Huron Signal.

GODERICH, MAY 16, 1867.

CONSERVATIVE TACTICS.

While the tory press, from the *Leader* downwards, was sounding the "No-party" cry a few weeks ago, it was notorious that in every constituency of Ontario the the organizers of the party were rummaging through the dust and lumber of past electioneering material for their strongest men. They wished to lull reformers to sleep in order that they might, by quietly working in the dark, secure a majority in the Houses which are in future to govern the country. They were deeply in love with a coalition ministry which they thought could be worked advantageously after the work of Confederation had been accomplished, in so far as the old administration could effect anything beyond the completion of a few necessary details. Great was the mortification felt in the opposite camp when it was ascertained beyond peradventure that the liberals of the country were determined to meet them at every point, impressed with the belief that as the Reform party had been the direct means of securing the great representative reform involved in the Confederation scheme, after years of determined effort, they were the best fitted to assume the responsibility of working it out. Then came a cry of alarm from the opposite racks. "The Union is in danger," "Will Confederation be carried out," "Annexation," and clap-trap of that sort, *ad nauseam*. How absurd is the idea that reformers could have adopted any other course than that which they are now pursuing. Were they to be hoodwinked into inaction while their opponents rushed pell-mell into the arena? Certainly not, else they would have been exposed to the charge of political poltrooncery which would have rung in their ears just as soon as the conservatives had gained their point.

Take our own County for example. Messrs. Carling and Ritchie, the nominees of a conservative convention, would make it appear that they have buried forever the hatchet of party warfare, and intend, if elected, to support *measures, not men*. When they appear in a strong reform section of the country they try on the humbugging story of no party lines, no great political questions being before the country, no reason why old distinctions should not be wiped out *and* all and sundry join in securing their return. Do they think people are blind enough to be led away by such shallow nonsense? What is Mr. Ritchie, politically, but a high strung tory of the oldest of old schools? What is Mr. Carling but a rigid conservative? Who brought them into the field, but the stiff conservative lawyers of Goderich? Who are their right-hand men except such tories as Dr. Woods, Wellington Connor, B. V. Elliott, and Co.? And if they are returned, will the fact not be heralded to the world as a great conservative victory—will they not be found invariably casting their votes and influence with those who have persistently denied justice to Upper Canada, and who, had they not been forced to it, would have refused to grant us the increased representation that we are to enjoy in future? We call upon reformers throughout the constituency to beware how they allow themselves to be deluded into the belief that they are perfectly safe in voting for men who in the end would laugh at them for their folly. The results of the contest thus far are most satisfactory. Neither the specious milk-and-water promises of Messrs. Carling and Ritchie, nor the sneaking abusiveness or gross fabrications of their organ-grinders, can influence the adherents of the party of liberalism and progress to swerve for a moment from the path of duty! They know this, and in their rage they search in all directions for more effective weapons of defence, but where shall they be found?

GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING

A certain tory sheet is extremely liberal in its mode of advertising the *Signal*. In its last issue it devoted some seven or eight columns to this Journal, which if it has any effect at all, will prove to the public that the *Signal* is a newspaper of considerable importance. We have no right to complain when opposed in the discussion of any public matter, or in the criticism of the public acts of any man who aspires to the highest position in the gift of the people, but we *do* deprecate and every right-thinging person will deprecate the conduct of those mean and contemptible enough to drag private character into their writings. We pity the small soul which is incapable, through sheer envy and malice, of anything nobler or better than petty detraction. Better the bludgeon or knife of the midnight assassin than the loathsome attacks of the man who endeavors to stab the character of another that he may occupy his position. We have faith enough in the generous instincts of our common humanity to believe that the career of the vilifier will prove a failure, and that he will receive as a reward for his devilish labors the fullest measure of contempt that can flow from the hearts of those whose esteem and friendship is all that we can crave of earthly good.

A Fine Climate.

Here we are near the middle of May, and the indications of spring as far off apparently as they were a month ago. The trees still swing their bare arms about in the cold north wind, every shower is followed by severe frost, people cling to furs and overcoats, and, in short, nothing but a spirit of the most admirable Christian resignation can prevent people from voting the climate of Canada a disgusting failure. We fear the boasted healthfulness of the climate is a popular delusion, and it appears to be getting worse from year to year. The constant repetition of sudden changes of weather to which we are subject, favor lung and throat diseases, as well as rheumatic affections, acute and chronic, to such an extent as to become alarming to persons of feeble constitutions. However, we must hope for a flash of sunshine by-and-bye.

Another Letter from Mr. Holmes.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR,—In your last *Signal* you were pleased to devote your leading editorial to me giving me at the same time a new title. Every time you condescend to notice me lately you do so under some new name, so that it is likely before you are done with me, I shall have as many names as the renowned Sheik of Persia. I am not surprised that you should use this new artillery, it is just the right sort—the *real, knock-down argument*, which the readers of the *Signal* cannot fail to recognise and duly appreciate.

With regard to the meeting at Dungannon, I never said, either there or elsewhere, directly or indirectly, that the editor of the *Signal* was a bad man, or a man not to be believed, (Mr. Yese to the contrary notwithstanding). Let that man come out over his real name, and I will prove him a liar by any number of witnesses. I never used the word yese; I never heard it used until I came to Canada, and the first man I heard make use of the word his name was COX. So much for the veracity of Mr. Yese, your Dungannon correspondent.

Now, sir, having told you what I did not say, I will tell you some of what I did say. I said that I never quarrelled with any person, never sued, or was sued; I read what you said relating to my private character: that it was irreproachable. I said that that coming from my great political enemy speaks volumes. A man who, in his report of the Clinton Convention makes me say what I never said, for the purpose of holding me up to public ridicule. He makes me say that "I hope it will be concluded that I made the County of Huron what it was." What I did say, after depicting what the Huron Tract was when I settled in it, what it is at present, and the public positions that I occupied, I said that "I hoped that it would be conceded that I assisted in making the County what it is." This I said could be proven by any number of witnesses, both friends and enemies. I further said that when I said enemies I meant political enemies, for I did not think that I had an enemy in the world. I also said that when I came before the public for election, I did expect opposition from the *Signal*, but I expected an honorable opposition; that I had not the least idea that the editor of the *Signal* would stoop to the low, contemptable subterfuge of distorting my words, and discouraging my actions, even for political effect.

Now, sir, having told you what I did not say, and what I did say relative to you, and as I have heard you say that you were always willing to afford any person who had been traduced in the columns of the *Signal* an opportunity of putting matters right, I hope that you will be pleased to give this letter a place in your next *Signal*.

I am sir, respectfully yours,
JOHN HOLMES.

Holmesville, May 8, 1867.

REMARKS.—Mr. Holmes has a happy knack of smothering up any point in dispute in a volume of words, the tendency of which is to attempt to prove in a melancholy sort of way that he is an unappreciated and much-abused man. What we stated as to the nature of his strictures upon the editor of the *Signal* at the Dungannon meeting was upon the authority of intelligent and disinterested persons, who informed us that he had most decidedly accused our humble self of serious *intentional* misrepresentations, and if we resented such a behind-the-stump attack it was no more than could have been expected. Our correspondent said Mr. Holmes used the old Irish word "yese," and this is indignantly denied. Suppose the word "you" used by Mr. Holmes *did* sound like "yese" to English, Scotch or German ears—suppose a man named Cox *did* use it, does Mr. Holmes mean to say that there is any thing to be ashamed of in that? We wouldn't give a fig for a man who was ashamed of the idioms of his mother tongue. The eloquence of the most finished orator of Canada, T. D'Arcy McGee, is replete with the rich roundness which clings to all Irish tongues, although it may disgust Mr. Holmes very much to hear it. Mr Holmes reiterates that we intentionally misrepresented a remark he made at the Clinton Convention, and misquotes the *Signal* in the effort to effect his purpose. If he will search his carpet-bag he will find a copy of the *Signal*, and if he turns to the proper place he will find that we reported him as saying "he thought it would be concluded he had been instrumental in making the County what it was." In the proof sheet the word concluded, which was of course an error of the compositors', was changed to *conceded*, but, as will happen in the best regulated office in the country, the correction was overlooked by the person to whom it was handed. When Mr. Holmes says the remark was placed as it was to bring him into ridicule, he states what is not correct. He is ridiculous enough without any such assistance.

The word *traduced*, so insultingly used by him in his closing sentence, was never used by us in the connection he hints at, and he is well aware of the fact.

Ship Canal.

A writer in the Hamilton *Spectator* urges the construction of a ship canal, having as its termini Hamilton and Bayfield. He argues that the Bayfield and Grand rivers would act as feeders, and that the route would be as short and otherwise better than by way of Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. We hold, of course, that Goderich would be the only feasible point on lake Huron for such a terminus, and Bayfield next.

EARLY PLANTS.—Knowing our predilection for horticulture, Mr. Batterworth, gardner, has sent us a number of early cabbage plants in splendid condition.—We would advise those of our readers who wish to purchase first-class garden plants of the best and newest varieties, to give Mr. B. a call from time to time as the season advances.

THE NEW DOMINION.—It is stated, on authority, we presume, that the Confederation Act will take effect on an after the 1st of July next. It is thought, however, that the parliamentary elections will be staved off until after harvest.

The Queen's Birthday.

The indications are that the Birthday of Her Majesty will be celebrated in a hearty manner by the people of Goderich this year. The steamer *Clinton* will give a cheap Excursion from Saginaw, which will be patronized liberally, no doubt.—The Saginaw Fire Brigade has been invited by the Firemen of Goderich, and we understand the "bhoys" will be on hand with a good band. The *Spray* will give excursions from up the Lake, we believe, and the volunteers will fire a *feu de joye*, as usual. We presume the programme is not complete yet. At all events we have not seen it.

GUN-BOAT LAID UP.—The Windsor *Record* says, in consequence of orders received from headquarters, the gun-boat *Prince Alfred* has taken her departure from port, to be laid up at Goderich. Her crew, marines, &c., are to be sent back to the *Aurora*, at Quebec.

EXCITING FOOT RACE.—An exciting foot race came off in the suburbs on Friday afternoon last. The contest was between Messrs. L. H. Robertson and A. G. Hodge, both of whom have received medals for their fleetness in distant cities. The distance run was 150 yards, and as both were considered champion runners, a large number of spectators, assembled to witness the sport. When the word was given the contestants dashed off at a rapid pace: At first Hodge appeared to keep ahead, but about half way Robertson spurted ahead and held the lead to the goal, winning by a few feet. Considerable sums of money exchanged hands on the result.

☞ Mr. Cyrus Carrol, of Wroxeter, has been appointed a Notary Public.

☞ The farmers in this neighborhood have got pretty well through with their spring sowing. The fall wheat is beginning to recover from the effects of partial winter-killing.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Friday evening last. Present, the Mayor and Messrs. Gibbons, Horton, Cattle, McKenzie, Smith, Seymour, Cameron, Kay, McKay, Hays and Clifford.

Minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved.

Petition of John McLeod, praying for relief, he being in destitute circumstances—referred to Relief Committee, to report at next meeting.

Petition of Charles Wells, asking for remuneration for boarding a sick man by the name of John McNabb. Same deliverance.

Petition of the Goderich Cricket Club, asking to be relieved from a portion of the taxes on lots used by them as a cricket ground, amounting to $20.16. Received and fyled.

Petition of John Stewart and others for repairs on Hamilton street, from the Square to Ralph's Tin Store—Referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

Petition of Samuel Sloan praying to get the sum of $250.00 refunded to him, he having lost that amount the last year he had the market. Referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Gibbons, McKay, Pasmore and Clifford.

The cemetery committee reported, recommending to the consideration of the Council the applications of Messrs. Pharis and Hopper for the office of keeper.

On motion by Mr. Hays, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, it was resolved that the grant of $100 over and above the fees be granted to the cemetery keeper for one year, for the beautifying of the grounds.

Account of Henry Horton, $4.00, relief, to be paid.

Mr. Pharis was appointed cemetery keeper.

Messrs. Cameron, Hays and Gibbons, were appointed a committee to report at next meeting on the advisability of abolishing the Market fees.

The Mayor, Reeve, and Messrs. Hays Clifford and McKay were appointed a committee for the purpose of getting a flag-staff erected, and the purchase of a flag before the 24th of May.

The road and bridge committee was instructed to view Mr. Longworth's fence and give such instructions regarding it as may be satisfactory to them.

The Council then adjourned until the last Friday of the month.

New Addressing Machine.

For some years back the Huron *Signal* has been addressed to mail subscribers by machinery, the article used being what is called "Dick's Patent." Although a great improvement on the old system of directing with pen and ink, this plan is open to serious objection, inasmuch as it will frequently happen that the gummed labels peel off by the score, thus rendering it impossible to send the papers to their proper destination. To obviate this difficulty we have purchased one of "Campbell's Mailing Machines," by means of which the addresses are printed directly on the paper or wrapper, thus ensuring delivery, if placed in the hands of postmasters who can read English and attend to their business. The machine will be ready for use next week.

☞ Jefferson Davis, having been admitted to bail in the sum of $100,000, is now virtually at liberty. He was released from Fortress Monroe and arrived in Richmond on the 11th, putting up at the Spottiswood House. A large number of prominent citizens waited upon him.

CRIME IN LONDON.—London the little is becoming famous for crime. Burglaries are of nightly occurrence, almost, and a fellow who enjoys the name of "Slippery Jack" has for many months succeeded in eluding capture, while he indulges in his midnight rambles through the bed-rooms of slumbering damsels.—By the way, "Jack" could do a good stroke of business by publishing a history of his life and adventures.

☞ H. M. Gunboat Prince Alfred is in port. She lost eleven men by desertion on Saturday last, at Windsor. The Aurora is said to have lost some 130 seamen in a similar manner during the past few months.

☞ The correspondent who sent us the report of the meetings in North Huron, writes to say that he should, in a certain place, have said "Mr." or "William" McKay, instead of Angus M Kay.

Serious Illness of Mr. Crabb.

It has been known in town for some days that Mr. Crabb lies ill in Montreal, having taken the scarlet fever, but no great danger was apprehended until yesterday (Monday) morning, when he caused a telegram to be sent, ordering the store to be closed, and requesting his wife to come down with all haste. It was further rumored that his medical attendants had declared he could not live longer than a few hours at farthest. At all events, it may be inferred that his case is an extremely critical one.

☞ To see a most tempting show of fruit and confectionery call at Bingham's.

☞ We hear that W. E. Grace, Esq., of this town is about to commence a salt well near the harbor.

☞ There will be Divine Service in St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday first, 19th inst. The Rev. Hamilton Gibson will officiate.

Nova Scotia Senators.

The Nova Scotia Senators under the new constitution have been selected, it is said, and their names have been published in several journals. Six of the names have been selected by the Government of Nova Scotia and six by the leader of the Liberals, Mr Archibald. Four of the Senators have been taken from the Legislative Assembly of the Province, if the following published list is correct:—Hon. E. Kenny, Hon. J. McCully, Hon. J. H. Anderson, Hon. T. D. Archibald, Hon. R. B. Dickie, Hon. J. Holmes, Hon. J. W. Ritchie, John Locke, Esq., M. P. P.; J. Bourinot, Esq., M.P.P.; C. Bill, Esq., M.P.P.; W. Miller, Esq., M. P. P.

A Threatening Symptom.

Flour is $20 a barrel. We are shipping to day grain to the west which was grown in California, was shipped to New York thence to Liverpool and back, and now goes through the canal to Rochester and Oswego. A short crop of wheat, owing to the frosts of last year, and an extra demand for corn abroad and at the South, account in part for these prices. But not altogether. That in a country where land is two dollars an acre flour should command $20 a barrel shows that something is originally wrong in the course of production or in the condition of the currency. Such extravagant prices always precede great monetary convulsions. In 1837 flour was imported from Odessa, on the Black Sea; and shortly after we had sweeping panic and bankruptcy all over the land. The same symptom has proceeded other monied convulsions. It is likely to be the precursor of another now.—*Albany Argus.*

☞ It is asserted, upon information obtained by the police, that a conspiracy exists in New York to originate a series of riots, for the double object of plunder and vengeance. The enforcement of a strengent license law, which has checked the career of the low groggeries, seems to to have excited the hatred of the lawless against the authorities, and many secret meetings of the disaffected have been held, where the language used has been of the most violent character. Special detectives have followed the movement, and are now in possession of information which has enabled them to anticipate the action by pounciing on the leaders. The idea seems to have been so to interfere with business, by riotous proceedings, as to force a compromise, and allow of the reopening of the groggery hells.

A SUCCESS.—The iron ferry-boat belonging to the Great Western Railway Company, used for the transfer of cars from the American to the Canadian side of the Detroit River, has been sufficiently tried to warrant the belief that it is a complete success. It is capable of conveying cars weighing two hundred and eighty tons at a single trip, with ease. Her power will enable her to carry 240 cars in twelve hours, which is sufficient for all the traffic this or any other road is likely to need for some time.

United States duty on Peas.

A telegram was received on Saturday from Oswego, by one of our leading produce dealers, which states that the United States Government had sent an arbitrary order making the duty on peas 30 per cent. This is but another evidence of the fraternal and friendly spirit of our neighbours. The duty on this grain since the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty has been 30 per cent. if intended for seed, and 10 per cent if for consumption. It is now apparently to be 30 per cent. on all, or at the present value of peas, 4c. per bushel more than wheat, a specimen of legislative wisdom eminently Japanese.—*Globe.*

Canada at the Fair.

The Paris correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, writing from Paris the 24th of last month, says:—

The English Colonies have a fine representation at the Exhibition. Beginning with those nearest home, I should say that Canada has more space than she deserves, but I must confess it is well filled. Her native woods are exposed here, great quantities of them, in solid masses, which give an adequate idea of their wealth. Her few minerals and cereals are displayed to much advantage. The display of maps and charts of her country is rich. Nova Scotia has a very large department, and everything she possesses, from her huge seals that disport off her coast, that the hard-handed fishers drag in every day, to her newspapers and "book literature," are well shown. One could wish that any one of the States of the Union had as fine a representation; it would add immensely to our meagre department.

☞ THE situation of affairs in Mexico is a puzzle. A week or more ago we were told that MAXIMILIAN had fled a defeated fugitive from Queretaro. To-day it is stated that he gallantly headed an attack upon the liberal forces; and it is admitted that they were driven back, but a doubtful line at the end of the dispatch says that they rallied and recovered their lost ground. With all the conflicting reports that for months past have filtered through American channels, how is it possible to arrive at any fair conclusion with regard to the war which the deserted Emperor is waging with such resolution and spirit?—*Leader.*

WESLEYAN SOCIAL.—A very interesting social tea meeting came off in the Wesleyan Church on Wedensdey evening last. The attendance was large, and the eatables provided by the ladies all that could be desired. After tea, our townsman, J. C. Detlor Esq., who is a graduate of Victoria College, delivered a lecture on the subject of "Man in Relation to Society" which was an intellectual treat indeed. The ideas advanced were cleverly arranged, and the language used chaste and refined. It is evident that Mr. D. possesses a mind of more than ordinary force and clearness, and we hope to hear him on many future occasions.

☞ The Snider breech-loading rifle has been adopted as the military weapon of England, Belgium, Turkey, and Egypt.

☞ It is reported that in some sections of New York State the peach blossoms have been so badly frozen by the recent cold weather as to cause them to fall off from the trees.

☞ A farmer wrote to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine. "Respected sir—I went yesteday to the cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

LOSS OF STOCK.—The Fergus *News Record* is informed that many of the farmers of Garafraxa are suffering severe losses in stock this spring. It is said there are but few farmers in the neighbourhood who have not lost one or more of their cattle or sheep. The cause is the poor quality of the straw, rendered so by the extremely heavy rains of last harvest, which have made it almost valueless as fodder.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in order to give his readers an idea of the size of the exhibition building, asks them to imagine a structure 180,000 yards square set in a park three times that size. As this makes the building cover an area of 32,400 000,000 square yards and a park in proportion, we submit that is asking too much of the imagination.

MAN KILLED ON THE G. T. R.—The Cobourg *Sentinel* states that on the 5th inst., the mangled remains of a man were found on the Grand Trank railway track, near the residence of Mr. Grimshawe. He was about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, had an old brown overcoat and a blue frock coat with U. S. A. buttons. The only articles on his person were a pocket-book containing two combs—nothing by which he could be identified. The body was much mangled, the head being cut in two lengthwise, and both arms cut nearly off. He appeared from the footmarks to have been walking towards Cobourg, using a walking stick which was found near the spot, and must have met the train which caused his death. H Mason, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the remains and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

ROBBERY.—Last evening, says the St. Catharines *Journal*, of the 10th inst., some person entered a bed room in Mr. Decater's tavern, Ontario street, and took away a trunk containing valuables to the value of about $50. Mr. D. was around the premises himself, but his family was absent. The trunk after being rifled was left in the vicinity of the brewery.

WROXETER.

WROXETER, MAY 10th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

I do not feel it necessary to advert to the garbled statements that appears in this day's issue of your luminous contemporary the *Star*, further then to say that though alone in the contest last week, I am highly gratified with the feeling displayed towards me, having I am informed six out of nine chairmen who presided over my opponent's meetings in my favor. In reference to the Audit Committee which would never have been mentioned by me but for the reckless assertion made by Mr. Hays from the Town Plot of Grey upwards that it cost $90 per quarter, $360 annually, at Ainleyville, I showed that one committee, September 1865, cost $14.70 my opponent maintained that was only for one man. At Wroxeter, he said distinctly that the Audit Committee cost the sum above mentioned, and that if he could not prove his statement he would retire from the contest asking me if he made his statement good would I accept his challenge. At the time I was holding the minutes of the County Council for January 1867, in my hand open at page 135 of the Treasurer's Statement, and seeing that the Dec. Sessions of 1866 cost $28 22, I felt perfectly safe in accepting his challenge. The foregoing can be substantiated if necessary by fifty witnesses. The *Star* seems to have the faculty or his friends for him of invention as well as perversion, as I never made a statement as to help from any quarter. He will find life and health permitting that as a "Thorough Briton" (all the good he gives me credit for) that no surrender is my motto even though the odds were against me which I am perfectly satisfied is not the case.

It is almost certain that the elections will not come off for some time, previous to which I hope to have the pleasure of visiting my western friends.

Hoping you will give these remarks an insertion in your next week's issue.

I have the honor to be,
Yours truly,
THOMAS GIBSON.

SEAFORTH.

13th May, 1867.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., when Mr. Seater was at dinner some person entered his office, abstracted $1700.00 therefrom, and made his escape. It seems that Mr. Seater, some two or three days' ago, missed the key of his office door, and supposing he had lost it, bought another. It is now thought that the thief must have purloined the key: waited till Mr. Seater went to dinner, and then committed the robbery. Suspicion is fixed on a person who exchanged some money in the office that morning, and on some pretence asked Mr. Seater's permission to go out at the back door, as both back door and front were unlocked when Mr. Seater returned; and as the person alluded to (who was a stranger in Seaforth) was seen about dinner time, going through the field in the rear of Mr. Seater's office, and has not since been seen. It is supposed that he is the guilty party. Officers were sent in pursuit, and tidings have reached here by Constables Elliott and Little, that the suspected party was arrested at Lucan, and will arrive here, in charge of Constable Beatty, by next train.

SUFFERING AT THE SOUTH.

By private correspondence and through the press, we learn that the people of the Southern States are suffering from an actual want of the necessaries of life. The prices of provisions have risen to a starvation pitch, business is at a standstill, whole districts have been inundated by the spring freshets, and it is not to be wondered at that all who have the means are anxious to leave for the North. Few people in modern times have been called upon to pass through such terrible trials, and where or how it will all end, it is impossible to predict.

☞ Our Saginaw friends have caused some trouble to the authorities here by sending over two unfortunate lunatics. One of them yesterday attempted, while in a state of almost complete nudity, to drown himself in a puddle of water on the street. They have been lodged in gaol until a decision is arrived at as to what shall be done with them. It is too bad that they should have been thrust on the town in any such manner.

The Quebec *Daily News* states that the Commissioner of Public Works has given orders for the immediate removal of all occupants of the Parliament House, in order to ensure the early preparation of the building for the use of the Legislature and offices connected with the new Parliament of the Province of Quebec.

THE UNION IN DANGER.

From the Globe of Friday last.

We very much regret to observe the extreme course being pursued by a large portion of the Anti-Unionists of Nova Scotia. They not only denounce the Imperial Act of Union, but declare their determination to resist its operation by every means in their power, and to continue their agitation until the measure is repealed. It is deeply to be deplored that men who had earned the admiration of the people of British America by long years of able and patriotic public service, should allow the passing dissappointment of the hour to betray them into the unseemly attitude they now hold. Confederation is a settled matter; and it has been settled, not only with the assent of an enormous majority of the people to be affected by it, but with the hearty approval of our fellow subjects throughout the British Empires. Why, then, should the Nova Scotians—were they even unanimous against the measure, which they are very far from being—resist its going peacefully into operation? Why not give the new Constitution a fair trial? If the evil results they now predict should fail to be realized, they will be able to rejoice that their anticipations were unfounded; and should their predictions unhappily come to pass, the case will even then not be beyond remedy. We trust that better counsels may yet prevail; and, that while retaining their opinions on the abstract question of Union, the dissentients of Nova Scotia will see it their duty, as well as their interest, to join heartily with their fellow-colonists in endeavouring to place the new political machine satisfactorily in operation.

In Lower Canada and New Brunswick, it is very obvious that the vast majority of those who were formerly unfavourable to Confederation, have either modified their opinions or have resolved to give the new constitution a full and fair trial. A small party in both of these Provinces still strongly denounce the Union; but their tone is very different from that of the Nova Scotia dissentients, and their numbers are too small to excite fear that any serious obstacle will be raised by them in the way of the new state of things about to be inaugurated.

In Upper Canada, there is but one sentiment prevailing througont the entire population. There are those among us who strongly condemn particular features of the Act of Union; there are others who greatly fear the cost its working will involve; and there are still others who object more to the way the measure was carried than to the measure itself. But among all classes through out the Province there is entire unanimity as to the propriety of giving the new machinery a patient and candid trial; and of studying its practical operation, so that errors may be detected and such amendments made as will tend to the great end of all constitutions—good government. There is not one newspaper in Upper Canada; and not one public man within our knowledge, avowing a desire for repeal of the Union.

Throughout the four Provinces to be embraced in the new Dominion, the aggregate number of persons openly hostile to the Confederation Act, and seeking its repeal, is therefore comparatively insignificant. We regret, however, to observe that, notwithstanding this palpable fact, studied efforts are being put forth by the Conservative press to get up a cry of "the Union in danger!" Every one conversant with the hereditary tactics of the Tory party of Upper Canada perfectly understands that the meaning of all such cries is simply—Toryism in danger—the loaves and fishes in danger! When Robert Gourly asked for an enquiry into Tory Land Jobbing, the Tories raised the cry of the "Constitution in danger," and banished poor Gourly from the Province without Judge or Jury. When McKenzie demanded administrative reform in his *Colonist Advocate*, the Tories raised the cry of "social order in danger," and threw his press and types into the bay. When the Government of Upper Canada was in the words of a Governor-General too bad to be worth defending—the Tories raised the cry of "Rebels" against all who ventured to denounce their misconduct, and succeeded in forcing on that which they had pretended to dread. When Lord Sydenham and Sir Charles Bagot had established Responsible Government, the Tories raised the cry of "the Crown Prerogative in danger," and by means of that slander contrived to upset Baldwin and Lafontaine and hold office for four years. When Lord Elgin re-established popular government, and thereby ousted Sherwood, and McDonald, and Cameron from office, the Tories raised the cry of "Paying Rebels—British connection in danger!"—and as a proof of their own loyal principles, burnt down the Parliament buildings, and egged Her Majesty's Representative! When the Imperial Parliament and Government condemned their incendiary proceedings, the Tories raised the cry of "Ruin and Decay," and signed a manifesto in favour of annexation to the United States. when the Liberals of Upper Canada demanded the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, the Tories raised the cry of—"the Church in danger," and denounced their opponents as sacrilegious monsters; but when office could not be obtained without it, they did the sacrilegious thing themselves, and drew their salaries for doing it. When the floodgates of railway corruption were for the first time thrown open in the Province, the Tories raised the cry of "public morality in danger Ministers steeped to the lips in corruption! but the elections once over, they took to their embrace the very men they had so denounced, and wallowed to the deepest depth in jobbery and corruption. When beaten in 1858, on the Seat of Government question, the Tories resigned office and raised the cry of "fealty to the Queen!"—but that not answering, the ten Tory Ministers worked themselves back to office without re-election, by swearing solemnly in the presence of the Almighty that they would discharge the duties of certain offices, which they had previously determined never even to enter upon! When the Reform party contended year after year for Parliamentary Reform, and for economy in the public service, the Tories raised the cry of "Factionists," "Demagogues,"—while they themselves voted down every proposition to secure justice to Upper Canada, and hurried through every vile job that their Lower Canada allies demanded at their hands as the price of keeping them in office. When the Reformers during the late American war deprecated the aid and sympathy extended to the Southern cause by Tory journalists and Tory politicians, the Tories raised the cry of "Annexationists" and were prodigiously fierce against all who wished success to the Northern cause; but when these same Tories had the effect of their howling before them, not many months after, in the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty—down they went on their marrow-bones to Mr. Seward, and prayed his acceptance of concessions so injurious, so degrading to Canada, that not five sane men in the Province could now be found to palliate the act! When the great Reform party of Upper Canada assembled in Convention in 1859, and demanded constitutional changes based on Representation by Population, and local control over all local affairs—the Tories raised the howl of "Republicanism"—"Disturbers of the Peace;" but the resolutions of that same Convention furnished the basis of the Constitution that has just been ratified by the Queen!

Reckless and unprincipled as were these and many more of the cries raised by the Tories in past times, there was not one so reckless or unprincipled as this wretched howl "the Union in danger!" Well do the Tories know that there is not a shadow of doubt as to the permanence of the Union, except from their own shameless rapacity. No longer able to lean on the French phalanx that rushed in to vote down every liberal proposition at the tinkle of Monsieur Cartier's division-bell; and forced to realize the fact that the Government of Ontario, with all the power and patronage attached to it, will certainly be in the hands of the Reform party no one can foretel into what extravagance the Tories may not be carried. It would be but in keeping with their hereditary political tactics, if in desperation at the loss of the spoils of office, the Tories should echo the cry of the Cameronsat Brampton, and go in for the overthrow of the new Federal Constitution, and the revival of the old Legislative abommation with all its attendant abuses. That is the only real danger that now threatens the stability of the new Dominion.

The idea of the Tories setting themselves up as the defenders *par excellence* of the new Federal Constitution, would be amusing were it not so audaciously impudent. Forced after fifteen years of bitter hostility to representative reform, to choose between yielding justice to Upper Canada or expulsion from office—the Tories swallowed the potion their opponents held up to their lips. The Tories sold and the Reformers bought from them, Representation by Population and local control over local affairs—and the price agreed to be paid to them was the continuance of the Tories in office until the measure was carried. That price has been paid. The Reformers have paid the Tories their stipulated consideration,—but they have secured by it a full reward for their many years' toil. Not possible such a measure as they would themselves have framed—but one infinitely more just, infinitely safer than the Constitution of 1841; and happily containing within itself the means of amendment, should necessity at any time arise.

It is not from the men who have spent the best years of their lives in accomplishing this great reform that any danger to the permanence of the Union can by possibility be apprehended. To them, this new Constitution is the realization of a hope that has carried them unflinchingly through many a hard contest. To them, it gives assurance that differences among old political friends are swept away, and that no subject of variance now exists to prevent a hearty reconciliation of all sections of the Reform party. The local and sectional barriers, that so long prevented cordial concert of action between the Reformers of Upper and Lower Canada, will not now intrude on the Federal arena. A final settlement of the Sectarian School question has been made—grants from the public chest for sectarian uses are no longer possible—all churches must now stand on the same level, and look alike for support to the contributions of their adherents; and the Roman Catholic Reformer will no longer be deterred by ecclesiastical issues from casting his vote with the party whose political principles he approves, and fully sharing in its successes. Aye, even the impatient Reformer, whose groans have sometimes been heard that the policy of the party was over stern—that the advantages of office were sacrificed in the contest for a just system of representation—even he may now grumble with some justice if his leaders do not win success since the longings of his sordid soul. At last the day has arrived when the Upper Canada Reformer may speak out plainly no the floor of Parliament the sentiments and opinions that won for him the esteem and confidence of his honest utterances will debar him from what is termed "success in public life" But far beyond all these considerations—this new Constitution gives hope to every true-hearted Canadian throughout the land, that the perpetrators of grand trunk jobbing, York Road robbery, continuous annual deficits, double shuffles, and unauthorized expenditures, can no longer hold the helm of public affairs; but that earnest and capable men will take their places, ready to sweep away the abuses accumulated by their predecessors, to infuse vigour into the whole policy of the Government, and to establish efficiency and economy throughout every branch of the public service.

News by Atlantic Cable.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, May 10 (evening)—The treaty of the Great Powers on the Luxemburg question, will be formally signed by the participants to-morrow.

London, May 11.—The Globe says that the treaty has been signed by all the Powers.

"London, May 9.—The fortress of Luxemburg will be evacuated by the Prussian troops, and razed to the ground. No troops will be retained within the territory of Luxemburg except a force which may be necessary to maintain order and preserve the peace. The pressure which was exerted on the plenipotentiaries in the congress by the defiant attitude which the opposing powers maintained toward each other, combined with the knowledge which the members had of the great war preparations which were being carried or, on the continent, led to a very speedy action on the part of the conference representatives.

"London, May 9—During the close of the debate in the house of Commons on the Disraeli compromise reform amendments, Mr. Gladstone said the government bill was a shallow, transparent and dissimulating pretence of a measure for the extension of the franchise, and he despaired of its ever being make a good or beneficial one by amendment in the House.

"Mr. John Bright delivered a speech in which he declared that the Derby bill was the most unjust and offensive measure ever submitted to the Commons of England.

"Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Disraeli defended the government bill and plan. The debate closed after the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Strangers were then excluded from the House, and the division taken. When the doors were opened it was declared the vote was thus: for the government bill 322; against it 256; majority for the government 66. The announcement of the result was received with loud and protracted cheering from the ministerial benches."

London, May 10. (evening)—The success of the Derby government on the vote on the reform bill ensures its preservation.

London, May 11—The Prince of Wales is at Paris.

London, May 11—It is said that the government of Greece intends to buy seven monitors from the United States.

FIRE IN DORCHESTER.—On the 9th inst., says the London *Free Press*, the barn and stables of Mr. Thomas Irwin, lot 6, 2nd Concession of North Dorchester, were completely destroyed by fire, with their contents, consisting of seven head of fine cattle, a reaping machine, light waggon, fanning mill, cultivator, and a number of other farming implements. The fire originated in the stable, but in what manner it is impossible to say. Mr. Irwin estimates his loss at about $1,000. He is insured in the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association for $500.

—A gentleman writing from Little Falls, N. B., near the Canada border, a few days ago, states that the woods in that vicinity were full of snow, and that everything wore a wintry appearance.

A London writer describes John Stuart Mills' personal appearance as so slight and frail, his voice so feeble, and requires so much attention, and his manner so nervously rapid, that one feels at first alarmed lest he should suddenly break down. The impression is heightened—at least in the House of Commons—by his odd habit of completely stopping for intervals of a moment or two, and putting his hands before his face to collect his thoughts. After listening for a time to the completely finished and connected sentences which come in a steady stream from his lips, between these interuptions, we gradually recover confidence, but it is an exhibition never quite comfortable or satisfactory.

Archbishop Manning has obtained of the Pope an indulgence of one year to all who shall devoutly recite the "Gloria Patri" and "Ave Maria," with the intention of obtaining from God the perfect "conversion" of the English nation to the obedience of the faith and reconciliation to the chair of St. Peter.

☞ The Chicago *Post* says that business was never more active in that city than now. The streets are thronged; stocks are rising; there is more building than ever before. It is thought that thirteen thousand houses will be erected this season. The city is extending very rapidly southward along the lake shore.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The Kingston *Whig* says:—Exhibitors of sheep at the next Provincial Fair, to be held in Kingston in September, will have to bear in mind that all sheep intended to be shown must be shorn close after the 25th ult., and none shorn before will be admitted for competition. This is an admirable rule, and will have the effect all all a fair chance. It should have been adopted long ago.

THE EFFECTS OF LATIN.—Andrew Jackson was once making a stump speech out west, in a small village. Just as he was concluding, a friend who sat behind him, whispered, 'Tip 'em a little Latin, general—they won't be contented without it.' The man of iron will instantly thought upon the few phrases he knew, and, in a voice of thunder, wound up his speech by exclaiming, 'E pluribus, unum—sine qua non—ne plus ultra—multum in parvo.' The effect was tremendous, and the Hoosiers' shouts could be heard for miles.

An Incorrigible Rascal.

The good people in London have a standing sensation in the shape of an ubiquitous individual, styled "Slippery Jack," whose harumscarum pranks keep the nervous old ladies and timid damsels of the city in a constant fever of excitement, and furnish a never failing source for local items, when the reporters are afflicted with a dearth of other material. It is the custom of this mysterious person to enter the habitations of the citizens during the solemn watches, and perpetrate various tricks, sometimes introducing himself into the sleeping apartments of ladies and causing great consternation. His adventures of this description are unnumbered during the past six months, three and four of his visits at different places being frequently reported in a single night. The daring and agility of the fellow in invariably effecting his escape, notwithstanding the city authorities have offered a reward of $100 for his capture, is certainly remarkable. His latest exploit reported was on Tuesday night, when the slippery customer actually entered the domicile of the chief of police, disar