last throughout the British Empire by the startling intelligence that Lord Mayo, Governor General of India, had come to a tragic death by the assassin's hand. Since the death of Abraham Lincoln, and later of the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, no similar event has caused such a sensation. The great disaster at which the scene of the occurrence is situated, and the fact that comparatively little is known among Canadians of the man, deprives it of a portion of its interest, but when we consider that he who has thus summarily been cut off, occupied the most responsible and honourable position in the gift of the British crown, we cannot but recoil with horror at the thought of such a dastardly act being committed, and the depravity of human nature which would lead any one to its accomplishment. The assassin is a Mahomedan convict, and though full particulars are not to hand, it appears that the deed was perpetrated at one of the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, whether persons under sentence for serious offences are transported. There has for some time been an undercurrent of disaffection pervading the Mahomedans in India, and it has been found necessary on several occasions to assert British authority with a stern hand. Revenge either personal or political has therefore probably prompted the foul deed.

It is particularly unfortunate for British interests in the East that Lord Mayo should have been cut off. At the time of his appointment by Mr. Disraeli in 1868, and just before he made way for Mr. Gladstone, the event was looked upon almost as a scandal. Lord Mayo's conduct as chief Secretary for Ireland was such as to raise the hostility of at least the Liberal party, and it was considered probable that Mr. Gladstone would cancel the appointment. The Premier however appears to have had faith in Lord Mayo's judgement and ability and the result has showed that he was not mistaken. Kind and genial in his disposition and possessing sufficient firmness in enforcing authority, he proved a worthy representative of the Queen in her Indian Empire. His death caused an intense excitement throughout India, and business was entirely suspended in Calcutta and Bombay. It will be a difficult matter to find a suitable successor, and we fear serious complications may arise during the interregnum. The deceased nobleman leaves a widow with four sons and two daughters.

Honour to the Fourth Estate.

We observe that recently a number of appointments have been made from among the Editorial Corps to positions of trust and emolument. This is as it should be, for there is no class who do more real, hard work for less pay, than newspaper men, and the services of the party in power receive from the newspapers which support them are worthy of some consideration when anything in the way of patronage is going. In addition to a number of minor and temporary appointments, we call to mind the following who have received permanent situations at the hands of the Government.—Dr. Barker of the *Kingston Whig*, appointed Registrar of Kingston; S. Blackburn of the London Free Press appointed Registrar of West Middlesex; J. Seymour of the St. Catherine Constitutional, appointed Collector of Customs; W. Gillespie of the Hamilton Spectator, appointed to the Customs; E. R. Dewhurst of the Welland Telegraph, appointed Paymaster of the Welland Canal; C. H. Mackintosh of the Stratford Dispatch, appointed Postmaster.... Where qualified for the position they aspire to, every consideration is given.

A Sensible Veteran.

The difficulty which has arisen between England and the United States about the Alabama claims, has given rise to many patriotic effusions among Yankee demagogues who are thirsting for a war with England. These productions, in which papers of the New York Herald stamp delight, generally emanate from the pens of those who have no stake in the community, and who might gain something by fat contracts or such like, in the event of war. It is therefore quite refreshing to come across a sensible production such as that which appeared from a veteran of 1812-15 a few days ago. He claims to have had some experience of the way the blasted Kanucks' fight. He says he has a distinct recollection of one American General (Hull) commanding with his whole force at Detroit, and of another American General (Welles) commanding a similar operation on the Niagara frontier. He has a vague remembrance of being engaged in more than one battle where the American troops camped for the night several miles rear of where the combat was. At this time their opponents were poorly armed, and without the least pretension to discipline, England being too much engaged with Napoleon to devote that attention to America as it does to us. This is quite complimentary to us, as it does from an American, and if we did so well how could it be now when we have a well drilled, well equipped militia, who would be able to give a better account of themselves than ever. We do not desire nor do we apprehend there is any danger of it, but if the world should come to the west, with England's strength to sustain us, we do not fear but that we could hold our own on Canadian soil.

London, Huron and Bruce Railway.

The London, Huron and Bruce Railway scheme appears to have fallen through for the present. The *Advertiser* says concerning it:

"It is understood that the Directors of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway have been informed by the Government that their application for a share in the Railway Grant of last session cannot be entertained until the conditions of the Act have been complied with. These conditions are (1) that the minimum amount of stock be subscribed; (2) that an actual survey, setting forth the route to be taken, with maps, profiles, &c., be furnished; (3) that an estimate of the cost of construction, based on the actual survey, be supplied. These conditions are reasonable, and would no doubt have been demanded by the late or any other Government.

The result of all this must be delay in the construction of the road, to take the most favorable view of the case. In

view of the cheerful grant of \$100,000 towards the road by the city, and in view of the disappointment which must be caused by delay and uncertainty, the Provincial Board of Directors owe it to themselves to call a mass meeting in the City Hall, or in some other way relieve themselves if they can from the imputation of having bungled an undertaking vital to the prosperity of the city."

Non-Resident Lands.

The following is a statement of the collections made from the non-resident lands in the various municipalities in this County from May to December, 1871:

Ashfield	\$869 65
Cobourg	48 98
Clinton	26 40
Goderich Town	208 39
Township	117 09
Grey	197 32
Hay	192 85
Hullett	52 45
Howick	103 66
McKillop	67 17
Morris	202 7
Scaforth	19 25
Stanley	51 60
Stephen	113-32
Tuckeramith	107 39
Turnberry	22 14
Urborne	21 14
W. Wawanosh	553 33
E.	136 46
Total	83,111 26

The Assessors.

The Spring Assizes will be held as follows in the Western District, Judge Galt presiding:

London.....	Monday, March 25
St. Thomas.....	Tuesday, April 9
Chatham	9
Sarnia	23
Sandwich	30
Goderich.....	Monday, May 6
Walkerton.....	Tuesday, 14

Disastrous Fire in Toronto.

On Wednesday night last a fire broke out in the new Iron Block on Front St., Toronto, which resulted in its entire destruction. It contained 11 stores, occupied by some of the leading wholesale houses of the city. The loss is estimated to be nearly half a million of dollars.

Editorial Notes.

The rumour is again current that Secretary Fish will retire from the Washington Cabinet.

The assassin of Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

It is reported that negotiations relative to the Commercial Treaty between France and England will be resumed.

The United States Senate is taking steps to protest against the Cuban treatment of the Chinese labourers.

The Adjutant General gave a grand ball at the Russell House in Ottawa a few days ago.

Five thousand pounds have been subscribed in Britain to start an expedition to search for Livingstone.

The latest information from that source informs us that the famine in Persia is continuing with unabated fury.

The British and American Mixed Commission adjourned until the 26th of March.

Prayers have been offered in the churches of Sheffield for peace between England and America.

The revolt in the Philippine Islands has been suppressed, and the mutinous troops punished.

The American Minister at Paris has been instructed by the Washington government to negotiate a postal treaty between France and the United States.

Repairs on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa are being prosecuted vigorously, in view of the approach of the opening of Parliament.

The first railway to Yeddo, the capital of Japan, is now nearly completed. Steam engines have been introduced into that country.

St. John, N. B. has been visited by a destructive fire. The Royal Hotel was destroyed. Loss \$14,000.

A beautiful private residence in Belleville has been purchased by some of Miss McPherson's friends, as a home for her boys, to replace Marchmont, recently purchased.

A mass meeting has been held at Salt Lake City, to petition Congress for a Registry Act, and a law against female suffrage. Fully one-half of the whole vote at the city election is believed to have been illegal.

An English expedition lately fitted out for the purpose of searching in the interior of Africa for the justly celebrated explorer Dr. Livingston, has left London.

A serious accident happened last Tuesday on the Erie Railroad, near Susquehanna depot. While a passenger engine was pulling a freight train up a heavy grade in boiler bust, and two or three cars were smashed to pieces, some of the men killed and others badly injured.

CHARLES LANE.—After a battle fought in Scotland, a brother soldier stumbled upon a Highlander, who was busily engaged in stripping the body of an English officer, and wanted to partake of the spoil. "Na, na," said Donald, "I can allow you; you can't go an' kill a shen-

The Union Pacific Railway Company have made a full report of the snow blockade along the line, and stated fully the preparations to facilitate travel in future should the blockade continue.

The Mexican revolution continues with varied success. The revolutionary forces have triumphed in several engagements, and are pressing forward to the city of Matamoras.

The friends of ex Emperor Napoleon have not given up hopes of his restoration to the throne of France, and are actively engaged canvassing workingmen in certain quarters in his behalf.

The Newfoundland Legislature met for the Dispatch of business, the 26th ult. His Excellency Col. Stephen John Hill, Q. B., unable through illness to be present, received the members of the Legislature at the Government House, where his speech was delivered. The revenue of the past year is given as \$13,000 over the expenditure.

The trial of Stokes, the murderer of James Fish, has commenced. The court house was crowded to excess. The prisoner's counsel made a motion in two ways to quash the indictment, offering to withdraw objections to the legal procedure, and the mode of trial, and to accept the selection of a jury.

The House of Commons in England have again passed the Ballot Bill by a vote of 109 to 51. It is to be hoped the Lords will not on this occasion oppose themselves to popular opinion, but also be careful when working about such machinery.

CURIOSITY.—We have as local a set of Curiosities in Goderich as can be found anywhere. A scratch match was played last Saturday on the ice by the residents in front of Knox Church, which attracted a number of spectators. Finding the ditch rather circumscribed for their ideas, on Monday they moved to Lake Huron about half a mile beyond the pier, where a couple of hours spent sport was enjoyed at the roaring game.

ANTARCTIC.—We regret to have to record the death of Robt. Park, Esq., one of the original settlers of Goderich, and for many years a leading merchant. He died on Monday evening at the age of 68 years. His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon. Being one of the charter members of Goderich Lodge, F. & A. M., he will be interred with Masonic honors, and no doubt there will be a large turnout to testify to the worth of the deceased.

DIABOLICAL.—While the driver of Mr. Johnston's stage, which runs between Clinton and Wingham, was in a tavern, wounding himself, at Belgrave, on Tuesday night last, some fand in human shape severed the two hind feet of one of the horses above the fetlocks. The driver did not notice till he reached Wingham. The horse was valued at \$100. The mason who did such an act deserves the most severe punishment.

PROBERT.—Three lads aged about 12 years, skedaddled from town a few days ago, with over \$100 which one of them appropriated from his father's till. They footed it to Clinton, and were about to take passage from there on the cars, when they were detected and brought back. It is to be hoped they will be better boys in the future.

THE WEATHER.—By some mistake the January thaw did not come till February this winter. On Sunday last it turned quite mild, and during the two following days the snow rapidly disappeared under the influence of the sun's rays, and a drizzling rain fell during the greater part of Wednesday. Boreas has again asserted his authority, and some snow which fell on Wednesday evening has had the effect of making the roads very muddy in exposed places.

SKATING CARNIVAL.—A very successful carnival was held at the Skating Rink on Friday evening last. The attendance was better than on a preceding occasion, and some of the costumes were really good. The Minstrels afforded some amusement by their performances on a platform at the end of the Rink, on which some of the young people enjoyed a dance after the performance was over. Those who wish to enjoy a skate had better do so at once, as the season cannot last very much longer.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH SERVICES.—At Sabath next, 25th inst., there will be no morning service in St. George's Church, as the Rector is obliged to be in Clinton at the consecration of the Episcopalian church there. In the evening His Lordship Bishop Hellmuth will preach. On Monday a Missionary Meeting will be held at St. Stephen's Church, Huron Road, at 3 o'clock p. m., and in the evening at St. George's Church in town, at half past 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Hellmuth and others of the clergy.

INDUCTION AT CLIFFIELD.—Rev. W. Blain, late of Springville and Lake Huron in the Presbytery of Cobourg, was on the 7th inst. inducted to the charge of the C. P. Congregation of Carrick. The place has been vacant for over two years, and the present settlement augurs well for the future prosperity of the congregation. McIntosh Station

Boys who have been.

In a very little village there lived a very little Scotch boy, named Jamie. His mother loved him, and he loved his mother. This little boy wanted to be a sailor. His mother did not like the idea of losing her little Jamie, but he had said so much about sailors and about foreign lands, that he said, "Oh, mother, do we want to sail?" "I shall go," said his mother. "Jamie, you shall go." She gave him her blessing, and said the "Jamie, wherever you are, whether at sea or land, never forget to acknowledge your God; and give me a promise that you will kneel down every night on board ship, and say your prayers. If the sailors laugh at you, don't mind; they do it all the time in God." Little Jamie took up his promise, and went sailing down his cheeks, and said, "mother I promise you I will."

The boy went on board a ship going to India. They had a very good captain and some very good sailors, and when Little Jamie knelt down at night there was no one who heard him. But one night he came home again. But coming back from India some of the sailors deserted, and the captain had to get fresh ones; among them there was a very bad fellow. The first night when the sailors were going into their berths, he saw Little Jamie kneel down to say his prayers, and he went up to him and said, "Come here, and I'll tell you a thing or two that you won't like on the ear side." "None of that here," said Jamie.

Now, among the crew there was another sailor, a swearing sailor, I am sorry to say, but I think he had been taught what was right when he was a lad. He came up to this bad fellow who had struck the boy and said, "Come here, and I'll tell you a thing or two that you won't like on the ear side."

"Now, I am not approving of the fight, but those men did fight, and the swearing sailor thoroughly thrashed the one who had boxed the young fellow. Then they came into the cabin, and the swearing man said, "Now, Jamie, my son, you know, if he dares to touch you I will deal with him."

Well, the next night Jamie said to himself, "I don't like to make any disturbance on board ship. I will say my prayers in my berth; I won't kneel down before the sailors, I will get into my hammock and say my prayers to myself. Now, what would you say if I did that?"

During the whole voyage back to London, Jamie had in that reckless, thoughtful sailor a man who looked after him like a father, and every night saw that he knelt down and said his prayers before he lay his head upon his hammock, and said, "Angel down at sea, sir, do you think I am going to fight, you see you can say my prayers, you are a young soul."

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Now, many years ago the latest ship the world over was built. You know the name of it, the "Great Eastern." You know that she spans the Atlantic with the wonderful cable. Now, who do you think was the captain of that great ship? That named the cleverest captain they could find. And, as you may have selected Little Jamie. When the great ship came back after her great mission, Queen Victoria said, "Rise Sir James" and Sir James Anderson was none other than the little boy I told you of—Home Voter."

A CAVEL JOKES.—Not far from Hawick lies a stocking-weaver who is a firm believer in spiritualism. Some wags, knowing his faith, resolved to have some fun at his expense. They made a thread of fine mint and a spool at the end of it, they repaired to the stocking shop after dark, where they knew he was alone. They looked in at the window and saw him working away with an old nightcap upon his head, the tassel of which was bobbing spiritedly at every stroke of the loom. The wags knew he was casting fantastic shadows on the opposite wall, and ever and anon he was looking round to see that no spiritual manifestations were going on his back. Our wags saw that their time was come, so getting a ladder, they ascended the roof, which is of thatch and somewhat old and rotten. They then cut a hole in the thatch, and the poor weaver, naturally looking up as he felt it whisked from his head. He remained in that position as if he had been petrified, with open mouth and staring eyes, a very picture of astonishment, till it disappeared, as though it had never been. Then our wags leapt from his seat, and, having secured the ladder, taking his lamp in his hand, made for the door, which he had a great deal of difficulty in finding; at last he got out, and actually ran home, telling his astonished wife the story. He wondered "whose spirit had so an ill-will at him as to steal his pants." The order was given to have the ladder mended, and he despaired for a while, another night under the same roof, another night under the same roof.

CARIBBEAN.—The following account of the life of a little boy given by the Huron Signal, Goderich, is most touching. One day last week, when the men employed in cutting ice from Mr. Johnson's mill were away at dinner, a two year old heir belonging to Mr. Jolley followed the single track to the water and fell into the river. It could certainly have been drowned, had not a friendly old sailor drawn him ashore. On his return from the beach, he found the dog had gone, and he had to walk the water to get the animal back. After a long search he found the dog, but he had to leave him to the animal's care, as he had to get home to his mother.

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