Huron Signal.

GODERICH, SEPT. 12TH, 1867.

THE AGONY OVER.

The agony is over, and, after a struggle of nearly four months the County of Huron has returned three out of the four nominees of the Reform Convention.—Considering the peculiar difficulties involved in the contest, this is a triumph calculated to cheer the hearts of our friends in all parts of both ridings. It was, in one sense, bad policy to select two men from Goderich for the South Riding, as the nomination of Mr. Carling at the lower end and Mr. Ritchie at the north, gave the conservatives a manifest advantage. This, again, the unfortunate difference between influential members of the reform convention as to the relative position to be occupied in the contest by Messrs. Whitehead and Gibson, alienated a number of liberals, and prevented that full harmony and unity of purpose so essential to ultimate success. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the friends of reform generally went into the work like men, and if Mr. Gibson had not been confined to a sick bed during the two or three weeks previous to the election and while it was in progress, there is good reason to believe that the *whole ticket* would have been elected. As it is we congratulate ourselves that so much has been done at a time when through various causes so many old reform members are losing their seats. Besides the influences operating against Messrs Cameron and Gibbons, they had to contend against the whole power of the Government, no less than three cabinet ministers being arrayed against them personally and pecuniarily. The Grand Trunk Railway Company also used its powerful influence with relentless pertinacity. Every employee was directed, not merely to remain neutral—if he wished to vote reform, but to record his vote for Ritchie and Carling—on pain of dismissal.—In the Town of Goderich, the station-master, no doubt acting under instructions, acted as whipper-in and eagerly watched to see that every railway vote was put in on the right side. At every turn of the tide, when it appeared that the tory candidates were getting the worst of it, the cry was, "Send on all the railway votes you can!" Many of these employees are stanch reformers, and if they had not been interfered with, there is no question but the majorities of Messrs. Cameron and Gibbons would have been largely increased. Let the reader take into account the great length of the Grand Trunk from Goderich to Buffalo and from Sarnia to River-du-Loup and the swarms of men employed, and he can form some faint idea of the vast influence for good and evil placed in the hands of J. C. Brydges. Truly, we are going to be a great, free and happy people, if the rights of the people are to be interfered with in the future, as they have been in the past, by monopolists of any kind. Not content, with using these instrumentalities, the Government made use of its officials through the country to a very appreciable extent. In some places postmasters were directed to use their influence in favor of Ritchie and Carling, and some of them were actually placed on the stump to spout against Cameron and Gibbons. "Britons, never shall be slaves!" Oh no, "never, never, never!" Huron was determined not to be, at all events. Glorious old Huron, we feel proud of you!

Now that the battle is over, things will, of course, settle down into the quiet of ordinary life. No more will circus-like processions of buggies perambulate country concessions, no more, for a long time, we trust, will zealous letter-writers burn the midnight oil, or unfortunate editors and compositors be tortured with bad spelling and worse grammar. In a calm round of every-day work, it will be the duty of every good man to forget as far as possible the bitterness engendered on both sides. For our own part, we may have written many sharp things, but the public will bear us out that it was not until the editor of this journal was systematically abused, publicly and privately, that he turned upon his opponents, and did his best in self-defence. If personalities have been indulged in, let those who first imported them into the contest bear the responsibility.

THE SOUTH RIDING ELECTIONS.

CAMERON AND GIBBONS ELECTED.

The elections for the South Riding of Huron commenced on Friday morning last. Being the culmination of a long and severe contest, it may well be imagined that the excitement was very intense at the various polling-places of the Riding during the two days of the election. Both parties were confident of success, and all were determined to strain every nerve. A large vote was polled on the first day, and as there was a natural desire to learn the result, the telegraph office was besieged by a crowd eager for news and determined to wait until it came. At last, near midnight, the totals were received, showing that the majorities were, for Cameron 88 and for Carling 21! Great was the joy of the Ritchie and Carling men at this intelligence.—They fairly leaped with gladness. Gibbons was sure to be defeated, and with hard work Cameron would be also!—Whoop, Hurra! Next morning, bright and early, everything that conservative influence could secure in the shape of horse-flesh was to be seen dashing about in all directions, the excited drivers shouting at the top of their voices and kicking up an awful row, generally. The polling in town went on steadily amidst a good deal of bickering and crossfiring, and the Cameron and Gibbons men believing that the former was all right, concentrated their efforts on Gibbons with such success that at the close, the vote was for Cameron 254, and Gibbons 263. Goderich town did splendidly, so did Tuckersmith and Hay, and notwithstanding very rowdyism of the worst character the majorities for Carling and Ritchie were kept down far below what was counted on by our opponents. At the close of the poll, a great crowd of excited men gathered in and about the telegraph office to hear the result. Hours passed away in anxious suspense, until, at last, the telegraph instrument began to click amidst a profound silence, and as majority after majority came in and was jotted down, some fearfully rapid mental arithmetic was gone through with. At first it seemed as though Cameron and Gibbons had very large majorities, (which led to the issue of a *Signal* Extra of a mistaken nature) but in a moment more the true result was obtained and announced from the counter by Mr. Cameron, as follows:—Cameron 178, Gibbons 91!—Then the pent-up feelings of the Cameron and Gibbons men found vent in a cheer which fairly rent the air. Chairs were procured and our candidates carried about the streets in triumph, while the square was in a perfect blaze of bonfires, fire balls, fireworks, &c. Being conveyed to the Huron Hotel the successful candidates addressed the crowd, briefly thanking their friends for the great exertions they had put forth and congratulating them upon the result of the contest.—Seldom, indeed, has such a scene of rejoicing, compressed within the space of an hour, been witnessed in Goderich.

The following are the returns in full as furnished us by Mr. Angus Fraser, election clerk:

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

	Cameron.	Ritchie.	Sills.
Goderich town,			
St. George's Ward	40	25	0
St. David's "	80	46	0
St Patrick's "	74	35	0
St. Andrew's "	60	19	0
Goderich Township	183	313	0
Stanley	198	265	0
Hay	291	103	0
Stephen	169	239	0
Usborne	211	280	0
Tuckersmith	318	124	1
	1624	1453	1

Majority for Cameron over Ritchie 171, over Sills, 1623!

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

	Gibbons.	Carling.
Goderich town		
St George's Ward	43	28
St David's "	83	43
St Patrick's "	75	34
St Andrew's "	62	17
Goderich township	184	314
Stanley	229	243
Hay	284	118
Stephen	96	319
Usborne	192	303
Tuckersmith	312	129
	1558	1548

Majority for Gibbons 10.

THE NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

This election commenced on Thursday morning last with considerable vigor. At the close of the poll on the first day, Whitehead was 305 and Gibbons 130, ahead which caused great uneasiness to the supporters of Hays. Next day, however, Ashfield and McKillop pulled up, and Colborne went far behind its usual vote, thus leading to a majority for Hays of 64, while Whitehead swept all before him. When the news was announced in Goderich about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Hays' friends lit a bonfire on the square and indulged in various rejoicings. Below we give the complete returns:—

Correct extract from the Poll Books returned to J. B. Gordon Esq., Returning Officer for the North Riding of Huron.

House of Commons. Leg. Assembly.

Township.	Whitehead.	Holmes.	Sloan.	Hays.	Gibbons.
Turnberry	144	136	41	134	189
N. Morris	84	134	26	147	97
E. Howick	92	152	3	122	130
Hullett	246	9	161	152	277
W. Howick	114	233	19	194	170
McKillop	212	113	28	288	109
Ashfield	220	158	39	261	161
Grey	214	113	66	111	290
Colborne	143	73	17	136	96
S. Morris	66	52	64	109	63
W. Wawanosh	119	95	98	177	142
E. do	139	47	110	151	157
Clinton	147	3	4	68	85
	1940	1318	675	2030	1966

Whitehead's Maj. 622. Hays' Maj. 64.

DIXIE WATSON,
Election Clerk.

SOUTH BRUCE ELECTIONS.

RASTALL AND BLAKE AHEAD FIRST DAY.

At the close of the poll on the first day (9th) the vote in South Bruce was:

Rastall...1214, Hurdon...1111,
Blake...1273, Broceibank, 1067.

Majority for Rastall, 103.
Majority for Blake, 206!

NORTH BRUCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 7.

Close of the poll.

	Sproatt.	Douglass.
Southampton	46	8
Bruce	160	259
Arran	305	134
Elderslie	203	180
Saugeen	65	259
Amabel	77	12
	862	852

Majority for Sproatt, 10.

In the above return, Albemarle is omitted, which gave a majority of 10 on the first day's poll for Dr. Douglass. The result is therefore left in doubt.

THE LAST TOLL.

Poor old good-hearted John McLeod came to his end in a deplorable manner on Wednesday night last. He had been somewhat under the influence of liquor during the day, but at six o'clock, true to his instincts as bell-ringer for the town for many years past, he reached the porch of St. Andrew's Church at the proper time, but after one or two tolls of the bell he desisted, and lay down to sleep. Some time after he must have arisen and walked down towards Smith's tannery, where, falling into a drain, he was smothered. Alas, poor old man, his body was found next morning stiff and stark.

The fishing interests of Deer Isle, Me., amount to about $500,000 per annum.—Over 400 sail of vessels and 1,000 men are employed in the business.

WHY DID THEY COME?

We think the hon. gentlemen who favored us with a visit on Wednesday would have done better to have remained in a state of ministerial quiescence at home. That they influenced a single vote against Cameron is simply out of the question. On the contrary they have by their interference placed the conservative party in a false position, and helped on the true union men. Some time ago we said that Ritchie and Carling had not pluck enough to call a meeting at Goderich although their opponents had boarded them in their stronghold. They *had not* pluck enough! Podsnap could not screw up the courage of his principal and Mr. Ritchie could not see his way.—What was to be done? Happy thought! Brother John must come! Brother John is telegraphed for, but he fails to connect! What next? Oh, let's get some of the other ministers. Mr. "Somebody" as Mr. McDougall called him, telegraphed to Toronto, and hey, presto, out comes an eighth-sheet bill, "Ministerial Visit," &c. The ministers *come*, they *see* our candidates, but, though they see, they don't appreciate the absolute necessity of *conquering*. Therefore they do *not* conquer—they confine themselves to the *seat* and the *visit*. Better they had stopped away—better we mean, for their own dignity, and better for the cause of good government in every respect. The people of Goderich understand their own wants and are quite able to judge for themselves without outside interference. If Ritchie and Carling were not able to fight their own battle, they were surely unfit to take seats in any intelligent legislature. That's the way we look at it.

CRICKET.

The long expected match between the Goderich and Detroit Clubs took place on the grounds of the former on Thursday, the 5th inst. The day was all that could be desired and the ground in excellent condition for the contest, while the great interest taken in the match was shown by the number of spectators on the ground during the game, Goderich having won the toss sent their opponents to the wickets—to the fast bowling of Dickson, and the slow twisters of Heron. In both innings Mr. Dickson bowled splendidly, and did great execution among the Detroit men: in the first innings taking 4 wickets and bowling 4 maiden overs, and in the second, 3 wickets and 2 maidens. Mr. W. D. Allan also displayed some very fine under arm bowling, especially in the second innings, where he took 4 wickets and bowled 2 maiden overs. After a lengthy innings the Detroit men went out with the handsome score of 90 of which Barnes made 20, Reeves 17, and Calvert 12, showing some very pretty batting. The Goderich men then took the willow, and ran up a score of 77, Mr. Heron contributing the fine score of 19 and Mr. Kingscote eleven, notwithstanding the swift and excellent bowling to which they were opposed. In the second innings, the Detroit men were not so fortunate, only adding 43 to their previous score, and leaving Goderich to make 57 to win, which they would most certainly have done, had it not been agreed to draw wickets at 6.30; at which time they had scored 36, and 4 wickets still to go down, Mr. Gordon astonishing everyone, including (we suspect) himself, by the fine play that he exhibited, almost equaled by that of Mr. Gissing. According to agreement, the match was then decided by the first innings, and the Detroit men were declared the victors. Had, however, the latter not prudently delayed the play by various ruses, the scale would have been turned in favor of Goderich, which has every reason to be proud of the way in which her eleven redeemed their late fading laurels, by showing far superior play than any of the four clubs (not excepting Toronto) which the Detroiters have encountered in Canada. Below we append the score:

DETROIT.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Barnes c and b Dickson	20	run out	8
Barnett c and b Heron	6	b Dickson	0
Murphy b. Dickson	1	run out	4
Armstrong l b w W Gordon	11	b. Allan W. D.	2
Hardings c. Ross b. Dickson	4	b. Allan	6
Hampshire c and b. Dickson	0	b. Allan	6
Calvert b. Dickson	12	Ross b. Dickson	7
Reeves c. Jackson b. Dickson	17	b. Allan	4
Bamford b. Allan W. D.	1	b. Dickson	0
Ardway c. Dickson b. Allan	0	Not out	1
Bury. Not out	0	b. Dickson	0
Byes 8, Leg Byes 6, Wides 3	9	Byes 4, Leg Byes 2	6
Total	90		43
		1st Innings	90
		Grand Total	133

GODERICH.

Jackson b'd Barrett	2	b't wicket	0
Allan b. Reeves	3	Not out	0
Gibbons c. Ardway	1	b. Reeves	12
Dickson run out	0	Not out	3
Ross l. b. w. b. Reeves	5	b. Hampshire	0
Heron c. Barrett b. Reeves	19	c. Reeves b. Hampshire	2
Hodge b. Barnett	10	Not out	0
Kingscote c. Barrett b. Armstrong	11	Not out	2
Allan W. D. Run out	6	c. Reeves b. Hampshire	1
Gordon not out	5	b. Reeves	14
Haddon b. Reeves	0	Not out	0
Byes 6, L. Byes 1, Wides 4	6	Byes 5, L. Byes 1	6
Total	77		36
		1st Innings	77
		Grand Total	113

☞ Rev. Mr. Camelon will deliver a temperance Lecture in the Victoria Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is expected.

☞ It was Hugh Sen. Love Esq. J. P. of Hay, (not Tuckersmith) who seconded Mr. Gibbons' nomination at Brucefield.

REMOVED.—Messrs J. C. Detlor & Co. have fully settled themselves in their new store opposite the market. The premises are large, elegantly fitted-up, and the arrangement of the establishment of the most perfect description. We trust the proprietors will meet with the success in a degree of prosperity which attended their operations in the old stand. If they do, they will have nothing to complain of.

☞ The County Court and Quarter Sessions opened to-day, Tuesday, before His Honor, Judge Brough. Particulars will be given in our next.

The Commercial Bank.

Various reports were current throughout the city and elsewhere, yesterday, respecting the standing of the Commercial Bank, the general rumor being, to use a common phrase that the bank had "burst up." So wide spread were the reports circulated, that persons telegraphed from St. Mary's and other places, to London, for information as to their reliability. As far as we can learn there is not a particle of truth in the reports so industriously sent forth to the public, and the person, who has been the means of promulgating such unfounded statements, should, if detected, be severely dealt with. The bank is, financially, in the best possible position.—*Prototype.*

☞ In Britain, they make paper of twine. In Japan, they make twine out of paper.

NOTES AND CHARACTERISTICS

NO. VI.

Not being desirous of dipping my goose quill pen too deeply in political ink, and such time as I happen invested with the privileges of a full-fledged elector, yourself and your readers, Mr. Signal, may easily perceive from time to time, by my slight allusions to the all engrossing subject of the day, that I do not mean to waste much of my precious breath in trying to puff out the political candlelight of one party, or puff in that of another. My "Vicar of Bray" tendencies, in fact, cling to me all the while, although in a world of miracles such as this New Dominion of ours seems to be, there be many strange comings out of human character, and it is very difficult to surmise what revolution may occur in that your friend 'Digby,' as the great machine (not the smut one) of government goes roystering along. In sooth, I have seen as unlikely things happen in my eventful career of life as if you should yet have the gratification of reading in the columns of your own paper, as well as in those of others, a very elegant and patronizing digest of certain burstingly patriotic orations, delivered on the floor of the House of Commons, or that of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, by no less a personage than "Sir Dydimus Digby," M. P., for the district of Algoma.

It was a happy fit of forethought, that of our beloved Queen and her Privy Council, and indorsed doubtless by our own sagacious delegates at the Court of Britain, the holding in reserve so special and liberal a policy in an extension of the election franchise, as places all her liege subjects throughout this extensive dominion in some degree of equality, as regards the distribution of political rights, giving, as it were, a base step to the ladder of legislative aspirations, to a threshold to the sublime entrance of a political career. Thus, favorably prospecting into the future, I can trace in the Algoma matter a very encouraging hope, that a great many who, as well as myself, have had the patriotic principle of their blood crisped up for ages in the crust of hereditary apathy, stand a fair chance of having it ultimately moistened into a regenerated and vital current, and diffused through an endless succession of coming generations as the most pure and potent of patriotic elements. I have special reasons for mentioning the representation of Algoma which I will disclose to the reader as I proceed, and in pursuance of which I will give a short sketch of the geographical position of this somewhat extensive and important tract of country, as many of your readers may not be aware of the whereabouts of its existence. Be it then understood that Algoma, which I take to be the Indian name, is a territory stretching from the north section of the curve of the Georgian Bay along the entire north shore of Lake Huron, the Sault St. Marie, and a considerable way up the side of Lake Superior, an extent of over four degrees, or nearly 280 English miles; its breadth from the shores of these waters to its northern limit, where it is bounded by the Hudson's Bay territory, or what is more politically called Prince Rupert's Land, being very little short of its longitudinal dimensions. This, you would naturally allow, would make a nice little garden for Digby to cultivate, and would also afford him ample space for exercising his diplomatical genius, if he professes any, and, abounding as it does in forest, river, lake, and swamp, would be very available for the promoting of that species of aquatic bipeds from which he derives his favorite "goose quill pens." In point of political interest I hold this country tantamount to any of the same extent between the Atlantic and Pacific, teeming as it does in landscape beauties, the ever-varying character of which can only be known to such as have romance enough in their nature to thread the winding mazes and endless perpetuity of its undulating crags and sylvan recesses, where the Dryads and Hama-Dryads of ancient mythology, might well be expected to revel in all the solemnity of their heathenish festivities. Where stalk, in all the majesty of ferocious dignity, the grim brown bear and agile catamount,—the grizzly wolf, and sly marauding fox, with all the other genera and species of carnivorous quadrupeds; enough to sate the adventurous tastes and curiosity of all our future "Ronaldan Gordan Cummings," or to stock the menageries of all our future "wombwells." Its other denizens of the feathered and scaly tribes, too tedious to be enumerated, might afford a famous field for the tastes of all the "Wilson's" and "Walton's" of ornithological or piscatorial distinction our new Dominion may produce for at least a thousand years, whilst at intervals not very far apart, may be found rare specimens of the genuses *Homo Serpis* and *Saurus* existing in the various tribes of untamed aborigines. French Canadian Nimrods, Yankee Fishermen, Rattlesnakes and Lizards. Its geological resources I can speak of with certainty, as the rugged surface of the country generally, and the jagged and notched exhibances of almost every lake and river bank afford abundant specimens of petrified animal and vegtable substances, and innumerable stones, sands, and clays, are richly impregnated with fossil relics and mineral ores, calculated to supply our future as well as our present anatomists and chemists with an inexhaustible hand of scientific capital, and ultimately tend to convert into great western Nabobs all and sundry the afore-mentioned inhabitants and their future progeny. Now, my having passed several years of my life in a zoological establishment, where I became perfectly familiar with wild beasts such as those whom "Paul fought at Ephesus," I, Digby, being tromentone player at many of their pantomimes, I flatter myself that I should have a pretty good general capacity for representing in Parliament a district so much in harmony with many of my life's experiences, and being thoroughly initiated in the scientific operations of bog-trotting, canal-cutting, and other branches of inland navigation, I trust I may claim some distinction as a geologist; and, moreover, having passed the last ten years of my life up here at the very verge of civilization in the reclaiming of young savages, I think I may be said to combine within the range of my own personal experience, all the elements suitable for being the right and proper political representative of the district of Algoma, at the first meeting of the Parliament of this New Dominion. Now, Mr. Editor, as I wish to make your paper my organ for carrying into effect this proposed political enterprise, I trust you will put your shoulder to the work with energy and determination; I will offer you neither fee nor bribe for your assistance, as I know well you repudiate all sorts of political truckling. I am neither tory, whig, conservative or strong grit, but simply Digby, with a patriotic intention. I don't even want six dollars a day; I can live on very little, and would feel as shamed to address my constituency by asking exhorbitant wages. I have thus endeavored to take the initiative in this matter, as I am credibly informed that a certain person of a very Mongolian aspect of countenance, and glorying in the sonorous patronymic of *Seng-Song-Pau*, and therefore I should reckon of Oriental extraction, as indeed all his habits and sentiments would seem to confirm, is about to enter the field on a very strong canvass for this distinguished honor, to which he reckons himself justly entitled from the consideration of his being successful (accidentally, I suppose) in rearing in his garden a few exotics in the shape of flowers and shrubs, and from his having around his barnyard a few select broods of foreign fowls, guinea-pigs and fin roosters. As the *Sawt Machine* will likely be bribed or battered into his interest we must keep a smart eye in that direction. Remember everbody has a vote in this contest. Let honesty prosper!

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
D. DIGBY.

Ashfield, August 3rd, 1867.

A young man of Chicago, a taxidermist, named Jacob Sheer, met his death at Bracevillo station in a singular manner. He was out shooting, accompanied by his wife, and while examining a bird he had shot, he leaned upon his loaded gun, which was cocked. His dog came leaping upon him, and hit the trigger, discharging the gun and killing the man. The wife fell fainting.

How comes it that the Government candidates spend so much more money at the elections than their opponents? Do the candidates use their own funds, or will not the people of Canada have to foot the bills before long by additional imposts duties? Has John A. lost his astuteness or has he this course tendencies?

☞ Hon. Mr. Wood has been elected.

Shooting Affray at Saratoga.

J. Theodore Jones, of Hudson, New Jersey, deputy jailor of Hudson County, was fatally shot at Saratoga at Sunday forenoon by a man named Jack Kirtly, keeper of the billiard saloon under the Leland Opera House. It seems that Jones arrived there in company with several friends about an hour before the sad occurrence, which cost him his life. The party was partly intoxicated, and excited considerable attention by their ungentlemanly conduct to each other. An hour or so after the party arrived at the hotel, they went into the boot-room, where Kirtly was seated having his boots blacked. Jones approached Kirtly in a familiar manner and picked up a cane that lay across his knees, when Kirtly requested him to lay down the cane and keep away, as he did not know him. This remark led to some impropriety on Jones' part, when Kirtly pushed him aside. Jones then slapped him in the face or on the knees, when Kirtly drew a pistol and fired. Jones died in about six minutes. The murderer was promptly arrested and confined in the county jail. Various rumors are afloat in relation to the shooting affair, among others, that an old feud existed between the parties previous to this meeting which has resulted so badly and so fatally to Jones. Kirtly is from Baltimore, and is about twenty-two years of age. Jones was about twenty-three years of age.

SIGNIFICANT.

The Montreal *Gazette* quotes from the letter of a private friend in the Maritime Provinces, who remarks, amongst other things: "My only fear for the Dominion is that it is being overweighted with official salaries at the start. I suppose this is unavoidable, and we must wait a bit until we can get rid of the Local Legislatures." The *Gazette* after alluding to the writer as a shrewd observer of the conduct and character of public men, and one whose position enables him to observe quietly and with advantage, expresses its opinion that his fear of the Dominion being overweighted with official salaries at the start is an erroneous one. But it is to the following remark of Mr. Gall's organ that we would specially direct attention;

"As to getting rid of the Local Legislatures, that is one of those impossibilities, it is of no use ever to talk about."

For once we perfectly agree with our Ministerialist contemporary. It is our humble candid opinion that any serious attemp to do away with the Local Legislatures, in the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, would be the signal for actual rebellion. We scarcely expect, after, all, that upon the "Grits" of the West will fall the burden and heat of the battle for the preservation of the Local Governments. The Lower Canadian French and the Bluenoses will attend to that, without doubt. Let John Sandfield Mcdonald, the Camerons, E. B. Wood, R. W. Scott, Mr. Rose, and the rest of these uneasy spirits who have seen the Local Governments abolished let them, we say, "pitch in" now, and try their strength on this question. They will find the contract entirely too large for their limited means.

British Columbia and the Pacific Coast.

"As to Great Britain even entertaining the idea of a cession of the Pacific slopes and harbours to the United States, the idea is simply absurd. Brother Jonathan has not "greenbacks" enough in his Treasury to buy even Vancouver's Island, let alone the golden wealth of British Columbia, with its admirable climate, and undeniable command of the Northern Pacific Ocean. At all events, when Great Britain consents to any such sacrifice of her best interests on this continent, we shall at once abandon all hopes of erecting a powerful and lasting kingdom on the British model in North America, and at once write down the new Dominion a complete and undoubted failure. In order to become a nation, it must secure and keep, beyond a contingency, access both to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and then with its vast internal resources, its lakes and rivers unsurpassed, its agricultural and mineral wealth, coupled with its seashore fisheries, and forest wealth in lumber and materials for ship-building and maritime enterprise and industry, it may then reasonably expect a great and even enviable future. In a word, we claim that since the United States has actually bought a vast unprofitable region on the Pacific, simply for *Bumkum* and effect, Great Britain, in order to counteract this diplomacy, and frustrate the sinister approaches of this speculative government, should at once, even without a single year's delay, open up and unite, by safe and lasting highways, her scattered colonies, and help them to unite as one nation, and in one homogeneous compact to resist all the approaches and intrigues of their enterprising, but nationally unprincipled neighbours. The policy of the astute people is easily read, and with prompt and well-timed action, is quite as easily counteracted.—*Ingens telum Necessitas.—N. Y. Albion, Aug.* 31st.

A FRIGHTFUL MYSTERY.

From the Vicksburg Times, 18th.

On Tuesday evening last a very gay party of young ladies and gentlemen, some from this city, the remainder residing in the vicinity of this place, were assembled at the residence of Mrs. A. L. Hebron, the respectable widow of the late Colonel John Hebron, near Bovina, in this country. The evening passed off pleasantly, and the usual amusements of dancing were mingled with music, conversation, and the promenade beneath a moon of dazzling splendor, when the "wee sma' hours" warned the delighted guests that the pleasant evening was at an end.

Within the brief space of time that has elapsed since those glad young spirits parted Wednesday morning, seven has uttered their last "good night," and have passed beyond the river of death; twelve others are still ill, and some of them, we regret to say, are quivering between life and death, tottering on the very brink of the grave.

All the parties were similarly affected, and each had, we learn, strong symptoms of cholera; but we understand that the medical gentleman in attendance concur in the opinion that the guests at the party were poisoned, probably by having some poisonous substance administered in some portion of the food. This opinion is strengthened by the report, that such guests as did not participate in the lighter refreshments of the evening—cakes, ices and confections—have experienced no inconvenience. We trust the affair may be thoroughly investigated to the end, that if so horrible a crime as poisoning a large party of innocent young ladies and gentlemen has been committed, the guilty perpetrators of the atrocity may be brought to condign punishment.

In addition to the names of those we have mentioned, we learn that five servants have died from the same cause, and with the same general symptoms, and it is a suspicious fact that each of those servants accompanied some of the guests in the capacity of personal attendants. So far as we learn, none of the servants employed in the house of Mrs. Hebron, the esteemed lady hostess have suffered in any way. As a matter of course there are many rumors in regard to this mysterious and melancholy affliction, but at present we forbear to mention them.

Our whole community is greatly grieved and excited by this sad affair, and the sudden death of so many young persons, and the dangerous illness of so many more, all highly respected, and members of our most esteemed families, has cast a universal gloom over our citizens.

☞ "Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when it swallowed the bait.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

To the Editor of the Signal.

Huron Hotel Goderich, Sept. 2nd 1867.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your journal, to inform the citizens of this town, and all others interested, that I have been sent into the Dominion of Canada to represent the interest of the destitute widows and orphans of the Southern States. In this capacity I have visited Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Stratford, and other places, and in each of which was cordially received. The citizens, with one accord, cheerfully contributed their mite to assist in relieving the misery of those hundreds and thousands of starving women and children whom I represent; and now I beg leave to place my mission before your readers, and the public generally, with the hope that it will meet their approbation as it did those of the cities and towns before mentioned; and I feel assured that my appeal for help will not fall unheeded on the hearts of the charitable people of Goderich.

My mission has been so long before the people of Canada that it is useless for me to here embody my credentials which are of the highest order, and indorsed by some of the leading men of the Dominion.

I am gratified to be able to state that the Dramatic Club of your city has kindly promised to give an entertainment for the benefit of my mission.

My letters to Charles Widder, Esq., induced him to kindly volunteer his services in this matter; that is, so far as to represent the object of my mission to his friends, and to receive any donations that may be subscribed.

Hoping this will meet the approbation of your citizens, I have the honor to be yours respectfully.

JNO. GEO. RYAN,
S. R. C., Headquarters Toronto.

The Indian War in the States.

The Indian war in the States appears to be assuming very formidable proportions. On the 23rd inst., a very severe battle occurred near Fort Hayes, in Kansas, between one hundred and twenty-five United States soldiers and a large number of Indians, under a renowned Chief named Satanti. U. S. troops were compelled to retreat, after three days' fighting, during which the soldiers suffered considerable loss. The Indians pressed closely upon them during the retreat. The killed and wounded were left upon the field, and were scalped by the savages.—More troops are being hurried off to that vicinity.

Fifty distinguished Frenchmen have sanctioned an enterprise for the discovery of the North Pole. M. Gustave Lambert, formerly a pupil at the Polytechnic, now in the hydrographic department, proposes to reach the open Polar Sea and the Pole itself by a route never before tried. The project has been well received, and a subscription has been opened. As soon as 600,000 francs are obtained the enterprise will be carried out. Among the 50 names appended to the announcement are those of Ella de Beaumont, Chasseloup Laubat, Michel Chevalier, Drouyn de Lhuys, Guizot, Emile de Girardin, De Quatrefages, Leonce de Lavergne, Leon Say, Alfred Maury, and Milne Edwards. The president of the executive committee is M. Chasseloup-Laubat. The Emperor has given his full approval to this spirited project.

☞ Maid servants seem to be more plentiful in some parts of England than has generally been supposed. A lady, who has advertised in a London paper for a housemaid at £16 a year, with beer and tea and sugar, announces, in order to save further trouble, that she has already received upwards of 180 applications for her situation, many of them containing written documents which the senders required to be returned. She implores the forbearance of the servantgalism of London, it being utterly impossible for her to attend to the avalanche of letters which her unlucky advertisement had brought down upon her.

Two cradelers and two "binders" in Westminster undertook for a wages of $10 to compete with a reaping machine, followed by four "binders." The work to be performed was the cutting down of two acres of oats. After a very keen contest, during which it was uncertain what the result would be, the victory was declared to be on the reaper's side. The time in which the work was performed was, by the reaper, one hour twenty-five minutes, and by the cradelers one hour and forty-two minutes, leaving only a difference of 17 minutes in favor of the machine.

☞ The prizefighter, Jones, who was beaten by McCool, on Saturday, had his ribs broken in the contest. It is reported that he fought five rounds after this little "accident," and the reporter adds:—"He would have continued had not the broken ribs entered his lungs." Sixty newspaper reporters were sent to describe the details of this brutal fight, and three thousand persons looked on, undisturbed by the police.

☞ The Registrar-General of Victoria asserts that the fusion of different nationalities in that colony is rapidly producing a new national type. To illustrate the extent to which this fusion has already gone he publishes some marriage statistics which are certainly very suggestive. For the last six years there have been 1,700 marriages within the colony. Fifty-six per cent of the Englishmen married Englishwomen; 15 per cent of the Scotchmen married Englishwomen; 30 per cent of the Irishmen married Irishwomen; 45 per cent of the Irishwomen married Irishmen; 10 per cent of the Englishmen married Irishwomen; 9 per cent of the Englishwomen married Irishmen. Out of every 100 marriages, 22 were between Englishmen and Englishwomen, 17 between Scotchmen and Englishwomen, 30 between Scotchmen and Scotchwomen. Of the small number of Chinese married, 17 per cent married Irishwomen, 34 per cent married Englishwomen, 19 per cent married Australian-born women, 3 per cent married Scotchwomen, and the rest were ladies of Welsh and German nativity. It appears, then, that in nearly one-half of the marriages recorded, the parties were of different nationalities. The number of Australian-born persons who apply for marriage licenses is rapidly increasing from year to year. In 1866 there were 75 women to every 100 men; of the children born in the colony the proportion of females to male was 99 to 100. From these figures the Registrar-General argues that we shall soon have an Australian race, with distinctive race characteristics.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR.—A man, who is still a stout and good servant of the company in whose employ he has been for some thirty years, was on duty one night on the platform where he is still stationed, when the London train came in. Among the passengers was one gentleman who missed his footing at the carriage-door just as the train was about to start, and fell between the platform and the wheels. At that instant the train moved on. Another moment and all would have been over; but a strong hand seized him, and twitched him on the platform; so, with no more injury than a fright and a shaking, the passenger went his way. Had that ticket-collector not been there, or had he been less ready, the history of the world would have read no man can say how differently; for the traveller was—Louis Napoleon.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

JEFF. DAVIS AND FAMILY.—We see paragraphs going the rounds of American papers, that Jeff. Davis and family are living in a fine mansion in Mountain Street, Montreal, and that the ex-president is somewhat ostentatious in his public appearances. The truth of the matter is as follows: "Mrs. Howell, mother-in-law of Mr. Davis, took the house of the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, who was going to spend the summer in Europe; said house being very plain, and by no means large, though comfortable and respectable; and Mr. Davis, when bailed out, came to stay with her. We may add—and we live in the same street—that a more quiet and unostentatious family could scarcely be found.—*Montreal Witness.*

☞ The Colorado miners are experimenting with gun cotton for blasting. They find it about as strong as powder, and much better because it leaves no smoke, which in deep tunnels is a great obstruction to the workmen.

AMERICAN WIT.—One of the American papers observes of Mr. Wentworth, member of Congress for a district of Illinois, that "he is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting the stump, as usual in the West, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in." Another paper, which goes the whole ticket against Mr. Wentworth, pettily observes that they "dig a hole for him, not because he is too tall, but because he never feels at home unless he is up to his eyes in dirt."

THE WOMEN'S PROGRESS.—It is reported by a London paper that the 2500 striking tailors of London have determined, if their demands are not complied with by their employers, to go en masse to America, and, to begin with, the strikers have paid the passages of twenty of their number—the lucky ones to be sent over being selected by lot. From France it is reported that the deputation of the International Co-operative Congress who have been for some time endeavouring to get the French Government to give permission to hold it, thus far have been unsuccessful.

Bridget Durgan, the murderess of her mistress at Newmarket, Conn., paid the penalty of her work on Friday morning. The *World* says:—"Bridget Durgan's secret is out at last. It is the old, old story. She loved Dr. Coriel, and killed the woman who stood in the way of her becoming in the hope of, his wife. There is no evidence to show that the doctor stood in any more intimate relation to her than men ordinarily do to domestics in their homes, and her murderous frenzy seems to have been engendered at a wild fancying and a mill-sided hope of what might result from Mrs. Coriel's death. It is incredible, of course, that an educated physician in his right senses could have proposed a lunatic, half imbecile servant, to a genteel, pretty young woman, such as Mrs. Coriel is represented to have been, and it shows how enormous must have been the vanity occasioned of this poor creature that she should have conceived such hopes."

Among the latest arrivals at Saratoga are two young ladies from Havana, known as the "Queen of Cuba," and wearing diamonds to the value of $200,000.

A small steamer has been built in New York, her length being fifty feet and her tonnage twenty-four tons. The smallness of this steamer is not the wonder connected with her, but it is the fact that she is to be sent to San Francisco, being taken around Cape Horn, and she is expected to make the passage by the end of next Her engine is ten-horse power, and she can carry fifteen days' fuel. She cost $8,000, and is to be used as a family pleasure boat in the Bay of San Francisco.

When a counterfeit is presented at the Bank of England, the gold is immediately paid for it. If it comes from some known person he is only asked where he got it. If from a stranger, the cashier tells his detective, always in waiting, and the officer follows secretly. Before many hours the bank is in possession of the stranger's biography. The offender, once arrested, is likely to be tried, convicted, and sentenced within two days; wherefore Great Britain is not an inviting field for that branch of industry.

California Election.

S