# Huron Signal

GODERICH, MARCH [illegible]

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## Republicanism in [illegible]

A remarkable scene [illegible] in the British House of Commons [illegible] day of last week, on the occasion [illegible] introduction of a motion [illegible] Charles Dilke, a youngman of [illegible] dividing who has manfully [illegible] into Parliament, to investigate [illegible] of the Crown, of which [illegible] had formally given notice. The [illegible] having called upon Sir Charles [illegible] way, Viscount Bury rose [illegible] privilege. He wished [illegible] it was consistent with the dignity of the House for a member who has [illegible] himself a Republican [illegible] proceed until he [illegible] that all the members present [illegible] the oath of allegiance to the Queen. The Speaker said he could see no [illegible] in allowing the member [illegible] he chose. It was not part of his duty to repeat [illegible] Sir Charles then rose and proceeded to read a very much [illegible] motion. It contained a [illegible] of such reports for each year since the accession of Queen Victoria, warrants showing the treasury [illegible] millions of money in which accounts those returns showing the income [illegible] were transferred each year, also returns showing the income from the Queen's accession to the present year, the amounts charged in the estimates for civil lists, installations, for robes, collars, badges, royal presents, the conveyance of distinguished personages, funerals of the royal family, expenses of education, journeys of the royal [illegible], building and repairing of palaces, [illegible] allowances to trumpeters, watermen, marshals and chamberlains, and for services of the royal yachts for [illegible] and, finally, returns of income from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and of the total amount paid to the Prince of Wales. He then proceeded to support the motion in a set speech. Paibly it was unprecedented, but it was the such a precedent was established. He would discuss the question of allegiance some other day. He denounced sinecures and useless offices like that of Governor of Windsor Castle, and wanted to know on what principle of right Prince Teck and Prince Arthur were allowed to occupy lodges in the public parks. There was once some justification in spending money for royal yachts, for his late Majesty William 4th was a sailor king. Now, we maintained four vessels of this description for what reason? The abandonment of the antiquated palace of St. James' was recommended long ago, yet thousands were spent thereon annually. He admitted he had made the charge that the Queen paid no income tax. This he had since learned was not true. He therefore retracted the charge, and acknowledged he had been misinformed. He concluded by asserting that the Civil List showed an increase of £10,000, and that the taxpayers believed that a large portion of the money was wasted. During the delivery of the speech derisive laughter was heard on every side, in the galleries as well as on the floor, and at times the speaker's voice was rendered inaudible. The motion was seconded by Mr. Aubernon Herbert, who attempted to speak, but was no better received that Sir Charles. Mr. Gladstone then rose and refuted the statements just made. He denied that the civil list had increased, denounced as unchristian the speech made by the member at Newcastle, and urged the house to reject the motion. Mr. Herbert again endeavoured to obtain a hearing, and declared his preference for a republican form of government. After some delay the house divided when the vote stood, Yeas 2, Nays 274. The result was greeted with cheers and laughter.

We trust this ignominious defeat will satisfy the young upstart that his views do not meet with any sympathy among the people of England, and that we will hear no more of his fanatical prattle.

## Goderich and Port William [illegible]

Now that we are to have a line of boats between Goderich and Port William we may expect to see a great demand for farm produce of all kinds, to supply the wants of the mining region of Lake Superior. The resources of that country are rapidly developed, and a large population is finding its way in. The supplies for that district must be drawn to a very great extent from Western Ontario, of which Goderich is the most convenient shipping point. There will be a large demand for pressed hay to feed the horses and cattle about the mines and employed on the route to the North West. Our farmers and producers would do well to be on the [illegible] and secure a share of the advantage of this trade. Other places will be out for it, and as an [illegible] means none [illegible] is no reason why [illegible] of the advantage should not be [illegible]

## The Grand Trunk Railway Office.

[illegible] insinuation appears in a letter [illegible] last issue, our Clinton correspondent [illegible] the signature of "Tomahawk"—"The Registry business is a topic of conversation now, and a man, who has the true spirit in him, admires the fearless [illegible] which you are writing up the [illegible] of the general public and showing Registrar in his true colours. Mr. Gibson cannot satisfy his friends that he has done his duty in this matter business. I fear he is [illegible] to Mr. Hays father-in-law in the [illegible] has trammelled his independence. I may by way of advice to Mr. [illegible] 'Be just and fear not.'" [illegible] the first part of the advice he [illegible] agree, but the insinuation with [illegible] to the conduct of our local [illegible] is very contemptible. Every [illegible] knows or should know that Mr. [illegible] has family connection with the [illegible] Riding Registrar has never [illegible] him, but that he has invariably [illegible] his disapproval of the setting [illegible] and continued separation of the [illegible] Riding for Registration purposes.

We have too much confidence [illegible] our local members to think for a [illegible] that Mr. Gibbons would [illegible] or Mr. Gibson be influenced in [illegible] manner suggested by "Templar".

## The Washington Treaty.

In view of the near approach of the [illegible] Session of the Dominion Parliament, [illegible] the Washington Treaty will come [illegible] for consideration, and the necessity [illegible] bolstering up the ministry in their [illegible] position, the organs are busy in endeavouring to prove that the treaty is all that can be desired, and that parliament will be going adverse to the interests of the county should it fail to ratify it. This is very different from the tone they assumed ten months ago when the treaty was negociated. Then there was one universal howl of indignation, as it was felt by all, no matter to what political party they belonged, that our rights were being bartered away, and that without any adequate return. Now the Tory press at the bidding of their masters are forced to eat their own words, and to write up a treaty which they condemed when their better judgement prevailed. As a sample of the manner in which the organs have wheeled around we append the remarks of the Ottawa *Citizen* then and now.

| *(From the Ottawa Citizen in May, '71)* | *(From the Ottawa Citizen in March, '72.)* |
|---|---|
| The general verdict appears to be that the treaty is *not calculated to promote the best interests of the country*, and the Dominion Parliament should refuse, as it has the reserved right to do, to ratify those conditions which relate to Canadian matters. *The adverse criticism comes from journals of every shade of political opinion.* | It seems to us that a great deal of argument is being wasted *by the Grit and Rouge journals* on the subject. . . As regards the fishery clauses, it is evident that they gave satisfaction to the portion of our population most nearly concerned. Of course if the Opposition journals find a pleasure in the discussion of pure hypotheses there is no preventing them indulging their taste; nor, indeed, need any one care to divert them from what is really a very harmless amusement. The only thing that strikes us with wonder is how their readers stand it. |

## The Stranger's Gallery in Parliament.

There is a movement on foot in England to modify the rule which at present prevails in all British Parliamentary assemblages, namely that the Speaker is obliged to order the galleries to be cleared, including the reporters gallery, it any member chooses to call his attention to the fact that there are strangers in the house. There was a time when it was considered a breach of the privileges of the house to publish its proceedings, even long after their occurrance, and though it has long fallen into disuse, we presume it is still, strictly speaking in force. Under our form of responsible government the people would never tolerate any system which would prevent their knowing what their representatives were about; and though it is a privilege seldom exercised, any one member may have the galleries cleared when it suits his caprice to do so. The proposal now is that strangers be excluded only by vote of a majority of the members of the house, taken immediately after the question is raised, and without debate. The necessity of having the debates published is becoming more and more felt, or as Mr. Gladstone expressed it, "as the House of Commons "grew in age and experience, it grew in "influence, and, though the Reporters' "Galleries, it now spoke to the whole "kingdom, and even to the whole "world." There is a close connection between the influence of Parliament and the influence of the press, and we have no doubt the stringency of the rule referred to will be relaxed, both in England and here.

## The Duty on Salt.

In his speech on the Tariff Bill, in the Senate, Senator Sherman referred to the duty on Salt in the following terms:—

Salt is largely produced in this country. It is chiefly the product of interior sections where other manufacturing industry does not exist. This industry must be maintained in war, for our foreign supply would be imperiled by any maritime Power. We may stand upon exemptions from duty on articles that we cannot produce, but you cannot stand upon special exemptions on any article that we can and ought to produce. Free coal and free salt mean free iron and free woolens; you may discriminate in rate of duty by reason of cost, bulk, capacity of production, and for other causes, and for them you may properly reduce the duty, but you cannot make the article free whether you adopt the theory of a revenue or a protective tariff. It is said that coal and salt are raw articles; every article is the finished product of one industry, coal of the miner, salt of the boiler, every commodity is only the raw basis of other industries; cloth for the tailor, tools for the farmer, machinery for the manufacturer and all of them are the raw articles of the merchant. I therefore conclude that whether we regard the duty on coal and salt as a revenue duty or protective duty, they ought not to be entirely repealed, and therefore the House bills ought not to pass.

The London *Free Press* speaks of the *Mail* as a new "Liberal" paper about to be established in Toronto. We suppose it will be about as "Liberal" as the *Free Press*, and that is not saying very much for it.

SOUTH PERTH.—R. Macfarlane, Esq., who has represented this constituency for some years has declined the re-nomination tendered him by a convention held last week. We trust a worthy successor may be found.

## The Grand Trunk.

This Railway which has had many difficulties to contend with, appears to have entered upon a new era of prosperity. Here we [illegible] from the following statement of its condition and prospects taken from a Montreal paper:—

"In 1867 the gross receipts amounted to $6,360,869; in 1871 they reached the sum of $8,315,014, an increase of 30 per cent. Their increase in 1871 over the preceding year was no less than $1,042,373, or 14½ per cent. in one year.

"The financial position of the Company has improved, as is evident from the fact that the market value of all its securities has during the last 18 months risen in England 15 to 20 per cent., and that the balance of its second equipment bonds were, during the last few weeks, disposed of at par, while the price obtained for the first half, two or three years ago, was only 80.

"The track has been improved by the substitution of 110 miles of steel rails during the year, in place of iron rails, which have proved a failure. During the present year, 200 miles of steel rails will be laid down, and in four years the whole main line will be laid with steel and all the iron removed. This improvement of the track will largely improve the speed and security of the passenger train service.

"The great increase of freight traffic has called for a corresponding increase of siding accommodation, and arrangements are completed for meeting this felt want during the present year. The rolling stock has been improved by the addition of twenty-two new first-class cars of the most approved construction; within the past two years; seventeen more will be completed during the current year, besides a considerable addition of second-class and baggage cars. Twenty Pullman cars are now completed and four more will be ready for use by the 1st of June. Last year twenty new engines were ordered, and this year orders have been given for thirty more, to be delivered by the first of December next. Of freight cars, 1,000 changeable guage cars for the through line have been added; 500 box cars were supplied in 1870; 300 box and 200 platform cars in 1871; and orders are given for 500 more to be delivered this year; in all an addition of 2,500 cars in three years to the freight-carrying capacity of the Company.

A new iron ferry-boat, to be used at Sarnia, by which passenger trains will be carried to and from the American side without disturbing passengers, has been procured and will be ready for use in May. The bridge at Buffalo will be opened for traffic by the 1st of December, and will enable this railway to carry passengers and freight between New York and Chicago by a route equal to any existing.

In these and other improvements the large sum of £330,000 over and above the ordinary working expenses of the line will be expended. When this wise policy of improvement, inaugurated and carried on under the able and judicious management of Mr. Brydges, has been completed, the Grand Trunk, we cannot doubt, will be found fully equal to the great demands made upon it, and will compare favorably with the best railways of America."

PRINTERS STRIKE.—A number of Toronto printers have struck because their employers would not consent to fall in with the nine hours movement. For the sake of gaining the support of the working men at the coming election, Beaty of the *Leader* has knuckled under to them, and his paper is now filled with self-glorification, and abuse of those who are not willing to be dictated to by Trades Unions. The daily papers appear as usual, and in a few days a sufficient number of printers will have been imported to supply the deficiency. The strike will necessarily entail much suffering among those who allow themselves to be dictated to by the Typographical Union.

A ONE HORSE RAILWAY.—The London and Port Stanley Railway having destroyed two engines and killed two drivers by a collision on Friday last, is left without an available locomotive or engineer. The Great Western has supplied it in the mean time, to prevent traffic being suspended. The accident occurred through gross neglect.

It is reported that Dr. Schultz will move for the re-call and impeachment, of Governor Archibald at the ensuing session of the Dominion parliament.

## LOCAL NEWS

HARD UP.—Our local reporter says he was never so hard up for news as he is this week. Won't somebody do something to furnish a few items.

REMOVAL.—M. Nicholson, Dentist has removed from over the Post Office, and may now be found at his Office and Residence on West Street, three doors below the Bank of Montreal.

TOO FAST.—For some days the bell has been rung altogether too soon, fully ten minutes ahead of Toronto time. As there is no suitable means of ascertaining true time here, it would be most convenient for all if railway time was kept.

THE EASTER VACATION.—The High and Public Schools closed yesterday for the Easter vacation. They will re-open on Wednesday 3rd April. Teachers and pupils are jubilant over the prospect of a few days respite from labour.

A NICE SET OF OFFICIALS.—The neighboring county of Bruce is blessed with a nice set of officials. A newspaper war is going on between the Registrar and the Clerk of the Peace in which such choice epithets as "dog;" "scoundrel," "liar," and so forth abound. We doubt if any of the fishwives of Billingsgate could excel these worthies in their abuse of each other. We are very much surprised at the Walkerton and Kincardine papers allowing such productions to appear in their columns. It is lowering their dignity very materially.

THE WEATHER.—The latter part of last week was cold and stormy. The thermometer reached a lower point than at any previous occasion this winter with one exception, and what with snow and wind the roads were badly drifted. On Monday the big thaw set in, and there is now every prospect of a speedy break up of winter. The universal wish is expressed "Come, gentle spring, eternal mildness, come." At this time last year there was not a particle of ice to be seen on the lake and farmers were busy ploughing. It is a very different story this year, and we are not the only ones to whom Boreas has been making a prolonged visit. The cold snap has extended to all parts of the continent.

N. R. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SPRING SHOW.—The Spring Show of the North Riding Agricultural Society will be held at Clinton, on Tuesday 16th April, when the following prizes will be awarded:

*Horses*—For Heavy Draught, General Purpose and Roadsters, each class, 1st, $7; 2nd, $5; 3rd, $4. For each of the three classes, 2 year old and under, 1st, $3; 2nd, $2. Total prizes for horses $63.

*Bulls.*—Thorough-bred, (any age) 1st, $6; 2nd, $4; 3rd, $3. Thorough-bred, (under 2 years old) 1st, $5; 2nd, $4; 3rd, $3. Grade, (any age) 1st, $3; 2nd, $2. Total for bulls, $32. Total prizes, $95.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.—The Anniversary of Odd-fellowship is fixed for Friday April 26th, by the following recommendation of the Head Man in the order—we don't know his proper designation:—"That the 26th day of April be dedicated by the proper authorities of our Order in their jurisdictions to such form of observances as they may respectively deem to be appropriate. We have not only abundant cause for heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty God for his manifold mercies to us as individual members of society, but likewise have an especial reason to be thankful for the large and generous prosperity which it has pleased Him to vouchsafe to our united labors." As the order is numerous in this County and fast increasing in importance and influence, we presume the day will be celebrated by them in some becoming manner. It may be interesting to state that the number of lodges now in existence is 4,843; number of members in good standing 245,000; annual Revenue [illegible]; Amount expended for relief last year $1,[illegible]. The order has extended its ramifications to all parts of the world.

### Huron.

BRUSSELS SHOW.—The Stephen and Tuckersmith Agricultural Societies will hold a Spring Show for entire stock at Exeter on Thursday, 18th April.

### Bayfield.

JUDICIAL.—A prosecution for assault was brought before one of our Magistrates a few days ago. Considerable amusement was caused by the fact that the prosecutor, the defendant and the presiding Magistrate each sported a black eye, and the constable had his arm in a sling.

INQUEST.—The body of Andrew Muir, whose disappearance was mentioned in last week's Herald, was found to have been frozen to death where supposed, and an inquest held upon it. The jury after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Died from exposure while under the influence of strong drink."

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for building a new school house has been awarded to Mr. Abelone Wilsoge. The price is $2,800.

### Clinton.

CONCERT.—A concert was given by the Brass Band, assisted by a number of amateurs, in the new Town Hall, on Thursday evening, 14th inst. Messrs Rattenbury, McTavish, Kippey and Barry and Misses Seldon, Stevenson, Callandée, Joslin and Bradford rendered their assistance and gave great satisfaction.

FIRES.—The village revenue has received for fires during 1872 from Mr. Farrar $23.50 and from Mr. Beaver $2.

### Kinloss.

LEFT FOR KANSAS.—Mr. Alex. Martin formerly of this township and who has been in Kansas for some time past, was so pleased with the country that he took up land there and then returned for his family. His representations of the resources of that country were such that Alexander Broadfoot and Wm. Robson were induced to accompany him. We wish them prosperity in their new home, but it is to be regretted that our government are so slow in opening up the lands in Manitoba for settlement. That province holds out greater inducements to emigrants than Kansas, and no doubt those who desire to move west would prefer to remain under the old flag.

### Ashfield.

TELEGRAPH.—Contracts have been let by the Montreal Telegraph Co. for poles to extend their line along the whole of the Southern extension of the W. G. & B. Railway.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—The Wesleyans have introduced into their church a superior Melodeon from the manufactory of R. S. Williams & Co. Toronto. It was used on Sabbath 17th inst. for the first time.

RE-UNION.—Mr. John Orr, teacher of singing, held a successful re-union of all his classes, six or seven in number, in the Wesleyan Church on Tuesday evening.

ANTI-TOBACCO CLUB.—Several young men of the village have formed themselves into an anti-tobacco club. They are bound under a penalty of five dollars to abstain from the use of the weed for twelve months.

### Ashfield.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met this day (11th March), at Belchester Mechan's Hotel, Kinloss. In absence of the Reeve, the Deputy Reeve took the Chair, present Messrs Clare, Andrew and Dreany. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A petition was received from Donald McKenzie and others praying for aid for Kenneth Smith he being sick and indigent.

Petitions for seven licenses were received from Geo. Graham, Port Albert; Alexander McRae, Kintail and George Pollock, Kingsbridge.

A proposal was received from Robert McGrory in behalf of the trustees of School Section No. 8, to build a School House in connexion with a town-hall.

A report was received from the Reeve inspector recommending the following persons for tavern certificates, namely,—Alexander McRae, Kintail, Geo. Pollock, Kingsbridge, Geo F. Graham and Geo. Wilson, Port Albert, Dean Swift and Anthony Black, Dungannon, Joseph Copeland and William Loughead, Lucknow.

Moved by John F. Andrew, seconded by Patrick Clare, that Mr. Weatherald's account of $6 for maps of the villages of Annan and Port Albert, be paid.—Carried.

Moved by J. F. Andrew, seconded by Patrick Clare, that this Council give permission to the Trustees of School Section No. 12, Ashfield, to borrow the sum of three hundred dollars for the purpose of building a School House.—Carried.

Moved by P. Clare, seconded by J. F. Andrew, that the Clerk be instructed to grant certificates to Tavern-keepers having the necessary qualification.—Carried.

Moved by J. F. Andrew, seconded by A. Dreany, that fifty cents be accepted from Alexander McKenzie for the point of an old scraper.—Carried.

Moved by J. F. Andrew, seconded by A. Dreany, that the sum of two dollars be granted to Kenneth Smith as charity he being sick and in poor circumstances.—Carried.

Moved by P. Clare, seconded by J. F. Andrew, that all parties owning land in this Township perform their Statute labor in the same beat where the land lies, and the Clerk make out the lists accordingly.—Carried.

Moved by A. Dreany, seconded by J. F. Andrew, that whenever complaints are lodged of fences or other obstructions being on the highways, the Clerk notify the pathmaster or pathmasters interested.—Carried.

Moved by J. F. Andrew, seconded by A. Dreany, that the following persons be appointed fence viewers for the present year, namely: Thos. Stevenson, John McDonagh, Robert Thompson, Henry Holland, Thomas Harris, Levins Livingston, Simon Stiles, David McCurvin, Robert Parrish, Donald McMillan, Robert Bullen, John Bayne, Timothy Griffin, James Lane, and Thomas Ford.—Carried.

On motion of A. Dreany, seconded by P. Clare, the pathmasters were appointed.

Moved by P. Clare, seconded by A. Dreany, that Thomas Ford be refunded the sum of $8.25, paid by him at the instance of the pathmaster on account of his having refused to work Statute Labor on the wrong beat.—Carried.

Moved by J. F. Andrew, seconded by A. Dreany, that the following persons be Pound-keepers:—Oliver Pennington, James Thompson, Donald McIntire, Robert Carrick, George Wilson, William McKay.—Carried.

Moved by J. F. Andrew, see by P. Clare, that the license inspector be authorized by this Council to cause any person to be fined whom he may know to sell liquor contrary to the license By Law.—Carried.

Moved by P. Clare, seconded by Andrew Dreany that Alexander Dreany be paid the sum of thirty five dollars as settlement of his claim against the corporation.—Carried.

Moved by J. F. Andrew, seconded by A. Dreany, that this Council adjourn to meet again at Dean Smith's Hotel, Dunannon, on Monday, the 22nd of April next, to a Revision Court to be opened at 2 o'clock of the same day.—Carried.

JOHN S COOKE, Tp Clerk.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.*

To the Editor of the HURON SIGNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to bring before your notices well as the public at large, the necessity of planting trees in our high ways. Our beautiful country is being denuded so fast that if we don't plant young trees to break off the storms it will be a desert, and I should propose that as a general rule we plant fruit trees and nut bearing trees, with a mixture of evergreens. I know that many would object to planting fruit trees because boys would break them down, but such need not be the case, for I have seen four miles of a large city all planted with the choicest varieties of cherry trees, and nothing could be more beautiful. If the County Council or Township Councils would take hold of the matter and have it done as it should be by taxation, it would not be felt by any one. Let them employ an experienced person to plant and protect the trees until they would be large enough to protect themselves. The time is now close at hand for planting, and the sooner it is commenced the better.

I am, Mr. Editor, truly yours,
A. B. BROWNSON,
Bayfield, March 18th, 1872.

A good idea was thrown out during the Railway debate by Mr. McCuaig, of Prince Edward County, an independent member, and one of the most clear-headed and practical men in the House; namely, that the Government should grant money to constituencies, to be by them loaned out for the purpose of establishing manufactories, especially of woolen goods, and such fabrics. His plan is that the municipalities should advance half the amount necessary to set on foot and run a factory, say enough to erect the buildings and put in the machinery, leaving the proprietors to supply an equal amount for working expenses, the loan of course to constitute a lien on the establishment, and to be returned in a given period, the municipality charging in the meantime a low rate of interest. This advantage, it is contended, would enable the Canadian manufacturer to introduce his goods into the American market in spite of the high tariff now in force. The idea will take tangible shape before the next session.—*Cor. Witness.*

## Dr. Campbell of Suffield, on "The Young Canadian."

In his lecture in Melville, on the 8th inst., on "National Duties of the Young Canadian," the Doctor set forth the following traits, namely, 1st, Reverence; 2nd, Habits; 3rd, Spirit of Inquiry; 4th, Physical Constitution; 5th, Religion; 6th, Ambition; 7th, Haste to get Education; 8th, Sociality and Kindness; 9th, Laudable Pride; 10th, Temperance; and lastly, after the preceding article the breathless attention of the audience to deliver the following touching and beautiful peroration on "Our Future." "Now, my friends, I have glanced at the 'Young Canadian' glittering in sunshine as well as darkened with clouds. I have looked at the brighter aspects of his character as well as their reprehensible traits over which we must bow the head in sorrow and sadness. I have exalted him on one side and talked him down on the other. I have done all in the kindliest spirit, being a young Canadian myself, and now I would say of Canada and Canadians what one of Britain's Poets says of Britain, after taking 'a voyage of the mind' amongst the nations of the earth,

Now, I've seen them one by one,
Every shore beneath the sun,
And my voyage now is done.
Where I hit them all be blest;
Britain! then 'tis my home my rest
My own land, I love thee best.

Canadians are my own countrymen, 'I love them best.' Moreover, I believe, they will stand a favorable comparison with the people of any other land. I feel proud that I am able truthfully to assert this. Young Canadians, I would remind you, that in your hands is the future of this grand forest land. It depends upon you, whether our country shall wax brighter and brighter and become more glorious until she takes a proud position in the vanguard of the nations of the earth, or whether she becomes darker and darker and more contemptible until she becomes a foul blot on the geography of the Western Continent. We are making history for the future—we are acting for posterity—our words and actions will have an effect either for weal or woe, in the ages yet to be. Young Canadians! let us buckle on our armour and go forth to the battle. Let us go up and possess the land and let us hope that the God of our fathers may go with us. The people of the old land who have cleared these forests, who have tilled the soil, who have filled our offices, who have enacted our laws, who have in short made this country what it is, the people of the old land are fast passing away. The youth of our country will soon be the rulers thereof. Young Canadians! you must soon fill the positions of trust, which your fathers are about to resign. I trust you will prove yourselves equal to the task and do even better than those that have gone before you. I BELIEVE you will. Addressing the young Canadians present, as if all my countrymen were to-night within the sound of my voice, I would say that before me I see those who will till our soil when the hoary-headed pioneers of Canada shall have run their last furrow and cried their last 'whoa' to their horses for the last time; before me I see those who will manage our mercantile affairs when our present merchants shall have measured their last yard of cloth, balanced their books for the last time and passed through the Insolvent Court above; before me I see those who will guide our vessels over those vast inland seas of ours when our present seamen shall have made their last voyage and cast anchor in that port from which they will never sail again; before me I see those who will teach in our schools and colleges when our present teachers shall have passed their last sentence, demonstrated their last problem, turned the key in the door for the last time and sleep quietly on the hillside; before me I see those who will plead in our Law Courts, when our present lawyers shall have addressed the Jury for the last time, made their last appeal to the Judge and entered that Court from whose Judge there is no appeal; before me I see those whose will cure or pretend to cure all manner of diseases, when our present doctors shall have written their last prescription, paid their last visit and paid the debt of nature; before me I see those who will sit on our benches when our present Judges shall have passed judgment for the last time and shall have gone themselves to be judged by "the Judge of all the earth who doeth right;" before me I see those who will preach in our pulpits when our present clergymen shall have preached their last sermon, offered up their last prayer and shall have gone where preaching and praying are unknown; before me I see those who will sit in our Legislative Halls, make speeches and enact laws, when our present McDonalds, McKenzies, McKellars, Blakes and Camerons shall have made their last speech, given their last vote or shirked it as the case may be and live only in the memory of a grateful people or in the infamy of their nefarious transactions. Oh! how important it if that you should think seriously of, and prepare earnestly for this, your inevitable destiny. There is no discharge in this war. You must fight whether you will or no. Now a hint or two as to the future, and I have done. Let us have no standing army; let us have no aristocracy; let the burthens of our people be kept down; let the masses of our people be educated; let our laws have their basis on the eternal principles of truth and justice; let the rights of all be respected. Yes! let even-handed justice be dealt out to all, irrespective of race, language, color or religion; let our rulers be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well; let temperance sit at the helm and flourish in the homes of the Canadian people; let religion pure and undefiled be taught at our Canadian firesides; let the faith, the glorious faith of freedom, be proclaimed in its ancient purity from our Canadian pulpits, and let the grand old book, the foundation of our past civilization, the charter of our present liberties, the beacon of hope for the world's future, let "the book of books," I say, be honored by our Legislature, revered by our people, that we may rest assured that 'whatever enemies may arise,' around all the glory there shall be a defence."

At the conclusion of his address the Speaker was greeted with rounds of applause.

## Chicago Relief Bill.

This Bill, whose course through the Senate at Washington we have noticed more than once, has at last been passed by a majority of 20 to 17. Several amendments were proposed, but they were all voted down, and the measure, as brought in by the Finance Committee, was adopted.

Free trade in building material during the coming summer means a very large business with Canada, and we rather think that the Chicagoans will demur to the high prices after having been accustomed for a while to the low. Dissatisfaction with the enormous customs duties is spreading more and more widely among our neighbours, and will soon make itself seen and felt in a very practical way.—*Globe.*

It is stated, with how much truth we cannot at present say, that the contractors for the improvements of Port Colborne Harbor, Messrs. Geo. Neilson & Co., have become so convinced of the impracticability of the work, that they have notified the Government of their intention to proceed no further with the contract, owing to the fact that they have come across a flinty bottom in the harbor, and that therefore it will be impossible for them to deepen and enlarge the harbor except at an enormous expense. If this report should prove true, the Government will be forced to abandon the improvements at Port Colborne, and make Port Maitland the southern entrance of the canal, using the feeder for the enlarged canal. This will extend the length of the canal, but will shorten the lake navigation. In reference to this question, however, the Port Colborne people say that to counterbalance this expenditure it will cost a vast sum of money to render Port Maitland a harbour easy of access, and that whatever may be the cost of taking out the rock at Port Colborne, it would be better to expend the money than to attempt to make a harbor at the former place; but this statement is flatly denied by the advocates of Port Maitland, who are unanimous in declaring that Port Maitland possesses the only harbour on the north shore, and assert that it is the best harbour on Lake Erie. They consider that the Feeder must become the main canal, and Port Maitland the southern entrance to the canal.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Ottawa has subscribed $3000 for a new Protestant hospital.

St. Paul's cathedral, in London, is capable of holding 16,000 persons.

A new St. Andrews Church has been opened at Belleville.

The Ontario Dairymen's Association have had a very successful meeting at Belleville.

Mr. Wm. Strachan's grocery on the corner of King and Jarvis Streets, Toronto, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

Lindsay has limited the number of taverns to eleven, and abolished saloon licenses altogether.

Colonel Strange and Colonel French, of the Canadian Artillery, have tendered their resignation.

The export of wool from Australia to the United States during the month of December was 6,271 bales.

A lady died in a dentist's chair in New York a few days ago, while under the influence of laughing gas.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company intend building a bridge over the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec.

Duty first and pleasure afterward, as the man said when he first kissed his own wife and then went out to make love to his neighbor's.

At the opening of the Toronto assizes there were only two criminal cases on the docket, both for larceny. Something new for Toronto.

Mr. Dewe, of the P. O. Department, leaves for British Columbia in a few days, for the purpose of perfecting the Canadian postal system in that Province.

The "Tichborne crawl" has been introduced into fashionable New York society, and bids fair to take the place of the nearly obsolete Grecian bend.

The number of post-offices now in existance in the United States is, 39,950. At the adoption of the constitution, the number was 75. The increase since July of last year is over 900.

The Walkerton Station has been closed, and will not be re-opened till the W. G. & B. line is ballasted from Clifford to that point.

Tichborne bonds are now rated at the same value with Kossuth bonds, Confederate bonds and Fenian bonds. Latest quotations can be ascertained at the paper mills.

Dr. Caspar, of Berlin, gives the medium longevity of clergymen at 65; merchants, 62; clerks and farmers, 61 each; military men, 59; lawyers, 58; artists, 57; and medical men, 56.

The "Want of Confidence" debate in the New Brunswick House of Assembly has, at last, been brought to a vote, the numbers being, yeas, 16; nays, 22. Majority for the Government, 6.

The ill-natured Saturday *Review* says, "Dress ever and ever will be as webs spread in the way of woman's righteousness. No doubt Eve frilled her apron with fig leaves before she had worn it one day."

Duncan Sinclair, of Caradoc, brought into London market last week a pig of the Chinese breed, only thirteen months old, weighing 338 pounds. This was the finest porker seen in that market this season and brought $5.75 per hundred.

A man named George Brown was kicked to death in a fight in a tavern belonging to ex-Alderman Riddel of Toronto, last week. A verdict of manslaughter has been returned by the coroners jury, against two of his assailants.

Mr. Hardy of Kingston, has invested two thousand pounds in such a way as to yield £150 stg. a year for 20 years, and offers to devote this amount to the support of an Evangelist to itinerate in Canada appointed by and watched over by the Northern Association.

A full and detailed report of the pork packing in the West has been published at Cincinnati. The total number of hogs packed was 4,868,448 against 3,695,251 last year. The average weight of the hogs was 227½ lbs; yield of all kinds of lard per hog, 39¼ lbs; increase in crop is 30.4-9 p.c., and increase in lard 28½ per cent.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—Victory has again gone with the Light Blue and Cambridge has carried off the palm in the annual boat race between the two great English universities. The race came off on Saturday last in the midst of a heavy snow storm. Particulars will be found in another column.

SOUTH GRENVILLE.—The nomination in this constituency was held last week at Prescott. A number of candidates were proposed but all retired except Messrs. Fraser and Ellis. The polling took place yesterday but we have not yet heard the result.

Mr. D. McInnes, of Hamilton, President of the Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, has lately been in Cornwall making arrangements for the commencement of building operations. It may be considered that the erection there of the extensive cotton works of this company is now fairly determined.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says: The Hon. J. G. Currie (the present Speaker) and Mr. E. B. Wood, are to take the place of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie respectively, when those gentlemen retire from the Ontario Cabinet, as they will eventually have to do, in order to retain their seats at Ottawa. The same authority also names Mr. Pardee as the new Speaker.

The last Ontario *Gazette* announces that His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to confer the honor of Queen's Counsel upon Messrs. D. McMichael, Wm. Proudfoot, C. S. Patterson, E. B. Wood, J. T. Anderson, S. H. Blake, and Thomas Moss, distinguished barristers, well deserving the title.

The revolution in Mexico is progressing. A terrible battle took place recently between the rebels and the government troops, the killed having reached the enormous number of two, and the wounded somewhat in excess of that figure. At this frightful rate of mortality it is difficult to say how soon the war may not be brought to an end.

Mr. Gilmore's latest Boston notion is to use the Atlantic cable to fire an artillery accompaniment in London while playing "God Save the Queen" at the Hub. The only objection to this ingenious idea lies in the difference of time between the two places. Although Bostonians may enjoy Mr. Gilmore's music early in the evening, Londoners may not like to be aroused from their beds by the firing of cannon a couple of hours after midnight.

Mr. Horsmor has interrogated the British Government in the House of Commons respecting the Alabama Claims, and expressed a hope that no conclusion would be arrived at with America without the sanction of the British Parliament. Mr. Gladstone was reticent as usual, but stated that Parliament would be kept fully posted respecting the progress of the negotiations. At the same time the Government could not delegate to Parliament the power of making treaties.

ONTARIO MUTUAL.—The fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was held in London on Tuesday, when the report of the Directors was read and adopted. It showed the affairs of the company to be in a flourishing condition, reflecting credit on the management. The number of policies in force on the 31st of December last was 4,965, an increase of 1,468 over previous year. The capital account exhibited a total of $45,968, against which the entire liabilities were $900. The receipts for the year were $9,550, and the disbursements $7,283, leaving a balance of $2,267. The report also gives the names of agents according to the number of policies. The Directors for 1872-3 were elected as follows:—Messrs. S. McBride, S. Peters, J. Macbeth, A. S. Emery, Hon. John Carling, John Brown, Captain Wm. Starr, Major Evans, John Peters. Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and the able Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. Johnston, Esq. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following office-bearers were elected:—President.—Mr. S. McBride (re-elected.) Vice-Pres.,—Mr. John Brown (re-elected;) Solicitors.—Messrs T. R. Westcott and W. McBride, (re-elected;) Sec.-Treas.,—Mr. J. Johnston (re-elected;) Executive Committee,—The President and Messrs. Emery and Starr. The proceedings then closed.

## These Millions Against Forty—Beauty of Protection.

*(From the New York World.)*

Economic ignorance is dense as that which appears in the breast of members of the House in favor of the removal of duties on tea and coffee demands an education beginning at the alphabet. In order to instruct men who cannot understand why duties on tea should not be removed in lieu of duties on pig-iron remain, we shall endeavor to give an explanation of certain rudimentary facts:

The eminently loyal Jones owns a salt-well. He complains that it is absolutely impossible for him to flourish, or even to continue to produce the highly necessary article, domestic salt, without a protective duty. Accordingly Congress has imposed one, and the salt which cost 17 cents in 1860 and 1860, and 15 cents in 1861, has now risen in consequence of that duty to over 30 cents. Domestic salt, therefore, has been increased in cost on the average fully 15 cents per bushel, and that increase constitutes a tax, every cent of which has been paid by consumers of salt, and not one cent of which has gone into the Treasury of the United States. Jones pockets his pay of it as a reward of his patriotism and enthusiasm in salt-boiling. The United States Government meanwhile obtains only its revenue upon so much salt as is imported, which during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was 91,876,837. But the total consumption of domestic salt in this country was not less than thirty million bushels, and the tax paid by the imposers in the cost of the domestic product was $4,500,000. It is by means of this particular swindle that the Onondaga monopoly has increased the value of its stock, which was worth $160,000 in 1860, to not less than $4,500,000. The small difference represents the profits which this particular company has pocketed and which the consumers of salt have been paying. Touching salt, therefore, the account will stand thus:—paid to the U. S. government by the consumers, $1,176,837; paid to monopolists, $4,500,000.

The honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania is the proprietor of a pig iron furnance. In the year 1860 he was very glad to sell his iron for $22.47 a ton, and in the year 1861 for $20.00, average prices for the year. Nevertheless, protection being abroad in the land, he put in his claim for a share in the division of plunder, and by an all-wise Congress was granted a protective duty of $9 a ton, gold, reduced during the last year to $7. In consequence of this duty the same pig iron which sold for $20 in 1860 sells now for $40. It is very true that part of this additional price is due to increased cost of production caused by other heavy taxes, but upon every ton of pig iron produced in the United States there is an increase of price more than equal to the duty paid upon each ton of foreign iron, viz: $7 per ton. The Treasury received from duty on foreign iron in the year ending June 30, 1871, only $2,454,157; but there were consumed of domestic iron 1,900,000 tons, every ton of which, as has been shown, was increased in price more than the $7 duty. The consumers of iron therefore pa