# Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

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

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $1.00 AT END OF YEAR. GODERICH, ONTARIO, D.C., THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1870. VOL. XXIII.—NO 41.



## Business Directory.

**Dr. P. A. McDougall**

WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit clients at any hour afterwards, night or day w49

**G. C. Shannon M. D.**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-1y

**DR. McLEAN.**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER. &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

**G. M. McMICKING, M. D.**

LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Haldan, Elgin Street.

**DR. CASSADY,**

(of McGill College)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, over his Drug store, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

**Medical.**

RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W. February 7th, 1867. w3vr

**M. NICHOLSON,**

**SURGEON DENTIST.**

Rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich.

August 14th, 1870 w30tf

**Ira Lewis.**

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n40

**M. C Cameron,**

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont. w49

**Cameron & Garrow.**

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich.

M. C. CAMERON. w52 J. T. GARROW.

**John B. Gordon,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Ont., Office, on the south side of West Street, third door from Court-House Square. w49

**Isaac F. Toms,**

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ontario. Office—Cobb's block Kingston street sw77

**Doyle & Squier,**

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS in Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont.

B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B. A.

**Grays & Elwood,**

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery & Insolvency, Conveyancers, &c. Money to Lend. OFFICE: Crabb's Block, over Mr. Reihdal's Store. sw37.

**William R. Bain, B. A.**

CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE. CRABB'S NEW Block, Kingston Street Goderich.

N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich Aug. 14 1869. w30

**P. F. WALKER,** Attorney-at-Law Solicitor-in-Chancery Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Court House, Goderich Ontario sw94

**CIFFORD ELLIOT.**

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.

BINGHAM, ONT.

Money to lend. Disputed Titles quieted. Crown Land Patents obtained cheaply.

July 25th, 1870. w27-1y

**T. H. Stokes,**

AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works. (Joseph Sharman, proprietor). Residence, Bayfield Road w11-1y-8p

**S. Malcomson,**

BARRISTER ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Clinton, Ont.

MONEY TO LEND. w35

**Strong & Squier.**

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS. NO. 8, Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Patent Agents, Attorney-at-Law. H. R. SQUIER. Aug 13th 1870. w30

**D. McDougall**

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr8

**L. B. Hamlin,**

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine. 1

**W. G. WILSON**

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

**Insurance & Real Estate Agent**

COMMISSIONER IN B. R.

**DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.,**

DRAWN AND EXECUTED,

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 per cent.

Oct. 18th, 1870. sw17-1y ZURICH, Ont.

**Auction & Commission.**

GODERICH & CLINTON

**Established 1852.**

SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.

Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.

Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County.

G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart, w61 Market Square, Goderich

FREDERICK ARMSTRONG,

**LAND AGENT, VALUER, &c.**

WEST ST., GODERICH.

**MONEY TO LEND,**

Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Co., and the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment

**Farms for Sale**

Crown Land Patents taken out & Collected.

Goderich Aug 15, 1870 sw1

**MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING**

**MISSES STEWART**

BEG TO INTIMATE THAT THEY HAVE Re-opened the Store on the Market Square, next door to Mack's Confectionery Store, where they are prepared to execute all orders for millinery and dress-making.

**The Newest Styles and with Despatch**

N. B. Several apprentices wanted immediately. Goderich 12 Sept. 1870. sw7-6m

**PAINTING**

**BRADEN AND CLUCAS.**

House, Sign & Ornamental Painters,

PAPER Hangers and Imitators of Woods and Marble KINGSTON Street.

**GODERICH.**

Agents for Jackson's universal 'Map and Wringer.'

Opposite Saunders Hardware Store.)

Goderich, Aug 17th, 1870. 1yw31

**NEW CABINET**

AND

**UPHOLSTERING SHOP,**

WEST STREET

OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL,

**GODERICH.**

**ERIC McKAY,**

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANnounce that he has opened a new shop in the above line, on West Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order

**FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.**

Having on hand an assortment of Upholstering material, he will be prepared to fill promptly all orders in that line.

☞ A quantity of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings on hand.

**Picture Framing to Order.**

☞ He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 30-1y

## Business Directory.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

**F. R. MANN,**

House Sign & Carriage Painter

DESIRES TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC THAT he has fitted up a shop on North street next to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with varnish room attached where he is prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at reasonable prices. Thankful for the patronage of the last 7 years solicits a continuance of the same.

**Now is the time to Paint your Cutters, Sleighs, and Carriages.**

☞ Orders from country Carriage shops attended to with dispatch.

Sign Painting, Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Paperhanging, &c., &c

F. R. MANN.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870 sw1

**Commercial Hotel, Mitchell, C. W**

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice 14-y

**B. McCORMICK, TAILOR, &c.**

(McLEANS OLD STAND, EAST ST.)

PREVIOUSLY CUTTER TO J. C. DETLOR, & Co

TESTIMONIAL:

GODERICH 19TH, SEPT. 1869. Mr. McCORMICK has been in our employment as Cutter for over 1 year. He is capable of cutting for any first class establishment. We bestow for him the confidence of any who may employ him.

JOHN C. DETLOR & Co

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**$1.00 Per Dozen.**

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVE 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address

☞ Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.

For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.

☞ A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.

E. L. JOHNSON.

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. w30

**Extensive New Premises**

AND

**SPLENDID NEW STOCK**

**C. Barry & Bro.,**

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers & Wood Turners,

**HAMILTON ST**

Have removed across the street to the store next door to Wm. Anderson's Harness Shop, where will be found

**A GOOD ASSORTMENT!**

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture, such as

TABLES, CHAIRS (hair, cane and wood seated.) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS

**WHATNOTS, LOOKING GLASSES,**

GILT FRAMING.

☞ C. B. & B. are prepared to sell everything in their line

**Cheap for Cash.**

N. B. A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms.

**A CALL SOLICITED.**

Goderich, 15th Aug. 1870 w30-tf

**SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.**

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing

**Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,**

and all kinds of

**CIRCLE WORK,**

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames. They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

N. B.—A liberal discount to the trade.

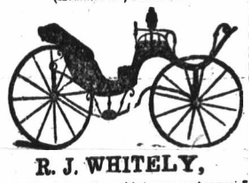
**20,000** feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.

JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM ROBINSON.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

**Ontario Carriage Shop,**

*(Hamilton St, Goderich.*



**R. J. WHITELY,**

IS still in full operation, and is turning out superior

**Carriages, Buggies, Wagons**

of all kinds, SLEIGHS CUTTERS &c.

A number of first class Buggies on hand, and for sale cheap for cash. Prices of all articles in the line that will compare favorably with any in the County

☞ All work warranted

Particular attention paid to Wagon and Carriage Repairing

R. J WHITELY.

Goderich, Aug 16, 1870 w30

## Business Directory.

**NOW IS YOUR CHANCE**

CRABB'S BLOCK KINGSTON STREET,

**Prices to Suit the Times!**

Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz., OR 75cts. PER HALF DOZEN.

**Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.**

Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards at

D. CAMPBELL'S

Photograph Gallery.

Goderich, Aug. 15th, 1870. w30

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

THE

**Oldest Establishment in Town.**

**MARTIN AMANN**

BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS that he is still able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,

**ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,**

At his shop on Kingston Street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

**NEW**

**Waggon and Carriage**

**FACTORY.**

**BATES & ELLIOTT**

HAVE pleasure in intimating to the public of town and country that they have opened a Waggon and Carriage Shop on **St. David's st.** (Lewis Elliott's old stand,) immediately adjoining the Western Hotel. B. & E. attend personally to all the work entrusted to them, and are prepared to turn out

**Waggons, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs,**

and everything in their line, of the very best material and workmanship and at the very lowest remunerative rates.

**JOBBING**

Promptly attended to.

ON HAND, a large assortment of

**SLEIGHS**

which will be sold Cheap for **Cash or Cordwood.**

Goderich, Aug 1 1870. w30

**NEW BOOKS,**

**WALLPAPER**

**&c., &c.**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL**

AT BUTLER'S.

**A Beautiful Assortment**

OF

**JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS**

JUST RECEIVED,

and to be sold

CHEAP AT BUTLER'S.

**Fishing Tackles,**

OF ALL KINDS, CONSISTING OF REELS, BASKETS, BAITS HOOKS, and LINES of a superior kind

AND

**SELLING AT COST**

AT BUTLER'S.

Goderich, 19th Aug., 1870. sw104

GODERICH

**WAGON & CARRIAGE**

**Manufactory**

THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce, that he is now manufacturing first-class

**Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c.,**

which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

JOHN PARMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

**DESIRABLE PRIVATE BOARD.**

COMFORTABLE BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be had on reasonable terms. For particulars Apply at the "Signal" office.

Goderich, May 13, 1870. w26-6m

**Money to Loan on Real Estate,**

APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

G M TRUEMAN,
Market Square Goderich

**Land Office,**

REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale,

G M TRUEMAN,

Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

GODERICH

**CABINET FURNISHING WAREHOUSE!**

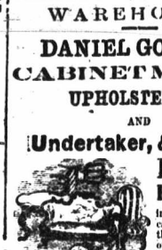
**DANIEL GORDON,**

**CABINET MAKER**

**UPHOLSTERER,**

AND

**Undertaker, &c., &c.,**



HAS now on hand a large stock of

**FURNITURE**

in every variety, which cannot fail to command the favor of all in want of furniture who may favor him with a visit, whether in style or price, such as

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bureaus, | Wood Chairs, | Cane Chairs, |
| Bedsteads, | Sofas, | Lounges, |
| Tables, | Bookcases, | Cupboards, |
| Extension Tables, | Easy Chairs, | Rocking Chairs |
| Wardrobes, | Side boards, | Chiffoneers |
| Wash Stands, | Kitchen Tables, | Stands. |
| Sea Grass Mattresses, | Wool do, | Moss do |
| Hair do, and 4 or 5 different kinds Spring Mattresses | | |

N. B.—Keeps always on hand a large assortment of Washable gilt and Rosewood Moulding-frames, square or oval, made on the shortest notice.

Having made arrangements with JACQUES & HAY, Toronto, can furnish anything here or at their Warerooms in Toronto.

☞ Has always a complete assortment of

Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style.

**Also, HEARSES to hire.**

**Cheap FOR Cash**

Goderich, Aug 14, 1870 sw1

**THE**

**MARKET GROCERY**

IS FAMOUS FOR ITS

**CONVENIENT SITUATION**

**RELIABLE STOCK**

MODERATE PRICES AND CONSTANT CIVILITY.

**The Large Business done by the firm secures a supply**

OF

**GROCERIES ALWAYS FRESH.**

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK

**OF CROCKERY**

Lamps and Glassware on hand of all patterns, styles and prices. The largest stock in town to choose from of

**FRUIT JARS**

**GLASS, STONE & EARTHENWARE.**

PROVISIONS, Flour and Feed delivered at any address in town.

N. B. Produce taken in Exchange for goods at Cash Value.

**BUY THE $2. WASHING MACHINE.**

☞ COME AND TRY US

ROBINSON & HOWELL.

Goderich Aug. 30th 1870 sw3-tf

**SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK,**

Best Hardware and all kinds. Cheapest

Mason Fruit Jars $2.37½ per doz

CUT NAILS

White Lead, Oils and Varnish

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

Cooper's Tools.

H. GARDINER & Co.,

Market Square, Goderich.

Aug. 26th, 1870.

**HURON HOTEL,**

ZURICH, CO. HURON.

JOHN PRANG, - - Proprietor.

This house is fitted up with every convenience for the travelling public.

☞ Good Stabling and prompt attendance.

Aug 15, 1.70. w15-tf


## REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN LONDON.

2000 PERSONS PRESENT.

MACKENZIE, BLAKE AND MCKELLAR SPEAK THE MIND OF ONTARIO.

*(Condensed from the Globe.)*

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A grand mass meeting of the Reformers of this city, and the surrounding districts, was held to-night in the City Hall, which was crammed to overflowing. The chair was taken by E W Hyman, a prominent citizen, supported by the leading Reformers of the Province. Among those on the platform were:—Mr A Mackenzie, M. P., Mr E Blake, M.P., Mr McKellar, M.P.P., Mr Oliver, M. P., Mr Bodwell, M. P., Mr D Mills, M. P., Mr Evans, M. P. P, Hon E Leonard; Messrs. D McFie, W H Mills, I P Lawless, G G Magee, — Graham, A Kennedy, — McMahon, J Atkinson, Wm Mills, John Wheton, John Wright, Ald Campbell, Reid, and other prominent and influential Reformers.

Long before the time of commencing large humbers began to assemble, and at half past seven o'clock the splendid hall was one dense mass of persons, the audience increasing and encroaching on the platform. The extending galleries were also crowded, and there could not have been less than 2,000 persons present. The demonstration was a magnificent success, and unparalleled in the history of the city.

The Chairman said he felt highly honoured in being called to the chair by this highly important meeting, and it was hardly necessary for him to explain its object, as they were all perfectly well aware of it. They had three or four gentlemen here who were perfectly conversant with the political questions of the country. They had come here for the purpose of letting the citizens of London know how matters stood in the political world, as far as Canada was concerned. (Loud applause.) He requested for them a fair hearing, for this was a free and enlightened country and every man had a right to express his opinions. (Applause.)

MR. MACKENZIE, who was received with loud cheers, rose and said that he regretted exceedingly that he did not feel as well able to address this magnificent assemblage as he could have desired; still his health happened to be in such a state that he hoped to be able to get through a considerable part of what he intended to address to the meeting. (Applause.) It was to him a very great privilege to be able to appear for the first time in the city of London before a magnificent audience like this. He rejoiced to re-echo the Chairman's words that this country was preeminently a free country, and he rejoiced that in every assemblage of gentlemen throughout the land, its utterances of opinion, however conflicting, were sure to find a fair and impartial hearing. (Applause.) He did not intend to deal in anything like personal vituperation, or say anything against any man who was not present that he would fear to say in his presence, or give utterance to any sentiment he would not advocate fearlessly in his place in Parliament. He would not hesitate to state before this audience what he believed to be the real position of the highest personages in this country; of those who wielded the Government of the country, and wielded it—as he believed, and as a large majority of the people of Ontario believed—to the great injury of the country; and with regard to these personages, he would not hesitate to adopt strong terms if he thought them necessary. It would be recollected what took place at the last election of 1867—the first election held under our Confederate system—when there was a very great difference of opinion existing among leading men as to the Government then called into existence. They all knew the circumstances connected with the Coalition of 1864, and he would only say it was a coalition entered into for a specific purpose and a limited time. When that coalition had done its work of Confederation it had accomplished its mission. He had the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario on that point At the time when the election was held in 1867 the country had to deal with a new government a new coalition—a coalition that had for its object, not the accomplishment of any specific or of any political consideration, but its purpose of keeping in office a set of men whose time had elapsed. The Reformers were told it was necessary for the Confederation of the Provinces that the Ministers who had been in power should so remain until it was accomplished. He was told by Mr. McDougall and Mr. Howland at the Toronto Convention so near was this object to being accomplished that Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland were about to enter the Union, and that it was not a question of months, but weeks, and that when Parliament assembled it could be shown how essential was a Coalition; but when Parliament met it was not shown that a single step had been taken to bring these Provinces into Confederation. In fact, until this day there was not a scrap before the public to show that anything whatever had been done in this direction. One year after that it was found that Mr. Howland had assumed the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, and that Mr. Blair had died, and from that time the Ontario Coalition was practically at an end, for Sir John A. Macdonald determined that the Coalition should only exist to produce beneficial results to his own party. Now we were told at the present time that there should be no parties, but how could there be political existence in a nation without political parties? If there be a Government, and if they had no party, then it followed that they had no policy or principles. In no instance had any one belonging to the Reform party done what John Sandfield Macdonald had done, when he declared from his seat in the House that he would never vote for any measure brought in either by Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir George E. Cartier, whether the measure were good, bad or indifferent. This was the man, who, the other day, was preaching against party spirit. (Renewed laughter.) This same gentleman was the only one whom he (Mr. Mackenzie) knew that was determined to carry party spirit to its legitimate conclusion. He (Mr. Mackenzie) never did that. The present Government had received assistance from the Opposition, in every measure that was for the benefit of the country. (Applause.) The London *Free Press* had been asking the Reformers to declare their policy. A little modesty on the part of that journal might induce it to see that no matter what might be the policy of the Reformers, it was the policy of that journal to hold its tongue. (Laughter.) He believe in telling the country what was the policy of the Reform party. If the London *Free Press* would call to memory the events that took place ten years ago, when he and it took sweet counsel politically; if it went back seven years ago, when it was clothed in the garb of Mercury, it might recollect that it contained articles written in praise of himself. (Cheers and laughter.) That paper had changed; but from the time he had first entered political life he had never changed.—(Cheers.) He issued an address in 1863. His policy would be found there. The policy of Sir John A Macdonald was like that celebrated statesman in the reign of the Georges. He based his claims to power and his whole political ambition on buying men from the opposite ranks. (Cheers.) He depended for his office on a body of paid Janissaries and political renegades. (Cheers) He had referred already to the resolution formed with the three members of the Reform party. Mr. McDougall was by far the ablest of the three, and was one of those who first suffered what he (Mr. Mackenzie) in the election contest had repeatedly told him he would suffer. His office was filled, and he was sent into the desert with all the sins of the Administration on his head. (Laughter) Like the scapegoat in the time of the children of Israel. (roars of laughter) they took good care he should go into the desert and never get out of it. Matters were so arranged when he got to the Promised Land that its gates were barred by the orders of those who sent him. Then Mr. Howland received the Lieutenant-Governorship. He (Mr. Mackenzie) would follow the text which said, "Thou shalt not speak again the rulers of the people;" but he would leave that gentleman to answer to his own conscience. The Reformers were told that there was a Conservative party, but it would be remembered that before the elections it was said there was no partyism. However, on the death of Blair the Reform party were told that the Conservatives had a majority, and were entitled to more representatives in the Cabinet than the others. The Government insisted that the third office should be filled with a Conservative, in violation of the compact of 1867, made with Howland, Macdougall and Blair. The arguments against such occupation of this office were so strong that John A. Macdonald did not dare to fill it, but it was ultimately filled by Morris, one of the most devoted Conservatives Canada ever produced. The three vacant offices were filled by Morris, Aikins, and Hincks. John A. Macdonald never exhibited so gross an instance of disregarding his own words and public opinion as when he took into the Cabinet of the Dominion the same man whom he denounced in 1854 as "steeped to the lips in corruption." By harping on that phrase John A. ejected Hincks and his party from power. John A. had the same opinion now of Hincks as he had in 1854, or he had not. Hincks debased himself when he accepted office under a man that give him such a character. He (Mr. Mackenzie) considered it almost an insult to every public man in Canada, that a man who was absent for fifteen years and who could not get a constituency until that miserable man, Rankin, was bought out, should be called into the Government. (Applause.) The Reformers did not know but that Aikins was acting as a consistent member of the Liberal party, but it was found out afterwards that he had got an offer of office, and had it under consideration, and came to West York to gain the election for the Government. ("Shame.") Aikins may have reconciled this conduct with the conduct of an honourable man, but he (Mackenzie) could not do so (Cheers.) even if Aikins pleaded that he had received advice from that astute politican, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, to accept the situation. (Applause.) There was a curious item in the returns for last year. It was:—"To compensation to parties having share and labour on the roads in the County of York." (Laughter.) On inquiry, it was found that others had done work for Beaty, and that when the roads were taken out of his hands by Government, Beaty said the Government got the benefit of all this labour, though the accounts were taken as extracted from the books of the Company, of which Beaty was not only the head but also the tail. (Roars of laughter.) The result of the whole was that $1,171 were paid over on account of the York Roads, the sum being taken out of the fund for unforeseen expenses

There was another strange item brought to light; it was the payment of $200 to E Sproat, for horses killed at drill. The Opposition found that he had got paid for two horses killed taking men to drill, though the Minister of Militia reported against it. But then how could the majority be kept up if these things were not done? Then there was Chantry Island bought in order to accomplish a purpose; and again there was Mr Simpson, a member of Parliament, made a guide to the North-West; and Rankin bought out, body and soul, to make room for Hincks (Applause.) Another member was contractor for the Ottawa buildings, he signed over the contract to his brother, and managed to secure a seat. Was it likely this man would oppose the Government? The contractor sent in a bill for $56,000. The officers of the Board of Works valued the work done to the buildings at only $13,000 ("Shame.") The officers of the Board of Works found among the items charged for such things as broken ploughs and wheelbarrows, the latter reminding one of Burns' line—"As leg and baith trams were broken.' (Roars of laughter.) But the award of the officer of the Board of Works went for nothing; for Cowan was appointed one of the Dominion Arbitrators to give McGreevy $9,090 more than the Board of Works had allowed. (Shame.) Was it likely that McGreevy would vote against the Government? Then there was the member for West Middlesex, Macdonald, who was announced as one of the contractors for the Intercolonial; but a week afterwards it was stated that it was his boy, not himself, who was the contractor. (Loud laughter.) He (Mr Mackenzie) did not know the young gentleman, but he must be a precocious boy. (Renewed laughter.) He had now gone over the list of members who had received appointments, or who were directly under the influence of the Government; they were thirty-one in number, and they, with eight members of the Government, made thirty nine votes. Now, counting thirty-nine out of a House of 181 members, all voting one way, who could expect independent voting? (Cheers) The Reform party wanted to put it out of the power of any Government to wield an influence of this kind. When the Government was first formed in '67-'68, the offices were filled with a great army of employees, but notwithstanding, the entire expenses of the Civil Government, including the Governor-General's salary and those of the Lieutenant-Governors, were $594,445 82. What was it now? The very same items now reached the sum of $661,475 82—an increase of nearly $70,000 in two years. A Coalition was one of those systems that produced this state of things as its natural fruit; in fact, one might as well expect pure water from a foul spring as anything better than our present political condition from a Coalition The effects of our system were seen not only in the amplification of officers, but in the inefficiency of the officers. Who could imagine that after the Receiver Gen. had got a department to himself, such scandalous frauds as those of Reiffenstein could have been perpetrated? He (Mr McKenzie) would like to give those present an honest and fair statement of the increase of our public debt, but he would tell them frankly that it was impossible for any man to take up the public accounts and ascertain the amount of that debt. Our debentures of all kinds amounted to nearly 91 millions, afloat; but the government, knowing that there was an annual deficit—knowing that if they put on taxation to the extent necessary to meet the public requirements they would be called to account—sought to hide our indebtedness. So the Insurance Bill was passed, requiring every Company to deposit $50,000 in cash before doing business. Under this system, the government had received, up to the last statement, $4,460,429 from the Insurance Companies. The whole of this amount had been invested by the Receiver General in Dominion stock; therefore, the increase in the public debt to the extent of this amount was not seen at all in the list of debentures he had just spoken of. Then there were the Post Office deposits Those deposits, according to the last statement, made in March, amounted to $2,387,650. 29. Thus we had another item placed to our indebtedness The Opposition found great fault with the Government for borrowing ten millions for the Intercolonial Railway before they required to use the money. But, although it was stipulated the money should be used exclusively for the railway, they used seven and a half millions to pay off the floating debt and then issued exchequer bills as equivalents, and thrust them into a trunk in the corner of the office. (Cheers and laughter.) No wonder the Governor General received a hurried despatch to refuse his assent to the giving of any of this Intercolonial money for any other than its original purpose.—But the despatch came too late. The stable was locked after the steed had been stolen. (Cheers.) There was now in a trunk in a departmental office paper representing $6,575,410.50, of the money that was destined to be used in building the Intercolonial. (Applause.) There was still another transaction which showed the character of the Government. The Great Western borrowed the sum of $2,810,000 from the Government. That sum they received when the road was built. When Confederation took place, the Government resolved, because the Great Western was able to raise the money, that they should call it in. After some difficulty they took a certain amount, and with the interest on it realized a little over three and a quarter millions. This money ought to have been applied to the reduction of our debt, but it was all applied to make good deficits; and so it was but a fair and reasonable conclusion that by this act of the Government the debt of the country was increased by three and a quarter millions. The position of the Government was thus like that of a farmer who had sold off all his stock, and left nothing to pay the first execution. (Cheers and laughter) He ventured to say, and he knew he would be able to prove the assertion when Parliament met, that if we were called on to pay all our debts since 1867, we would have to impose a rate of five per cent, additional to our present taxation. Whatever Government came into power there was serious financial difficulty before them, be they what they may. (Cheers.) He said that Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon Mr. Howland, Hon. Mr. McDougall and Hon Mr. Tilley had been in favour of building a short road to Woodstock, but Cartier put down his foot and told them that if they did so he would turn them all out. Though he (Mr. Mackenzie) was not formally elected leader of the Opposition, he went to these gentlemen and said—'Don't be afraid of any adverse vote on the part of the Opposition, for on this question you will have every one of their votes to support you.' (Cheers.) He received an assurance from two of those gentlemen that sooner than submit to so outrageous a fraud on the people of Upper Canada, they would step out and break up the Government. But the question came on, and these gentlemen stood firm in the phalanx of Ministerial supporters. ("Shame.") These men care forsooth for the rights of Upper Canada when their personal concerns were at stake! Reverting again to the subject of the Intercolonial, he said that there was only one stretch of good land in the 150 miles between Bathurst and Moncton, and the original intention was that the railway should run through this portion of country. But a Cabinet Minister had the honor to reside at a place called Newcastle; his name was Peter Mitchell. In order to bring the road into Newcastle, the track was taken away from the only route in which there was decent land, and it was carried along a barren ridge where there never could be any settlement, and was made to traverse 74 to 75 miles in order to come right to Peter Mitchell's property. ("Shame.") No house could be hired for the engineers but the same Peter Mitchell's house; in fact, this whole section was made to serve him. It was further to be observed that this new road had absolutely a grade of 58 feet to the mile, and in some places there would have to be rock excavations of fifteen feet in depth. This was no mere hearsay, for he (Mr. Mackenzie) was there, saw the road, and examined it. (Cheers.) On these 150 miles there had been nearly three years of ministerial incubation on the Intercolonial egg—[laughter]—and the result was that the whole force employed in the work of construction amounted to four horses, forty-four men and twelve engineers. [Renewed laughter] He would like to call the attention of the audience to the Fortification Bill. That Bill gave us absolute authority to borrow six millions in order to fortify Montreal; Kingston, Hamilton, and all the rest of the country, to be left without any fortifications. We must, in this great western country—the garden of Canada,—be left to take care of ourselves, or leave ourselves open to incursions. [Cheers.] More than half of the amount was to be spent in Lower Canada and at St. John. When he [Mr. Mackenzie] asked a Lower Canada member how could he support such an unjust measure, the answer was—"You know that in Quebec we will not pay one-third of the taxation this bill will cause; we will have half of the sum spent among us, and would I not be a great idiot to refuse my assent?" (Applause.) For this he gave Mr. Macdougall every credit as a man who, when in the Government, did his duty faithfully, as far as regarded the Red River. Mr Macdougall was not entitled to much consideration at his (Mr Mackenzie's) hands if he looked at the contest of 1867; but he had found the truth of his (Mr Mackenzie's) statements, and, when the Government had done with him they kicked him out with as little reluctance as one would throw an old shoe into the street. (Laughter.) Mr Mackenzie went on to refer to the circumstances connected with the rebellion in the North West, the mission of Howe, the conduct of the latter to Dr. Schultz with respect to the British flag—'Take down that rag' and the meeting of Howe with Mr. Macdougall on the prairies. He (Mr Mackenzie) believed that the money should have been paid over to keep terms with the Imperial Government, and the Queen's proclamation should have been read. They were told that if this had been done we would have forfeited the right we had that the Imperial Government should take part in the matter. But the Imperial Government did nothing of the sort. They said, 'It is true there is a rebellion, but it is your own fault;' and they only sent 400 men, we sending two battalions and paying three-fourths of the expenses. (Cheers) The consequences of the blundering of the Administration in not pursuing an open, straightforward course, and their policy towards Macdougall and the territory, had increased the expenses to an amount five times greater than would have sufficed originally to have compelled respect to British authority. (Cheers.) We were all aware of the intrigues of the head of the Government with the highest men who represented the party in rebellion. He (Mr Mackenzie) recollected that when he challenged John A. Macdonald, and asked him 'Do you mean to receive these men as delegates who were merely elected in Fort Garry by the influence of Riel?—when he asked him the same question in private, the answer was 'No; we will hear what they have to say as individuals, but not as delegates.' He (Mr Mackenzie) had no objection to that—no objection if they came with their hands unstained with blood. But these men came as the delegates of miserable, small rebel clique, while the loyal inhabitants, French and English, who sent their friends privately to represent the true state of affairs, could with the greatest difficulty obtain a hearing. ('Shame') When he (Mr Mackenzie) found the Western boundary of the settlement set down at 98 degrees 13 minutes, he could not conceive what was the use in quartering a degree in that territory; for with 11,000 square miles he thought they could easily share another 1,000. He had a pair of compasses in his desk, and measured the map; and afterwards inquired of some of the delegates what it could mean. He told these delegates that the measurement included the French speaking portion of the population, but excluded the English. A delegate replied that Father Richot had been speaking on the subject the same day. It afterwards came out that Richot went to the Ministers and got the bill framed on the measurement of the map, the object being to control the first election, and to secure the expulsion of certain parties from the territory. He would say that he had never seen, since he had been in public life, any business so grossly mismanaged as the Red River business. There had been the sum of $250,000 voted for a road; but we found that our troops had to hew their way and blaze their tracks at the cost of a prodigious sum of money, which we would all have to pay as soon as Parliament assembled. He affirmed that if the Government tried to do anything to prevent the settlement of the great North-West, and to bar upits gateway, they could not have done better than they did in order to accomplish that evil purpose. [Applause.] He believed the future of this Province depended very greatly on the settlement of the North-West. If we did our duty in Ontario we would inaugurate a generous system of immigration, pouring into the North-West a constant stream of our countrymen, and by so doing we would make ourselves capable of being what we were able to become—one of the first nations that exist on the face of the earth. [Loud cheers.] This was another part of the policy of the Reformers. [Renewed cheers.] He did not believe we were destined to fall into the hands of the United States. [Loud applause.] He did not believe that a wretched independence, with Canada, noble Canada, under the protection of the United States and Great Britain, was a thing we should look for. [Applause.] We were able with our right arms to defend ourselves. If we had noble aspirations we were able to build up in this northern clime a country and people not contemptible in the eyes of our mighty neighbours. [Cheers.] Our duty here was to give Canada something of a standing that would enable us to hold up our heads proudly in the face of the most defiant people on the earth.—(Cheers.) If he thought the people of Canada would do as some would recommend them, he would scorn to live in their midst. Our Government was devoting its whole energies not to the advancement of our interests or our national grandeur, but to a miserable party squabble to keep office, buying a miserable wretch here and there on the Opposition benches (Applause).—While this was the policy of the Government, how could we expect anything noble to flourish so long as it was continued?—Let the people of the West be united as one man, and the present Government would be able to stand but a very short time. In the Maritime Provinces, this summer, he did not meet one man in New Brunswick who would defend the policy of the present Administration. The men who supported the Government in Parliament found when they went home that the only part of their conduct which was approved of was their opposition. In Nova Scotia it was found that bribing people was not statesmanship. The Opposition proposed, with regard to Nova Scotia, to appoint a committee to investigate the claims of those people, expressing the intention, if they had suffered wrong, to redress it. He was sure that the people of Nova

public affairs. [Applause.] He would now thank the meeting for the patient hearing they had given him, remarking that he felt so utterly exhausted, physically, that he addressed them with difficulty. He had no doubt but that many would retire from the meeting having very different feelings in the future, with respect to the Liberal party and its principles, from those inculcated by the so-called leaders of public opinion in this place. [Mr. Mackenzie resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. Blake delivered an eloquent address to similar effect and he was followed by Messrs Mills, McKellar and Bodwell. The meeting closed with three cheers for the Queen and three rousing cheers for Messrs Mackenzie and Blake and Her Majesty's loyal Opposition.

# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, NOV. 3rd 1870.

## RINGS DEPONETH.

Sir Francis appeared before his constituents in Renfrew, on Thursday last, and attempted to justify his record in a speech of three hours' duration. So lame was his defence and so utterly are the honest electors on whom he was foisted by the purchase of corruptible voters by government money, disgusted with their mis-representative, that not a voice was raised to propose the usual formal vote of thanks. The brilliant "financier" must have felt very much like a whipped cur and came home with an appropriate drooping tail.—He was prepared, of course, he broadly asseverated, to support "every act of the Government—from the North West question to the Banking policy." Ordinary gratitude demanded this at his hands, after John A. had put the country to the expense of buying out Rankin and declared that, though he had been asleep to the progress of the country for 15 years, there was no one but "the Rip Van Winkle of Canadian politics" equable by fairy financiering to borrow money at all hands to make up for a deficient revenue. He is quite annoyed that Mr. Mackenzie does not like coalitions, and quotes numberless illustrious authorities for coalitions formed in view gigantic objects. To draw the conclusion that the present despicable, small-souled "Patent Combination" to keep possession of the Dominion purse-strings and keep the purse replenished by any means, and at all hazards, for the purpose of destroying the Independence of Parliament by bribery—that this Combination could be justified by any number of authorities, was asking too much credulity from his long-suffering constituents. It is very strange the difference of opinion among the Cartier—Macdonald following, as to whether a Coalition of parties does or does not exist. A London evening oracle, fed at the public crib, says there is no such thing. Other authorities such as Sandfield and Hincks (who have still the audacity to call themselves Reformers) say there is. Which is right? We rather think the *Herald* has most logic on its side. There is no such thing as Coalition, re-'no-party' dodge is exploded. The present Government is unmitigatedly corrupt and obstructive and the reformers of the country intend to treat them as such. Hincks has the impertinence to call the loyal opposition of Canada an "Ontario faction." He does not deny that everything is under the "dictation of Sir George Cartier" but, says he with much *naiveté*, "We are not shown any substitute for him." We rather think an excellent substitute has appeared on the scene and it is the intention of Reformers to actually make the substitution. Hincks's Intercolonial confession is an amusing corroboration of the charge that Sir George Cartier is both head and tail of the Dominion government. He (Hincks) was in favor of the Southern route, but she (Cartier) was in favor of the Northern; therefore such being his (Cartier's) opinion, he (Hincks), after hunting round for arguments, finds that a good deal could be said in favor of the Northern route. Cartier, the bell-wether, wants to run in the opposite direction to what the rest of the flock desires to pursue, and straighway each *mouton* follows him and leaps over the fence, formerly shied at, exactly in the spot where Cartier jumped. Sir Francis' great hope is that John A.'s health is now good and "his intellect as keen as ever." We don't regret his restored health, nor question his great intellect, but we doubt his principles and fear to leave the public weal in the administration of a man so supple of conscience, and so willing to be led by the nose by Sir George Cartier.—As Sir Francis Hincks's attempt to justify his course was not responded to by a single cheer, a single expression of thanks or confidence, in his own constituency, so will it be with the utterances of his coadjutors, throughout the country.

## "Blackwood" on the Colonial Office.

In Blackwood, for October, as we already said, there is an outspoken and sensible article on "Canada, the Fenian Raid and the Colonial Office." There is nothing in it specially new to us, but it is important as indicating that the heart of a great portion of the British people still beats right on the Colonial question. We can easily see that the decadence of Great Britain will commence with the first act of the legislature having for its object the cutting adrift of "Greater Britain"—as a talented *litterateur* of the present day has felicitously named the British Colonies in Asia and America—and we are pleased to see Tory but high-souled *Maga* holding find expressing this conviction. The Imperial duty of defending Canada is vigorously pointed out, thus:—

"We confess our inability to discover on what equitable grounds Canada can be called upon to provide the cost of fortifications of which the object is altogether imperial; and we hold that England would be bound to defend Canada *directly*, if attacked, by the employment of an English army on Canadian soil, even though Canada declines to assume any responsibility beyond the equipment and training of her 40,000 excellent volunteer militia—a force which, in proportion to the wealth and population of the two countries respectively, is much larger than the English army and militia, and even exceeds that army with all its reserves taken together."

"Blackwood" further very justly animadverts on the fulsome flattery of Gen. Grant's "intervention", indulged in by British journals, does not wonder at *our soreness* at the tone they adopted, and clearly shows that British troops quartered in Canada would decidedly be so for *Imperial* purposes. We cannot assume, as "Blackwood" does, that disconnection with Great Britain means annexation to the U.S. The latter can never be the eventuality while the loyal nine-tenths of the population can use their strong right arms in defending our soil.—With this exception, we agree with the concluding sentences, which are as follows:

"By the junction of Canada with the U. States it must be patent to all that the maritime power of the latter would be enormously increased, while that of England would be diminished. If that event should come to pass our possession of the West India Islands would really be then what the Americans persuade themselves our possession of Canada is now—one of sufference by the United States. We can hold Canada without a doubt, and the chances of a war would not be against us, as too many Englishmen have despondingly assumed. But if Canada is to be incorporated with the Union, we could not retain the West India Islands one day longer than the good pleasure of United North America would permit.

"Would there be no loss of prestige; would there be no fatal loss of strength, which, among nations, depends so much on prestige and character—in such a practical avowal that we are no longer able to retain our possessions?

"C'est nec que le premier pas qui coute;" and if we could make up our minds to let Canada go, the effort required at a later period to give up the West Indies at the demand of America, would cost comparatively little. England would then discover, all too late, that if the connection with Canada is now 'inconvenient,' the incorporation of that great colony with our only maritime rival, which is as yet the only possible alternative, would be productive of consequences that might be characterized by a term of graver import."

All through the article, there appears a praiseworthy attempt to master the situation, and if more of this desire were exhibited, in relation to colonial affairs, by the educators of the people in the mother country, Great Britian would be in less danger than she presently is from the false economy of so-called utilitarian legislators.

## An Insult to the Farmers of Ontario.

The London *Evening Herald* gets off the following:—"We must be excused if we hesitate in accepting the proffered services of Mr Mackenzie as a substitute for those of a gentleman much more highly gifted by nature, having a mind more enriched and strengthened by culture, and prepared to grapple with the difficulties of statesmanship, by the experience of a quarter of a century. "If reverence for his Creator, sincere convictions in religion, and genial courtesy to and consideration for his fellow men are gentlemanly qualifications, then Alexander Mackenzie is a gentleman of gentlemen, and infinitely superior to the coarse and irreverent Sandfield Macdonald. If good natural gifts, well trained by self-education, strong common sense, an warmest appreciation of the wants of the country, unpurchasable integrity, and powerful native eloquence are preferable in a statesman to the shifting and shiftless casuistries of a logal mind unbalanced by honesty, then Alexander Mackenzie, as a statesman, is infinitely superior to that corrupt political trimmer, Sandfield Macdonald. Mr. Mackenzie is a "man of the people," an admirable specimen of the intelligent, self-educated yeomen of the country, and whoever sneers at him would fain keep the clear-headed and close-reasoning farmers of Ontario in perpetual vassalage.

## Content to be in Opposition.

The London *Evening Herald*, which sent a Mr Hamilton Hunter to raise a row at and if possible break up the great Reform meeting at London, has the audacity to say of Messrs Mackenzie and Blake—"the greatest grievance of all being that these men do not themselves hold the offices which the man whom they come here to condemn most provokingly occupy;" and seeks to emphasise the false insinuation by the use of italics. Everybody knows that if Mr. Mackenzie had been willing to betray his principles and barter his honor, he could ere this have been reposing under the wing of Sir. George Cartier. If the reformers of the Dominion do not send liberal representatives enough to the Parliament of Canada to give the progressive party a majority, we are content that party should occupy the same honorable position on the opposition benches they have now done for several years. And if the reformers of Ontario cannot send a majority to the Local House, we say of them also that we should prefer to see them continue in honorable opposition rather than sacrifice pure party government and throw in their lot with the present corrupt ministry. A clean record is the only important consideration to the party of progress and we deny that Messrs Mac Kenzie and Blake are seeking office in their present opposition to the *mouton* and "shirt collar" regime. If they were in quest of "pickings and stealings" they would pursue the very opposite course and, like that famous weather cock, the London *Free Press* begin to "rattle and sing of mutation," when they would immediately find their search successful.

## In the Field—and on to Victory.

The *Star* mildly suggests that the Reformers are "already in the field." This is unusual discrimination on the part of our contemporary. He is quite right when he says 'Mr Mckenzie is the only man fit to hold office in the Dominion Parliament and Mr Blake in the Local House." Nor do we dispute his conclusion that the reformers of Huron "have only to look at the record of the past ten years and see who are the most trustworthy to hold office." The *Star* from his celestial situation has apparently more light than we possess. He announces that, for this county "we believe we are not far wrong in saying the candidates have actually been chosen." We are in the dark in this respect. Who will enlighten us?

## "Claw me and I'll Claw Thee."

The opposition press is making loud demands for the Liberal policy. The recent utterances of Blake and Mackenzie should satisfy them in this respect. We don't need to ask for Sandfield Macdonald's policy, for we understand it thoroughly. When Hamilton wanted the Deaf and Dumb'e Asylum he said: "Don't you wish you may get it? I know a trick worth two of throwing crumbs to a city that returns a liberal representative." The other day at Belleville he said in effect "Hastings is a good old Conservative county and deserves something at our hands, stick to us and we will stick to you." That's the policy of the present government—to purchase supporters at all hazards with the people's money. And yet this man who always *acts on* the gross principle of "claw me and I'll claw thee," in throwing his favors to Conservatives has the brazen hardihood to pull up his saintly shirt-collar and *preach* "no-partyism." When his supporters come before Hastings and have to account for their support of a government that treated with the red-handed murderers of Scott, we rather think they will be "clawed" in a manner which they do not anticipate.

## Riding Behind.

In an amusing article, with the above heading, the Guelph *Mercury* describes the two Macdonalds as bestriding one political horse; John S. behind John A. The situation is even more absurd than this for that poor unfortunate animal the coalition hack has no less than three riders. A little Frenchman named George sits in front handling the ribbons; John A. with wonderful *sang froid* attempts to put on a knightly attitude in the middle; while John S. with his face to the tail ignominiously holds on by the "rump."

The damage done to Strasbourg is estimated at $200,000,000.

## The Northern Gravel Road

If the ratepayers of the County are foolish enough not to vote for the purchase of the road, and if it remains in the hands of the present company, the road will, year by year, be getting into such a wretched state of repair that the neighboring farms will deteriorate very much in value. This will be bad for the owners of these farms and also bad for the rest of the county, which will have to pay increased assessment not for improvements to all, but on account of deterioration in one section.

## Goderich Town Council.

The Council met, on Friday, 28th October. Present the Mayor in the chair. The Reeve, Councillors Pasmore, Howell, Watson, Seymour, Gardiner, McKay, Runciman and Clifford. The minutes of last meeting were read, approved and signed. A communication was read from the Hon. Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, thanking the town for the honor intended, in extending to him an invitation to breakfast during his late visit to Goderich, which he would have had much pleasure in accepting, but the press of business being of such a nature that precluded him from accepting at this time, but hoped to avail himself of their kindness at a future time not far distant. Petition of Mrs. Angus Fraser (Widow) asking to be relieved from the payment of Taxes. Moved by Mr Gibbons, seconded by Mr Gardiner and carried that the prayer of the petition be granted. Petition of John Whitelock for remission of Taxes was granted. The Petition of Thomas Andrews, Stephen Andrews and George Hilton, Butchers, showing that they have purchased ground from Mr. Robert Wilson on which they were about to erect a Slaughter House and praying that a certain piece of road on the boundary connecting therewith may be graded and gravelled in order that they may have access thereto. Granted. Petition of G. N. Davis and A. McMurchey for laying side-walk on the Square and Colborne street and asking such remuneration from the Council, as is generally allowed. Referred to Road and Bridge Committee. Account of Robinson and Howell $11.00 ordered to be paid. Account of M. C. Cameron for $61.30 and Mrs Harry Reed $5 00 referred to Finance Committee. Petition of Donald McDonald in straitened circumstances for relief. Referred to the Mayor and Messrs Watson and McKay.

The Council then went into the question of the Main Sewer when Mr Weatherald being present was requested to read the specifications which he had prepared When it was resolved that the sum of 20 per cent be deducted from the contractor and retained by the corporation as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and paid said contractor on certificate of the Engineer that the work is completed according to said contract; also that notices be inserted in the Town papers asking for tenders to construct said Main Sewer, commencing at the foot of Waterloo St. at the River Maitland, thence along the West side of Waterloo St. until the same intersects with the north side of Elgin St. until the intersection of the East side of South St. Tenders to be received by the Town Clerk up till noon on the first day of December, next. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of W. T. Hays Esq., Mayor, on and after 5th November next, also that 100 posters be printed and circulated. Adjourned.

## Town Talk.

THE WEATHER is really unusually lovely for this season of the year. The late storm seems to have purified the air and it is now bright and bracing. November seldom opens so genially.

SILVER NUISANCE MEETING. This meeting, on Monday night, was very poorly attended and not very unanimous. A committee was finally formed to canvas the various wards and get the names of such business men as would agree to take American silver only at the following rates:—5 cent pieces at 4 cents, 10 cent pieces at 9 cents, 25 cent pieces at 23 cents, and 50 cent pieces at 46 cents.

HALLOWE'EN was celebrated on Monday night by the wicked boyhood of Goderich, more malice than fun entering into the celebration. When waggons are upset in the ditch and broken, fences pulled down, side-walks so barricaded that citizens are in danger of broken legs, and planks so arranged on house doors that the party first opening them from the inside is likelier to be brained than anything else, it is carrying the joke too far.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As the Tug *Sampson* of Detroit was cruising out on the Lake on Sunday, 30th inst, about 25 miles from here, looking out for two vessels that were missing in yesterday's gale, she fell in with the barge *Harvest* of Detroit water-logged and loaded with Coal for Chicago, which signalled the tug. The Tug took off the crew, expecting the barge to go down every minute. The tug however was fortunately able with great exertions to bring her into Goderich. Another vessel loaded with barley has gone ashore at Port Elgin

TOWN DRAINAGE.—We would direct attention to the tenders advertised for; glad to see that the matter is moving.

PENNY READINGS.—We can only guess at the fair lady who wrote the poem with the above heading. The sentiment is so good that we cannot but reiterate it "Come to the Penny Readings one and all." The next series is on Friday evening 4th inst., at 7.30 p m.

EXPRESS WAGGON.—Messrs W. & J. Kay have had a handsome light waggon constructed for their business as agents of the American Express Co. The builder is Mr. R J Whitely, who deserves the highest praise for the excellence of the work which he turns out.

CHANCERY.—This Court has been sitting here, since Wednesday, before His Lordship, Chancellor Spragge. We shall give a summary of the cases in our next issue.

QUITE A CASTLE.—The new residence of W M Savage, Esq., as it takes form and character, gives promise of being an elegant structure, and an ornament to the locality.

HAWLEY'S SALT WELL.—The boring machinery is almost ready for work and will be tried this week. Messrs. Bigelow & Howell, the contractors, expect to make a strike on Monday. We hope they will have good luck.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. We had very great pleasure in being present at the meeting on Tuesday evening last, and were delighted to see the calibre of the audience gradually improving. The Rev. E. L. Elwood delivered an earnest and impressive lecture on the "Wonders of the Bible," couched in very graceful and eloquent language. Mrs. Simms and Mr. Dixie Watson sang delightfully; and Mr. J. C. Detlor gave an interesting reading in his usual pleasant and *debonnaire* style. Such meetings deserve larger audiences.

FRESH AND VIGOROUS.—At the Chancery Court we noticed Edward Blake, Esq., M. P. quietly attending to his business, none the worse of his London skirmish.

MOURNFULLY TRUE.—At the Chancery Court a Q. C. was citing a case from Cornwall of Macdonald versus defendant whose name he forgot. His Lordship, with a twinkle in his eye, jocosely remarked—"If it was from Cornwall, it must have been another Macdonald."

## Auld Scotia.

To the Editor of the Signal:

Glasgow October 1870.

DEAR SIR: Though the attention of "The Huron Signal" must be chiefly directed to its own territories, I can readily believe that not a few among those for whom it watches will be glad to have an occasional report from "the old countree." Scotland, I doubt not, retains a sacred place in the recollections of many, and to these I trust a few notes about Glasgow may not prove uninteresting.

"Yours is a very ancient City," said a Circuit Judge to an English Mayor. "Yes my Lord," replied the mayor, (slightly perturbed by his proximity to the representative of English law and justice) "*it was always so!*" Glasgow was not always, and is not yet a very ancient city. She is younger than some of her nearest neighbours, but somehow or other she has made better use of her opportunities and far outstripped them in the race of prosperity. If continued growth indicates juvenility she is still young and shows no appearance of nearing maturity. She still grows, and every year with apparently greater vigour. The progress of building has this year been immense, miles of new streets have been laid out and built; while, in the better localities, terraces, crescents and detached villas are rapidly filling up and adorning the suburbs. Nor is this increase confined to one or two localities. For a long time, like many of our Cities, *as well as our people*, Glasgow showed a strong predilection for the west, and her march was to the setting sun. Then for a while she tried the South, but now like a healthy well formed flower, she is spreading out pretty equally all round. To give some idea of what is going on, I shall describe a somewhat irregular circle round the city with a radius of say from 2 to 3 miles from its centre, passing through or near most of our principal suburbs. Starting on the south bank of the Clyde, from near Rutherglen southward along the base of the Cathkin hills to Langside and Cathcart many houses have recently been built. The river-ward portion of this district is chiefly occupied by factories and factory workers and as manufacturing has not been brisk for some years, the extension here though considerable has not been proportionally large Above this is a mining district and the poor miner's dwelling never makes a conspicuous feature in the landscape while his workshop is not seen at all. Still in this quarter many rows of new cottages show great improvement, looking like palaces beside the hovels of a bygone age some of which still remain as mementoes of former misery. Southward still, numerous snug cottages and villas for the better class stud the landscape, the outposts of advancing urbanization. Here also a palatial mansion has been erected as an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb forming a prominent and pleasing feature in the fine view from the Queen's Park. Since that Park was opened some 10 years ago, a moderately aged town has sprung up around it, chiefly on City side, and now the new Suburb and the City have become one. Thus Glasgow is already grasping the field where Queen Mary lost her crown and burying the memories of civil strife in the conquests of peaceful industry. To the South-west we are pressing hard on Crossmyloof and Pollokshaws (Strathbingo and Pollokshiels being already entraced) while on the whole space between these places and the Clyde causewayed streets are taking the place of "corn riggs," and tenements and terraces springing up like mushrooms on turnip and "tattie" fields. I must here pause to notice one of the most brilliant events in the history of our corporation. In this locality a new gasometer of very large dimensions is just completed, and this being the first work of importance undertaken by the corporation since they became gas manufacturers *pro bono publico* the event was celebrated by a spree. The Magistrates, Councillors and their friends to the number of 130 dined together in the Gasometer. It is reported that their *gastronomic* powers were found to be in thorough working order. If the post prandial speeches were slightly *gaseous* nothing that was only to be expected; and if not otherwise brilliant, it must be remembered that the contents of a gasometer ought not to become luminous until discharged therefrom. It is believed that there was abundant latent light only wanting *expression*; and now that the huge *fons lucis* has radiated them over the city, it is to be hoped that we may find each of our worthy representatives 'a burnin' and a shinin' licht to a' this place.' Resuming our circuit. Paisley road which but recently was only a *road* is now for miles a well built street and bids fair soon to be so all the way to the town of Shawls and Thread, so that the old joke about Paisley being a suburb of Glasgow may soon be a joke no more. Govan on the south bank of the Clyde is already built in to Glasgow; and though it is still a separate burgh attempts have been made and will soon be repeated to take it under our municipal wing. So much for the "South side"—as we designate transclutbine Glasgow. Partick across the river is in the same condition as Govan. Glasgow is hard upon its haunches on the east while it is hurrying on to Whiteinch on the west. Northward from Partick on the west bank of the Kelvin are Hillhead and Dowanhill suburbs of very modern growth, still rapidly expanding. The new University Buildings in this locality have given a great impetus to house and shop building. Hillhead was constituted a borough about 2 years ago but it also we mean to absorb soon. Northward still, the Botanic Garden has quite lost its rural character and is now surrounded by streets and terraces. Behind it on the Kelvin a large estate has recently changed hands and is being built upon, two splendid bridges having been erected to give communication across the river. Kelvingrove and the Feartree—well have thus passed from the realms of romance to those of every day life. Those sylvan scenes of many a whispered love tale exist no longer. The domestic hearth and cupboard have, as in the natural order of events they should, taken the place of Cupid's altar and shrine. May love still haunt those scenes of former joys mingling its mystic melodies and dreamy delights with the more substantial comforts of domestic life. Continuing the circle, between the Kelvin and Maryhill very extensive military barracks are building and of course many houses and shops in their vicinity. Maryhill is thus all but connected with the city, and beyond it on the Northwest, Springburn is in the same condition. In that quarter several large new works have been erected and dwelling houses as a necessary consequence. More to the east a large free park was opened this summer on the lands of Kennyhill, and near [illegible] Duke street the fine new suburb of Dennistown, has greatly embellished a hitherto, rather dreary locality.

I have now carried you pretty nearly round the city and sketched more rapidly than I would have wished, but perhaps too fully for your columns, the different lines of advancement. I have purposely confined myself to the simple fact of extension without alluding either to the causes which have produced it or the character of the extension going on. To these I may refer in a future letter, meantime I may conclude with a few general remarks suggested by my rapid survey. That the extension of building indicates increase of wealth there can be no doubt, and this is very satisfactory considering that complaints of dullness of trade have been very prevalent for some years. We must not however infer a corresponding increase of population. Population is increasing of course but not to the extent that the house building would seem to indicate. Stringent sanitary measures have of late years been adopted to reduce overcrowding in low and densely populated localities. The Union Railway which passes through some of the worst of these has swept away many dreadful dens and the city improvement scheme is gradually doing the same thing. There is besides among the more intelligent of the working and middle classes a growing taste and desire for purer air and more comfortable houses. All these causes conspire to relieve the dense population in central districts and send the better portion of it to the suburbs. There is thus a considerable transmigration going on along side of the natural increase of population, and the former is I believe the more important thing of the two. I shall however have occasion to treat more fully of this in my next letter when I mean to give you a sketch of our great City Improvement scheme. I have mentioned a new Park recently opened. We have now three of these, the Queen's on the South, Kelvingrove on the West and the Alexandra on the North, while old Glasgow green still maintains its oriental *otium cum dignitate*—a Samson sleeping but still with its giant arms keeping off the Philistine armies of fuming chimneys and belching furnaces which beleaguer it. These parks are great blessings to the community and will prove more so 100 years hence than now. The pity is some of them were not formed 50 years ago nearer the centre of the city so as to preserve sufficient space in the civic chest for the free action of its heart and lungs. Four or five small parks or play grounds together equal to one of our new ones—and placed in our most densely populated centres would have done more to preserve life and health than all three can now accomplish, placed where they are. They will however become more central by and bye and our posterity may then bless the wisdom and liberality of their ancestors. I hope Goderich and other growing Canadian towns will take a lesson in time and preserve sufficient breathing space where it is most required, in the very centres of municipal vitality.

Yours, &c.

MONAD McMUNGO.

# County Chronicle.

## South Huron Agricultural Society.

PLOUGHING MATCH AT KIPPEN.

Thursday last, 27th inst., did not seem to promise favorable weather for the friendly contest between the ploughmen of the South Riding, but after all turned out well. The ground was scarcely so good as could have been desired, but was the best the Directors could secure within the proper limits. Nearly 1500 spectators assembled to witness the trial. Entries, to the number of 31, were made as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st class men | 11, |
| 2d " | 12, |
| Boys | 8 |

only 30, however, competed. Altogether, the match was the most successful of any that ever took place in the County. The quantity of land to be ploughed by each was ¼ of an acre and the time allowed 5½ hours. The Directors did their duty in bringing the competitors to time sharp; although, not having been done before, this created some dissatisfaction. It will now be perfectly understood in future and is only just and right. The Directors also ruled that ploughing was finished when the sod was all turned under. A great many were thrown out on account of not being done when the time was up. The style of work was, in the first class, excellent in all cases; in the second class some good and others only indifferent; and in the boys' class middling, the indifferent nature of the land making it very difficult for both the last classes to make even passable work. Of the boys only two were finished when "time" was called; but the Directors instructed the judges, for the encouragement of the youth, after giving the 1st and 2nd prizes to those who gained them, to distribute the remaining prizes among the others in this class, according to merit. The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

FIRST CLASS MEN. 1st L Curtis, Goderich Township; 2d James Patterson, Tuckersmith; 3rd James Harburn, Hibbert; 4th Alex. Thompson, Stanley.

SECOND CLASS MEN 1st Donald Ross, Stanley; 2nd Peter McDougall, Goderich; 3rd John Cameron, Stanley; 4th R McMichael, Hullett; 5th James Hogan, Stanley.

BOYS. 1st R. Beacon, Goderich; 2d Wm McMichael, Hullett; 3rd Joseph Hoggarth, Hibbert; 4th William Gardiner Hibbert; 5th John Watt, Stanley; 6th James McLean, Tuckersmith; 7th John McMillan, Mackillop.

After the match, the competitors, men and boys, were entertained by the society to a splendid dinner, got up by Mr Shaw, of the Kippen Hotel in his very best style. At a meeting of the Directors, held the same evening votes of thanks were carried to the Massey Manufacturing and their agent Mr. O C Wilson (who gave the reaping machine); to B Bell of St George and his agent Alex Thomson (Cultivator); Veritas and Ross, Francestown (a plough) Zapfe and Carter, Seaforth, (a plough); M C Cameron Esq., M. P. (who contributed $20.00) W F Luxton Esq., Seaforth (for a copy of the *Expositor* and *Canada Farmer*); and other liberal contributors.

## GREY COUNCIL

A Special meeting of Council was held, at Moor's Hotel Ainleyville by order of the Reeve on Thursday the 27th October Councillors Strachan, Slemon present, the Reeve in the Chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and passed. Messrs Little and Mills of Wallace were received as a deputation from their township to hear what arguments may be advanced in support of the project of forming a new County, from portions of the Counties of Wellington, Perth and Huron and including the township of Grey as a portion thereof. Moved by S. Slemon sec. by John Strachan that after hearing the delegates from the municipal council of Wallace relative to the formation of a new County it is resolved that no action can be taken at this meeting in the matter but, that this Council endeavour to obtain an expression of feeling of the Ratepayers, at a general vote to be taken in the Township on the 14th prox. and report the same officially to the Municipality of Wallace immediately after our council meeting to be held on the 17th prox. Carried. The following accounts were then presented. Account W F Luxton for printing to 30th April last amounting to $21.00 also account R Lawrason for making Coffin and burying James McIntosh, a pauper amounting to $9. certified by Dr. Holmes account Thos. Dunford for digging grave James McIntosh the sum of $1.00 certified by Dr. Holmes. Moved by John Strachan Sec. by S Slemon Reeve grant debentures for same. Carried. Moved by S Slemon, Sec. by John Strachan that the Council now adjourn to meet again at Dames Hotel Cranbrook on 17th November, pursuant to adjournment from last meeting. Carried.

J. R. GRANT,
Tp Clerk.

## ONE NIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM.

LUCKNOW—Every body acquainted with our village knows that there is in it a place of rendezvous known as the 'F—'s Hotel,' Any 'strange peddlar from Tyranto' who may visit it once will be able to *feast* a multitude with funnigrammes, ever after. Fronting Siller street is a balcony or veranda which has doubtless in days gone by been of the greatest service, to spouters on the "woman's rights," question, or to others of more literary or sensible proclivities. Perchance that very balcony has been the platform of eloquent and patriotic orator contemporary with Demosthenes or Pericles of ancient Greece. It is also probable in a high degree that from this same rostrum intelligence and patriotism have been diffused to attentive and inquiring crowds below; but now this scene is changed! The glory of Athens has departed, and Greece has no longer its classical notoriety. What is true of nations, is true of cities—it is true of *Shebeens*! A few evenings ago this inn was a scene of excitement unusual to the inhabitants of our hitherto quiet village—it was agitated to a pitch from which it has not yet subsided. The belligerents so far as I have been able to learn were "big Rosa," 'Joe' the obliging landlord, and a few who had measured themselves too frequently with a 'forty rod' pole. As soon as the rumpus began in the bar 'Joe' exclaimed 'whisht boys bosthill, we must keep a quieter house than this!' But no, the row soon become general. I understand that 'big' Rosa' fainted and after she recovered from the swoon, she mounted the stair-case, and by becoming the 'hero of seven bottles' she cleared the first story. She then declared that if her husband was half as good a man as she was, they could rid the house. Meantime Joe was busy below, and after witnessing some pressing appliances he enquired 'who's lathering me behird?' In the mean time he took the hint, found the exit gate and left *a la* Weston *en route* for Goderich, closely met by pedal application, his coat making an angle of forty five degrees with the line of direction. However some time before morning he returned and took formal possession of the establishment again. He now more fully believes in the truth of his former maxim 'begorra it takes a strhong man to keep baar.'—COM.

## LUCKNOW.

*From our own Correspondent.*

The growth of our village during the past four or five years has greatly surpassed that of many places which have risen to eminence and opulence, in a short time. But of course, nothing less may be expected from a place possessing good water privileges, and surrounded by a good farming country. There is nothing now required but the railway facilities which are so eegerly looked for, at no distant day. Then will our situation and prospects invite such manufacturers as are employed in all important and thriving towns. Railway facilities are all that we require to place manufacturers on a favorable footing for competition with those of our surrounding towns. This summer we have erected a new frame School house which with the old one, will afford ample School room for years to come. We have also a new W. Methodist Church and parsonage in course of completion, and will be finished in a short time.

The Rev. J. Jackson is carrying on a series of revival meetings and is receiving a number of souls for his hire.

On Saturday of last week, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the School house here and a Teacher's Association was formed. Mr. C. Cliffe, head master here, was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. G Middleton, Vice President, Mr T L McCutcheon, Secretary and Mr W. McKenzie, Treasurer. It is to be known as the "South Bruce Teacher's Association" including South Bruce and North Huron. Its place and time of meeting will be always decided on by vote. The next meeting will be held in Lucknow, Saturday 26th November at 10 o'clock a. m. An invitation is extended to all teachers and others interested in the cause of education.

## No 5 V. No 7.

SHOOTING MATCH.—Ten men of Bayfield No 5 and 10 men of Goderich Township No 7 met at Bayfield on Monday 24th inst, to try there skill at target practice. After some excellent shooting, by both teams, the footing up of the scores showed that No 7 were the victors by 31 points. The competitors and their friends dined at Mr Joslin's Hotel and spent a pleasant evening together,

## VARNA.

LARGEST SQUIRREL HUNT EVER HELD IN VARNA.—Eighteen of the Varna young men had a squirrel hunt last week. The number shot was 3,784. The winning side counted 2 195. James Reid made the hight score 385. In the evening all enjoyed themselves at a splendid supper got up by Thomas Armstrong. One of the other Hotel keepers got up an opposition party, in the evening, to deprive the squirrel party of the ladies. They were sadly chop fallen when they could get none to go. Mr. Armstrong is to have another party soon, and wishes all the opposite party, who cannot conduct themselves in a proper manner, to stay away.

ONE OF THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS.

## COLBORNE

TOWNSHIP PLOUGHING MATCH.—This match will take place on Mr. Alexander Young's farm, on Lot 7, 8 Con., E. D. on Thursday 3rd November at 9 a. m.

# The War

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS FROM 27TH OCT. TO 1ST INST.

Prince Napoleon denies that he has been disloyal to the Emperor and Empress. The Prussians demanded the surrender of Verdun, and the Mayor valorously asked them to come and take it if they could. All fugitives from Paris and Metz are vigorously turned back. The French Provisional Government will soon be obliged to leave Tours. Gambetta has issued another proclamation urging resistance. Gen Keratry has ordered the massing of the Garde Mobile of Brittany at Maus, to oppose the Germans who seem approaching in that direction. French reports say that the victories of General Garibaldi have effectually checked Prussian progress in the East. On the 27th Bazaine and Metz capitulated, the army and garrison laying down their arms.—The number of prisoners was 150,000 including 20,000 sick and wounded. It is said that the surrender of Bazaine is on the full understanding that the Prussian occupation of Metz and Strasbourg will be accepted as an adequate basis for the conclusion of peace. The commandant of the garrison entered a written protest against the surrender declaring that he was abundantly able to protract the siege indefinitely. Austria and Italy are active in the support of England's negotiations for peace. On 28th, the Prussians were defeated in an attempt to cut off com- [illegible] and were driven off with the loss of one gun. The French press is trying to persuade the people that there is great suffering in Prussia on account of the war. A revolution in Paris is rumored but not confirmed. Gambetta says if the capitulation of Metz is true it is a crime and "there exists one thing which never will capitulate, that is the French Republic." The French fleet has sailed from Dunkirk northwards to the Baltic. King William has made "our Frits" and Frederick Charles, Field Marshals. The French Republic says that General Bazaine in whom they trusted has betrayed them.

## Fire in Kincardine.

We regret to hear, that on the night of Friday last a fire broke out in the rear of the building occupied by Mr. J. Lang, of the *Bruce Inquirer*, as a printing office and dwelling house, and by Mr. Crozier as a saddlery and harness shop, both of which were totally consumed. A large frame building owned by Messrs Copp, of Hamilton was also destroyed. Loss about 7000. Insurance only $3000.

DOWN A PEG.—We asked the *Star* for the authority he had for saying the headquarters of the gunboat *Prince Alfred* were to be removed from Goderich. He now says, 'he trusts the proposed change will not take place.' We want to know his authority for saying the "change" is "proposed." The *Star* says "he believes in facts, not in fancy." We rather think it was no 'fancy' but a most indubitable "fact" that the gunboat *Rescue*, as stated by the *Signal*, was unseaworthy at the time she broke down. Mr. Wyatt has not said to us that we "accused him of crimes of which he was not guilty" Has he done so to the *Star*, or is the *Star* intruding itself on the public as Mr. Wyatts's unasked and self-appointed special pleader? We have always given Mr. Wyatt great credit for the efficiency of the *Prince Alfred*, which he honestly deserved. No less did we feel bound to call attention to the inefficency of the *Rescue*, a fact that was patent to all eyes. It is scarcely decent to gape so widely for "crumbs," Mr. *Star*.

A HANDSOME DERRICK.—The building erected by Mr. Harvey Howell, for R. Hawley Esq., at the wharf, seems to be the handsomest of all the salt-derricks around.

INCREASING. The increase of Mr. John Pasmores's business is such that he is making a large addition to his workshops.

## DUNGANNON.

The Concert given by the Juvenile class of Mr Ward took place in the Temperance Hall on Saturday evening last. The weather was every thing that could have been expected. There was a good turnout. The anticipation of a great treat was strong in the community from the rumors of success that attended his Juvenile concert in other places, but we must say that the pieces that were sung by his pupils was far beyond the anticipation of the audience. The class composes of about 30 scholars. There will be a free meeting held in the Temperance Hall on Saturday 12th November in order to organize an adult class. We wish Mr. Ward every success. ONE OF HIS LISTENERS.

## The Story of a French Freemason—How his Life was Saved.

*From the London Times.*

This present war has been prolific in illustrations of the value of Freemasonry in dangerous emergencies, and the anecdotes are endless of the lives saved by its means. Among the cart loads of wounded of both nations which arrived from Sedan, were two men whose consideration for each other was so marked as to occasion inquiry. They wore the Prussian and the French uniform respectively, and thought neither could understand a word of the other's language they shared their rations, and seemed to be interchanging signals of amity all day long.—Their story was a very simple one. The Prussian, who is an officer, and a man of 35 or so, with a stern, grave face, and a heavy overhanging moustache, had met the Frenchman, who is at least a dozen years his junior, on the battle field, the latter being supported by a couple of comrades.

Twice did the wave of the conflict bring these men in contact, and on the last occasion the Prussian, who was himself badly wounded in the chest, pressed the young Frenchman hard, and had indeed his sword uplifted to administer the *coup de grace*, when the latter, who was faint from the loss of blood, made a hasty sign to his victor, which caused the latter to stay his hand.—Parley was impossible, both from the exigencies of language and the turmoil of battle; and, besides, both men lost consciousness, and fell at each other's side. It turned out that the young Frenchman had been made a Freemason a few months before the out break of the war, and that he had instinctively made the sign by means of which members of the fraternity are taught to ask their brethren for help. The Prussian was an old Mason, who recognized it instantly, and who as instinctively paused, and before there was time for consideration both men fainted away When consciousness was restored they found themselves side by side, and with the dead and dying round them.

By a strange coincidence, their wounds were such that each could give the other some slight relief, and the late enemies employed their weary hours, in which they lay disabled and untended, in rendering little kindnesses to each other and in thus cementing the friendship which had begun so strongly. When help came they petitioned to be permitted to keep together, telling their story with considerable effusiveness to the doctor, who after some time came to them on the field. This gentleman, who was not a military surgeon, but a member of the blessed society which dates from Geneva, raised his hands in pleased astonishment at the tale he heard, and at once showed himself to be a Freemason too; so that three brethren of the mystic tie were to be seen wondering over the strange chance which had thus thrown them together.

The wounded men are supremely satisfied at the result, and their story has given them quite a celebrity among their fellow sufferers. At Iges, where the French prisoners were placed after the capitulation of Sedan, and where, it is but too true, they were all

**Tip-top Tweeds from $10 upwards at D. Ferguson's.**

Surveys of the Isthmus of Darien—The results of the recent surveys of the Isthmus, undertaken by the United States Government, with a view to the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, show that a tunnel ten miles long, and high enough to accommodate the mass of ships, would be required. The expense is regarded as too great to warrant the undertaking. Further surveys towards the south are yet to be made.

**Mens' coarse boots from $2 and upwards at D. Ferguson's**

## NOTICE.

I begto intimate to the subscribers and supporters of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly *Signal* that I have sold the business and material of the same to Mr. Abraham Smith, for whom I would bespeak a continuance of the generous patronage extended to me for eight years past. I would also notify my debtors and creditors that I have assigned my books and book debts in trust to Mr. Abraham Smith and Mr. James Young, who alone are authorised to collect accounts and pay claims in that behalf.

W. T. COX.

The subscribers, in reference to the above, would respectfully urge all who owe the *Signal* office, for either large or small amounts, to pay up to this date with as little delay as possible. Creditors are requested to send in their claims, which will be liquidated out of the collections. Creditors may depend that all diligence will be exercised in collecting accounts and settling claims.

ABRAHAM SMITH,
JAMES YOUNG.

Goderich, 15th August, 1870.

**Mens' Fine Boots from $3.00 and upwards at D. Ferguson's.**

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, AND GEO P. ROWELL & Co., 40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Are the sole agents for the Weekly and Semi-Weekly *Signal*, in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses

**Farmer heavys, winter overcoats very cheap at D. Ferguson's.**

**The Saving of Life.**

Among all the maladies incident to the varied change of climates, there is nothing so much affected as the Liver. This fact has been highly indorsed for ages. To overcome the many impurities which weigh upon it in divers ways, and particularly upon divers occasions so as to produce no disastrous ulterior consequences, has been the one great study of Dr Radway, for the last half century. Yearsago he triumphant by conquered, and made good the secret to the Public, by introducing (by absolute unadulteration) *Radway's Regulating Pills*. For a disorder of body, with its diseased functions in effecting acure and speedy cure these Pills known world-wide as "The Great Purgative," differ essentially from all other cathartics. They save life from being sacrificed by delay, reinforce so soothingly a feeble system, overcoming Indigestion, by regulating the Liver, and make matter inoperative, operative. The causes of Digestion are made right; the various kinds of Fevers are prevented to absorb life, and, in their prostrations, are mild while acting upon the secretive organs. They make themselves the patient's favorite. No pain or prostration, for, as an alterative, a general laxative causes Their exterior beauty consists in being tasteless (covered with sweet gum), therefore, never sicken or gripe; a vegetable compound free from salivating and corrosive properties. For Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Cutaneous and Ulcerous Diseases, Nervous Debility, General Prostration, Headache, Typhoid and other malignant Fevers, Bilious Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Fever and Ague, with other ailments, these Pills, by uniform experience, are generally regarded as the only medicinal preparation worthy of that serious attention which they have uniformly received.

Sarsaparillian Resolvent $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Ready Relief 25 cts per bottle. Pills 25 cts per box.

Dr Radway's Remedies are sold by all Drugg sts and Country Merchants and at Dr Radway's Medical Warehouses, 87 Maiden Lane N Y and 439 St Paul St Montreal.

☞ Read False and True.

Send one letter stamp to Dr J Radway & Co., 439 St Paul St., Montreal—information worth thousands will be sent you.

**Woolen and Knitted goods in great variety cheaper than the cheapest at D. Ferguson's.**

Hypochondriasis is one of the most difficult to treat successfully of all nervous diseases. Reasoning with nervous or hypochondriacal and insane persons rarely proves serviceable. The mind cannot be overcome while the nervous system is irritable. In many instances the derisive laugh at the unfortunate, or the more temperate appeal to the reason, is absolutely injurious by exciting further irritation in the mind of the sufferer who thinks his advisers either unfeeling or in conclusion towards his complaint. Under the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, there is no longer necessity of resorting to such treatment.

Price $1 50 a bottle, 6 for $7 50. Sold by apothecaries and by F. Cundill & Co., wholesale agents Montreal.

At a Public Meeting held in Buffalo, a few days since Ex President Fillmore is reported to have said, that he would do nothing to excite the ire or provoke the hostility of his Canadian neighbours, they were a worthy people, and were for the most part friendly, an immediate outbreak was not to be anticipated, but he would advise his fellow citizens to heed the lesson which history had taught all nations, 'In time of peace prepare for war,' hence it would be well to have our Northern frontiers well fortified.

Is not this a lesson to us to fortify our Southern frontiers? and while doing so would it not be well to fortify ourselves against the attacks of rheumatism, coughs, colds, heart complaints and all other diseases incident to this climate by keeping ourselves with the "Canadian Pain Destroyer"? Can be had of any Medicine Dealer at 25cts per bottle.

**Hazlehurts' Sale Register.**

Farm for sale, Nov. 5th at 12 o'clock noon at Auction Rooms.
Nov. 5, at the Martin House, South half Lot 18, 1 Con. Wawanosh.
Nov. 8 & 9, Port Albert, at C. Pellows' Store. Dry goods Crockery &c., 2 & 6 p. m.

## New Advertisements

# NEW BOOKS
## AND NEW EDITION.

Professor Huxley's Lay Sermons, &c. $1.25
Bickersteth's Yesterday, To day & Forever 1.25
Life and Labors of W C Burns. 1.50
Elia and Eliana. 75
Storehouse of stories, by Miss Yonge 1.00
Hood's Whims and Oddities 63
Beeton s Dictionary of Biography 2.00
" " of Geography 2.00
" " Household Management 2,00
Views afoot by Bayard Taylor 40
Haunted Hearts 40
Kathrina by J. G Holland 40
Hedged In, by author of Gates Ajar 40
Old Kitchen: Girl by Miss Alcott 40
The Guardian Angel, by O. W Holmes 40
Society & Solitude, by R W Emerson. 40
Men Women and Ghosts by author of Gates Ajar, 40
Habits of Good Society. 1.00
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1.25
Robertson's Sermons—complete 1.50
" Life. Letters and Addresses 1.50
Spurgeon's Feathers for Arrows 75
" Morning by Morning, 1.00
" Evening by Evening 1.00
Liddon's University Sermons, 1.25
Peter Cartwright, the Backwoods Preacher, 50
Tischendorf's New Testament 50
Bowes' Illustrative Gatherings 1.00
Topics for Teachers 1.00
The Class and the Desk, 75
Mixing in Society, 1.25
Boardman's Christian Life, 30
Imitation of Christ by A'Kempis, 30
Taylor's Holy Living & Dying 30
Maunder's Popular Treasuries, Entirely new and revised edition, Science, History, Biography, Geography, Botany, Bible Knowledge & National History—thick 12 mo. each—1.75.

AT

**Moorhouse's,**

Oct. 25th, 1870.

The Mints of the United States have coined since they commenced operations (one and seventy years) the large amount of Eight hundred Million dollars, almost one-fifth of the whole metallic currency of the world, of which amount $500,000,000 has been derived from their own mines; we are not without mines, but while we feel that they will not produce so much gold we have the pleasure of knowing there is a sovereign remedy in the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" for sudden colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, tooth-ache, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cts per bottle.

## New Advertisements.

### NOTICE OF RENT.

TO be rented for a term of years, as can be agreed upon That splendid Farm of John Hartley's, Lot number fifteen, (15) Lake road, West Concession of the Township of Stanley in the County of Huron, Province of Ontario. Containing one hundred and twenty acres of Prime Clay Land, on the shore of Lake Huron, one hundred acres cleared, and under cultivation, good fences, Brick dwelling house, Barn, Stables, Sheds and every convenience for a farm, with a good Orchard and within five miles of the most flourishing and prosperous village of Bayfield, where the highest price is always obtained in cash for the produce of the farm.

JOHN HARTLEY
Per his agent, C. McINTOSH.

Bayfield, Oct. 28th. 1870. w41-tf

### HORSES STRAYED.

STRAYED FROM THE 1st CONCESSION HURON Tp, about 24th Oct., one small-sized dark bay horse, with a white spot in the forehead, of the shape of a half moon, shod on front feet and rising four years old, and one small-sized light bay mare, with its mane shaved off on the back of her neck, rising three years old. Any one giving such information as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. Address

ROBERT DAVISON,
Verdun P. O.

Huron 31st Oct, 1870. w41-4t*

### Valuable Building Lot

IN THE TOWN OF GODERICH.

### FOR SALE.

FOR Sale Lot No. 1319, on the Huron Road in the Town of Goderich. This is one of the most eligible Building Lots, in the place, being only 3 minutes walk from the Court House, and the same from the Railway Station. For further particulars apply to Messrs Cameron & Garrow or to B. HAZLEHURST, At the Goderich Auction Mart.

Goderich, Nov 1st, 1870. sw21-2t

### TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to the

FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT,

at noon, for the construction of,

**A MAIN SEWER**

in the Town of Goderich. Commencing at the River Maitland, at the foot of WATERLOO STREET, thence along the west side of Waterloo Street until it intersects the North Side of ELGIN STREET, thence Easterly along the northside of Elgin Street, until it intersects the East Side of SOUTH STREET the work to be completed on or before the first day of SEPTEMBER, 1871.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS can be Seen on and after the 5th November at the Office of W. T. Hays Esq., Mayor.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES THOMSON,
Town Clerk.

Goderich Oct., 29th 1870. w41 sw21 1m*

### ABRAHAM SMITH

MERCHANT TAILOR & CLOTHER

has just received a large and complete STOCK OF

**WINTER CLTOHING, CLOTHS**

AND

**GENTS' FANCY GOODS**

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH,

INDEED

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

His overcoats you'll buy,
If you only go and try.

A large stock of

**Pea Jackets, Uuder Coats, and Pants and Vests.**

Fancy puffed-bosom shirts
Fancy All-Wool Flanel Shirts
Under-Shirts and Drawers

You'll buy if you are wise.
His collars, muffers, ties.

☞ LAST, THOUGH NOT LEAST

HIS STOCK of Tweeds is hard to beat, also in broadcloths quite complete. His doeskins and pilots are rich and rare, and with City Houses will compare. Both fit and style, he'll guarantee. And all he asks is "CALL AND SEE"

Remember the Stand
On the left hand
From Horton's Grocery Store.
Call as you pass the door.

There's the place, the public think,
To suit your taste and save the chink.

Goderich Oct. 20th, 1870.

### THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

**Job Moses' Periodical Pills.**

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS UNFAILING in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

*These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.*

In all Cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00 and 1.75 cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W., general agents for Canada

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rodgerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; Secord, Lucknow; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w33

### CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

**A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past three years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtue and Magical effects,**

*THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER* has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alterative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach Pulmonic Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

Its magical and wonderful success in curing sudden colds, Sore throat, Coughs, Diptheria pains in the side, loins and back, neuralgia, tooth ache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body and from whatever cause, has given it a place in every household and is fast superseding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Cramps in the Stomach, Diarrhœa, Cholera morbus, Bilious Colic, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, &c.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.
General Agent for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co. Bayfield; James Bentham, Rodgerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; Secord, Lucknow; E. Hickson Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w33

DARLEY'S

# ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION COMBINES all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, Internal Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Whitlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Horn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

This celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont., Proprietors

Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordon; Gardiner & Co. Bayfield; James Bentham, Rodgerville; J. Pickard Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; Secord, Lucknow; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w9

BY-LAW

NO. 1870.

*To raise by way of Loan the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars for the purposes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the County of Huron, have resolved to purchase the Northern Gravel Road, and abolish the Collection of Tolls on all the Gravel Roads in the County of Huron from and after the First Day of January next.

And, whereas to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the Council of the said Corporation to raise the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And, whereas it will require the sum of Four thousand four hundred dollars to be raised annually, by special rate for the payment of the said debt and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And, whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality of Huron, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the Sinking Fund hereinafter mentioned or any part thereof, according to the last revised and equalized Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, being for the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was Twelve millions nine hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars.

And, whereas the amount of the existing debt of the said Municipality is as follow: Principal, Two hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars, for Gravel Road Debentures, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum. And Two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars to the Municipal Loan Fund, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum upon which last mention-d debt, there has been paid One hundred and ninety one thousand two hundred and nine dollars, making in the aggregate as the actual indebtedness the sum of Three hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars, upon which there is no interest in arrear. The annual interest to be paid on the said debt is Thirty thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty cents

And, whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal annual Sinking Fund, for paying the said sum of Forty Thousand Dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of seventeen-fiftieths (17-50) of a mill in the dollar in addition to all other rates and taxes to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the County of Huron:

1st That it shall be lawful for the Warden for the time being of the said last mentioned Corporation to raise by way of Loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned a sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the County aforesaid for the purpose and with the object above recited.

2d. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money, not less than one hundred dollars each, and that the said Debentures be sealed with the Seal of the said Corporation and signed by the said Warden.

3rd. That the said Debentures shall be payable in twenty years at furthest from the date hereinafter mentioned for this By-law, at the office in London in England, or some place in Canada to be designated in the said Debentures and shall have annexed to them Coupons for the payment of the interest half yearly.

4th. That the said Debentures shall be made out in either Sterling Money or currency of this Dominion at the option of the Warden, so that the whole amount of said Debentures shall not exceed the before mentioned sum of Forty Thousand Dollars, and they shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable on the first days of July and January in each and every year during the continuance of the said Debentures at the place where the said Debentures are made payable.

5th. That for the purpose of forming a Sinking Fund for the payment of the said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon an equal special rate of seventeen-fiftieths (17-50) of a mill in the dollar, shall in addition to all other rates and taxes be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property within the County of Huron, during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them.

6th That this By-Law shall take effect and come into operation upon the first day of January, A. D. One thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

7th That the votes of the Municipal Electors within the said County of Huron on this By-Law shall be taken at the day, hour and places as follows, That is to say on Monday, the Fourteenth Day of November, A. D 1870, to commence at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and that the Polls shall remain open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the following places within the several Municipalities in the said County of Huron, To-Wit:

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD.

Division No. 1, At Hugh Chaisler's House, Hugh Chaisler, Returning Officer Division No. 2, At School House, Section No. 9, Robert McGrory Returning officer Division No. 3, at School House, Section No 6, Robert Webster, Returning Officer. Division No. 4, at Kingsbridge School House, Maurice Dalton jr., Returning Officer. Division No. 5, at Dungannon School House, John Cooke, Returning Officer.

IN CLINTON.

At Core's Hall John A. Nelles, Returning Officer.

IN COLBORNE.

At the Town Hall, James Tewsley, Returning Officer.

IN GODERICH TOWN.

St. George's Ward, at Daniel Gordon's Shop, on Wellington Street. Daniel Gordon, Returning Officer. St Patrick's Ward, at Firemen's Hall. East Street, Samuel Pentland, Return ng Officer. St. David's Ward, at Victoria Hall, Crabb's Block, Kingston Street, Benjamin Hazelhurst, Returning Officer, St. Andrew's Ward, at Alexander Wallace's Shop, West Street, Frederick Bluett, Returning Officer.

IN GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

Division No. 1, at Union School House, Murdock Gordon, Returning Officer. Division No 2. At Dugan's Corners, James Patton, Returning Officer. Division No. 3, at School House, 4th Concession, Thomas Woods, Returning Officer. Division No. 4, at James Richardson's House, James Richardson, Returning Officer. Division No. 5, at Holmesville, John Rudd, Returning Officer.

IN TUCKER'S.

Division No. 1, at Lot 19, 1st Concession, School House, Robert Laidlaw Returning Officer. Division No. 2, at Lot 6 11th Concession John Grant, Returning Officer. Division No. 3 at Lot 3, 15th Concession, John Sillers, Returning officer. Division No. 4, at Lot 29, 12th Concession Jas. McNain, Returning Officer. Division No. 5 at Lot 25, 7th Concession, Lawrence Dobson, Returning Officer.

IN HAY.

Division No. 1, at Town Hall, Zurich, William Wilson, Returning Officer.

IN HOWICK.

Division No. 1, at Orange Hall School House, George Dane, Returning Officer Division No. 2, at Lot 25, 15th Concession, Ezekial Plair, Returning Officer. Division No. 3, at Noles's Building, For wich, John Corbett Returning officer Division No. 4, at Gorrie School House, Richard Robinson Returning officer Division No. 5 at Old School House, Wroxeter, William Lawrie, Returning Officer.

IN HULLETT.

Division No. 1, at Brussels & Wheham's Waggon Shop, Londesborough, James Braithwaite, Returning Officer. Division No. 2, at Joun Williams' Waggon Shop, Kinburn, Thomas Sloan, sen, Returning Officer

IN MCKILLOP.

Division No 1, at School House, Section 5, William Evans, Returning Officer. Division No 2, at Lot 25, 9th Concession John O'Sullivan, Returning Officer.

IN MORRIS.

Division No. 1, at Brown's Mill, Lot 11, 6th Concession. Thomas Holmes, Returning Officer.

IN SEAFORTH.

Division No. 1, at Council Room, in Town Hall, T. B. Bull, Returning Officer.

IN STANLEY.

Division No. 1, at Temperance Hall, Varna, Thomas Cook, Returning Officer. Division No. 2, at old School House, Bayfield, Arthur Hracks, Returning Officer

IN STEPHEN.

Division No. 1, at Town Hall, Crediton, Chester Prouty, Returning Officer.

IN TUCKERSMITH.

Division No. 1, at School House, Section No 1, James Murray, Returning Officer. Division No. 2, at School House, Section 3, John Young, Returning Officer. Division No. 3, at School House, Section No. 4, William Fowler, Returning Officer. Division No. 4, at School House Harpurhey, David Campbell, Returning officer. Division No 5, at School House, Egmondville, Hugh Chesney Returning Officer.

IN TURNBERY.

Division No. 1 at Lot 15, 17th Concession, James Johnston, Returning Officer.

IN USBORNE.

Division No. 1, at Town Hall, Elimville, Samuel P. Halls, Returning Officer.

IN EAST WAWANOSH.

Division No. 1, at School House, Lot 36, 9th Concession, James Trsdale, Returning Officer.

IN WEST WAWANOSH.

Division No. 1, at Lot 17, 7th Concession James Scott, Returning Officer.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the County of Huron, after one month from the first publication of the said By-law, in the *Huron Signal* Newspaper, the date of which publication was Friday, the Twenty-first day of October A. D. 1870, and that the votes of the Electors of the said Municipality will be taken thereon at the aforesaid polling places in the said County of Huron, on Monday, the Fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1870, at and from nine of the clock in the morning, until five of the clock in the afternoon.

PETER ADAMSON,
County Clerk.

# W. & J. KAY'S

## Fall Importations are Good & Cheap,

ALL Wool Plaids from 45cts;
FRENCH Merinos from 45 cts;
SCARLET Flannel from 25 cts;
All wool shirting Flannel from 35 cts;
PEA JACKETS, Men's & Boys' Over coats,
WHITNEY, Balmoral & Glengarry Caps
BOOTS & SHOES &c &c

Goderich Oct. 20th, 1870. w43

# THE EMPORIUM FOREVER.

J. C. DETLOR & Co.,

HAVE

THE LARGEST STOCK IN GODERICH.

## The best assorted stock in Goderich

The CHEAPEST STOCK in GODERICH.

J. C. DETLOR & Co., buy largely and in the best market therefore are able to sell at the lowest prices.

## AN EXAMINATION OF

THEIR STOCK

AND PRICES WILL CONVINCE ALL

THAT THEIR GOODS ARE THE BEST

IN GODERICH.

J. C. DETLOR & CO

Goderich Oct. 11th, 1870. w38-tf

# LOOK OUT FOR THE
## RED FLAG!

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

GEO. ACHESON ON THE MOVE.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Goderich Oct. 6th, 1870. w38-6m

NEW DRY GOODS!

A CHOICE SELECTION of NEW and BEAUTIFUL GOODS is JUST TO HAND

JOHN HARRIS.

Goderich, April 12th 1870. w12

## GRAND DISPLAY.

OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE

DRESS GOODS

AT

R. B. SMITH'S.

Assortment Unusually LARGE.

NEW French Merinos from 37½ cent.
NEW Clan Plaids 19c to 70c per yard.
NEW Sateen cloth—Beautiful fall goods.
NEW Serges, Repps & Lustres, very cheap.
NEW Black Lustres 17c to 80 per yard.
NEW Black Silks from 80 cts. yard.
NEW Silk Poplin Dresses prices low

ALSO

PILES of scarlet Flannels from 16 cents.
PILES of Fancy Flannels from 25 cents yard.
PILES of Winceys from 6c yard
PILES of Wool Shawls from $2.40 each.
PILES of Bed Blankets from $1.90 pair.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

R. B. SMITH.

Goderich 7th Oct, 1870 sw-1

GO TO

GEO. MCKENZIE'S

FOR

OVER COATS
PEA JACKETS
PANTS & VESTS
HATS & CAPS, latest style
BOOTS & SHOES
PAINTS & OILS
NAILS & GLASS
LOCKS & HINGES

All good and Cheap at

G. McKENZIES.

Goderich Oct. 14th, 1870. w19

COW LOST.—Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, on the Huron Road, about Saturday, 24 Sept a red cow, with large front teats the right one dry. About 8 years old. Any one giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

HARVEY HOWELL.

Goderich 4th Oct, 1870. w37-tf

## Ready for Winter.

H. DUNLOP

Has now received a large stock of

Winter Tweeds, Meltons, Overcoatings &c.

Which he is prepared to make up,

FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP

ON

THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

IN READY-MADES' HE has received a very select stock, which he will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

A full assortment of shirts, underclothing, ties, collars, and Gents Furnishings generally.

Call and see styles and prices.

Oct. 17th, 1870. w39-tf

MONEY TO LEND

At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest.

THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments rate of expenses will defy competition.

HORACE HORTON

Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD.

The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies

PHOENIX of London, England.
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVINCIAL of Toronto.
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.

Fire & Marine business done at the lowest rates.

HORACE HORTON

Office Market Square, Goderich.

Sept 26th, 1870. w36-1y.

THE LONDON

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

AND

TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

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

JONES & SELL,
London, Ontario.

YOKE OF STEERS LOST.

STRAYED ABOUT 10th MAY, FROM LOT 22, 5 Con. West Wawanosh 3½ miles from Dungannon; a yoke of Steers, rising 4 year old, one light and the other dark red, the light with a heart-shaped spot in the face and white hind feet. Any one giving such information as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

THOMAS LEDDY.

Goderich Oct. 23rd 1870. Dungannon P. O. w40-4t*

# GODERICH
## STEAM FLOUR & GRIST MILLS,

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RECENTLY PURchased the above Mills, begs to intimate that he has just got in working order a new and

IMPROVED FARMERS' BOLT

which he is confident will give every satisfaction. He has had 30 years experience in milling and flatters himself that he is second to none. Farmers and others who patronize him may rely on being fairly dealt with and receiving a sample of

FLOUR TH A CANT BE EXCELLED IN THE COUNTY

The farmer coming to Goderich will find it to his advantage to bring his wheat for grinding and his coarse grain for chopping to the

STEAM MILL

In almost all cases farmers will get their

GRISTS HOME THE SAME DAY

N. B.—All Grists weighed both in and out.

Town Custom respectfully solicited, and orders carefully attended to. ☞ Highest cash price paid for wheat.

J. B. SOMERVILLE

Goderich Sept 9th, 1870. sw6-tf

## THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR FIREWORKS

IS AT THE

STAR OFFICE BOOK STORE,

where the largest and cheapest stock is to be found.

FISHING TACKLE OF ALL KINDS, CONSISTING of RODS, LINES, HAND NETS, BASKETS, &c. Rods from 25 cents to $5.00, and from 6 feet, to 20 feet in length.

RODS TO HIRE BY THE DAY.

Rods repaired at reasonable prices.

Stationery & Fancy Goods

JEWELLERY IN WHITE, BLACK, JET,

AND GILT SETS, Cheaper than ELSEWHERE.

☞ *Dont forget to call at the STAR Office Book Store.*

CAMERON'S BLOCK KINGSTON STREET.

W. DONAGHY.

Goderich August 1st 1870. 60-ts w

GUINNES'

CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, and sold extremely low by

GEORGE GRANT, GROCER,
WEST SIDE SQUARE, GODERICH.

PRICE ONLY $1.75 PER DOZ. BOTTLES.

AN EARLY CALL SOLICITED

To be Had in Wood or Bottle

HOTELS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

Goderich Sept. 23, 1870. sw10-tf

## NEW BROOMS.

SWEEP CLEAN!!

COX & MACDONALD'S

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

BROOMS GOOD & CHEAP

THEY HAVE A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF BROOM CORN SECURED

The Services of a First-class Workman

and are prepared to deliver throughout Huron and Bruce

An Extra Heavy Broom

OF VARIOUS GRADES.

☞ Merchants and others will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF THE HURON HOTEL,

Kingston Street,

Goderich, Oct. 3d 1870. sw106-tf

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS

(INCORPORATED) THE (A. D. 1864)

HURON & ERIE SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.

CAPITAL, - - - - $700,000.

THIS SOCIETY ADVANCES MONEY ON SECURITY of Real Estate, and on Terms very favorable to borrowers.

NO LAWYERS' COSTS ARE CHARGED.

The Society pays its Solicitor's charges. Any sum of money, from $200 upwards, is lent for any number of years, from one to fifteen. Money may be obtained at any time with little or no delay beyond the time occupied in investigating the title and preparing the Mortgage, the cost of which is paid by the Society. The full amount of the loan is advanced—no deduction being made for commission or other charges, which often add so materially to the cost of a loan from other Societies or from individuals. The borrower can repay his loan by yearly, half-yearly, or monthly payments. The periodical instalments include, besides interest, a small sum for principal, and they are so divided that by their payment the debt is entirely extinguished, and the mortgage discharged at the end of the time stipulated.

EXAMPLE.—A Borrower obtains $500 for 15 years; he pays $36.70 each year, and at the end of the time his Mortgage is paid off. The rapidly increasing business of this Society is the best indication of the favor with which it is regarded by the farming community, and its popularity will become greater as the merits of the system of lending become better known and understood. By the small payments of principal included in the yearly instalment, the borrower gradually, and without trouble, pays off his loan—thus avoiding the risk of losing his property, which is often happens when the principal falls due in a large sum at the end of the term. He can, at any time, pay off his loan in advance on favorable terms (which can be settled at any monthly meeting by the Directors, on the application of the borrower,) and interest at six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all payments in advance.

Full particulars and loan table may be obtained at the Society's Office, or by letter postpaid, addressed to the Secretary, or from any of the Society's valuators.

CHARLES FLETCHER, Valuator at Goderich.

Laugh and Grow Fat

THE FUNNIEST BOOKS OUT

THE CELEBRATED JUMPING FROG

Calaveras County Cal. &c. &c

BY M. TWAIN,

100 pages price only 10 cents.

JOSH BILLINGS, HIS BOOK OF SAYINGS THE MOST amusing book ever published

100 pages, only 10 cents

EITHER of these books mailed to any address on receipt of price at the

TELEGRAPH NEWS DEPOT

WEST MARKET SQUARE,

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### First Prize Penmanship.

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## Poetry Corner.

### BONNIE LOCHGAIL.

*(From the Scottish American Journal.)*

BY WILLIAM MACNAITNE.

Oh, I wish I were yonder by bonnie Lochgail,
Where seems every I hear I mean sweet music wild;
Where the heather clad hills and the green bracken dells
And the sylvan delights o' the wild Hielan' glens,
Where the eagle soars high to the welkin an' sun,
And the wee lav'rock pours among the clear dew
O' her theme the shepherd's rock guards the dun in his lair,
Along the mountainous wildwoods by bonnie Lochgail.

But oh, far away o'er the foam burtling tide
O' the dreary Atlantic, we sleep and we wake;
Wild the lone dreary friends that shelter the West
I mun pine wi' this strang love o' hame in my breast;
I mun lie down by night on my pillow o' pain,
And wake to fresh anguish at morning again;
Nae kindred endearments to soften my care,
Nae lassie the hame-hamie o' bonnie Lochgail.

I hear in the sound o' the church at e'en,
An' I see in the gowans that clamed on the green,
I hear in the roar of the steep waterfa',
Nor the moonrunk that waken'd the morn wi' his ee;
But hafers and eerie the grey howlet screams,
And the secret o' a nightmare aye borders my dreams:
Wae no joy on earth can give joy any mair,
Sweet frae the lov'd hamie o' bonnie Lochgail.

Oh, had I the art o' the happy seagull,
By times I wad soar and by times I wad sail,
Wi' pinions as strang as the heros tempest I'd brave,
Wi' perch me to rest on the high rolling wave;
Wi' eye pained y' fixed on the gate o' the dawn,
I'd spin o'er the ocean and strain for the land,
Till soul-draughts o' freedom wi' Nature I'd share
Wadi hae my mountain glorse by bonnie Lochgail.

Ashfield, Amberty P. O., Ont.

## STRETTON.

BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

*(Continued)*

### CHAPTER IV.

It was a long time before Sir Charles married, but at last, when he was five and thirty, he married a Miss Meredith, a very distant connection to him by birth, who, as Eleanor said, had been kept by her parents for him, till, like a brown Beurre pear, she was running a chance of being mildewed. Eleanor came to the wedding and signalized herself by utterly routing and defeating a certain Squier Overley, a most estimable man, of great wealth even in Shropshire, who was supposed to be seeking her hand in marriage. She was very civil to him, but refused to speak of any thing except medical science and the management of nursing sisterhoods. She beat that estimable young man, and saw that she had done so. "Heigh ho!" she said, as she got into bed. "One more goose checked, and another foo married, I'll be back with my pigs tomorrow. Overley is a good fellow though, and I'll find him a good wife. I wonder if Charley will let me have that sixty acres that Pilgrim wants to give up. If he don't I must give up my pigs; for buy meal I won't." And so the great Shropshire beauty went to her bed and slept the sleep of the just.

Charles's marriage was one of the most happy ones which ever took place, either in Novel-land or Earth-land. Within a year Roland, whom I hope you will get to like, was born; and Eleanor was asked to be godmother. She, dating from Palver batch, replied that she hated boys, because they were always wanting their ears boxed. She would undertake this part of a godmother's business with the greatest pleasure, but, as a conscientious woman, she could not, in this case. She had invested, for her, heavily in old Berkshire pigs, which took up the main of her time, and as a boy's ears always required to be boxed on the spot to produce the proper effect, she doubted that she could not be always on the spot to box them, so she declined, and bred pigs, not even coming to the christening.

The next year was born Edward, whom I also hope that you will like. Once more Eleanor was asked to be godmother; once more she refused, but she came to the great christening party, as she did not to the first one. No one, not even her own brother, knew if she was coming or not. A splendid present of plate for the child had arrived from her, but she put in no appearance until just before the second lesson. Then she swept in, splendidly dressed in gray silk, and sat down among the poor folks by the organ.

Old Major Venables said, afterwards, "That woman made a sensation; but don't you think she meant to do it? I tell you that those Evanses mean what they say, and do what they mean, and the deuce can't prevent them. What the deuce Eleanor means, I can't say. But she'll do it."

### CHAPTER V

It soon became evident what she meant to do. Although she protested against any religious responsibility towards Edward, she nevertheless undertook any amount of physical responsibility. She even determined to assist at his education to attend as far as she could to his diet and to define and develop his character, which latter part of her programme she accomplished by allowing him to do exactly as he pleased, and giving him every thing he asked for. Mr. Evans told her that she would spoil the child. "I want to spoil him," she said. "He wants spoiling, I intend to gain an influence over him by that means, and use it for good. Our young one is a very sensitive and affectionate young one, and must be treated accordingly."

Meanwhile she had fairly done her duty, and her mother's behests towards young Allen Gray, the soldier's son. She had quietly and and unostentatiously got him well educated at Ludlow, and at his own request had apprenticed him to a jeweller's in Shrewsbury. She nearly considered herself quit of him; and his distant connection with the family was scarcely known by any one except herself, and almost forgotten even by her.

Among the tastes early developed by Master Edward, under his aunt's direction, was a liking for jewelry, for bright and glittering things. One of the greatest pleasures of his life, for some little time, was riding into Shrewsbury to shop with his aunt. Aunt Eleanor had given him a watch and chain, and on this chain he had the fancy to hang breloques; fish, lizards, crosses, lockets, which you will. And this shop, where young Gray—Aunt Eleanor's other *protege*—was located, supplied things of this kind, of Palais Royal manufacture, cheap, soon dimmed in rust, soon cast aside. Young Evans soon got over this fancy of his for glittering things, though he always retained his passion for gaudry; yet his continual going into this shop, to get these twopenny Palais Royal trifles, led to a result with which we have to do. It led to an acquaintance between him and the youth, Gray, who was deputed to sell them to him. And the youth Gray was as fond of glittering and gaudy things as was Childe Evans. And so the youth and the young boy setting their heads together, "we'll no hinder them," as the Scotch say, from getting uncommonly fond of one another. Roland always disliked him, as far as his gentle nature could allow him to dislike any one. But at any time, when Roland denounced young Gray as a sententious young Methodist, Edward would plead so well with his deer-like eyes, that he would cause Roland's objurgations to die away into silence.

Roland and Edward, when old enough, were sent to a school, which I will call Gloucester, to avoid personality; reserving always for myself, in case of action for damages, the right of fixing my own dates.

Our young jeweller's master moved from Shrewsbury to Gloucester a short time before Roland and Edward went to school there together; and so Edward and Allan Gray were once more brought together.—The acquaintance between Gray and Childe Evans got cemented there, not much to Roland's pleasure. Edward bought no jewelry now, but got himself taken to strange places of worship by this imperial-looking young jeweler's apprentice, who could look at the splendid Roland as though he were an Oliver (forgive me).—Roland did not like it, any more than the Doctor. The Doctor said that Roland should speak to Edward on the subject.—Roland, though only fourteen to his brother's thirteen, declined.

"It would bring a cloud between Eddy and myself," said the boy, "and I intend there shall be no cloud between Eddy and me till we die."

Of course, with a fool of fourteen like this, there was nothing to be done. The Doctor pitched into Eddy. "It is not unknown to me, sir, that you have been in the company of an apprentice of this town, not only to a Dissenting place of worship, but also to the Panist chapel. It is the greatest scandal which has occurred at this school since its foundation. Shall write to your father."

"I wouldn't do that, sir," said poor little Eddy; "we were only looking about for ourselves. And we don't like either the one thing or the other."

"You like!" said the Doctor. "You like! Here, I'll sort your nonsense pretty quick. What was last week's memoriter?"

"Non clour neque aurem," began the poor boy, "Mea rendet in—"

"Write it out twenty times, sir, and keep school," said the Doctor. "We will have a finish and end of all this."

Roland did his brother's task for him, and was furious against the Doctor. But as Roland's fury against the Doctor will have to keep six years, by which time it had become changed to love and reverence, I will say little about it. Merely mentioning the fact that there was a third member of the Evans family, a pretty little girl, I will leave the Evans family for what will be to you a few minutes—and describe another Shropshire family.

### CHAPTER VI

Old Mordaunt, of Mordaunt Hall, used to say that his wife always had twins.—When this statement was examined, you found that Mrs Mordaunt had but two children—Johnny immediately after her marriage, and Jemmy twelve months afterwards, yet when

The petrified spectator asked, in undisguised alarm,

which was Johnny and which was Jemmy, the problem used to be solved by saying that Johnny was the fatter. But, then, neither of them was fat.

One—the elder—was broader, and less symmetrical than the younger one, James, more commonly called Jummit. During the holidays, part of which young Edward Evans spent with his Aunt Eleanor, these two youths were frequent guests at her house. She pronounced them to be entirely similar, and utterly devoid of character. In which opinion she was not wholly right.

The Evanses and the Mordaunts both went to Gloucester together, and, as neighbours, saw a great deal of one another.—Both families also had a little girl, younger than either of the brothers, with whom, at present, we have to do—they were in the school-room still; and I have been turned out of the school-room by the governess at lesson-time too often to try and enter it again. By-the-by are governesses so dreadfully bullied and ill-treated as it is the custom to represent? For my part, ever since I was six years old until now, I have been almost as afraid of them as I am of a schoolmaster, and have been used to see them have pretty much their own way; but there are families, and families, no doubt.

I must quit speculation to give a letter, which was written at the time when these four lads were at ages ranging from seventeen to nineteen, and were all going up to matriculate at St Paul's College—at either university you like. It came from the head-master of Gloucester Grammar school, himself a man from Trinity College, Cambridge, and was addressed to the Senior Tutor at St Paul's—his old friend and contemporary.

"DEAR GEORGE,—You have asked me more than once to send you a boy or two, and I have always hesitated because I have always disliked your college, its ways, and its works. Now, however, that P——, E——, and O—— have married off altogether on college livings, and have undertaken cures of souls (their creed seeming to be that gentlemen's sons have no souls, or, like the French marquis, will be saved by rent-roll); now that you are first in command practically, I send you, my dear George, not one boy, but a batch of four. And, take them all in all, they are the finest batch of boys I have ever turned out.

"Let us speak plainly to one another, for we have never fairly done so. The reason of our clinging so strenuously to university work was the disappointment about Miss Evans. Well, we have never spoken of it before. I only ask you to stick to it a little longer, if it is only to see this batch of boys through.

"I don't know whether I am justified in sending them to you. You know, my dear George, that your college has been under the management of your old master and the three men who have retired to the cure of agricultural laborers' souls; very fast, very disreputable, and most extravagantly expensive. Nothing seems to have done well but the boat, which, having less than mile to row, has, by developing a blind, furious ferocity, kept the head of the river. And in the schools you have only had a few first-class men all of your training, with second, third, and fourth blanks.

"You say that you will mend all, and raise your tone. Of course you will. If I don't die, like Arnold, over this teaching, I will send you any number of boys in two years, when your influence has begun to work, and when the influence of the three pastors so lately sent out from high table and common room to catch agricultural sheep by the leg with their crook (Heaven save the mark!) has died out. But at present I am dubious. However, I have *done* it. Mind you the issue, as you will have to appear before God.

"Now, I must tell you about these fellows, and must go through them. In the aggregate, they are an extremely queer lot. They are extremely rude and boisterous, as my boys generally are, though perfect gentlemen if you put them on their mettle. They are absolutely innocent of the ways of the world, and will, no doubt, get thoroughly laughed out of all that by your young dandies, whom I, as a Cambridge man, most entirely detest. To proceed about the aggregate of them, they are all very strong and very rich. The total of their present income is considerably more than you and I shall have the spending of when we have worked ourselves to the gates of death, and they have taken to boat-racing—a thing I hate and detest from the bottom of my soul, as being one of the most stupid and most brutalizing of all our sports. I know, however, that you do not think so. If there was any chance of their losing all their property together we might make something of them. As it is, you must back up my efforts to make something of them. Nothing stands in their way but their wealth.

"Now, I will begin with them individually, and I begin with Roland Evans. Do you retain your old Platonic love for perfect physical beauty, perfect innocence, and high intelligence and ambition? If so, you had better not see too much of my Arcadian, Antinous Evans. The lad wonders why I laugh when I look at him. I laugh with sheer honest pleasure at his beauty. He is like the others, a boy of many prayers, but of few fears. If he could get his influence felt in your deboshed old college, he would do as much as you, old friend. But he is so gentle, and so young, that I fear he will not do much for you at once.

"I pass to the elder Mordaunt. The elder Mordaunt is a wonderfully strong, bull-headed lad, whose course at school has been perfectly blameless, fulfilling every possible duty, but declining to show any *specialite* except wonderful Latin prose. There is something under the thick hide of him somewhere, for I have seen it looking at me from behind that dark brown eye of his a hundred times. Can you fetch it out? I have not been able. I have often been inclined to throw the book at the head of this young man, in return for his quiet contemplative stare; but I have never done so. I flogged him once because Sir Jasper Meredith (a couple) let off a musical box in chapel, and I thought it was the elder Mordaunt. It was arranged between the Mordaunts and Meredith that the elder Mordaunt was to take the thrashing, because little Sir Jasper was not fit to take it. Sir Jasper Meredith came crying to me afterwards, and told the whole business. I never had occasion to flog the elder Mordaunt again. Be careful of this fellow, George. I don't understand him. You may.

"I come now to the younger Mordaunt. And now I find that I have to tell a little story. Young Mordaunt was an unimpressionable lad, quite unnoticed by me, and nearly so by the lower masters, under whose hands he was passing, who only made their reports on him to me for extreme violence and fury. I have often had to flog this boy—you say what a nice employment for an educated gentleman—*cela va sans dire*; and on one occasion, I held him ready for expulsion. It was the most terrible case of bullying which had ever happened; four fifth-form boys, just ready for the sixth, had set on a sixth-form boy, just about to leave us for the army, and beaten him with single-sticks, to that extent that he had to be taken to the hospital, as it appeared, with his own consent, for he made no complaint. The younger Mordaunt was one of the beaters, one of the attacking party, and I was going to expel them all, until Mordaunt, backed by my brother, the master of the lower third explained the circumstances, upon which I did a somewhat different thing. I held my tongue, and gave the beaten boy a chance for a new life.

"The elder Mordaunt and the elder Evans, Roland, lately grandfathers of the school, have always respected and honored one another. But between the young Mordaunt and the elder Evans there was for a long time a great dislike. I have it from a former monitor, now Balliol scholar that they actually fought on three occasions. Of course they were no match; the elder Evans easily beat the younger Mordaunt, while the elder Mordaunt, although an affectionate brother, positively declined to give his younger brother even the use of his knee during these encounters.

"The reason of the reconciliation between these two was odd. The cause of these encounters was the persistent bullying of the younger Evans, who was the fag of the younger Mordaunt. I have always forbidden bathing before the tenth of May, and have seldom been disobeyed. On one occasion, however, the younger Mordaunt disobeyed me, and, before the winter's water was run off, determined to bathe in the weir, and having told his intention to a few, started, taking his fag, little Eddy Evans, to mind his clothes.

"It came to the ears of Roland Evans and old Mordaunt, who followed quickly with some other sixth-form boys, and were happily in time. You, as an Oxford man, know what lashers are; you know the Gaisford and Phillimore monument, set up to warn boys, if they could be warned, of the deadly suck under the apron.

"Well, the younger Mordaunt stripped and headed into the furious boil. He was in difficulties directly. Instead of being carried down in the shallow below, he was taken under, and disappeared. He rose again, and with infinite courage and coolness, swam into the slack water, and tried to hold on by the Camp's heating. But it was slippery, and he was carried again into the race, and turned over and over.

"When old Evans and old Mordaunt came, angrily, on the scene, all they saw was young Evans tearing the last of his clothes off. He knew his brother's voice, and he cried out, 'Shut down the paddles; he has come up again.' And then, forgetting cruelties which he had suffered, and insults which he had wept over in secret, he cast his innocent little body into the foaming dangerous lasher, and had his bitter enemy round the waist in one moment, trying to keep his head above the drowning rush of the water. Of course, Roland was in after them in a few seconds.

"Good old Mordaunt, who should be a general, I think, had, while rapidly undressing, let down the paddles. The pool was still now too terribly full, they tell me. The two elder lads, swimming high and looking for their brothers, saw neither, until the handsome little head of Eddy Evans rose from the water, and said, 'I had him here; this instant, and he will be carried back by the wash.' Roland Evans, a splendid shoulder-swimmer, was with his brother in a moment, and saw your Mordaunt drowning on the gravel beneath him, spreading out his fine limbs like a Christopher's cross, with each of his ten fingers spread out, taking leave of the world. Never seen it? Better not; it is ugly; I have seen it several times, and don't like it. Well, the two Evanses had him out on the shallow before his brother, a slow breast-swimmer, could come up, and saved him. That is all my story.

"But it has changed this younger Mordaunt's life in some way. The great temptation of our English boys is brutality and violence, and this bathing accident has tamed him. The boy prayed more, as I gained from his brother, and desired that thanks should be given in chapel for his preservation, coupled (fancy that!) to me; with the condition that the names of the two Evanses should be mentioned with his. I refused to do so; heaven knows why! Whereupon the boy turned on me, and, face to face, refused to have any thanks given at all. He said he would give his own thanks

"He is entirely tamed, if you can keep him *en rapport* with these two Evanses. He will follow them anywhere, and do just as they tell him, whether that be right or wrong. I never liked him, and I still think him boyish in many ways, though innocent almost to childishness in the way you wot of. He has brains, more brains than his brother. But he is a disagreeable boy. He has a nasty way of sitting straight up and frowning, and there is a petulant preciseness about him which I can not bear. Try being civil and kind to him—I have never been. You have more power in that way as a Don then I have as a schoolmaster.

"Now I come to my last boy, young Evans. I won't say anything at all about this boy: I leave him to you. If you can stand his pretty ways, I can't.

"These boys will be a terrible plague to you. They make so much noise: don't stop them in that if you can help it. My best boys are noisy and outspoken. Coming from me you need not doubt their scholarship: keep it up. They are, to conclude, an innocent lot of lads, dreadfully rich, and have taken up, I fear, with this most abominable boat-racing, which, however, is not so bad as steeple-chasing.

"Now good-bye. I have sent you a team fit for Balliol in scholarship, for Christchurch in breeding, and, I very much fear, for Brazenose in boating. Why Providence should have placed so many of our public schools near great rivers, where the stock gets steadily brutalized by that insane amusement, I can not conceive. Old religious foundations, you say, always near rivers, then highways, and in the neighborhood of fish for fast-days. Fiddle-de-dee! It all arises from the preservation (misrepresentation) of the edicts of the first original council, in the year 1, when it was agreed that every thing was to be where it was wanted. The only dissentient, you well remember, was the devil, who moved as an amendment, that there should be full liberty of conscience, that every one should say the first thing which came into his head, and every body was to do as he pleased. The great first council rejected, if you remember, this amendment with scorn; but we are acting on it now. Let us take the benefit of the new opinions. Come over and talk Swivellerism to me, and I will back myself to talk as much balderdash as you. But don't talk any of it to my boys. I insult you, my dear George, by the supposition.

"P. S.—A tall, handsome-looking young body, from Eton, comes with them from Shropshire. His father, coming here with the fathers of the other boys, asked me to say a good word to you on his behalf. I would if I could, but I don't know any thing at all about him, except that he is to be married to Miss Evans, by a family arrangement, before he is capable of knowing his own mind. He has been brought up with the Evanses and the Mordaunts, and therefore can not be very bad. But you know my opinion of Eton, and indeed of all public schools except my own."

### CHAPTER VII.

Furnished with this important epistle, the Dean of Paul's (college) felt a natural curiosity to see the young men who had attracted so much of the attention of undoubtedly the very best schoolmaster of the day, since the *dies infaustus* when Arnold's old pupil came down to breakfast with fresh questions, and heard that *the* master had called for *his* master, and that he had arisen and followed him speedily.

The Dean was a dry man, and a man of humor. Saint Paul's was, in those times, a queer, wild place; it was partly manned by county gentlemen's sons and county parson's sons, from the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Shropshire, and generally from the Welsh borders; and partly from two grammar schools in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. The two sets of lads never spoke to one another. The former set were always perfect gentlemen in their manners, though not always in their morals; the latter were mainly gentlemen in their morals, but never in their manners. It was vinegar upon nitre with them, and the dry, shrewd, caustic Dean looked with great anticipation of amusement for the curious 'team' which the head master of Gloucester had sent him up.

He had undertaken the Latin prose lecture of that somewhat scholarless college and had repeatedly said that it would bring him to an untimely grave, but after a fellow-commoner translating 'The Art of Mingling in Society' in English of Addison into Latin of his own, the Dean had dropped the Latin prose lecture, and had taken to the Greek. 'You are safer in Greek, he said. 'I am not good in Greek, and so I may live the longer. But I couldn't stand the Latin any more.'

So it was in the Greek prose lecture that the Dean expected his young friends, with great curiosity. They were the first who came, very early, and they came sidling and whispering into the room one after another, and sat down in a row, each one saying as he went by, 'Good-morning, sir, while the Dean stood and looked at them. Can one not see him now with his broad shoulders, and his keen eyes looking out from under his wig?

They sat down in the chair opposite to him, and he had a good look at them. The first who came in was Roland Evans evidently leader among them, a splendid upstanding young fellow, with short curling hair, who carried his head like a stag. 'A fine face and a good head,' thought the Dean 'I wonder what is inside it?' Next to him came his brother—a small, slight, bright-looking lad, rather too pretty to please the Dean's taste, but pleasant to see, with a wistful look in his clear eyes, which the Dean did not disapprove of. Next came the elder of the two Mordaunts, gigantic, somewhat stolid in appearance, looking, as the Dean thought with Falstaff, 'land and beeves.' Then came the younger Mordaunt, gigantic also, and rather cross-looking, but with a good square head; as he passed on, he gave one look at the Dean, and let him know unmistakably that he considered him in the light of his natural enemy. Last of all came the 'booby' who was to marry Miss Evans, and when the Dean looked on him, he thought at once: "The rest are a puzzling lot, but there is no doubt about you; you carry your turnpike ticket in your hat; you are a good fellow, and so I think is that Roland Evans."

But he was puzzlingly amused by them on one account: four out of the five seemed strangely cast in the same mould.—Here were two pairs of brothers, and a fifth young man, and they were all cast in the same mould, with the exception of the younger Evans, who seemed poetical.—Had this batch of lads come under his notice with any other recommendation than that of the shrewd Doctor, he would have set them down for four young louts of the landholding persuasion from the western counties, and have thought no more about them; but his friend had sent them to him as four of his picked boys, and Balliol would have opened her gates to them; yet there they sat in a row before him, silent and apparently stupid, occasionally sneaking their eyes up at his as though to see what he was like, but dropping them again directly. "Is there character here?" the Dean asked himself. "K. should know; he said they were boisterous and troublesome. They are quiet enough now."

The odd contrast between the apparently stupid *insouciance* of the Englishman at one time, and his violent fury at another, seemed to be hardly known to the Dean as yet: he got an illustration of it.

The other men, to the number of some thirty, dropped in, and the lecture proceeded. Anything more saint-like than the behavior of the Shropshire five was never seen. The lecture consisted in turning "Spectator" into Greek prose, and after half an hour, every one being ready, the Dean called on Roland Evans, who stood up, and on being told that he might sit down, was very much confused. He read out his few sentences of Greek prose, and the Dean leaned back in his chair.

"That is really splendid, Mr Evans. I could not write such Greek myself. Read it again, please, and attend to it, you others."—Roland did so.

"Do you all write Greek like this at Gloucester? This is refreshing. Good heavens! when I think of the trash my ears are dinned with. Here, Mr Mordaunt the elder, read your piece next: let me see if it runs in families, or is common to the school."

Old Mordaunt—sitting, as we used to say at school, one place below young Evans—did so, and his piece was very good.—"Now, young Mr Evans, read yours."

*To be Continued.*

*For the Signal.*

### THE PATCHWORK QUILT.

BY MYRA MELDYN.

The Patch-work quilt, how many a thought
Does its motley squares beget,
And how many a by-gone scene is brought
In the chain of busy memory wrought,
To the mental vision yet.

This was a dress which my Mother wore;
When I first could feel that she
Who all my childish failings bore,
And only seemed to love me more;
Was all the world to me.

And this was a dress which my sister had
On her birth-day morning new,
And she looked so proud and felt so glad
And little dreamed of the feelings and
Which our river ages now.

And this is a part of a favorite dress,
Which my aunt was wont to wear,
And oft' 'gainst its folds did my bosom press,
As she circled my form in a fond caress,
And parted my tangled hair.

And this was a gown which my good old nurse
Received on a Newyear day,
And oftimes drained my little purse;
But I knew not then what a bitter curse,
In an empty pocket lay.

These all bring thoughts of child-hoods years,
With never a shade of guilt;
When the mind was free from pains or fears,
And here I pause lest memory's tears,
Should fall, on my Patch-work Quilt.

Whitby Oct 1 70

## Dominion Doings.

Robert Wagstaff, who was tried at the Toronto Assizes, for the murder of Margaret Chapman, an unfortunate, has been acquitted.

Indians are dying by the thousand, of small pox in Manitoba.

It is understood that the Ontario Parliament will meet on 7th Dec. for the despatch of business.

The Orangemen of Toronto have issued a circular strongly reprobating the recent attacks on that body by the Toronto *Telegraph*; one of the proprietors of which Mr. Ross Robertson occupies the high rank of Grand Lecturer of the order.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Canadian and American authorities on the subject of the St Clair Flats Canal.

Lieut. Col. Jarvis is on his way back to Fort Garry to take command there.

Last week Kingston exported $44,000 of produce to the U. S.

Lieut. Gov. Doyle and staff have arrived at Montreal.

William Shepherd who shot his wife at Upper Dummills on 14th July last was found guilty of manslaughter at the Toronto Assizes,

The fireman at Gibbon's Steam Saw Mill Kincardine was killed on Tuesday by the explosion of the boiler.

Mr. Rankin who sold his seat to Sir Francis Hincks is to get his mess of pottage by being appointed collector of customs at Port Darlington.

It is reported at Ottawa that Mr. Chamberlin is to be appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture and that Dr. Tache will take Mr Parents' place as Deputy Secretary of state.

The *Montreal Witness* records the failure at Montreal of T. Hobson & Son, largely engaged in the produce trade. The principal partner, Thomas Hobson, has cleared for Yankeetown with some $20,000; $15,000 of which he obtained the previous day from the Bank of Montreal under false pretences.


PLUMMER'S SNOW FLAKE BAKING POWDER

IS UNRIVALLED for Purity and Cheapness. It saves Eggs, Butter, Milk, etc., and is warrante to contain nothing injurious. For sale by the Grocers.
ROBINSON & HOWELL.
Agents for Goderich.
E. PLUMMER & CO.,
Chemists, Lowlon. Ont
w6y

PIANO FORTE

A FIRST CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE FOUR round corner Rosewood Piano, by Weber & Co., for sale by Mr Mark E. Wade, Piano Forte and Organ Tuner, to be seen at British Exchange Hotel
Goderich, 5th August, 1870 w29

WANTED, AT THE BRITISH EXCHANGE Hotel a first-class cook and a good dining room girl
Goderich, June 24th, 1870. w23-tf

1860.] HENRY GRIT, 1868.]
PATENT SOLICITOR & DRAUGHTSMAN,
Ottawa, Canada,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE PATENT Office and other Departments of the Government.
☞ COPYRIGHTS AND THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS PROCURED.
Drawings, specifications, and other Documents necessary to secure Patents or Inventions prepared on receipt of Model of the Invention.
Ottawa, December 1868

REMOVAL.

ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH
THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the past 16 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his anxious study will be to supply
Watches Clocks and Jewelery!
which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.
☞ A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.
ALEX WALLACE.
Goderich, Aug 15th 1870. w30

AGENTS WANTED.
To Sell the Revised Edition of
Chambers's Encyclopædia
A re-issue of 1870 with
MaPS, PLATES, AND ENGRAVINGS.
TO BE COMPLETED IN TEN VOLUMES OF 832 pages each. Illustrated with about four thousand Engravings and forty Maps, together with a series of from eighty to one hundred elegantly engraved Plates, illustrative of the subjects of Natural History, now for the first time appearing in the work,
ALSO LIPPINCOTT'S
Pronouncing Dictionary
of Biography and Mythology, Containing memoirs of eminent persons of all ages and countries, and accounts of the various subjects of the Norse, Hindo and Classic Mythologies, with the pronunciation of their names in the different languages in which they occur, with a number of other new and highly popular works. These works are sold only by agents. Largest commission allowed to Agents.
For particulars enclose stamp and address
REV. J. BROWN,
London, Ont.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HOUSE ORGANS,
CHURCH ORGANS,
Piano Stools, &c., &c.,
Manufactured by the celebrated Firm of
R. S. WILLIAMS & CO., TORONTO.
The most extensive makers in the Dominion.
THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for Goderich and the surrounding country of the above justly celebrated Firm, and is prepared to sell all articles made by them, at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Samples may be seen and terms ascertained at sub-Ware-Rooms, West Street.]
DANIEL GORDON.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

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

| | Fiddle or old silver pattern | Bead pattern | King's pattern | Thread pattern |
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| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 2 Table Forks | 9 00 | 9 50 | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| 12 Table Spoons | 9 00 | 9 50 | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| 12 Desert Forks | 6 00 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| 12 Desert Spoons | 6 00 | 6 50 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| 12 Tea Spoons | 4 00 | 4 50 | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| 2 Egg gilt bowls | 2 40 | 2 50 | 2 80 | 2 80 |
| 1 Sauce Ladles | 2 00 | 2 20 | 2 40 | 2 40 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | 2 00 | 2 20 | 2 40 | 2 40 |
| Salt gilt bowls | 80 | 90 | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| 1 Mustard " " | 40 | 45 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 Soup ladle | 2 50 | 2 75 | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| 6 Sugar Spoon | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 |
| | $4 60 | 48 05 | 52 55 | 59 25 |

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

Lazarus, Morris & Co.
Opticians and Oculists,
MONTREAL,
HAVE, WITH A VIEW TO MEET THE INCREASED demand for the celebrated Diferent Spectacles, appointed F. JORDON, clerk and Druggist, Goderich, Ont., as their Sole Agent for that place. They have taken care to present careful instructions, and have confidence in the skill of their Agents to the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times, Spectacles unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities.
Too much cannot be said as to their superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight. They are the only Spectacles that
PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT.
they are the cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary.
☞ We employ no Peddlers.
F. JORDAN,
Sole Agent for Goderich
Goderich Aug 15 1870 w13

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR TICKETS to and from Liverpool London derry or Glasgow by the above Steamship Co'y, apply to
P. H. CARTER,
Agent, Grand Trunk Railway.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

FRESH OYSTERS BY EXPRESS
E. BINGHAM'S
Westside of Market Square,
Goderich, Aug. 30th 1870.

Mrs. Mack's
Refreshment Rooms.
WEST SIDE MARKET SQUARE,
Now Re-opened in the New Building.
FRESH OYSTERS
FRUIT of all kinds in season, Pastry, &c. Mrs. Mack will be glad to see her old customers at the New Building on the old stand.
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1870 w-tf

TO
Farmers, Livery Stable
KEEPERS AND OTHERS.
Bring on all Your Lame Horses.
J. TAYLOR at COLBORNE HOTEL, Goderich, after twenty-one year experience is prepared to Doctor Horses for all diseases
N. B.—Horses examined as to Soundness.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

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

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

Glenburnie Farm for Sale
TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH.
10 MILES from Goderich and 9 miles from Clinton, situated on the Gravel Road Running from Goderich to Bayfield, from which it is separated by the Bayfield River. It contains 213 acres, 110 acres under fence, 10 acres clear of stumps and in a high state of cultivation, soil rich clay loam; bush good hardwood, it is well watered by two living streams. An orchard of 140 apple trees in bearing—fruit very choice; also, a few pears, plums, peaches and cherries, and a few grape vines. Two story concrete house, 32 by 42 feet, cellar full size of the house. Frame barn 46 by 81 ft. This is a rare opportunity to secure a good farm on the Lake Shore, where fruit raising is much more successful than farther inland. Apply to
WM. HALL, Bytield,
or G. M. TRUEMAN, Land Agent, Goderich
August 15, 1870 w30

FARM FOR SALE
ON THE
BAYFIELD GRAVEL ROAD.
BEING lot 22, first concession Goderich Township 116 acres, 50 of which are cleared, a never failing creek runs through the land. The lot is situated on the Gravel road about 5 miles from the town of Goderich. The land is a rich clay loam, being very suitable for wheat or fruit growing. The lot will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Possession can be given 1st October, for particulars and terms, apply to G. H. PARSONS or to J. DAVISON, Esq. Goderich.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Farm for Sale.
LOTS 53 and 54, Bayfield Concession, in the Township of Goderich Containing 68 acres, of these over 50 acres cleared with good Frame Barn, and Log House, about 2½ miles from Clinton. For Terms of sale apply at the Division Court office at Goderich, or to Mr. WIGGINGTON on the premises.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

A BARGAIN.
50 ACRES, East ½ of Lot 29, 10th con. Culross, Co. Bruce. 7 acres cleared and good log house. Clear title for $500 cash or for $600 one third down and the remainder in 4 annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent per annum.
Apply to
ABRAHAM SMITH
Lumley 5th Sept, 1870 w35-10t Merchant Tailor.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE IN BAYFIELD.
THE subscriber offers for sale four eligible lots in the Village of Bayfield. On the premises are a good frame dwelling, barn and vinegar factory. For particulars apply to
JOHN CROOK.
Goderich, July 12th 1870. ww26 t

THE RIDGE TO LET
APPLY TO,
D. S. GOODING,
BARRISTER, Goderich,
August 22nd, 1870. sw1-tf

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WHOLESALE AGENT
OF
The far-famed and reliable St Catherine's Nursery
D. W. BEAPLE, ESQ.
FOR ALL KINDS OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GREEN-house Plants Grape Vines, &c., &c.
☞ Any stock not on hand, ordered on the shortest notice. House—Maitlandville, Goderich P. O
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

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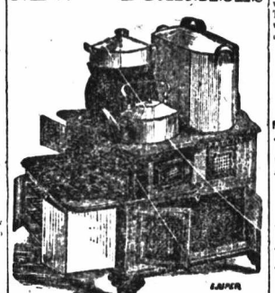

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TO HIS
COMMODIOUS
NEW BRICK BUILDING
(NEARLY OPPOSITE F. JORDAN'S
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Convenient to the Market.
His stock of stoves &c.
IS LARGE AND COMPLETE
☞ PARTIES IN