Huron Signal.

GODERICH, APRIL 25, 1867.

THE NORTH RIDING.

As far as the Reform party is concerned, all is in readiness for the contest in the North Riding. In Joseph Whitehead, Esq., we have a candidate eminently qualified to advance the interests of the Agricultural community, and when he takes his position on the floor of the House of Commons, he will unquestionably throw into the work before him the energy of character which has ever distinguished him in public life as well as in private business. Having known Mr. Whitehead for many years and watched his course at the County Council Board, we are prepared to state that no man in his position exercised more influence over the minds of his fellow representatives, or succeeded more frequently in carrying any point upon which he set his mind on. In the interests of Clinton, Mr. W. manifested at all times a far-seeing shrewdness which seldom, if ever, failed him; but, at the same time, while he watched the peculiar interests of his own constituents with a careful eye, he did not fail to remember that the County of Huron had interests, as a whole, which could not be overlooked, except by the most selfish and unjust. We never find him acting on the dog in the manger principle, which actuates so many, and no one section in the County can say that he persistently or knowingly wronged it to the extent of a dollar. *Progress* and the development of the material interests of the people have ever marked Mr. Whitehead's conduct in public life, and we assert confidently that few men amongst us have contributed more to the general prosperity which surrounds us. In his business capacity his motto has been *onward*. Engaged in extensive milling enterprises, his prosperity has been so completely bound up with that of the farming community that he invariably secured the good will of those who had dealings with him, and they might be numbered by thousands. Mr. Whitehead is not one of those who fatten on the public by taking everything and returning nothing in the way of value received. On the contrary, if he has made money amongst us, he has enabled the farmers to make money also, by paying the highest price for those staples which have cost them so much of toil and anxiety. As for his opponents, Mr. Holmes may be considered politically defunct. Reformers will have nothing to do with him, and the conservatives, try as they may, cannot get up a feeling of confidence in him or his past conduct.—He may run and receive a small vote in a quiet way, but that will be the end of it. Nor is Mr Sloan in a better position.—His shuffling conduct during the past few weeks has very properly destroyed his prospect of a support from any reformer who values consistency. While fishing for a nomination by the Reform Convention or doing his best to prevent the nomination of other parties, he was seeking to work himself into the good graces of leading conservatives. At one time he was willing to run on the independent ticket, and in a few days afterwards he was groping about for settled principles. The fact is, he was simply watching his chance to slip in any way that might present itself. His last escapade is to issue an address in which he announces himself as a *reformer*, "the Peoples' Candidate," and a hater in general, of the gloved aristocrats of society. The conservatives whose support he courted, will be deeply disappointed on account of a man of such admirable qualities deserting them so suddenly, but we are inclined to believe that *disgust* will be the prevalent feeling. As his proposals to the body are of some public interest, we do not feel that it is wrong to publish a couple of letters in proof of what we state. Here is one:

BLYTH, 6th April, 1867.

G. FULTON,

Dear Sir, I have considered election matters over pretty fully, if you in Clinton choose to get me out a requisition so as to give me a chance to come out, I will run and do my best. You can consult Mr. McTaggart and others, and act as you think best—of course I must run as what is called *Independent*, but Mr. Whitehead himself proposes to contest the election on that ticket.—Let me hear from you, and oblige me,

Yours, &c.,

[Signed] W. SLOAN.

Pretty conduct, that, Mr. Sloan, for a man who has been a reformer for so many years.

Mr. Sloan, thought better of the matter, however, and entered into shuffle No. 2, which places him in a still worse light, as a "staunch old reformer." The second letter runs as follows:—

BLYTH, 11th April, 1867.

G. FULTON, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR,—In reference to a note I sent you the other day, I have on mature consideration determined not to interfere at present in the election for the following, among other reasons:—1st. Although I could spoil Gibson's chance, I will not ensure my own success as a part of the Conservatives would certainly make a determined effort to put in a man; and 2nd, there is no party, no platform, no fixed principles, and if a man wishes to keep his skirts clean, he had better stand aside till something like a policy is enunciated by some party or other. If I do make up my mind to interfere I shall not do so till near the time of election, and run between Holmes and Whitehead in the Upper House. From the dissatisfaction existing among their supporters there will be a good site to run.

Believe me,

Dear sir,

Yours truly,

[Signed] WILLIAM SLOAN.

A splendid site you will have of it, Mr. S. to run between two others. You may do a great deal of *running*, but you will find precious few soft enough to support a man who can be guilty of such transparent double-dealing as we have pointed out.

With regard to Mr. Gibson, the liberal candidate for the Assembly, we can say without fear of contradiction that he is just the man for the position. If sterling honesty, straightforward conduct in every department of life, and a spirit of intelligence and enterprise can recommend any man to the consideration of the electors, Thomas Gibson will head the poll by a sweeping majority. He is well qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office he aspires to, and we have no hesitation in stating our well-grounded belief that a better candidate could not be selected. The opposition brought against him will be merely nominal, and, judging from all appearances, he will walk the course. Taken altogether, our prospects in the North Riding could not very well be brighter.

THE MEETING AT BAYFIELD.

The meeting held in the Village of Bayfield, on Monday afternoon last, 15th inst., was another decided success for our candidates. It might naturally be expected that Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons would have but little chance in Mr. Ritchie's own township, but the fact is they are fast gaining ground there, as the last meeting proved to a demonstration. The attendance was large, and the attention paid the respective candidates all that could be desired. Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons spoke first and were well received. Mr. Ritchie, in his short address, manifested more tartness than he has yet shown, but he apparently failed to prove that, even in Stanley, his claims to popular support, are superior to those of his opponent, which is saying a good deal. Mr. Carling's remarks were confined to a simple statement of his reasons for coming out reluctantly after receiving promises of support from both parties.

Dr. Woods attacked Goderich and its people in most unmeasured terms, but he was so neatly tripped up in the strongest of his assertions that all he said had the very opposite effect from that intended. His Irish wit was matched by that of a man in the crowd, who interpolated his remarks with droll interjections. Out of patience at last, the Dr. called out, "stop that calf's mouth!" to which the immediate answer was, "Is that you, Whiskey Nin?" an interrogation which convulsed the assembly with laughter at the Doctor's expense.

Then came Mr. Crabb, the newly-fledged tory orator, who, like most eleventh-hour converts displayed more zeal than discretion. He opened a tirade of rabid abuse against Mr. Gibbons, which was only remarkable for Billingsgate slang and utter disregard of truthfulness. By accident, he attributed his knowledge of vituperation to the fact that he was born in Billingsgate—a statement that was received with roars of laughter. Mr. Sinclair said it was apparent enough to all present without any such voluntary admission. During the unmerciful overhauling he received from Mr. S., Crabb fairly frothed with rage, while he gnashed out, "It's a lie! it's a lie! it's a lie!" In view of the benefits conferred upon our cause by such Crabbed manifestations, we sincerely trust Mr. C. will be taken to all the political meetings between now and election time.

As to the result of the meeting, it was the candid opinion of disinterested parties that, had the vote been taken, Cameron and Gibbons *would have had a majority* of those present on their side, notwithstanding empty boasts to the contrary.

The Onndaga Salt Springs

We have received from a friend a copy of the Annual Report of the superintendent of the Onndago salt springs, a few facts from which will doubtless prove interesting to our readers, especially as any comparison that is made, or can be made, is decidedly in favor of Goderich as a salt region.

According to this Report the Onondaga salt region comprises four contiguous districts, viz:—Syracuse, Salina, Liverpool and Geddes, within an area of one mile long by half a mile wide, outside of which it is unsafe to sink wells. The number of wells now furnishing brine is fifteen, those of the Liverpool having been abandoned on account of the weakness of the brine. The water pumped from these wells is of different degrees of strength, ranging, when worked to the fullest extent, from 52° to 74° of the salometer. The whole amount of salt inspected in 1866 was 7,158,503 bushels of 56 pounds each. Of this, 1,978,183 bushels were made by solar evaporation, and 5,180,320 by artificial heat. The wells are from 312 to 380 feet deep, and cost about $4000 each, and from experiments made, it appears that the sinking of wells close to each other does not in the least dimiuish the strength or quantity of the brine produced.

By reference to a tabular statement, we learn that the exportation of American salt during the year ending June 30, 1866, amounted to 670,644 bushels, for which the aggregate receipts were, $300,980. Although the exportation extended to 15 different countries, 601,387 bushels of that quantity ($266,866 worth) was sent to Canada, hitherto by far the best foreign customer for the article. To give an idea of the immense amount of wealth accruing from these salt deposits during the past 70 years, we may mention that the quantity of salt produced since 1797 amounts to 175,857,072 bushels, the money value of which would be within a fraction of *eighty-eight million dollars!*

What a glorious prospect these facts open up for Goderich. Our well produces an almost unlimited supply of brine, which ranges by the salometer from 95° to 100°, or 40° stronger than that of Syracuse—it is the purest in the known world, and our facilities for manufacture and shipment are unsurpassed. In our opinion the people of this section have formed but a faint idea of the vast importance of the discovery we have made. Energy should mark every effort made towards the development of a mineral storehouse which is undoubtedly capable of raising our beautiful town to the status of a city within the next five years.

☞ Mr. R. Howell has a fine lot of seed potatoes for sale.

A New Argument.

An entirely new argument is used in the interest of candidates for parliamentary honors, and that is, that oratorical ability is not merely unnecessary, but an actual disqualification. When the advocates of this brilliant idea prove to our satisfaction that the murder of Her Gracious Majesty's English is closely connected with a knowledge of political economy, and inability to utter a five mmutes speech correctly a concomitant of parliamentary efficiency, we will succumb, but until then every lover of common sense must regard it as *unmitigated balderdash!*—The simple truth is that every man who makes his mark in Parliament is able to speak well and to the purpose when it is required of him.

THE STEAMER "CLINTON"

Arrived in port here on Sunday last from Detroit. She proves to be a very fine boat, well built,—being only a few months old—and fitted with every appointment calculated to secure the comfort of passengers and safety of goods. Her large cabins and saloons are heated with steam, and in every respect she will prove to be a fine passenger boat. Her trip from Detroit was made at the rate of 14 miles an hour, which is considered first-rate time. Speed being of importance on the route for which she is intended, we think there will be no drawback in this particular. Capt. Keith, in command of the *Clinton*, is a fine gentlemanly person who will, no doubt, be very popular at both ends of the route, and contribute materially to the success of the enterprise.—Mr. Rumball is to be the agent here, and from his large experience and energetic turn of mind, a better appointment could not be made. The intention is to make three trips per week between Goderich and Saginaw, which the boat can do with ease in any ordinary weather. We wish her every success.

OUR SALT IN CHICAGO.

A private letter received by Mr. T. B. VanEvery, of this town, from a firm in Chicago, states that a barrel of our salt sent there as a sample has attracted the attention of large packers, who think that if *all* we produce is of such splendid quality we can find an unlimited market for the article in the west. Good judges of salt in Chicago pronounce our salt decidedly the best and purest they have seen from any quarter. This is cheering.

SNOW.—We had a heavy fall of snow here yesterday (Monday) which melted as fast as it fell. In other sections of the country it fell to the depth of several inches.

MEETING AT HOLMESVILLE.—Those of our Goderich friends who wish to hear the South Riding candidates would do well to be present at the Holmesville meeting on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, p.m.

☞ Several communications have arrived to late for publication in this issue.

☞ See the card of Dr. Sloan, Wingham.

☞ Mr. Pollock advertises that he will receive offers for the purchase of the Stock held by D. Kerr & Co., insolvents until the 8th of May next.

MEXICO.

New York, April 16th.—The Herald's Havana correspondence says that a report was current that the Liberals had occupied Sissal, and that two schooners and a steamer had been purchased by them to blockade Vera Cruz on the Gulf side. Porofina Diaz is said by the imperialists to have met with some disasters at Puebla, being forced to fall back on Ojaca. Ortega recently made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from prison, and was placed in close confinement.

B. Bralligan writes to his Cousin Phelim of New York, on "The Position."

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Bralligan to his cousin in New York. It has been handed us for publication:—

DEAR PHALIM,—I take up me pen till inform yez that we are all well, glory be to marcy for that same, barrin that Peggy's lade up wid the rumatix in both legs a wee Jemmy has the mazles an Judy wid the chiken pox, hopin this may find yiz all in the same.

Arrah Phalim dear, bud it's the blissed ructions we're afther havin wid our illections. The queen bless her swate sowl has devided the countie av huron intill what they call two ridins, an too hole mimbers for aich av thim. Ye might nateherally think wede niver git enuff men for the offices, bud be me sowl ye'd be out in yer reconin for we've got one in neerly ivery villidge whoos willin till sacrifise hisself an the aither of pathretism at the rate av 6 dollars a day canaday money. Bits av gossons that arnt done plain marbils an flyin kites are out wid thair addresses rz prowd as pore Mikky Grogan's dog whin the badger bit his tale aff. Divil a haperth av property those chaps has till qualify an mity little gumption bud the brass av ould nick himself. Sich gommoch's no no more about guvernment than a sick pig does about his granmother. The conservatives has tride till put the comether an me, bud if I don't drink till there confusion at ivery riform comity meetin call me a hathin cannibil, me darlint, [side put in a wind heer, if i cud.] Misther camerun one av our candydates for the big house is what yiz yankys call a brick. It's mesilf haz worruked in his gardin fur sivirel years, an a bether man i never seen. Heel cum out av an afternoon an tawk till a boy as free as ye plaze, an if its hot its mabee a quarter hed tass over wid Barney me boy heres somethin till get a dhrink av ice crame wid, or if its cowld, heres what'll kepe yer pipe from freezin, an done av the mity sirs which weve seen too much av an the owld sod. Besides all that hees as smart wil the tung as yiz iver seen mortial man. Och, Phalim if ye'd heer him at mr. richy thees runnin against or docthor Woods his rite han man yed split yer blissid sides wid the laffin. Mr. Richy is a retired offis houlder rich as a jew they say an niver spinds a dollur widout howldin an inquist an its unfortunit body. If he iver shud be any acksidint git till a seet in the hous hed kepe it, for sorrow take the wurd he can say bud he's bin wile into their unrelaxing talons the confidence of simple suffering industry, and by a seemingly legalised system of wholesale jogglery bring desolation and irtrievable ruin on the tens of thousands of those very hearts which should ultimately have become the ardent and virtual life spring of social wealth and happiness. Whatever coloring may be used to justify the system alluded to and which seems to be one of the many concomitant evils which prevail throughout the early stages of every colony, the fact that such a state of things exists, there are few, I opine, will venture to dispute, and it can scarcely be expected that in a country like ours, just struggling out of the density of its almost imprevious forests, the loftier aspirations of the human mind can rise in proportion to what might otherwise be reckoned its available resources. Taking into account therefore the above named antagonistical agencies, it cannot be much subject of wonder if we of the north of Ashfield are in some respects, though not as a general body, on a very limited scale of social and moral advancement; there are some happy exceptions, and although the progress seems tardy enough, we can scarcely afford to be in a hurry, for (to quote and old adage) "Rome was not built in a day," and consequently it may be after the lapse of a considerable state of probation that the philosophy of a Newton may entirely dispel that of a Diogenes. We are not, however, entirely void of the resources of intellectual progress, the educational system has penetrated our utmost recesses, and gives promise of fair fruits and salutary effects. Then we have amongst us various persons of very superior learning and genius, with many of lesser gifts in the mental degree, but all useful, together with certain select rarities in the assumption of talents which they know to be respectable, but know no more. They seem, nevertheless, endowed with certain aspirations, which although far beyond their real endowments, operate with at least a facetious if not with a brilliant effect. Then we have at times visits from those erratic stars, whose privilege it seems to be capable of performing a revolution on any sort of axis, or in any or no orbit at all. These itinerant constellations (excuse my quill pen) of either sex, who perambulate the darksome paths of society and always seek out the benighted on whom to shed the lustre of their distorted nebulæ, often calling together such of our local *genus homo* as may have a surplus dime to spare on the entertainment of their fancies, or the culture of their mental faculties, each diffusing in accurate proportions (?) such amount of bogus value as may seem tantamount to the real value received. Our school rooms and sometimes our parlors, or our trademen's workshops, are thus frequently brought into requisition by travelling vocalists, showmen, ventriloquists, phrenologists, temperance advocates, and decayed clergymen, and much valuable time and talk are often wasted, literally thrown away, (besides the dimes) on subjects as irrevalent to the comprehension, as they are novel to the hearing of the audience, who come there to be enlightened or, in other words, victimized. Buffoonry of all kinds is hateful to enquiring minds, but especially so when it appears in the guise of instilling scientific or philosophical knowledge; hence our alternate preceptors—those of the bird of passage type—and more particularly our phrenological peddlers, from the establishment of Fowler & Wells, with brain boxes as hollow or dusty inside as the chart lined casts which they exhibit, have lately, at least in this quarter, become as offensive relics handed down from the reign of Gothic impudence. We had, however, one good exception here lately, in the person of a Miss Daniels, a lady whose full woman's heart and noble brain, stored with many scintillations from the fountains of natural genius, and scholastic and historical lore, would render her a valuable acquisition to any community in which the feelings and judgment of mankind might erect a temple for the worship of the highest virtues. Her subjects are phrenology, coupled with the effect of proper training in youth. Her whole soul seems in her subject, and the stirring pathos of her fervent eloquence is worthy a far higher field of action than that to which the simple desire of her own woman's nature dictates she should pursue, and forms a wonderful contrast to the absurd jargon of some who visited us shortly before, and whom we have no wish to see again—blotted fragments of an ill-spent existence, skeing out their miserable span of life by imposing on common sense, and bringing science into contempt. It is to be hoped wherever Miss Daniels goes, she may meet with ready friends, and full and attentive audiences, as there is not one word uttered in her lecture deserving to be lost.

As to temperance lecturers, one feels somewhat inclined to question at times who are the greatest drunkards, as in rating away at the great prevalence of the evil, and the ruin it creates, we are entirely at a loss to conclude whether one temperate person in a community, or one who rushed with equal eagerness to both the extremes of drunkenness and entire abstinence, was the most insatiable *swill pool* after all, and it often happens, in listening to the disjointed arguments and slimy diction of the migratory orator, that temperance is not always honored in its advocates. With respect to those whom I have designated decayed clergymen, it happens fortunately that their visits are "few and far between," as is said of angels visits. Still it would contribute much better perhaps towards the interests of our common faith, and the loss would not be much hinderance to the furtherence of moral and social excellence even in the north of Ashfield, if they could find some other more suitable mode of gathering up our "orra pennies"—that is, when we chance to have such—rather than perslat in following a profession for which it seems the canons of their own particular sect, as well as those of nature, have hitherto found them to be incompetent. My next essay, Mr. Signal, written—that is to be—with a "goose quill pen" I will forward you in due season. I have the honor to be, sir, yours,

DIGBY,

FROM MADOC.

[From the Belleville Intelligencer.]

MADOC, April 13th, 1867.

The good people of this locality have been a good deal excited and alarmed by the robbery of Mr R P Young's shop, which occurred on Thursday night, the 10th inst. The facts appear to be about as follows: On Thursday night Mr Young left his shop early, leaving his brother to look up the cash and make all right for the night, as he slept in the store. The brother as usual counted his cash and put it with the cash box, in a desk sitting on the counters—fastened the back door in the usual manner, and went out for a short time; after being out for about an hour, he went back with some parties who wanted some groceries. Having occasion to go into the back shop, he found the back door broken open. He at once examined the desk to see if the cash was all right, but found that the cash box was missing, which contained about $500, with notes amounting to $1,200 to $1,500. For some time it was hard to tell what course to pursue; but in the morning warrants were issued by A F Wood, Esq., for the apprehension of two parties known as "Den. Thompson" and Jim. Wright, who were apprehended shortly after. Nothing of any importance was found upon their persons, but an impression of a safe key in wax was found secreted under a stairway, in Hudgen's hotel where they were stopping, also a skeleton key for a safe. Upon enquiring, the impression in wax was found to correspond exactly with the safe key of Messrs. Deans, Grey & Macgreggor. There were many very suspicious circumstances; but upon the examination before the justices, A F Wood, Jas O'Hare, and John H Dunn, Esqs., which took place yesterday, sufficient evidence was not advanced to commit the prisoners, and they were consequently discharged. There is a general feeling of insecurity here. There are a large number of strangers around who have no visible means of support, and who don't appear to be gold diggers or anything else in particular. The Mounted Police, we hope, will soon be here.

The stages still come in loaded with strangers. The hotels are running over, and every avoidable place at which board can be got is secured. Reports still come in of gold being found in Tudor, and various places in Madoc. There are many Australian and Californian miners here, they pronounce the Country "undoubtedly gold bearing." There has been no prospecting done yet of any consequence.

Farmers are standing in their own light asking enormous sums for their lands or mineral rights. The result is that practical men are deprived of the chance of testing the County, and are going away dissatisfied and doubtful.

Monday, April 15th, 1867.

To-day there was another examination of Thompson and Wright, who were re-arrested yesterday, on information laid by Mr Young before A F Wood, Esq. Before their acquittal on Thursday last, several circumstances transpired that went far to fasten suspicion on the parties, Thompson, Wright, and Harding, and they were re-arrested yesterday morning, and held in custody until to-day.—The Town Hall was crowded, as the hour for the examination of the prisoners drew near. A Mr Holland, lawyer from Bothwell, appeared for the prisoners. Mr Gream was employed by Mr Young. After a lengthy examination, the following was about the sum and substance of what was developed:—

Wright had a speaking acquaintance with Mr Young's brother. On Thursday evening as he was making up the cash, Thompson came for a bottle of brandy, which he got and paid for, chatted a little and saw the cash box put in the desk. When Geo Young went out, he was met by Thompson and Wright, and asked to play a game of checkers at the Royal Hotel next door. He went with them and played three games with Wright; part of the time they playing, Thompson was out.—When they were arrested next morning Wright had about $3 in silver, and Thompson some $13 in silver. The day before the robbery, Thompson was to go in Dean's office, where he remained for about 20 minutes, ostensibly for the purpose of writing a letter; of course the wax impression was supposed to be connected with this act of Thompson.—When asked by the magistrate if they wished to make any statements to explain their conduct, they both declined. After they were discharged the first time, Wright left for Belleville, and returned with a horse and buggy, on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock; he was met by Thompson out side of the village, with whom he had a long conversation, after which he turned back towards Belleville, and slept at the 'five mile house.' During that day the movements of Thompson excited suspicion, and that night, (Saturday,) Wright and Thompson were both arrested. On them was found bills that at the trial Mr Young was satisfied had been taken from his cash box; but as he could not identify the Nos., was no evidence. The case was remanded for Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, April 17th.

A large number of arrivals to-day and a good deal of excitement. There was a lull for a few days back, but parties have come in with fresh specimens of gold from different parts of the Township. On 17 in 2nd concession, it is positively affirmed gold has been found, also West half 15 in the 6th concession. Many other places are mentioned, but need confirmation. Miners are showing considerable anxiety to get hold of claims, but the farmers are very reluctant to sell at prices within the reach of ordinary means. On the whole, the prospects have improved, but many go away dissatisfied because gold is not at hand for the picking it up, or work at extra prices. The weather is fine to-day. After the heavy rains we may expect better roads. Seven lines of stages are now on the rout, one running through from Brighton via Trenton and Stirling.

THURSDAY, April, 18th.

To-day Den Thompson and Jim Wright appeared before the Magistrates and were discharged. A. F. Wood, Esq., the presiding Magistrate ventured telling them that the circumstancial evidence was remarkably strong against them, but as the "bills" could not be identified by the Nos, the Magistrates did not feel warrauted in committing them for trial. Neither party would give any explanation how the bills came into their pos session. There are a large number of very doubtful characters just now in the village: as an example, on Sunday evening last about half past seven o'clock, Mr. Moon's two barkeeper—comparative strangers here—released an old soldier for some trifling thing. Some chaps of the village who were present cried "shame." Words were exchanged, when a revolver was drawn, threats made, and a general row ensued. Mr. Moon at once disarmed the bar tender of his revolver, and by the assistance of some of the residents and boarders order was secured. After quiet had been restored, Mr. Moon told the parties present that he was determined to have any man he could detect carrying a revolver arrested. Some considerable back talk was given by some strangers, one of whom said, "a man had a right to carry a revolver," &c, but on Monday morning the two bar-tenders, having been properly dismissed by Mr. Moon, had skedaddled. Good excitement is a little more lively to-day, some sales of land taking place, and good offers made to land owners for mining by actual miners. Land is too high, however, owners must moderate their expectations. There are a large number of miners here, and what is remarkable they all agree in saying this is a splendid mining country, judging from appearance.

A Revolution Predicted.

A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* predicts a revolution, unless England adopts a more liberal policy toward Ireland. He says:

"We are not alarmists—quite otherwise—but we express, it is believed, the opinions of all thoughtful people, when we say that not within the memory of living men, nor long before it, has England stood in a position of greater danger or difficulty than that in which she stands at this moment. Be the causes what they may, the old feeling of loyalty to the constitution of which their fathers made their boast, has very much died out among large sections of the population of these islands. We say nothing of the temper which is so painfully manifest amid the great bulk of Irish people. With them hostility to English rule is patriotism. They are ripe for armed revolt; and the late demonstrations in Chester, Liverpool, and even in London, show that a far more perfect organization subsists among them, not in Ireland only, but in England also, than had been supposed. A weak government confronted in the Legislature by a numerous yet divided opposition, while both are libelled and threatened by well organized bodies of men out of doors—this is a state of things which no thoughtful person can contemplate without alarm. It is precisely such a disposition of moral force as has in all times past preceded and worked up to revolution; and there is too much reason to apprehend that unless counteracted and restrained in the Legislature by a principle loftier than the mere impulse of party, it will, in our own case, precede and work up to revolution again."

An American, turning his visage to the vague and misty distance of 200 years, describes the following scene:—House of citizen in New York. Time—A. D. 2067. A telegraphic message has been sent to a servant, who presents himself at the window in a balloon, Master: John, go to South America and tell Mr. Johnson I shall be happy to have him sup with me this evening. Never mind your coat, go right away. In five minutes John returns. John: Mr. Johnson, Sir, says he will come; he is obliged to go to the North Pole for a moment, and will call here as he comes back. Master: Very well, John. Now you may wind up the machine for setting the table, and telegraph to my wife that Mr. Johnson will be here presently. After that, you may dust out the balloon. I have an appointment in London at ten o'clock. John disappears to execute these orders, while his master steps down to the West Indies to get a fresh orange.

A coach which General Cass brought in France when he was minister to that country is now in a livery stable at Saginaw, Mich. Twice, before the era of railroads, General Cass journied from Detroit to Washington in it. During the past ten years ago it was brought for $100. It is a most commodious and serviceable vehicle.

Beginning of Emancipation in Brazil.

By way of England we have some details of the measure which has been adopted by the Brazilian goverament as a beginning of the work of emancipation. A decree of the Emperor, dated the 6th of November, 1866, declares to be free the slaves belonging to the the public domain who shall enter the army. The number of these is about three thousand. The decree sets forth that this emancipation is conceded to them gratuitously, and is extended to the wives of such of them as are married. Two hundred and twenty-five of those freedmen, many of whom are married, and who belonged to the household of the Emperor, had already left for the army, and it is said that none refused their liberty on these conditions. The Emperor is himself the author of this measure. Instruction is also given for the extension of this measure to the farms of the public domain situated in the provinces of Piauhy, Maranhao, and Para, in the extreme north.

Gold Excitement in Simcoe.

The Barrie *Advance* states that a good deal of excitement exists in that neighborhood in consequence of a report that gold-bearing quartz has been found in some of the adjoining townships. Lands are said to be eagerly sought after in the township of Nay, where the "indications" are reported to be very encouraging. The same journal states that a company has been formed with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of working the new mines. Gold seekers, however, had better keep cool till these reports are fully authenticated before rushing into speculations that may not yield golden fruit.

The Princess of Wales.

The British *Medical Journal* regrets to state that during the past week, April 5th, there has been very little progress indeed in the condition of the knee-joint of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. There have been slight alterations, but the present condition is very little in advance of that which we reported last week. On some nights the Princess has slept well; at other times her rest has been disturbed, and there have been periods of pain. The general health of the Princess has not, however, we are happy to learn, suffered during the week and medical men will know how to appreciate this important and favourable fact. The limb is still confined in splints, and slung to give it ease. We hope in our next impression to give a more entirely satisfactory report.

BERLIN, April 19 (evening)—The Prussian government has sent a strong note to the Emperor Napoleon asking the reason for the military preparations on the part of France.

A Bavarian agent has been sent by King Willam to Vienna to procure the alliance of the Emperor of Austria.

LONDON, April 20 (evening)—A despatch from the Berlin agency of the associated press, dated this evening, says a plan for the solution of the Luxemburg question was recently submited to France and Prussia by the remaining great powers of Europe. Napoleon has since signified his willingness to accept the proposition embraced in this plan. Prussia, however, has not replied.

There is a growing feeling in the best informed circles, this evening, that these overtures will be successful, and that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

MCKELLAR ON THE POSITION.—At a meeting of Reformers held at Thamesville to select candidates for the new County of Bothwell, Mr. A. McKellar, M. P. P., made the following among other remarks:

The "no-party" cry had been alluded to by some of the speakers that day, and he would desire to say a few words of it. Those using it were, he conceived, altogether insincere. He had made this offer: "If you are sincere—if we are all one—then let those Reform members retain their members; and you, Tories stick to your constituencies." That was a fair test of the genuineness of the "no-party" movement; and if it were conceded it would secure to Reformers at least two thirds of the representation in the Legislature. (Applause). He, (Mr. McKellar,) had seen "no-party" men. Such men were ever ready to support all good measures and oppose bad ones—before they got into the Legislature; but once in, their eyes followed the flesh pots of Egypt, and the strongest party in the House might reckon confidently upon their support. (Hear, and laughter.) Bearing in mind the old story about a certain unmentionable gentleman occasionally appearing in disguise, he (Mr. McK.) would advise them, whenever they met a "no party" man to look to his feet. (Laughter). Depend upon it, they would be found to be hoofs. (Loud laughter). Mr. McKeller then took occasion to advert to the mismanagement in the Crown Lands' Department, where a staff of some sixty-five persons, drawing a salery of $75,000 a year, was kept to do the business; whereas in the United States land office, at Maquette, Lake Superior, where a deal more business was transacted, in the year he had visited the South Shore—he found only two men. (Hear and applause.)

THE just grievances of the inhabitants of the Red River settlement have attracted considerable attention in England. It seemes to have been conceded as unjust that a settlement which contains about 12,000 inhabitants, which has a fine soil for agricultural purposes, and which is in many respects eminently fitted to become an important Province, should be ruled, or rather misgoverned by a company some thousands of miles distant. This concession is followed up by a movement in which large numbers of the members of both Houses of the Imperial Legislature are taking part—intended to secure for the settlement the advantages of self-government as enjoyed by the colonies of the Empire. From the number and influence of the gentlemen who have joined the movers, we have little doubt but that the settlement will shortly find itself freed from the shackles of the Hudson Bay Company.

Madagascar's Amiable Queen.

Her Majesty, the Queen of Madagascar is said to have issued a terrible proclamation, forbidding civilians to wear hats with brims. Government officers, of the Malgache type, are alone allowed to retain the old-fashioned head piece. To the "swell, of Madagascar the edict does not particularly matter; he has taken to wearing skull caps, much as the 'jolly dog' of Great Britain, a few years ago affected the 'pork pie.' The poorer citizens, however, continue to wear their old hats—their exceedingly old hats—simply porving their loyality by tearing off the brim. These particulars may be of interest at a period when the hat of the Anglo-Saxon gentleman is clearly in a state of transition. It has, so far as height is concerned, come down by the run; and their are slight indications in its 'lines' of more flowing and generous curves. Meanwhile, the proclamation of the Queen of Madagascar, may, perhaps, suggest to a conservative administration. "A short and easy method of dealing with the people called Quakers."

IRISH WIT.—At a seizure of illicit whisky in Ireland, all the "native" was destroyed with the exception of a small bottleful, which was preserved by the officers to be used in the evidence against the parties charged. The day of trial arrived the bottle was produced and handed to a witness whose powers of discrimination between the "parliament" and real "mountain dew" were considered unrivalled.—After the oath had been duly administered he was ordered by the attorney for the prosecution to take the bottle, taste the liquor and say if what it contained was "poteen." The bottle was raised to his lips, then again raised and completely emptied of its contents, thus destroying all evidence against the accused; he remarked as he laid it down, "Well your honor, I won't swear its poteen, but faix, it's a beautiful imitation?"

☞ The lighthouse at Father point, on the St Lawrence, was burned on Saturday last.

The New Confederation.

The N. T. *Independent* thinks favourably of our "new nationality," and speaks of it thus:—

"The population of the new confederation will be a fourth greater than was that of the thirteen States at the date of our independence. They are by no means separated from each other, or so distinct in interests, as were our States at the formation of the Constitution. They are sure to grow up into a great and powerful nation, if they remain apart from us. We believe there is no general desire on this side to enlarge our borders toward the north, though the destruction of the slave power makes it possible, should it be desirable. That they may feel the force of attraction toward the United States is by no means unlikely. But, whether they shall one day propose merging their existance in ours, or whether they shall prefer growing up into a rival conterminous power, this Confederation is *a most important epoch in the history of the continent, and we cannot doubt that from it will date a new era of its material and political prosperity.*"

Armed Peace.

The Belgian War Office, having instituted an inquiry respecting the armaments which are going on in Europe, the following information has been obtained:

FRANCE.—480,000 Chassepot rifles are in course of manufacture, the greatest portion to be finished before the 1st of March, 1868.

PRUSSIA.—The needle gun and rifled cannon system to be maintained. The gun manufactories are very busy in completing the stores for the arsenals.—1,100,000 breech-loading steel barrels have been ordered since the war.

AUSTRIA.—The alteration of 500,000 guns on the Wansl principle; 300,000 to be completed by the end of the year.

SOUTH GERMANY.—Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt adopt the breech-loading gun, on the understanding that the system may be changed if the experiments which are going on at Munich are not found to be satisfactory. The Prussian rifled cannon is preferred, and large orders are in course of execution.

ENGLAND.—150,000 Enfield rifles are already converted on the Snider principle. 350,000 guns of the same kind will be ready in the course of the year; 1,000 guns are being converted every day in the Government manufactories; 426 rifled cannon of various calibres will be manufactured by the end of the year.

RUSSIA.—600,000 guns are being converted on the Carle principle (a modification of the needle gun). 300,000 will be ready by the beginning of next year.—900 breech-loading cannons are in course of construction to complete the field batteries.

DENMARK—The Chambers have voted a large sum for the conversion of the present guns into breech-loaders, but the model gun has not yet been decided upon.

HOLLAND.—The conversion of the present arm into guns on the Snider principle.

The breech-loading gun has been adopted by Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece. Spain and Greece have ordered cannon from the manufactory of M. Krupp, of Essen, in Prussia.

Begium will continue the use of the rifled Prussian cannons adopted in 1864, and will bring into use the breech-loading small arm.

European News.

New York, April 15.—The steamer America, from Southampton the 3rd, has arrived.

The official North German Gazette of 2nd, has an article referring to the eventuality of war between France and Prussia on the Luxemburg question, says:—Luxemburg would by no means compensate for the sacrifice which would be entailed by war. Even if victorious, France would only once more evoke a former and now happily extinguished enmity. France should well consider the question on all sides before she attacked a people defending its national integrity. War would also certainly place in question that domestic stability which the French Government has striven to achieve.

The *Moniteur du Soir* speaks of Beningcen's question as bearing on the whole a favourable impression. Although several of his assertions might be seriously disputed, he has plainly admitted how desirable is the maintenance of relations of cordiality between the German and French nations, and how disastrous would be war between the two countries. The *Moniteur* adds that Count Bismarck pointed out in dignified language the necessity that Germany should take the just susceptibilities of France into account and also make several important declarations. He admitted that Luxemburg was an independent State, of which the King of Holland could dispose in the exercise of his sovereign rights and upon his own responsibility. He did not attempt to contest the indubitable fact that the inhabitants of the Duchy of Luxemburg expressed strong regugnance to bring incorporated with Germany, and he insisted, lastly, upon the influence which the desire of maintaining pacific and friendly relations with its powerful neighbour must exercise upon the policy of the Prussian Government.

In the British House of Lords, in answer to Earl Clarendon, the Duke of Buckingham said that within the last two hours a communication had been received from St. Petersburg confirming the impression that negotiations had been entered upon, or were on foot, for the purpose of treating with the United States for the cession of Russian America; but how far negotiations might have progressed, whether they had arrived at any definite point, or whether any answer or communication had been received from the United States, the authorities at St. Petersburg had not heard. The question is no doubt one likely to cause great feeling and even considerable excitement; but I trust it will not be allowed in the minds of Englishmen to have any undue weight. I cannot myself think the cession or purchase, if so it be, of the territory in question, is likely to have any such overwhelming influence upon the progress of the colonies sprung from our blood, who have been established on the other side of the Atlantic, as at first might be imagined.

A Western editor thus "erases" an opponent: "May his cow give sour milk, and his hens bad eggs; in short, may he marry a one-eyed editor, his business go to ruin, and he go to—Congress.

☞ The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province at 25 cts. a box.

GOOD SIGNS.—It is a good sign to see a man doing an act of charity to his fellowman. It is a good sign to see the colour of health in a man's face. It is a good sign to see an honest man wearing old clothes, and the immense sales of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," is a good sign that it is a scientific preparation, and properly appreciated by the people. Sold every where at 25 cts. per Bottle.