



# Journal 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 Islands. It was, in one sense, bad policy to select two men from Goderich for the South Riding, as the nomination of Mr. Goding at the Newell and Mr. Ritchie at the south, gave the conservatives a manifest advantage. At all events, the unfortunate difficulties of the conservative influential members of the convention, to the relative positions to be occupied in the contest by Ritchie and Gibbons, 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 gradually went into the work like men, and if Mr. Gibbons had not been confined to a sick bed during the four or five 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 leaving 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 was a point of dismissal.—In the Town of Goderich, the stationmaster, no doubt setting under instruction, 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 forty candidates were getting the worst of it, the cry was, "Send on all the railway votes you can!" Many of these employees are staunch reformers, and if they had not been interfered with, there is no question but the majorities of Mearns, 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 Riverton-Douglas, and the numbers 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 these were actually placed on the stamp to assist again Cameron and Gibbons. "Never never never!" Oh, how determined we are, 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 quietus of ordinary life. No more will circus-like processions of bunting parades count concussions no more, for a long time, we trust, will vicious letter-writers burn the midnight oil, or unfortunate editors and compositions be tortured with bad spirit, and over-worked, until the end of days. 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-defense. If perchance some have indulged in, let us hope, the last improvement into the contest over 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 win every seat. 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, Carling, would be also!—Whoop, Huva! 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 a wild row, generally. The polling in town went on steadily amidst a good deal of bickering and crossing, 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 264, and Gibbons 263. Goderich town

## WHY DID THEY COME?

We think the son, gentlemen who favour us with a visit on Wednesday, will 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 interferences placed the conservative party in a false position, and helped to bring about the defeat of the true union men. Some time ago we said that Ritchie and Carling had not plucked enough to call a meeting to discuss their opposition to Mr. Usenner, as follows:—Cameron 178, Gibbons 91. Then the pent-up feelings of the Cameron and Gibbons men found vent in a shout which fairly rent the air. Chairs were pressed and our candidates entered about the streets to 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 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 leaving 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 was a point of dismissal.—In the Town of Goderich, the stationmaster, no doubt setting under instruction, 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 forty candidates were getting the worst of it, the cry was, "Send on all the railway votes you can!" Many of these employees are staunch reformers, and if they had not been interfered with, there is no question but the majorities of Mearns, 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 Riverton-Douglas, and the numbers 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 these were actually placed on the stamp to assist again Cameron and Gibbons. "Never never never!" Oh, how determined we are, at all events. Glorious old Huron, we feel proud of you!

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## NOTES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

### NO. VI.

Not being desirous of dipping my pen into the political ink, nor, at such time as I become infected with the privilege of a full-blown editor, young and yet tender, 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 pull out the political web of our party, or, pull in that of another. My "Vice of Bray" tendencies, in fact, cling to me all the while, although a world of opinion such as the Conservative Division of the International Co-operative Congress, to name but one, is a strange coming out of human character, and it is very difficult to surmise what revolution may occur in the year friend Dibby, and great master (not the same as the government) of the Conservative party in such a short space of time. Chair is still the most rapid mental arithmetic was gone through. At first it seemed as though Cameron and Gibbons had very large majorities, (which is to say that the issue of a Signal Extra of a mistaken nature) but in a moment the result was obtained and announced by the counter by Mr. Usenner, as follows:—Cameron 178, Gibbons 91. Then the pent-up feelings of the Cameron and Gibbons men found vent in a shout which fairly rent the air. Chairs were pressed and our candidates entered about the streets to 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 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 leaving 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 was a point of dismissal.—In the Town of Goderich, the stationmaster, no doubt setting under instruction, 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 forty candidates were getting the worst of it, the cry was, "Send on all the railway votes you can!" Many of these employees are staunch reformers, and if they had not been interfered with, there is no question but the majorities of Mearns, 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 Riverton-Douglas, and the numbers 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 these were actually placed on the stamp to assist again Cameron and Gibbons. "Never never never!" Oh, how determined we are, at all events. Glorious old Huron, we feel proud of you!

## SOUTHERN RELIEF.

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## AMERICAN NEWS.—USE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF LEAVES.

### NO. VI.

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 late to the Division 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, Brantford, 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 report 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 test assure you that my appeal for help will not fail in finding on the hearts of the charitable people of Goderich.

My mission has been so long before the people of Canada that it is needless for me to enter into any details of my services which are of the highest order, and indorsed by scores of the leading men of the Dominion.

I am here to inform you that I have procured a grant of money from the International Co-operative Congress, who have been most kind in endeavoring to get the French Government to give permission to hold it, so far have been unsuccessful.

Bridge Dugay, the husband of her mistress at Newmarket, Ont., died the 20th ult. His widow, Mrs. Dugay, is a widow of 60 years, and a widow of 20 years of her husband's death. She is a woman of great piety and virtue, and has been a member of the Methodist Church since her marriage. Her husband left her a small estate, and she has been compelled to sell it, and now lives on a small pension. She is a widow of 20 years, and a widow of 20 years of her husband's death. She is a woman of great piety and virtue, and has been a member of the Methodist Church since her marriage. Her husband left her a small estate, and she has been compelled to sell it, and now lives on a small pension. She is a widow of 20 years, and a widow of 20 years of her husband's death. She is a woman of great piety and virtue, and has been a member of the Methodist Church since her marriage. Her husband left her a small estate, and she has been compelled to sell it, and now lives on a small pension. 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