



Signal.

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER. GODFRICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1851.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR. NUMBER XLVI.

Literature.

THE FRENCH FLOWER.

From Dickens' Household Words.

I was lying in bed one day in June... I had been reading the Household Words... I had been reading the Household Words... I had been reading the Household Words...

...in her manner which... about as much chance of success as myself... angle, a low dense wall to the left encloses a piece of rising ground, on which a comfortable but plain mansion-house stands.

...RECOLLECTIONS OF A POLICE-OFFICER. FLINT JACKSON. Farnham hops are world-famous, or at least famous in that huge portion of the world where English ale is drunk and where the sun never sets.

...A LOAFER'S SOLILOQUY.—Oh dear! Oh dear! What a world this is!—This world, as Shakespeare very beautifully remarks, is all a cattle show, for man's dition given—and woman's too.

...THE GRAVE OF SHIELS.—Within six miles of Templebury, but nearer to the county of Kilkenny, is a small village called Templebury, which the casual visitor never enters, and which offers nothing to excite the interest of a stranger.

...I had no longer a doubt that it was my duty to know something further of this... I had no longer a doubt that it was my duty to know something further of this...

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Footnote or additional text at the bottom of the page.



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1851.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS due to this Office must be paid to the subscriber before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1852.

THOMAS McQUEEN.

OUR DISUNION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

THE Elections are now nearly over, and although Ministers will have a good majority, yet it must be acknowledged that in so far as Upper Canada is concerned, the result is not satisfactory nor anything like what might have been reasonably expected. We calculated on at least six of a majority for Reformers in Upper Canada, and we have been disappointed. Are we to believe that the tide of progress has turned? Are we to understand that the friends of civil and religious liberty are turning fever in number, and that society is now doomed to go backwards? Certainly not. There is at this moment a greater amount of sound, practical, political knowledge and a stronger desire for popular power and liberty, existing in the community than has existed at any former period. Indeed, the failure of the Reform party in Upper Canada, is to some extent, attributable to a too ardent desire for progress—a wish to go faster than the machinery will carry us. The party have got divided, not on the question whether we shall go forward or stand still, but on whether we shall do it all at once or take it by degrees. The whole sale men will have nothing less than the full price paid in hand, while their cooler neighbors are disposed to take the principal instalment where they can get it, and "wait a little longer" for the balance. Now we have no objection to the creed of the whole sale men. Our notions of popular rights and liberal institutions are as extensive as the notions of any other man. We heartily wish they could get all they demand; but at the same time, we doubt the wisdom of refusing everything because everything cannot be got in one day. If the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves—if the equitable settlement of the whole Church question is a thing to be desired, it is surely foolishness to reject this desirable thing merely because we cannot get vote by Ballot, or an Elective Legislative Council at the same time.

There are in every Constituency a few men who lead, and the leaders of the Reform party have perhaps inadvertently presumed too much upon their own influence. They have in some instances, paid too little respect to the opinions, or perhaps the prejudices of the great body of the electors; and to this neglect may be ascribed much of the loss which the cause of Reform has just suffered in the present general election. There is, for instance, a strong prejudice existing in the popular mind against Lawyer Legislation—the Leaders are aware of this prejudice, and before they recommended a Lawyer candidate, it would have been prudent to consult the opinion of the constituency generally. The result in several of the most intelligent and most important constituencies in Upper Canada, almost warrant the belief that this precaution has been neglected. It might be all well except for a few intelligent men in the County of Lanark to think, that Thomas Radenburst, Esq. was "a fit and proper person to represent the County of Lanark." And it might be all well enough for a few intelligent men in the County of Middlesex to bring forward William Notman, Esq. as the Reform candidate for Middlesex. But it must be remembered in the first place, that those few intelligent men—the Leaders—were personally acquainted with the G. men whom they recommended—it may be presumed that they were on terms of intimacy with their respective candidates, and knew their sentiments on the leading political questions now before the country—and upon this knowledge they conscientiously believed themselves justified in recommending them. But, it should have been remembered, in the second place, that the personal acquaintance of these few leaders, was altogether insufficient to remove from the popular mind, the prejudice against Lawyer Legislation, and consequently against Messrs. Notman and Radenburst as Lawyers. In short, we have no difficulty in believing that some of the best Reform constituencies in Upper Canada have been lost merely because the Reform candidates were Lawyers. For instance, we cannot imagine anything except their profession that could have prevented the election of John Wilson for London, and William Notman for Middlesex; for, notwithstanding the prejudice which we entertain against Lawyer Legislation, we must admit, that Messrs. Wilson and Notman were among the most liberal and most useful members of the House of Assembly. We cannot, however, disguise the fact that the partial success of the Tories in Upper Canada, in the elections, is chiefly attributable to the reckless conduct of a large portion of the Reform press. We do not remember of ever having seen a

greater amount of zeal displayed against Toryism, than many of the Reform Journals exhibited against the present Administration. We will not say it was zeal without knowledge, but we have yet to be convinced that it was honest zeal. The Ministry were accused of mystery—of working in the dark—they were not entitled to confidence because they did not publish a detailed account—a full programme of their Ministerial intentions. Now, this savors very much of what is vulgarly called clap-trap or balderdash. It is unfair,—for, if we are not greatly mistaken, every Administration that has been in Canada, has been accused of the same working in "the dark." Our memory may probably be at fault—but we really do not remember an instance of a Government in this country, publishing a programme of their forthcoming policy. We recollect the fact of the Toronto Globe, and many others of the Provincial Journals, expressing their decided dissatisfaction with the late Administration for, not giving even their own friends, at least, a confidential hint of the measures to be introduced. Indeed, we are under the impression that this dissatisfaction has been uniformly expressed for the close-mindedness of every successive Canadian Government during our residence in the country. But, we cannot remember one instance in which this grumbling has had the effect of bringing out the programme. The Members of the present Ministry pledged themselves to each other, to introduce, and support, with all their influence, a measure for the equitable and satisfactory settlement of the Clergy Reserve question—they pledged themselves to the settlement of the Rectories question—in short, to the settlement of the entire Secularian struggle, in so far as it has arisen from, and been encouraged by sectarian legislation. Upon this policy the Ministry was formed, and the country was fully apprised of this much at least, of the intended drama. Will any of our better informed contemporaries give us the name of some former Administration that favored the public with a fuller announcement of Cabinet intentions, months before the assembling of Parliament? Unless the Globe or some of its Editorial followers, can point out an instance of this kind, we must continue to regard the opposition to the Government as unfair, ill-timed, and remarkably ill-judged. It has produced its effects—and although not fatal to the Reform cause, they are sufficiently serious to call forth the regret of every lover of Canada's freedom and prosperity.

THE MORAL.

THE result of the contest in Huron is a subject for a long train of solemn thoughts. And although we do not pretend to give even an outline of the serious reflections which it is calculated to call forth, yet we cannot allow it to pass without offering a few hints that may perhaps be serviceable to reflective minds, in assisting them to view the subject in its most important aspects, and hence to appreciate its real value. In a political point of view, it is certainly the greatest triumph that has been gained in Canada. In no other constituency in this Province, do the same formidable obstacles to the cause of progress exist as those which have existed in Huron. In addition to the ordinary influence and power of Toryism, in its most rabid form, there was the influence of nearly every official in the United Counties, and the influence of perhaps, the most powerful landlord corporation in the world, the Canada Company—there was the influence of Bishop Strachan in a more tangible form than it exists in almost any other constituency in Canada, and there was the extra influence of the Tory Candidate, as the chief man of the party. We, therefore say that, in a political point of view, the result of the Huron Election is a triumph of much importance. But it is more than a triumph of mere party—it is a triumph of principle. The great principle of religious liberty was involved in the struggle—this was in reality the point upon which the contest turned—men of Conservative principles, (if there are such principles,) men who are the personal and political friends of Mr. Cayley, threw aside their prejudices and their party predilections, and urged by a love of Justice, and a strong sense of duty, came boldly forward in defence of principle, they recorded their votes on the side of religious freedom, and by so doing have openly declared to their fellow-countrymen, that the time has arrived when the iniquities of State Churchism should cease—that the doom of the cut-throat watchwords and cunning cupidity of State Presthoods is "written on the wall," and that the bitter, burning jealousies of sectarianism must speedily come to an end. It is not, however, in its political character that we should view the result of the contest in Huron. To many it may appear a matter of little moment whether William Cayley or Malcolm Cameron should be the Member for Huron. Viewed as a struggle against ecclesiastical supremacy, the result, though important, is still to some extent, a matter of opinion, as many may be disposed to doubt the wisdom of endowing Schools in preference to Churches. But regarded in its Moral aspect, its importance is such as will at least recommend it to the

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KENT ELECTION.

As to Malcolm Cameron, he has fallen most miserably. There was a time when he was honored and respected; that time would seem to be gone. His own County, that but shortly ago, would have returned him by acclamation, has turned its back on him. The farmers will not "to the Coon hunt!" nor will the "bockalen barns," sing "fagh a hallach" at his bidding. We feel his conduct is too pitiable—too contemptible—to mean to excite any feeling; but regret, that such a thing, by dint of bar-room eloquence should have attained a position where his conduct should come under the representative of an intelligent Constituency, or that our excellent Governor should stand in danger of having advice from such a quarter. We are by no means anxious that Mr.

smiles wrinkled his foolish mouth, he kept exclaiming: "A fine lad—a fine lad! Good! Good! another round! He minds money no more than as if gold was as plentiful as gravel! But a fine generous lad for all that!" Jackson, I perceived, drank considerably as if incited thereby by compressed rage. The pretty young wife would not taste a drop, but tears frequently filled her eyes, and bitterness pointed her words as she vainly implored her husband to leave her place and go home with her. To all replies only by foolery, the maudlin drunkard by an attempt at a line or two of the song of "The Thorn."

"But you will plant thorns, Henry," rejoined the provoked wife in a louder and a fiercer tone than she ought perhaps to have used—not only in my bosom, but your own, if you go on in this stolid, disgraceful way." "Always quarrelling, always quarrelling," remarked Jackson, pointedly, towards the bystanders—"always quarrelling!" "who is always quarrelling?" demanded the young wife sharply. "Do you mean me and Henry?" "I was only saying, my dear, that you don't like your husband to be so generous and free-hearted—that's all," replied Jackson, with a confidential wink at the person near him. "Free-hearted and generous! Fool-headed and crazy, you mean!" rejoined the wife, who was much excited. "And you ought to be ashamed of yourself to give him money for such brutish purposes." "Always quarrelling, always quarrelling!" reiterated Jackson, but this time he was rebuffed by Mrs. Rogers—"Always, perpetually quarrelling!" I could not quite comprehend all this. If so large a sum as £1,500 was really coming to the young man, why should Jackson wince as he did at disbursing small amounts which he could repay himself with abundant interest? If otherwise—and it was probable he should not be repaid—what meant eternal, fine generous lad! spirited young man! and so on? What, above all, meant that look of diabolical hate which shot out from his cavernous eyes towards Henry Rogers when he thought himself unobserved just after satisfying a fresh inclination on his purse. Much practice as reading the faces and deportment of such men made it pretty clear to me that Jackson's course of action respecting the young man and his money was not yet decided upon in his own mind; that he was still perplexed and irresolute; and hence the apparent contradiction to his words and acts.

Henry Rogers at length dropped asleep with his head upon one of the settle-tables; Jackson sank into sullen silence; the noisy room grew quiet, and I came away. I was impressed with a belief that Jackson entertained some sinister design against his youthful & inexperienced lodger, and I determined to acquaint them with my suspicions, Mr. Morgan, who had a patient living near Jackson's house, undertook to invite them to tea on some early evening, on the pretence that he had heard of a tavern that might suit them when they should receive their fortune. Let me confess, too, that I had another design besides putting the young people on their guard against Jackson. I thought it very probable that it would not be difficult to glean from them some interesting and suggestive particulars concerning the ways, means, practices, outgoings and incomings, of their worthy landlord's household. Four more days passed unprofitably away, and I was becoming weary of the business, when about five o'clock in the afternoon the apothecary galloped up to his door on a borrowed horse, jumped off with surprising celebrity, and, with a face as white as his own magnesia, burst out as he hurried into the room where I was sitting: "Here's a pretty kettle of fish! Henry Rogers has been poisoned, and by his wife!" "Poisoned!" although, thanks to my being on the spot, I think he will recover. But I must instantly to Dr. Edwards: I will tell you all when I return. The promised "all" was this: Morgan was passing slowly by Jackson's house, in the hope of seeing either Mr. or Mrs. Rogers, when the servant-woman, Jane Riddet, ran out, and begged him to come in, as their lodger had been taken suddenly ill. Ill indeed! The surface of his body was cold as death, and the apothecary quickly discovered that he had been poisoned with sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol,) a quantity of which he, Morgan, had sold a few days previously to Mrs. Rogers, who, when purchasing it, said Mr. Rogers wanted it to apply to some warts that annoyed him. Morgan fortunately knew the proper remedy, and desired Jackson, who was in the room, and seemingly very anxious and flurried, to bring some soap instantly, a solution of which he proposed to give immediately to the dying man. The woman servant was gone to find Mrs. Rogers, who had left about ten minutes before, having first made the tea in which the poison had been taken. Jackson hurried out of the apartment, but was gone so long that Morgan, becoming impatient, scraped a quantity of plaster off the wall, and administered it with the best effect. At last Jackson came back, and said there was unfortunately not a particle of soap in the house. A few minutes afterwards the young wife, alarmed at the woman's want of alarm and grief. Simulated alarm, crocodile grief! Mr. Morgan said; for there could, in his opinion, be no doubt that she had attempted to destroy her husband, Mr. Jackson, on being questioned, peremptorily denied that he had ever desired Mrs. Rogers to procure sulphuric acid for him, or had received any from her—a statement which so confounded the young woman that she instantly fainted. The upshot was that Mrs. Rogers was taken to custody and lodged in prison. This terrible news flew through Farnham like wild-fire. In a few minutes it was upon

on everybody's tongue: the hints of the quarrelsome life the young couple led, artfully spread by Jackson, were recalled, and no doubt appeared to be entertained of the truth of the dreadful charge. I had no doubt either, but my conviction was not that of the Farnham folk. This then, was the solution of the struggle I had seen going on in Jackson's mind; this the realisation of the dark thought which I had imperceptibly read in the sinister glances of his restless eyes. He had intended to destroy both the husband and wife—the one by poison, and the other by law! Doubtless, then the \$1,500 had been obtained, and this was the wretched man's infernal device for retaining it! I went over with Morgan early the next morning to see the patient, and found that, thanks to the prompt antidote administered, and Dr. Edwards's subsequent active treatment, he was rapidly recovering. The still-suffering young man, I was glad to find, would not believe for a moment in his wife's guilt. I watched the looks and movements of Jackson attentively—a scrutiny which he, now aware of my vocation, by no means appeared to relish. "Pray," said I, suddenly addressing Riddet, the woman servant—pray, how did it happen that you had no soap, how did it happen that you had no soap in such a house as this yesterday evening?" "No soap!" echoed the woman with a stare of surprise. "Why?" "No—soap," hastily broke in her master with loud and menacing emphasis. "There was not a morsel in the house. I bought some afterwards in Farnham." The cowed and bewildered woman slunk away. I was more than satisfied; and judging by Jackson's countenance, which changed beneath my look to the colour of the lime-washed wall against which he stood, he surmised that I was.

My conviction, however, was not evidence, and I felt that I should need even more than my wonted good fortune to bring the black crime to the real perpetrator. For the present, at all events I must keep silence—a resolve I found hard to persist in at the examination of the accused wife, an hour or two afterwards, before the county magistrates. Jackson had hardened himself to iron, and gave his lying evidence with ruthless self-possession. He had not desired Mrs. Rogers to purchase sulphuric acid; had not received any from her. In addition also to his testimony that she and her husband were always quarrelling it was proved by a respectable person that high words had passed between them on the evening previous to the day the criminal offence was committed, and that foolish passionate expressions had escaped about wishing to be rid of such a drunken wretch. This evidence, combined with the medical testimony, appeared so conclusive to the magistrates, that spite of the unfortunate woman's wild protestations of innocence, and the rending agony which convulsed her frame, and almost choked her utterance, she was remanded to prison till that day-week, when the magistrates informed her, she would be again brought up for the merely formal completion of the depositions, and be then fully committed on the capital charge.

[To be Continued.]

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—A successful operation for transfusion of blood, was recently performed, according to the *Salutaire Public*, at Lyons. A lady 27 years of age, under the effects of a "terrible hemorrhage," exhibited all the characteristics of approaching death, which succeeded the loss of blood. Dr. Delorme suggested the idea of transfusion of blood. The remedy was regarded as hazardous, but under the desperate circumstances of the case, justifiable; and it was adopted. Dr. Deranges, surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, undertook the operation; and an officer of the institution offered to furnish, from his own veins, the requisite blood. A syringe was prepared to receive the blood to be injected into the veins of the dying woman. The syringe being filled with about 200 grammes of the borrowed blood, was plunged into warm water, of a temperature somewhat above that of blood in circulation. A vein in the arm of the patient was chosen as the most convenient for receiving the injection. This vein having been opened, a fine tube was introduced adapted to the syringe, and through this the vivifying fluid was carefully forced into the living vessels of the now senseless woman. Almost immediately she began to revive, feeling as she afterwards described it, an agreeable warmth distributed throughout her body. Consciousness soon returned, and in the course of an hour or two there was so lively and intense a reaction as to excite considerable anxiety among the medical attendants. The patient, however, continued to improve, and at the last accounts—the 1st of November—the most confident hopes were entertained that the experiment would be completely successful.

THE HON. F. HINCKS.

We are informed that Mr. Hincks, in his address to the electors of Niagara on Saturday last, said he belonged to a party who aimed at securing to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects equal civil and religious privileges. Well done Mr. Hincks! Keep to this; and all former eccentricities shall be cast into oblivion.—Mail.

WELLEND ELECTION.

We were rather surprised to learn that many of Street's ardent Tory friends, so far forgot what they owed to the Roman Catholic supporters of their Candidate, as to carry orange colors and ribbons on Saturday and Sunday last. Such conduct exhibits a great want of feeling, and will no doubt receive its just punishment on a future occasion.—Mail.

of the present Administration, and the result of the contest in Huron is a subject for a long train of solemn thoughts. And although we do not pretend to give even an outline of the serious reflections which it is calculated to call forth, yet we cannot allow it to pass without offering a few hints that may perhaps be serviceable to reflective minds, in assisting them to view the subject in its most important aspects, and hence to appreciate its real value. In a political point of view, it is certainly the greatest triumph that has been gained in Canada. In no other constituency in this Province, do the same formidable obstacles to the cause of progress exist as those which have existed in Huron. In addition to the ordinary influence and power of Toryism, in its most rabid form, there was the influence of nearly every official in the United Counties, and the influence of perhaps, the most powerful landlord corporation in the world, the Canada Company—there was the influence of Bishop Strachan in a more tangible form than it exists in almost any other constituency in Canada, and there was the extra influence of the Tory Candidate, as the chief man of the party. We, therefore say that, in a political point of view, the result of the Huron Election is a triumph of much importance. But it is more than a triumph of mere party—it is a triumph of principle. The great principle of religious liberty was involved in the struggle—this was in reality the point upon which the contest turned—men of Conservative principles, (if there are such principles,) men who are the personal and political friends of Mr. Cayley, threw aside their prejudices and their party predilections, and urged by a love of Justice, and a strong sense of duty, came boldly forward in defence of principle, they recorded their votes on the side of religious freedom, and by so doing have openly declared to their fellow-countrymen, that the time has arrived when the iniquities of State Churchism should cease—that the doom of the cut-throat watchwords and cunning cupidity of State Presthoods is "written on the wall," and that the bitter, burning jealousies of sectarianism must speedily come to an end. It is not, however, in its political character that we should view the result of the contest in Huron. To many it may appear a matter of little moment whether William Cayley or Malcolm Cameron should be the Member for Huron. Viewed as a struggle against ecclesiastical supremacy, the result, though important, is still to some extent, a matter of opinion, as many may be disposed to doubt the wisdom of endowing Schools in preference to Churches. But regarded in its Moral aspect, its importance is such as will at least recommend it to the

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Teachers to be advertised.

Teachers to be advertised. The Commission to the Town of Goderich will be held on the first day of January next, in the room of Mr. Nichol, who is most indefatigable and the most intelligent and the most capable of occupying the office of a representative of an intelligent Constituency, or that our excellent Governor should stand in danger of having advice from such a quarter. We are by no means anxious that Mr.

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