

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF OUR POLITICS.

Among the various topics which make up the political program of the day, there is one which, for the future political condition of the country, is of paramount importance, and which being now, is, perhaps, not at present sufficiently appreciated. Our old friend or old bugbear, representation according to population, is again coming upon us. This time it is not as a Shakespearian Hamlet say of his father's ghost, in questionable shape. We are no longer to have motions which frighten both sides of the House, merely by their potencies—howsoever scarecrows, the nature of which no one thoroughly understands, and which the superstitious hold in the great horror, because their real effect is unknown. The once much dreaded measure is not now in the shadowy outline of tentative resolutions, thrown out by members anxious to air their patriotism, and, perhaps, as in the case of one or two whom we remember, to alarm the Ministry into buying off their patriotism. It is embodied, in the flesh and blood, if we may so bold a figure, of an act of the Imperial Parliament, and is now the law of the land. It really contains the array of evils which has been predicted of it, like the celebrated wooden quadruped which used to bother some of us in connection with the famous town of Troy, it has been brought in upon us by the hands of those who ought to have been our friends, and it is now a fact of our life.

It is not, as Sir George Cardwell used the most loudly to sound the alarm against this infernal machine of Mr. Brown's invention, was in the end the first to follow Mr. Brown in howling at the machine by which the machinery with all its evils of representation was introduced among us. But leaving aside those historical reminiscences and classical illustrations, we may say in plain English, that at the next election the Province of Ontario will acquire in virtue of her greater increase in population than that of the Province of Quebec, a still larger preponderance than she now possesses in the representative branch of the Federal Parliament. By the constitution, Quebec was to have at the start sixty-five members; Ontario, eighty-two; Nova Scotia, nineteen; and New Brunswick, fifteen. But these proportions were to be readjusted every ten years, after each census, whereof the first has just been taken. Quebec is never to have less than sixty-five members; but there is to be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population as the number sixty-five bears to the population of Quebec. Ontario, therefore, began with a preponderance of seventeen members, which is about the mean of the numbers allotted respectively to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In other words, Ontario now has representatives equal in number to those of Quebec, and one of the Lower Provinces; and after the present census she will have a still greater numerical force. The numbers of the two Provinces in 1861 and 1871, according to the census, were respectively:

Ontario in 1861	1,296,091
Quebec in 1861	1,020,842
Ontario in 1871	1,411,566
Quebec in 1871	1,101,500

By the rule already laid down, therefore, we have the following result, Quebec will have one member to about 18,315 population; and in the same ratio, Ontario will have either 89 or 90 members—an advance of seven or eight members, rather than the latter, as in case of fractions the next nearest whole number is to be taken for the standard. This of course is in itself considering the present attitude of Ontario as a whole, a very important element in the future of our politics. But its value in the present is greatly enhanced, when we consider in what way the distribution of the new seats must take place. They must almost certainly go to the large constituencies in the West, which are now inadequately represented—the constituencies in the West, which furnish the great bodies of the liberal members, and which will in all probability use their increased electoral power to enlarge their phalanx of the existing Parliamentary opposition. Taking the counties of Kingston, which have generally been more or less conservative, it will be found that there is an increase of twenty-two seats from twenty to twenty-two, whereas the electors in Western electoral divisions run from 30,000 up to 63,000—the number which is reached by Waterloo. We must, therefore, expect, when the very grossest injustice is done, that the addition to the representatives which will be allotted to Ontario, will go rather to augment the number of liberal than of conservative members. This, in the present attitude of political parties, cannot fail to have a grave bearing upon the next election. We may expect, then, that there will, upon this topic, at least, be a considerable party battle. The constitution does not prescribe any mode of distributing the new seats. That must, therefore, be done by the act of the Federal Parliament, and each party will naturally endeavor, so far as it is possible, to secure the advantage for itself. The greater part of the advantage, however, must, in the course of things, rest with the liberals, and the ministerial party cannot change condition without allowing its determination to make use of all the powers which the constitution affords, to secure the advantage for itself. The purpose of unfairly prolonging its hold of the Government.

The Otago Indians have a hard time of it in their efforts to live in peace and quietness. The tribe had a reservation in Kansas guaranteed them in perpetuity by the Government; but it was overrun by squatters who settled on it in defiance of treaty stipulations that the Indians should be protected in their rights. Finding that they were to be crowded off their own lands, the Indians, who had many farms under cultivation, for the sake of peace consented to move to a reservation in the Indian Territory. But they were hardly settled in their new home before a large number of the same squatters who had intruded on their lands in Kansas got out the property they had acquired by trespass, and followed their former victims into the Indian Territory, where they have endeavored to repeat their intrusions. In this attempt they are likely to fail, as the Government has issued a proclamation ordering for the immediate removal of the trespassers, and put its excoffion in the hands of the military commander of the district in which the reservation is situated. When it is considered that the Otagos were driven out of one reservation by the same men who are now seeking to crowd them out of another, and that they are not only in the occupancy of their present possessions by virtue of an act of Congress, but will be seen that there is not the least apology to be offered for the same men who are trying to rob them. Their title to their lands is complete, and they

should have the same protection in their rights that is afforded to the whites who own farms in the States or Territories.

The California papers are attributing the recent earthquake in that State to the fact that the State of California is situated on a fault line, and that the result of electric currents moving on the earth's surface, and that iron railroad tracks are conductors of the electricity that causes them. Mr. Stewart thinks that the Pacific and other railroads have done valuable service for California by distributing the earthquake forces of that State over the continent, by which the intensity of the shocks are lessened. One would naturally suppose that the severity of the shocks which immediately followed the delivery of Mr. Stewart's lecture would have shaken the faith of those who accepted his theories. But they were not severe enough to do that. On the contrary it is urged that exactly the atmospheric condition required to bring two electric forces together then existed, and that their contact created the earthquake. It is further said that the shock was felt all along the lines of the railroads from Oakland to Winemuccia, and that off the line of the railway any considerable distance there was either no perceptible shock, or a very slight one. But the fact on which Mr. Stewart's supporters mainly rely to substantiate his opinions is that San Francisco, which stands on very quaky ground, and is notorious for its shaky spells, in this case almost entirely escaped, receiving no shock sufficient to cause alarm, though at Oakland there was a startling one which lasted a minute. It is also said that Sacramento never felt an earthquake that was not more severely felt at San Francisco than the railroad track was laid; and that since the railroad has been built there have been four other earthquakes on the line, none of which reached San Francisco. The inference drawn from all this is that the railroads have saved San Francisco by distributing the earthquake through the interior.

BAR ROOM LIFE IN NEW YORK.—John Halliday has been in the habit of going round to the New York saloons, ordering drinks, and threatening to shoot the bar-keepers who asked payment. At the saloon of a German, named Lamcken, he thus, some time ago, after greatly injuring the bar-keeper, Mencken, by throwing at him glasses and decanters, bullied him into giving another drink. Lamcken told Mencken another time to refuse at all hazards, and to shoot first. Soon after Halliday, who was a bad ruffian, and had been more than once in prison, once for murder, returned to the saloon with a gang of companions and again demanded a glass of ale, with the threat of a pistol shot if he was refused. This time, however, Mencken was too quick for him. He produced his pistol first, and with it sent a ball through his assailant's brain.

The Herald.

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CARLETON PLACE, MAY 1, '72.

WAR.—FOR AN IDEA!

"We have published, by request, a few paragraphs from an address on the 'duty of Canadians to Canada,' by Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto. Col. Denison is a young man of military proclivities and certainly so high an opinion of his own genius and merits that he seems to serve on a militia staff of which he disapproves. Where he cannot command he declines to obey, and leaving the militia and the country to its fate, has taken to lecturing on the power of minorities to defeat and conquer majorities. A Tory of the oldest and bluest stripe, he has lately joined the Brownites, and expects to be a candidate on the clear-gut ticket at the next election. His bugle note is war! war! blood! blood! He is not content with peace at any price, for he contends that even if Canada were politically independent of Great Britain, so that a war with the United States would not legally involve us in the ruin and devastation of the contest, we would nevertheless, as a matter of choice, violate the laws of neutrality, send our battalions across the lines, light the torch of war along our whole frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific, merely for the fun of the thing! Hear this retired Colonel and ex-royal rant and rave in the columns of the Globe."

"Mr. McDougall's argument was that England could go to war with the United States without bringing Canada into it." Even supposing the United States did not attack us, Col. Denison asks "In the name of every young Canadian, of every old countryman in Canada, of every U. E. Loyalist, of every descendant of those who fought at Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane and Chateaugay, how long would we look on at a war going on between our mother country and our neighbors without plunging into it at all hazards? 'Men of property may not admit this; but we understand the fire-eating Colonel does not muster in their ranks' politicians may doubt it; [he does not, being as yet a raw recruit] but when it comes to a question of war, then youth, vigor and enthusiasm rush to the front, prudence is cast to the winds, and poor fellows who have nothing material to defend, will risk and throw away their lives for a mere idea or sentiment!"

This is Col. Denison's platform, as published in the Globe! The arguments of Mr. McDougall; the suggestions and clearly pronounced policy of English Statesmen; the repeated declarations of Military men, and the "alliance instead of allegiance" hints of Governors General go for nothing with him! Men of property are not to be listened to; politicians must be disregarded; but when Col. Denison gets his blood up; when he hears the boom of big guns from the Atlantic he is ready to

"poor fellows"—who, like himself, have nothing material to defend"—nothing else to lose!

Well, we don't think the ambitious, blood-thirsty, impetuous, imprudent, rushing Colonel, will obtain many votes from "the men of property," if he takes the field on that platform.

We believe this is the same G. T. Denison who, as the agent of Jeff Davis, purchased the Steamer *Georgian*, for the purpose of privatering on our lakes, and embroiling, if possible, the people of Canada in a war with the United States. This is the same gentleman who, when the Canadian Government of which Mr. McDougall was then an active member, seized the *Georgian* and defeated the plot, applied for indemnity on account of his losses, but without being able to convince the Government that he had sustained any, or did not deserve to suffer. Having failed to get up a war for the benefit of Jeff Davis; having failed to levy contributions from the "men of property" in Canada to console him for his disappointment; having failed to bully the Minister of Militia out of a first-class appointment with ample pay and rations, he indignantly turned his back upon his enemies—the Government of his country—and the Tory party, the men of property, the politicians who doubt, and now offers himself to the Grits and is ready to lead the young men who want to "throw away their lives for a mere idea!"

The report of the Minister of Militia is necessarily brief. The armed force of Canada is not large, and the Naval Department is of course managed by the Hon. P. Mitchell. If not voluminous, however, the report is important, and shows a total of fighting men in the reserved Militia of 700,000, being an increase of 37,000 over the number enrolled two years ago. The active militia, including all ranks, numbers 43,174, officers and men. Out of this number 34,414 (officers and men) performed the annual drill for the military year 1871-72, of which 22,544 (officers and men) with 1,996 horses, were assembled at Lamcken told Mencken another time to refuse at all hazards, and to shoot first. Soon after Halliday, who was a bad ruffian, and had been more than once in prison, once for murder, returned to the saloon with a gang of companions and again demanded a glass of ale, with the threat of a pistol shot if he was refused. This time, however, Mencken was too quick for him. He produced his pistol first, and with it sent a ball through his assailant's brain.

LANARK.—SOUTH AND NORTH.—It is really amusing to observe the almost frantic struggles of our Perth contemporaries to "redeem" North Lanark. Week after week they display an utter ignorance of the feelings and wishes of the people in this constituency. One would suppose that they might feel nearer home and have the benefit of a more general acquaintance with the electors of South Lanark. But this does not seem to occur to their minds. They are well aware that in all the dealings of the Dominion Government with the "muddled" North West question and with a number of public questions for several years past, the electors of South Lanark have neither been consulted nor represented. This fact is patent to everybody. And yet, from our Perth neighbors, in the centre of the riding, we do not hear a word of warning or advice. There must be some reason for this reticence on their part. It is well known that the Reform and Conservative element in South Lanark is about equal in strength and that a "Catholic" party of about 600 votes hold the balance of power. These are alternately coaxed and coquetted by the two Perth papers. Both are earnestly studying how they shall make the most of this solid phalanx of electors; but neither of them dare speak out his mind. They content themselves with heaping abuse and opprobrious epithets upon the representative of North Lanark, whom they falsely accuse of "looking to Washington," while they are straining their eyes in the direction of Rome! The *Courier*, for several weeks past, has exhibited an unwholesome state of mind in reference to the representation of the North Riding. The last issue says:—"We understand that the Reform party of North Lanark intend holding a Convention in a short time in some central locality in the riding for the purpose of choosing a candidate to stand at the next Dominion election. Township meetings will be held to appoint delegates to the general Convention."

The Reformers of North Lanark intend nothing of the kind. This idea is an emanation from the little hole-in-the-corner meeting lately held in Lanark. The Reformers of North Lanark utterly repudiate the idea of being dictated to by a few individuals in any particular corner or locality in the riding. They are, for the most part, sensible men, who will not be wheedled into signing requisitions nominating delegates, nor turning the crank of any political machine for corrupting votes and controlling elections. We have seen many political conventions, but not one of them was honestly carried out. In every case the score afforded for chiselling is taken advantage of by ambitious, designing, unscrupulous men, to carry out their own ends, regardless of the wishes of the people. The moderate men of North Lanark are largely in the majority of any extreme section, or of all extreme factions put together, and can well afford to wait a few weeks until the present session is over, and until the proper time arrives to discuss the leading questions of the day. The electors have the promise of all the candidates to attend public meetings, and discuss fairly and above board, in the hearing of the public and of the press, all the questions of public interest which may arise. They have also the assurance that these public meetings and public discussions shall take place in ample time for the electors to make up their minds, as to what measures and what men they desire to support at the coming election. They are content with this. We are fully assured that they approve of this course vastly more than they would of any underhand work which invariably results from hole-in-the-corner meetings and chiselling conventions.

We have said this much on behalf of the electors. We are decidedly opposed to conventions except in so far as they may tend to amuse, and employ a few extreme agitators of public opinion. The reform interests of the North Riding of Lanark do not require any extraordinary means of this kind for support. The intelligence and independence of the electors are a sufficient guarantee of honesty and ability to make choice of a representative for the House of Commons. And any reform, or other interest, which requires closed conventions or any underhand proceedings, which cannot open its eyes to the light of day, bear public discussion, and stand the test of enlightened, well informed public judgment, does not deserve to be supported; and the sooner these claims are ignored the better. We would advise "the Reform party of North Lanark" to bide their time. Their principles do not require hot-bed training for their growth. Let them avoid conventions, close assemblies and conclaves and be very cautious about trusting or supporting candidates who resort to such places for the purpose of "securing unity of action amongst the electors."

Some men can think of nothing but what can they see from their own standpoint, and are incapable of rising above their own level without giddiness. They persist in judging of the future greatness and prosperity of Canada by the past and cannot imagine how politicians can be either honest or trustworthy who have got over the mere party struggles of twenty years ago, and are capable of looking above and beyond the old Clergy Reserve and other questions of the past. Their minds appear incapable of grasping the fact, that in the very nature of the work of building up a new Dominion, like this of Canada, it is essential, that men should be able to rise above the mere issues and interests of the present, and deal with the great concerns of the future.

A meeting of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec, will be held in Montreal on the 9th prox., for the purpose of discussing various questions affecting the interests of the Church.

The debate in the House of Commons on the question of the Geological Survey, presented some points of interest. The proposal to vote for five years the sum of \$45,000 a year towards this important object, challenged hostility on two grounds. First, it was contended by the leader of the opposition that the principle of voting sums of money for so long a period, thus taking the control of expenditure out of the hands of Parliament, was a vicious principle. Undoubtedly, speaking in general terms, the principle is vicious. It would be exceedingly dangerous to make a rule of the practice of voting sums for special service extending over a term of years. But there can be no doubt that in the very nature of the work involved in a Geological Survey there should be an element of certainty extending over a certain number of years. To lay down the doctrine that the continuance of work must be dependent upon an annual vote, and that, therefore, no work must be undertaken involving for its completion greater expenditure than the annual vote, would be seriously to hamper the entire operations of the Geological Survey Staff. For this reason the policy which has hitherto prevailed, has been wisely followed by the Government in this instance, and the country will quite recognize the wisdom of increasing the grant by fifty per cent.

Mr. Costigan's bill, to require members of Local Governments in provinces where dual representation is prohibited to resign their seats before becoming candidates for the House of Commons, was received with a cheer upon its introduction. It is in the nature of a counter check upon Ministers in Ontario and New Brunswick, who, while preventing others from sitting in both Legislatures, are themselves free to run for the Commons, and if defeated, hope to retain their office in the Provincial Administration. This, we consider, would be an unfair proceeding, and we trust Mr. Costigan's bill will pass. The following is a copy of the bill:—"At an election of a Member to serve in the Parliament of Canada, no person having been immediately before such election a Member of the Executive House of the Legislature of any Province in Canada in which a Member of the said Parliament is not allowed to sit, shall be put in nomination or be considered a candidate, unless he shall have previously resigned, and placed in the hands of the returning officer a certificate of his resignation, signed by the officer to whom such resignation is, by the law of such Province, required to be sent."

The N. Y. Sun draws an unpleasant picture of the deplorable financial condition of the Southern States. The enormous taxes are grinding the very life out of the people. South Carolina is one of the afflicted States. A letter is published from a citizen of that State, whose property had decreased in a few years from \$125,000 to \$30,000, and yet his tax had risen from \$125 to \$600. In Mississippi, where the taxes are already enormous, it is announced that they must be doubled or the Government will go down. In Arkansas, the taxes imposed have caused the forfeiture of some 3,000,000 acres of land, about one seventh of the whole state. It is alleged that not one half of these lands will find purchasers, even at the price of the taxes, so much reduced have the people become.

The last issue of the Perth *Courier* comments, very unfairly, upon the speech recently delivered by the Hon. Wm. McDougall, in Hamilton, and attributes words and arguments to the Hon. gentleman which formed no part of his address, and which, evidently had their origin in the brain of the unworthy writer for the *Courier*. Is the editor of that paper afraid to trust to the intelligence of his readers by copying the address into his paper, instead of putting them off with a few ill-tempered, untruthful, editorial remarks, and an attempt to throw dirt at a political opponent. Shame on such "Reform." The country is tired of it. It is by such means that the wicked rule.

From the wording of the reply given to Senator Dickey in the Upper House on Wednesday, it seems that there are grounds for hoping that at an early date there will be a marked improvement in the means of communication between this Dominion and the West Indies. It appears that propositions have been laid before the Government with a view to secure direct steam postal communication with those islands, and that these propositions have received favorable consideration. Our trade relations with the West Indies are capable of great development, and an improvement in the postal service is a most important desideratum.

The Montreal *Herald* says that a Scotch company has bought a copper mine at Acon, in the Eastern Townships, P. Q., and will at once begin mining operations on an extensive scale. It hopes within six months to be able to raise at the rate of two thousand tons per month of selected ore. We hope the time is not far distant when Canada will raise and manufacture nearly every pound of metal needed in her arts and manufactures.

DIED IN GAOL.—A middle-aged woman named Mrs. Churchill, committed from Almonte, to the County Gaol on the 8th April, died of sunstroke on the 23rd inst. The woman had been ill in health and insane for some time and when committed to gaol appeared to be in a dying condition. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death from natural causes.

It is estimated that the amount raised by taxation in the United States, for national and local purposes, is not less than \$664,000,000. This makes the average amount per head yearly payable by an American citizen for the privilege of belonging to the great republic, something over sixteen dollars; or estimating four persons to each family, about \$65 per family.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

Ottawa, April 25th, 1872.

Parliament seems to be working out the old problem of "how not to do it." A fortnight ago to-day, the session commenced, and the result of the two weeks' work is the waste of much eloquence and the transaction of a very trifling amount of business. With next week, however, the House will settle down to the real labor of the session. Next Tuesday Sir Francis Hincks will deliver his budget speech, and immediately afterwards Sir John A. McDonald will announce his policy with respect to the Washington Treaty. Most of the papers relating to the latter were submitted to Parliament the 18th inst. They were very voluminous, yet, on the following day they were distributed through the House in "blue book" form, the whole making a volume of sixty pages, having been printed and bound in fourteen hours by the Government printer. A copy of it has, no doubt, been forwarded to the *Herald* before this. It will be observed by the despatches from Earl Kimberley that the view held by Hon. Wm. McDougall from the beginning was a correct one. The Secretary of State for the Colonies does not deny the right of Canada to refuse to ratify the treaty. That power has been conceded to the Dominion Parliament from the outset by every person who has given the subject any consideration; but the expediency of assuming such a position has been denied by Mr. McDougall from the very outset. The Colony may refuse to sanction the policy of the Empire to which it is attached; but Earl Kimberley very plainly hints, if we do so, we must be prepared to suffer the consequences. We must not look for protection, if by a tactful opposition to the Imperial policy, we provoke difficulties with our powerful republican neighbor. Great Britain has sacrificed much to establish amicable relations with the United States, and she naturally looks to this country to yield something in furtherance of the policy of peace. Whatever as Canadians, we may think of the Treaty; however unfavorably we may regard it, as colonists we cannot oppose it. This is the drift of the despatches from Downing Street, and it is the only reasonable view which could be taken of the matter. In short, while we continue the colonial connection, we must permit our relations with foreign powers to be shaped in England, and if we are not disposed to submit to the Imperial policy there is but the other alternative before us—Independence. The tendency of public opinion seems to be towards a severance of our connection with the Mother Country. Very few advocate the immediate adoption of such a policy, until a vast territory extending from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains is divided into provinces, and to a certain extent settled. There is no necessity for haste; we can well afford to submit to the policy of the Empire for another decade at least, but it would be unwise for Canadians to shut their eyes to the inevitable. Independence must come, and before many years shall have passed away. The report of the Minister of Militia submitted to Parliament last week, ought to give us some confidence in our ability to maintain our independence if we should once assume it. The entire militia force in the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is nearly 750,000 men. This includes all the fighting population, and gives the largest force of men which could under any circumstances be brought into the field. The active militia numbers 43,174, including officers and men of all ranks. The increase in the reserve militia in the two years preceding the enrolment of 1871 was nearly 38,000 men. Although the reserve militia is practically but a "paper force," without the requisite military training to fit it for the field, the returns serve to disprove the repeated assertions that our young men are emigrating to the United States. The militia increase proves nothing if not the contrary. There is undoubtedly a constant current of emigration to the South and West, but it is counterbalanced by an equally large and steady flow from abroad to the Dominion. The emigration to the United States is largely over-estimated. In proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the United States census returns for 1870. They show that the British North American population in the fifty largest cities of the Republic is very little over ninety thousand. When it is remembered that most of those emigrants left their homes while the British provinces were suffering from unusual depression, and that the era of our great prosperity has only recently commenced, the croakings of a certain class of dyspeptics about the loss of our population will cease to be regarded. There will always be a class of adventurous young spirits among us who will seek occupation abroad, just as there has always been an influx into the Canada of young men from the neighboring Republic. With our better government, lighter taxes and healthier climate the balance of emigration must soon turn in our favor.

Mr. Costigan of Victoria, N. B., introduced a bill in the House, last Tuesday to compel members of the local legislature, in any province, where dual representation is not allowed, to resign their seats before becoming candidates for seats in the Dominion Parliament. The bill was received with applause, and there is hardly a doubt that it will pass. It is equally certain that it will be opposed by Messrs. Blake, McKensie and others who hold seats in the local legislatures as well as in this House. They have so arranged matters in their provinces that they can present themselves to the electors with the certainty that they should fail to be returned to the parliament at Ottawa, they can fall back on the local legislatures of which they continue to be members. It would

be manifestly unfair to give them this double advantage over candidates for the Dominion Parliament alone. Messrs. Blake, McKensie and other members of the Ontario legislature, for instance, could bring all the influence of their provincial positions to bear in canvassing for the central parliament. It is to prevent the possibility of the use of such unfair means that Mr. Costigan has introduced his bill.

The annual Convocation of Queen's College was held on the 25th of April. Principal Snodgrass presiding. The following are the Art students who took the prizes:—Mundell, Kingston, 2nd year; McIntyre, Kingston, 2nd year; Lang, Almonte, 3rd year; Knight, Renfrew, 4th year; the last being the Prince of Wales prizeman. In Theology, McLaren, Komoka, took the Lewis prize for the best lecture on the 1st Psalm.

The degree of M. A. was conferred on Rev. M. McLean, Port Hope; S. McMorrine, Barrister, and Dr. Agnew, Kingston; of B. A. on A. P. Knight, Renfrew; M. McGillivray, Collingwood; J. McCormack, Kingston; and Rev. W. McKee, Dearhurst; of M. D. on J. Brien, Ridgeway; J. Clarke, Peterboro; J. Gerin, Cobourg; A. S. Rockwell, Violet; and P. Rouke, Montreal.

The degree of L. D. was conferred on the Rev. Geo. Bell, B. A. Clifton; Hon. Vice-Chancellor Mowat, Toronto; and of D. D. on Rev. Robert Neil, Seymour, and Rev. Wm. Bain, Perth. There was a large attendance there.

We observe that some of our exchanges are recommending Governor Archibald to the appointment of a seat on the bench, lately vacated by the death of the Hon. J. W. Johnson, and the Perth *Express* in order to subvert the Dominion government, attempts to give Mr. Archibald a character. That paper says:—"We believe him to be an honest, well meaning man, and one who is sincerely desirous of doing what lay in his power for the welfare of the Province he was sent to govern."

Our contemporary has failed to observe or has forgotten, that during Gov. Archibald's term of office in Manitoba there has been no degradation of his position, or dishonor to his country too low to stoop to. No minister was too great to perjure, provided the peculiar ends he aimed at were accomplished. All his acts; the total want of respect to the people which he showed in the selection of his ministers; the appointment to the magistracy of men like the rebel John Bruce; his interference with elections; his interference in matters of ecclesiastical division; his discouragement of immigration; his interference with the duties of his advisers (save the mark); his screening of the banditti of 68-70; down to his final embrace of that ruffianly loafer, all have served to bring the people who have submitted to them into contempt, and cast a slight upon the instance of that Province which will require the vigor of a new Governor and a new administration to overcome.

MARBLE WORKS.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the marble works of Messrs. Fulford and Church, of Easton's Corners. They are well known as good workmen, and specimens of their art may be seen in almost every churchyard in the country. While their work is executed in first class style, their prices are reasonable.

CHANGES ARE LIGHTSOME.—The Beemans who first started a paper in Napanea and afterwards at Pembroke, are again to try their luck in Prescott. They intend publishing a Tory paper, to be called the *Tribune*.

Our edition is now so large that an advertisement in the *Herald* obtains a wider and more general circulation than it would if inserted in any two other county papers, and at less cost.

We would direct the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. W. E. Johnson of Ottawa. The advantage of taking a car, which will go through the whole journey, without change, to its destination, must be apparent.

Rev. Dr. Walker, principal of the Congregational College, Montreal, will preach at Middleville on Friday, the 3rd of May, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Great Original New Orleans Minstrels will exhibit here on the evening of Tuesday, the 7th of May.

For live advertisements and interesting reading, see last page.

SMALL-POX IN BRANTFORD.

Brantford, March 12.—The reports concerning the prevalence of small pox in this town are greatly exaggerated. At the Town Council meeting the Board of Health reported sixteen cases in all, of this number reported seven had it in what is called the confluent form, and two of them, both colored, have died, the rest are convalescent, the remaining nine who had it in a modified or milder form are now quite well. These are confined to their houses until all danger of the spreading of the disorder has ceased. At present there are three patients in the hospital and in a fair way of recovery. These are the only cases in town, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Would it not be well for the Board of Health of Windsor to follow suit? We are, thanks be to God, free from this frightful disease, but many from Windsor are now and then interceded in our County. Thanks to the care and skill of our health officer Doctor Nesbitt, we have been spared the spread of this noxious pestilence sixteen years in all, among us to exercise his useful and valuable talents for the prevention of small pox, Typhus fever and all other diseases to which flesh is heir to, and which he is so skillful in treating.

It has been stated by what should be high authority, "that after a person had reached the age of 40 years, to vaccinate was useless." This was pronounced in our presence by Doctor Nesbitt as folly, and he, most assuredly, has made good his words. Two gentlemen, residents of this town, one aged 64, the other 56 were vaccinated by Doctor Nesbitt, and in both cases the virus took.

Typhus fever is still prevalent at Petite Cote, but thanks to the skillful and careful attendance of Doctor Nesbitt, there are few fatal cases. Mrs. Neveu, whose case was for a time almost hopeless, is now happy under the treatment of our Town Doctor. This trying disease is, we apprehend, attributable to foul air, from too close rooms, unwholesome water and want of outdoor exercise. Parents, guardians and young people would do well to listen to the advice of their physician, and thereby preserve health, a blessing easily lost, but hard to be restored.

WE cut the above extracts from the *Dominion*, a paper published in the county of Essex. The doctor referred to is the son of John Nesbitt, Esquire, of Beckwith, and is well known to many of our readers. We are happy to find that he is proving himself so successful in the practice of his profession.

Fort Gary, 24th.—Further news regarding Shendawand has come to hand by last mail. Gold and other discoveries of considerable magnitude are reported, and a number of experts are going there. McKellar, one of the oldest explorers of Lake Superior pronounces the mines very rich, and is of opinion that the silver discoveries will go far to rival the Silver Isles mines.

The river is still frozen, but the snow is disappearing. There are indications of spring, and song birds are making their appearance.

Two days ago a party of French half-breeds, about six in number, went up Red River armed to prevent Canadians from rafting down timber they have got by a special permit from the Dominion officials. The Canadians have sent to Winnipeg and got themselves revolvers, and both parties vow they will fight, rather than be thwarted. The half-breeds say the timber was on lands which they have taken up under the half-breeds' law. There is imminent danger of a collision on the opening of navigation.

Naples, April 25.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius which has been increasing in violence since the first signs of commotion, has now reached an unexampled pitch of grandeur. New craters have been formed and streams of lava are pouring out of the mountain in different directions. Naples is already crowded with visitors, and tourists are arriving from all parts of Europe to witness the spectacle.

Brantford, April 26.—A farmer named Nesbitt, residing near Onondaga, Ontario, died on Thursday last, and died from the effects of it shortly afterwards.

Montreal, April 26.—A mass meeting of merchants will be held to-morrow to consider the In-vent Act now before the Commons.

At an adjourned meeting of Iron Manufacturers, held at the Rosin House, to consider the nine hour question this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved to close all foundries, &c., throughout the Province on May 1st.

The Bank of Toronto has declared a dividend of six per cent. for the current half year. A meeting of stockholders for the election of directors will be held on the 19th of June.

Morrisburg, April 26.—About half past three o'clock this morning the store belonging to Messrs. Bros., and situated on East Creek about half a mile east of Morrisburg, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$10,000; insured in the Western for \$3,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Silver jewelry is manufactured to a large extent now, and is quite fashionable in New York and Philadelphia.

The number of miserable clerks who are seeking employment in New York to-day is lamentable. No doubt the failure of various insurance offices consequent upon the Chicago fire, has swelled the ranks of these unfortunate, but so late it has been nearly always the same story. Merchants, bankers, and men of business of all kinds—more especially those who labour under a reputation for benevolence—are inundated by applications from persons thirsting for a living, who are reduced to the most deplorable straits for a bare subsistence.

In the course of his great speech at Manchester, Mr. Disraeli thus described the gradual demoralization of the present administration. After speaking of the activity shown by ministers on first obtaining possession of the Treasury Bench, he went on to say that "as time advanced it was not difficult to perceive that extravagance was being substituted for energy by the Government. The unnatural stimulus was subsiding. Some took refuge in melancholy, and their chief chief alternated between a menace and a sigh. At last opposite the Treasury Bench, the Ministers reminded me of one of those marine land-scapes not very unusual on the coasts of South America. You behold a range of exhausted volcanoes. Not a flame flickers on a single conical crest. But the situation is still dangerous. There are occasional earthquakes, and ever and anon the dull rumbling of the sea."