...n aware that Chi- ... than Bruce, and carrying grain from Chicago to Portland at ... all profitable to the railway, ... gentleman should make a deduction ... distance from Quebec to Halifax, ...ead of an addition.

...DICKSON said the deduction might ...ade in favor of the foreigner, but it ...not be made in favor of our own peo- The President of the Council had re- to one instance of this. He (Mr. ...ou) would mention another. In going ...e during the recess he met on the cars a ...ler from Portland, who was on his way ...Chicago to buy wheat, and who told him ...hat $20 in greenbacks paid his fare along ...e Grand Trunk from Portland to Chicago, ...ch, at the rates then prevailing, was ...l to $13.50 of our money. At that time ...are from Quebec to Toronto was $12.— ...ming to Quebec he had to pay 75 cents ...e Buffalo and Lake Huron to Stratford, ...4 from Stratford to Quebec, making ... from Seaforth to Quebec, while for ...50 of our money, this miller was carried the way from Portland to Chicago. (Hear, hear.) And this was not all. The Grand Trunk were willing to carry wheat to that gentleman's mill from Chicago to Portland for 20 cents a bushel, while from Seaforth to Montreal they charged 25 cents a bushel. So much for what was to be expected from the Intercolonial. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Dickson then referred to the great want felt by his constituents, of facilities of shipment for their grain, and said that at this moment a vessel which had been endeavoring to load with wheat was ashore in the neighborhood of Kincardine, on account of there being no harbors along the coast. The Government had deprived them of their half dollar an acre for improvements, and then told them to ship their wheat as best they could, making no provision for harbors, the result being that they lost 5 cents a bushel on their wheat on account of the risk of shipping. In conclusion he would just say this: He had come to this House, not to ask any advantages for the important section of country which he represented, but to ask only what was right, fair and honest. If they could not get this fair play from the present Government, he would oppose them to the utmost of his power. But whenever this or any other Administration had pluck enough to bring down a measure which would do away with the dividing line, so that there should be no more Upper Canada and no more Lower Canada, but only Canada, and which would do equal justice to all sections of the Province, that Administration should have his most hearty support.—[Loud cheers.]

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...ing
...eady
...ore, that
...e, and of Huron
...ar, did not want to in-
. Lower Canada in one iota.
. was this—"We respect you,
...pie of Lower Canada, for the indus-
...y and enterprise with which you settled
the country at an early date, and with
"which you are still continuing to open it up,
"and we have no objection that you should
"retain your language, your religion, and
"your local laws. But we say, give to us of
"Upper Canada our equal rights, and a
"chance of stretching out towards the Far
"West. Why should we—lying alongside
"that great republic with its many millions
"of people—why should we be curbed and
"restrained from making any improvement,
"by the principle being adhered to, that it
"will be exactly so much for Upper Canada
"and so much for Lower Canada, without
"regard to differences in population, and
"contributions to the revenue? Let us give up
"all this—let us go in for a thorough Cana-
"dianism—let the people of Lower Canada
"forget in a measure that they are French—
"let the people of Upper Canada forget in a
"measure that they are English—let us all
"be Canadians, and joining hands, strive to
"make one common country, which shall
"compete with the United States, with re-
"spect to all the elements which go to con-
"stitute a great nation!" [Loud cheers.]—
If we did not adopt this policy, the result of
our divisions would very probably be that
some fine morning the Yankees would walk
over and gobble us up. (Hear, hear, and
laughter.) He had already mentioned that
in his own person he represented one-thirtieth
of the entire population of Canada, or a body
of people equal in numbers to one-fourteenth
of the whole population of Lower Canada—
but because he stood as the single representative of that large body of people, it was
no matter how loud or eloquent might be his
arguments, they were treated as a bagatelle,
since every succeeding Ministry in effect told
his constituents—"because you have not
"more votes than one at your command, we
"do not care a fig about you." It was no
matter that they had one-thirtieth of the population, and furnished one-twentieth of the
whole exports of the country—more wheat,
according to the census of 1861, being raised
in Huron and Bruce than in the whole of
Lower Canada—all this went for nothing, in
regard to getting any public improvements for
his constituency, because Lower Canada had
65 votes and Huron and Bruce only one. If
he tried to get some justice for his constituents, and asked for the improvement of a
harbour on the coast of Bruce, answer was
"You don't have enough of votes." He put
it to the Attorney General East (Mr Cartier),
whether his great forefather (Jacques Cartier)
who discovered this country, would have contemplated such an outrage with satisfaction, could he have foreseen it? (Hear, hear
and laughter.) Would he have asked people
to go up the country 700 miles west of Quebec, pay $2 an acre for their lands, and contribute largely in taxes to the revenue of the
country, and then refused them a fair representation in this House? (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr CARTIER made a remark which was inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. DICKSON said he admitted the truth of the remark of the Attorney General East. At the same time he was not sure if the hon. gentleman's forefather would have gone for Representation by Population, because, if common report spoke truly, Jacques Cartier was a bachelor. (Great laughter.) He (Mr Dickson) however was not asking just now for Representation by Population pure and simple. What he asked for was a member for Bruce.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—Stick to that; that's a good point.

Mr. DICKSON said he would add to this, that if Lower Canada, through the influx of miners on her gold and copper lands or otherwise, should get a population preponderating over that of Upper Canada, he should, in the event of justice being now done to Huron and Bruce, cheerfully vote, if he should then be in the House, to give additional members to Lower Canada in proportion to her excess of population. But it was unjust to Huron and Bruce that with so large a population they could only have one member, and that, contributing so largely as they did to the revenue, they should have nothing returned to them for improvements. Hon. gentlemen opposite, when formerly they administered the Government, induced people to go up and settle the county of Bruce, and to pay $2 an acre for their lands, by promising, through an Order in Council, that one half dollar out of every 2 dollars would be returned for making roads and bridges in that county. But, after they got people to settle there on that promise, the Cartier-Macdonald Government deliberately withdrew from their engagement, and rescinded the Order in Council. Having got the people into the trap, they thought they could not help themselves, and would not pay the money. (Hear, hear.) He was prepared to prove that the county of Bruce and the new townships in Huron, were settled on that understanding.

Mr. McFARLANE—No doubt of it, and in other counties too.

Mr. DICKSON said he would appeal to the fair play of hon. gentlemen from Lower Canada, whether after promising these people to return one fourth of the purchase money of their lands for improvements, it was right to withdraw the promise, and put the money into the Consolidated Revenue, and at the same time refuse them representation according to their numbers? [Hear, hear.] It should be remembered too that his constituents had not the same advantages with regard to markets, as were enjoyed by the people of the Eastern Townships. The latter had first-rate markets in Quebec and Montreal, and could send their produce also to Portland, and would be able to send it to Halifax, as soon as they got the Intercolonial. But how was it with his constituents? Before he went home at the adjournment, he found some good seed wheat, three miles out of Quebec, bought it, and gave instructions to have it sent by the Grand Trunk to Seaforth. And what did they think he was charged? Exactly 37½ cents a bushel. [Hear, hear.] He would call the attention of Minister of Agriculture, who had always been a strong advocate of the Intercolonial Railway, to this fact, and would ask him, if it cost 37½ cents a bushel to carry wheat from Quebec to Seaforth, how much would it cost to carry it from Seaforth to Halifax? At Quebec it would only have got about half way, and consequently the cost of conveyance, when the wheat was laid down in Halifax, would be 75 cents a bushel. In other words, the farmer living near Seaforth would have to give his wheat for nothing, and pay 5 cents for the carriage. [Hear, hear, and laughter.]

Hon. Mr. McGEE—An hon. gentleman demonstrated the other night that the Grand Trunk carried frieght from Chicago to Portland at a lower figure than from, I think, Guelph to Montreal.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE—But the Minister of Agriculture should remember that Chicago is not in Bruce.

# Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 31, 1864.

## MR. DICKSON'S SPEECH.

In another column we make room for a reproduction in full of the very able speech on the Representation Question by our worthy representative in the Lower House. We trust every subscriber to the *Signal* in these Counties, as well as those who read the paper *without* subscribing, will carefully peruse the luminous exposition of the wrongs inflicted upon this vast constituency through the inadequate representation under which it suffers. In all debates on this question within the past eight or nine years, repeated allusions have been made to the Counties of Huron and Bruce, as illustrative of the inequality of the Representation of Upper Canada, but never, we believe, has the truth been forced upon the minds of the legislators of the country so comprehensively and *tellingly* as by this speech of Mr. Dickson. By a great variety of comparisons, from the cost of conveying a bushel of wheat from Seaforth to Quebec up to the broadest statement of the disproportion between the population and wealth of these Counties, with their *one* representative, as compared with a like number of people, and their *many representatives* in Lower Canada, and even in some parts of the Upper section, the *great fact* was hammered into the dullest and most prejudiced member of the House. Mr. Dickson made a good point when he showed that while much-wronged Huron and Bruce have paid up the interest on their debt punctually, the favored "rotten boroughs" have not only been able through their preponderating weight of votes to borrow ten times the amount we have, but have actually united in sending men to Parliament whose strongest recommendation is an alleged ability to relieve them from returning either principal or interest to the public chest. But the speech will speak for itself. The opportunity which called it forth was a very favorable one, and we feel proud to think that we have a *farmer member* on the floor of the House who was able to plead our cause with such telling effect. The plain, unvarnished *truth*, told by a plain man, in a pointed yet kindly manner, must surely influence the actions of any but the most uncompromising men, and we trust that in the deliberations of Mr. Brown's committee we may see a display of that spirit of United Canadianism so earnestly called for by Mr. James Dickson. We venture to thank our representative on behalf of every lover of right government in this constituency for his noble effort to present our cause in its true light before the assembled wisdom of Canada.

## AN EXAMPLE FOR THE YOUNG FARMERS OF HURON.

We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of inspecting the farm of Mr. John W. Elliott, of Goderich Township, and without at all wishing to make invidious distinctions in these matters, the circumstances connected with Mr. Elliott's farming are so very peculiar that we think it would prove beneficial to lay before our young agriculturists a sketch of what we saw: To begin with, the farm is far from being easy of cultivation. The higher portions of it are so light that three years crop, as the majority of our farmers conduct their operations, would completely exhaust it. But Mr. Elliott succeeds, by means of a judicious rotation, in getting splendid crops of turnips, wheat, peas, potatoes, corn, &c., while at the same time he preserves and even adds to the heart of the soil, which, under his management, would prove as good *fifty years hence* as it is to-day. Then, again, there are on the farm considerable areas of rich but *wet*, low-lying, cedar-covered land, to clear off and drain which would frighten any but the most energetic of men. Stimulated, however, by the very magnitude of the obstacles in his way, our young friend has, within the past four years, accomplished wonders. With almost incredible labor, the surface of large fields has been cleared of cedar and stumps, and the crops of clover, oats and barley which to-day flourish in the virgin richness of the soil thus reclaimed from the wilderness, are the young farmer's best reward. When the drains and improvements which exist in his intelligent brain are carried out, Mr. Elliott will have a superb clearing of over one hundred acres, and he will be fairly on the road to *riches*. His crops this year have been got in with the utmost care, and of course could hardly present a finer appearance. There is one point we like to dwell upon. The farm-house is a pattern of neatness, the young wife has evidently a taste for beautiful flowers, while the barn-yard is looked after just as carefully. Implements and vehicles are carefully housed, every pound of manure is preserved, stables are fitted up with every convenience, and around the whole there exists an air of business-like thrift.

The most remarkable fact, however, is in connection with the man himself, and here is where we wish to point the lesson to our young farmers: When a boy Mr. Elliott had the misfortune to lose his right arm by an accident which would have thrown most of his age a helpless burthen upon their families. Not so, however, in this instance. Possessed of a fair education which brings into action a considerable amount of good common-sense intelligence; but, above all, blessed with an indomitable force of character, which, as Mr. Dickson says, is "better than money," he goes to work with so much heartiness that his remaining arm can accomplish as much at almost any kind of labor as the stoutest hand employed on the farm. He can swing the axe, use the hoe, build a fence, sow grain, &c., with the very best. Such a man will succeed in the world, as surely as the rising of to-morrow's sun, should no untoward event withdraw him from usefulness. Courage, then, ye young farmers. Go to work with a will, eschew the taverns and puppy-love, rise early, and while you cultivate the soil with like energy, cultivate also your *minds*, resting assured that a good crop of intelligent ideas will expand into proper fences, neat buildings, and productive farming generally.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

The Edinburgh Review for the current quarter is a number which recommends itself to the taste of every lover of the solid class of literature with which it deals.—The contents are:—"Diaries of a Lady of Quality," "The History of Highways," "The Basque Country," "Human Sacrifices and Infanticide in India," "Charles-Victor de Bonstetten," "British North America," "Rifled Ordnance in England and France," "Kirk's Charles the Bold," "Renan's Life of Jesus."

Messrs. Chewitt & Co., of Toronto, have sent us the current numbers of "London Society" and the "Churchman's Family Magazine." The first of these is devoted principally to the highest class of light literature, and we can heartily recommend it to those who love *belles lettres* too well to devour the trash poured out from the American press. The latter should be on the parlor table of every Churchman, it being the ablest and most elegant magazine of the kind published. They are both illustrated beautifully on tinted paper.

Atlantic Monthly for June contains amongst other readable matter a good notice of the Life of Washington Irving, an author who is embalmed in the memories of all who have read his works. Several of the other papers will repay perusal. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Sold at this office.

## THE BRANTFORD EXCURSION.

The Brantford people who favored us with their presence on the 24th were delighted with their trip. One of the Excursionists, writing to the *Expositor*, says:

"Having started from here at twenty minutes past six, after a not over crowded but very pleasant ride, we arrived at Goderich at about half past ten, and being escorted by a number of the Goderich people, we went to town. There everything was bustle and noise, but no confusion, and after a pleasant walk about the beautifully situated, but illy laid out, town, we attended to the inner man, and made preparations for the *show*. The programme for the day's amusement commenced by reviews of the military, and knowing by experience what a good thing our Volunteers "is," can say that not only the rifle company, but also the artillery, surpasses anything as regards correctness and precision in their movements, that I have ever seen.

Then came the Athletic Games, composed of running, jumping, sack and wheelbarrow racing, throwing the shoulder-stone and heavy hammer, and last, though not least, it being the most difficult, climbing the greasy pole. I am very glad to have it to say that an excursionist from Brantford carried off the prize of the day, much to the chagrin of the Goderichites. Besides the sport in Town, there was an Excursion on the Lake, and many availed themselves of it, glad to escape the crowd.

At half past six we started for home, and arrived in time to have a ducking. All expressed themselves highly pleased with the courtesy and attention of the gentlemanly and obliging officers in charge of the train, as well as with the hospitable manner in which our friends at the end of the line treated us."

## Huron Haddies.

We note with much satisfaction a new branch of trade for Goderich, and one, too, which could not be expected this side of Scotland. It is no less than the transformation of Lake Huron Whitefish into excellent *haddies*. Our townsmen, Thos. Roddy & Co., Grocers, ever on the look-out for something particularly nice in their line, have struck upon the original idea of passing Mr. Leonard's whitefish through a process which turns out such a perfect *fac simile* of the genuine Finnen Haddie that the kennest Scotchman whilst partaking of the dish would be deceived, were he not aware of the fact. The haddies go off "like hot cakes" to local customers, and persons at a distance have pronounced most favorably as to their merits. Let the skeptical try the article and be convinced that the Goderich haddies are just as good as and far cheaper than the imported.

# PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

## THE APPROACHING CRISIS.

Quebec, May 27th.

There is considerable excitement here today, as the report gathers strength that Mr. Foley is to be discarded and Mr. Powell made Postmaster General. After Parliament rises it is understood that Messrs. Bell, Currier and Wright will vote out the Ministry, if satisfied this is to take place.

The Opposition were anxious to take the vote to-day to strike out of the estimates fully as much as will be raised by stamps, to prove that stamps were unnecessary.

The Government, in a cowardly manner, backed out of their agreement of Wednesday. This temerity of the Government looks ominous. The opinion is that the Ministry will fall. A dissolution is not thought probable. The Ottawa men favor a Coalition.—*Free Press.*

QUEBEC, May 28.

Despatches have been received here from the Imperial Government urging the retention of the Canadian seat of Government in Quebec pending the issue of the American war. The Quebec men are delighted, the Ottawa men are dejected, and the Government does not know what to do.

Monday week has been fixed for the striking of the Hamilton Election Committee.

Ministerialists attempt to deny that Powell was promised the Postmaster Generalship.—That is all bosh. The facts are that Powell was promised the mail bags to keep him quiet, but other supporters of the Government protested and Powell had to surrender his claims. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and causes the Ministry no small amount of annoyance. Powell is desperate, and will take an early opportunity to retaliate.

After the events of last night, the Ministerial position is considered hopeless. Their cowardly backing down on the presentation of an adverse motion, proves that they know that they cannot control the House. A crisis is now considered inevitable.

A Government favorite was yesterday forced on the Harbor Commission as secretary. The Quebec merchants are indignant, and will probably protest through the medium of the Board of Trade.

The Ottawa men now see that they made a great mistake in opposing the late Government. With the support it had they might have made it a strong Government, but with all their support the present one is too weak to live.—*Hamilton Times.*

The *Leader* says:—There was a rumor in circulation to-day that a despatch has been received from the Colonial Office advising, as a matter of prudence, the retention of the Seat of Government in Quebec till the settlement of the American difficulty. As this report may reach Toronto it is well to contradict it. No such despatch has been received.

# THE AMERICAN WAR.

## Grant "Withdrawn over the North Anna River."

WASHINGTON, May 28, 9:50 P. M.—To *Maj. Gen. Dix.*—An official despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac at Magahick church, ten miles from Hanover town, dated yesterday 5 o'clock p. m. has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna on Thursday night and moved towards Hanover town, the place designated for crossing the Pamunky. At 9 o'clock yesterday [Friday] morning Sheridan, with the 1st and 3rd division of cavalry, took possession of Hanover ferry and Hanover town, finding there only a Confederate vidette. The 1st division of the 6th corps arrived at 10 a. m. and now holds the place with apparent force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resent any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps is pressing forward with rapidity.

A later despatch, dated Magahick church has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely. Weather clear and cool. The troops came up rapidly and in great spirits and the army will be beyond the Pamunky by noon.

Breckenridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously reported from 30,000 to 100,000. Wickham's and Lomax's brigades of cavalry are also there, and the despatch further states that after seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, Gen. Torbent captured 75 cavalry, including six officers; that the Confederate cavalry are exceedingly demoralized and flies before ours on every occasion.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, May 28, 6 a. m., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Altoona, marched to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pamkin, Vine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line and made hasty but strong parapets of timber and earth. General Sherman's right is at Dallas, the centre about three miles north.

The country is mostly wooded and broken, and there are no roads of any consequence.—We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No despatches from any other field of operations have been received to day.

## Death of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

We learn by telegraph that the Honorable Joshua R. Gidding, United States Consul General in Canada, dropped down in a fit of appoplexy in the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, last evening, and immediately expired. Mr. Giddings was a gentlemen well known throughout America, and universally respected. He was for many years a leading politician of the Union, having nearly for thirty years represented one of the Northern districts of Ohio in the House of Representatives, and being before he left it, the oldest member of the House. He was always in favor of the abolition of slavery. In the good work he labored assiduously; but from being at one time almost the only man in Congress who advocated the giving of freedom to the negro, he had the satisfaction before he died of seeing the cause he had embraced triumphant. He was appointed to the post of Consul-Gen. by Mr. Lincoln, and discharged his duties faithfully to his country and to the satisfaction of Canada. He was strongly in favor of the Reciprocity Treaty, and was ever ready to aid in securing its continuance. Few men were more respected than he. He dies lamented alike by the people of this Province and the nation which he so long patriotically and ably served.—*Globe.*

TERRIBLE AFFRAY AT WINDSOR.—The Detroit *Advertiser* says:—Shortly after the termination of the celebration of the Queen's birth day a Windsor, yesterday afternoon, a terrible affray occurred near the Hirons which it is feared may terminate fatally to at least two parties, one a member of the provost guard of this city, and the other a coloured man about 60 years of age. Robert Griffin, commissary sergeant of the provost guard, and a negro named Jefferson Robinson, were observed to clinch, and Blanch Coleman, another negro, came to his assistance.—Robinson, armed with a large billet of wood, struck Griffin a terrible blow on the head, inflicting, it is feared, a fatal wound, cutting his head upon to the depth of about two inches and several in length. Griffin sank senseless to the earth and was taken up apparently dead, and covered with blood. He was carried into an adjoining building where his wounds were dressed by Drs Donelly, Aulsen and Gilbert. A rumour was immediately circulated that Griffin had been killed by a negro, and everybody was wild with excitement. A rush was made by the infuriated crowd upon the two—Coleman and Robinson—and amid the cries of "hang them," they were roughly handled. They were struck with clubs, stones and everything that could be hurled against them. A number of soldiers fixed their bayonets, and would undoubtedly have impaled the negroes on the spot, but the crowd was so large that they could not get near them. Some hard-hearted wretch approached a coloured man, apparently about 60 years of age, and with a stick of cordwood felled him senseless. Others were similarly treated and all finally driven from the vicinity. Griffin was removed by his friends to Detroit, and at a late hour last night was lying in a precarious condition.—Freeman is not expected to recover.

## Lady Macbeth in a fix.

Perhaps the finest specimen of the ludicrous ever recorded is the following picture of private theatricals in India:—"Never shall I forget" (says the writer) "the getting up of 'Macbeth,' and to say the truth, it was got up most respectably, and Matthew Locke's music was admirably performed, under the superintendence of Lypping, who was an excellent musician. 'Lady Macbeth,' was undertaken by Anstey, son of the celebrated author of the 'Bath Guide.' Everybody knows how rapidly the beard grows in a hot climate. Anstey's was one of the blackest tint, and it being a warm season of the year, before the fourth act it had grown so long as to render it actually necessary for 'Lady Macbeth' to shave before she appeared in the fifth. It was, however, so sultry behind the scenes, and there was so little air in the room appropriated to dressing, that Anstey ordered a table with a looking-glass and his shaving apparatus to be placed on the stage, where there was a stronger current. In malicious pleasantry, some one rang the prompter's bell, which was the constant signal for drawing up the curtain. It was most promptly obeyed, and to the amazement of the whole assembled fashion of Madras, Tom Anstey was exhibited in the costume of 'Lady Macbeth' in the most unfemnine part of his toilette. The roar, the screams of surprise and merriment that ensued are beyond description."

THERE are between eleven and twelve millions of the inhabitants of France whose poverty is such that they are unable to taste butcher's meat from one year's end to another.

## The Danish Naval Victory.

On May 9th the Danish fleet had met the allied German fleet and secured a decided victory. The following are the meagre details which have as yet been made known:

The following was received by the Sec'y for the Colonies on May 9, from the Governor of Heligoland:—

Two p. m.—The Austrian squadron, consisting of two frigates and three gunboats, is just engaging the Danish squadron, consisting of two frigates and one corvette, six miles east of Heligoland.

Four p. m.—The Danes have won the action. One Austrian frigate is in flames, and she, together with the other Austrian frigate and gunboats, is making for Heligoland.—They are almost in English water.

A telegram from Heligoland of May 9, 4 p. m. says:—A very severe naval engagement, lasting an hour and a half, has taken place between three Danish frigates and the German squadron. An Austrian frigate appears to be in flames, and is approaching the island, accompanied by all the German ships, while the Danes are steering northward.

A telegram at 5 p. m. says:—The whole Danish fleet is at anchor behind Sand Island. The fire on board the Austrian frigate has been extinguished. She lost her foremast and bowsprit.

The Austrian frigate which was in flames was the Schwarzenberg. She had 100 men killed and wounded. The Radetzky had 25 men killed and wounded. The combined squadron (Prussian and Austrian) are lying at anchor in Heligoland roads. The Danes suffered severely.

A telegram from Cuschaven of May 11 says:—The Allied squadron arrived here this morning. The Schwartzenberg not only lost her foremast and bowsprit, but sustained other serious injuries. The loss to the squadron in killed and wounded is 170.

When the victory of the Danish over the Austrian fleet was announced in the British House of Commons, that grave assembly forgot its propriety in three ringing cheers, cheers which were echoed by the whole British people.

## Very Kind-Hearted Landlords.

A lecture was last winter given by a gentle man to a large number of costermongers in the neighborhood of the borough, on the value of prudence, and the necessity of setting by something for a rainny day. He dwelt strongly on his subject, and his eloquence had a visible effect upon his auditory. When he had finished, an animated conversation took place between him and some of the costermongers.

'You seem to think, sir,' said one, 'that costermongers are a very imprudent set, but we are not. Now, down here, we subscribe to a benefit society, and we pay up our money regularly. There has not been a man among us behindhand during the whole winter.'

'But how much do you put by a week?' asked the lecturer.

'Sixpence a week, sir.'

'Where does your club hold its meetings?'

'At the King's Head, sir,' was the reply.

'But why do you hold it at a Public house?'

'To save money, sir. The landlord is a very kind hearted man, and lets us have the room for nothing.'

'That seems all very well; but what do you spend at his house in the week?' inquired the lecturer.

'Well, one with another, sir, about a shilling a week.'

This answer, the lecturer knew perfectly well, dictated by the man's modesty. Half a crown a week would not probably have been far under the mark.

'What a pity it is,' he observed 'that a large number of our working men do not combine together, and get up a good club, with a room or building of your own for your meetings! you would be much more comfortable than you are at present.'

'Now, sir,' said the costermonger, 'how can you talk in that manner? With you gentlemen it is all very well; but how are a number of poor men, such as we are, to get up the money together for anything of the kind? Why, our rent alone would be more than £200 a year!'

'You say,' said the lecturer, 'that you spend one shilling a week with the landlord and save sixpence. Let a thousand of you join together and give me eighteen pence a week, and instead of two hundred a year for your rent, I will pay five hundred; I will pay one hundred a year for repairs and taxes, two hundred more for fuel and gas, three hundred more for clerk and servants to keep up the place. I will allow you one hundred newspapers a day, I will allow you five hundred a year to purchase books for your library and pay lecturers to instruct you, I will then hand over to your benefit fund two thousand a year more.'

'Is it possible, sir.'

'Calculate it yourself,—you costermongers are generally very quick at figures.'

The man did so, and found to his great astonishment that the lecturer's calculation was correct.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

# Town & Counties.

TIME.—Quite a controversy has taken place in town in consequence of the action of the Council in resolving that the town bell be rung in future on *railway* time No doubt it would be a convenience to Mr. Leonard and the travelling public to have the regular time changed to suit the railway trains, but the question is, will or *can* the Banks and public offices adopt the innovation? If not, the consequences to the business public might be more serious than missing a morning train once and a while, but if it is made a general thing we do not see that a difference of twenty-minutes earlier ringing of the bell can do any harm.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting on Friday evening, the Mayor occupied the chair. Present the Reeve, and Councillors Wallace, Runciman, Leonard, Rumball, Longworth, Smith and Horton.

The Council agreed to forego a sum due by Mr. Wm. Mills for back taxes.

The Finance Committee reported, recommending a grant of $100 to aid in liquidating the debt due on the Drill Shed, providing the town has the use of the same when not required by the volunteers, and that no more aid be asked for.

Mr. Rumball, seconded by Mr. Longworth, moved that the sum granted be $125, that amount being sufficient to clear the building. The Companies had given largely of their time and money in its construction, and as it was well known that their drill involved much loss of time, he thought it would be wrong to saddle them with any further expense.

Mr. Leonard said there was a bill before Parliament to pay for drill sheds which would meet this case. There were poor widows and hard-working people in town who could not afford to pay taxes for such a purpose. The companies had got a grant before, they wanted another now, and it was hard to tell where the thing would end. He would not be doing justice to his constituents if he didn't raise his voice against it.

Mr. Horton stated that the Artillery Company had given $140 to the building and it would be very hard to make them give more.

Mr. Ross explained that the Bill before the House only contemplated payment of Volunteers at the rate of 50 cents per day for six days' drill.

The motion was adopted, Mr. Leonard only dissenting.

Gravel Roads Committee reported, recommending that the proposition of the Northern Gravel Road Company be not accepted.

Moved by Mr. Horton and Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to write the Chairman of the said Co., that the proposition made by them to this Council cannot be entertained, and inform the Company that the arrears of interest must be paid forthwith, but that this Council would state that if they will submit a proposition of sale to the County Council this board is disposed to instruct the town representatives at the Co. Board to give the measure when presented a favorable support, consistent with their duty and the interests they represent.

Communication from Jno McDonald, Esq., asking permission to open a small gate between his private burying ground and the public Cemetery. After a stormy debate the letter was sent to the Cemetery Committee.

The Market Committee reported, recommending that as Mr. Knox had been compelled to throw up his tender, that of Mr. Sloan be accepted, the sum to be $955. After a long debate with regard to the manner in which the tenders had been put in, Mr. Sloan withdrew his, and Mr. Mark Whitely's ($925) was adopted instead.

On motion of Mr. Leonard, it was resolved to have the town bell rung according to Railway time in future. The Council then adjourned for two weeks.

## Celebration of the Queen's Birthday in Zurich.

DEAR SIGNAL,—Will you be kind enough to give this a place in your largely circulated newspaper and oblige your humble servant, besides letting the patriots of the surrounding country know how Her Majesty's Birthday was observed in the flourishing village of Zurich? The Village was splendidly decorated by the citizens, and by nine o'clock the people came crowding in from every direction to join in the festivities of the day.—There was a grand display of Kalithumpians, who paraded through the village, very much to the amusement of the crowd, and an eloquent and patriotic speech from General Von Poffenburgh, their leader, after which followed three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, such as only Britons know how to give. All then repaired to the sport grounds, where the various games were competed for with great gusto and good feeling. Games over, the elder patriots returned to their homes, praising the Great Ruler of the Universe for the many privileges bestowed on them as British subjects. The younger ones paired off to Mr. Vauthier's Ball Room to trip it on the light fantastic toe to the melodious strains of a fine Quadrille Band.

## The Queen's Birth-day at Harpurhey.

The celebration here on the 24th was a grand affair, over 2000 people being assembled from all parts of the surrounding country. Conspicuous above the adornments of the village floated the glorious old Flag of England. The hill in the rear of the Station formed a beautiful spectacle with its throng of seated spectators and gay promenaders.—The Seaforth Volunteers, Capt. Coleman, marched up, headed by the Berne Brass Band, and fired a *feu de joie* at noon, after which they went through a number of evolutions very creditably. Everything passed off most delightfully, the only accident being sustained by one of the racing jockeys whose horse pitched him head first over a fence.—Happily no great harm was done to the rider's frontispiece. Before the programme was concluded the Iron Horse with his load of gay and happy excursionists from the Lake City came dashing past, forcibly reminding old settlers of the great changes brought about since 1834. The band made the grove vocal with sweet music during the day. In the evening the young folk enjoyed themselves at a Grand Ball and Supper in Knox's Hall. About $100 was distributed to winners in the different games. The Calithumpians caused unbounded amusement during the day. The following is a list of the prizes in the games, &c:—

1st Running jump, J Brittan, 17ft 9½ inch. 2nd C Gordon, 17.9; standing-jump, Wm Ballantyne, 11.10, 2nd C Gordon, 11.6; Three standing jumps, Colin Gordon, 34.5½, 2nd W Ballantyne, 32.10½; R. hop, step and jump, D Doworon, 39.9½, 2nd A Neilans, 39.3½; stand high jump, T Fox, 4.6, 2nd Wm Ballantyne, 4.5; running high jump, D Doworon, 4.8, 2nd T Broadfoot, 4.6; throwing the stone, J Finlayson, 20.3, 2nd Jas Fox, 20.0; Wheelbarrow race, J Conlin, 2nd Eli Dennis; grinning through the horse coller, Tom Taylor, 2nd Jno Smith; sack race, W Ballantyne, 2nd J Burns; foot race 200 yards, Jno Nott, 2nd Mich'l Dillon; Men's hurdle race, M Dillon, 2nd Jno Nott; Boy's foot race under 12 years, J Lowden, 2nd R Winters; for Calathumpians, A Stewarts Coy.

Horse race, open for all horses in the county, ¼ m heats best in 3, purse of $15, Thos Marks' "Nimrod;" trotting match, ¼ m heats best in 3, $15, Jas Bryden's "Israel;" scrub race, do $5, Wm Clement's "Fancy;" Pony race, do $4, T Knox's "Holdhim."

☞ The Peterburgh 'Review' learns that on Friday last a man named George Mitchell, residing in Cavan, committed suicide by hanging himself. It appears that on Friday morning some little family difference had taken place, which so worked upon him that in the evening he wrote on a slip of paper, "God be merciful to me, my race is run," and then went out into the barn and attached a logging chain round a beam, put it three times round his neck and jumped off the boom, where he was found in the evening.

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.—Rev. Mrs. E. C. Andrus, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburg, N. Y., (the climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp, writes:—'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies, but never any thing that so materially benefitted me.'

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., N. Y.

WHAT WE MAY DO.—No human being can be isolated and self-sustained. The strongest and bravest and most hopeful have yet, acknowledged or unacknowledged to themselves, moments of hungry soul-yearnings for companionship and sympathy. For the want of this, what wrecks of humanity lie strewn about us. Youth wasted for the mocking semblance of friendship. Adrift at the mercy of chance for the grasp of a true, firm hand, and a kindly, loving heart, to counsel. It is affecting to see how strong is this yearning, so fatal to its possessor, if not guided rightly, such a life-anchor is safely placed.—"Friendless!" What a tragedy may be hidden in that little word. None to labor for; none to weep or smile with; none to care whether we lose or win in life's struggle. A kind word or a smile, coming to such an one unexpectedly at some such crisis of life, how often has it been the plank to the drowning man, lacking which, he must surely have perished. These, surely, we may bestow as we pass those less favored than ourselves, whose souls are wafting for our sympathetic recognition.