A NOVEMBER AFTERNOON.

From the Galaxy.

(Concluded from 4th page.)

'Not even me,' she said, slowly, at last. She turned to the window, putting her hand for support, on an old chair that stood there. It was a worn and shabby chair; but she had nursed both the children in it. Jackey and little Jenny who was dead, who would never lie on her breast again. Did she remember? She looked at it, and then at him for a moment and then, without a word, turned away and left the room.

He knew that she would never enter it again. It was strange how many of these intuitions, amounting to certainties, came to him to-night. He thought that pain in this great crisis of his life, had given him a spiritual clearness of insight. Another person might have suggested that the devil helped him

It was only 7 o'clock; there were two hours yet to pass before the end. He sat by the fire, pushing the poker between the bars, looking around him. There was nothing in the cheaply furnished, pretty chamber that had not to-night a terrible meaning for him. He remembered when he had brought that very chair home, two or three weeks after Jack was born; and lifting Mary out of bed, he placed her in it, and laid her baby in her arms.

That was only six years ago; yet he thought of himself then as but a boy. What a perpetual frolic they made of life then! Hard at work and miserably poor; but joking away all weariness or want; how full of joy and content the world was; how many friends they had then!

He had learned since to see things differently. When he set his heart on paying off that mortgage, it seemed to suddenly open his eyes to the seriousness of life. It affected his religion. He began to see faults in the old friends who were in the habit of dropping in every day, finding Mary's house so pleasant; he began to fear his own and his wife's spiritual character would suffer from contact with them; one by one he had driven them off. As he stinted and saved more and more to gather this money, his ideas of duty hardened. He had grown old and grave, while Mary remained the same cheerful, happy-tempered girl.

To-night, for the first time, a dull doubt came to him, whether he had not been to blame; her perpetual good humor, and eager interest in people about her, her singing, her noisy romps with Jack, all had seemed giddy and trivial to him; he had rebuked her incessantly for them. 'It was a solemn thing to live; who could go dancing over graves?' had come to be a proverb with him. Could he have driven her from him? Driven her to a man whose temperament suited her own?

He was standing before a looking-glass, and he could not help comparing his own commonplace, gloomy face, with its stubby black beard, to the gay, winning countenance that had won her from him.

He put his hand up to hide the face from himself.

'I loved her,' he said, quietly; thinking that if she had known how much, she would have forgiven him. He sat down again. Searching again for miserable secrets in the fire. He had become a wiser man, he had been ill. Sitting staring, day after day, into the embers, he had learned how utterly hollow the world was, how treacherous were men, and faithless were women. Nothing was true but God; and as God, to Sam Bender, meant his own narrow notions of duty, there was nothing to lift him out of the slough in the thought; there was nothing in it, either, to check him in the slow, subtle madness that nerved him to his present purpose.

What maddening fancies these two hours brought to the unhappy man, it is needless for us to know.

The house remain very quiet. When Jackey's bed-time came, he heard his mother bring the child to the door, and opened it for him to enter. But he would not look at the little fellow in his white nightgown, who stood pulling at his coat. Beside him, on the mantel-shelf, lay the pistol ready for use. He could not touch or look at the child, but motioned him away, turning his back on him.

Eight o'clock came. He heard his wife come again to the door, softly listening. He remained quite still. She should think him asleep. 'By nine o'clock all would be safe,' was part of her plan.

The clock in the hall rang out half-past eight. Nine. Bender took up the pistol, and, concealing it in his breast, left the chamber. Passing the door of the child's room, he stopped and laid his hand on the wood—with a sudden, passionate tenderness, as though it had been the boy himself, 'Jackey! Jackey!' he cried. To-morrow the child would be alone, without father or mother. It might have been different.

But it was too late now. He went down the stairs, and entered a small unlighted room adjoining the parlor.

In another moment there was a roll of wheels on the street, a carriage stopped at the door, and then there was a low ring at the bell.

'They carry the matter boldly,' he muttered. Whatever agony of pain the old love that would not be stifled had cost him to-night, was over now: an implacable madness seized him; the fury with which the hound pants the moment before it falls upon its prey. They were in his power.

He crept nearer to the door; held it ajar, his hand upon the lock. He heard Crompton enter, and the next moment the soft rustle of Mary's dress. He could not distinguish her words, but the tones of her voice made him shudder. Not for years had they thrilled with such nervous trembling joy as now. She laughed once a low hysterical laugh not far from tears. Crompton spoke in a whisper. Once she raised her voice a little.

'You do not know what to-day is to me! I have waited for it for years!'

Bender raised his hand—his finger was on the trigger. He pushed the door; but before it opened, Mary left the parlor, going lightly up the stairs. She had apparently forgotten something for her flight.

He stopped waiting; her steps sounded above him. When she should re-open the door would be his time.

She was on the stairs. One moment more—then—she broke into the verse of an old song; an old silly habit of hers to sing when her heart was full.

> She true his heart, she smooth his speech,
> His breath like caller air,
> His very foot has music in't
> As he comes up the stair.
> For there's one luck about the house,
> There's one luck at a',
> There's little pleasure in the house,
> When my goodman's awa.

It was his song. He had liked it best in their old courting days; he had made her sing the children to sleep with it always.

The pistol dropped from his hand. 'She is true. My God; she is true!'

He stood there, for how long he never knew. He heard the low murmur of their voices. The devil, be sure, did not get him altogether.

He fancied her hand in Crompton's, their lips meeting. But the weapon lay untouched at his feet.

Why should he not at least open the door? He had a right to their secret, whether guilty or not. The man trembled; great drops of sweat wrung out on his forehead.

She is my wife. She is a true woman. Though she kill me, yet I will trust in her.' Yet there was nothing to fight back the devil of suspicion but that cheery old song.

The hall-door opened and shut at last. There were hurried voices outside, and then the carriage rolled away. Was she gone?

He thrust the pistol in his breast and opened the door. Mary stood there, her face flushed, tears in her eyes, folding up a strip of paper. When she saw him, she sprang forward and hugged him close.

'The money! the money!' she sobbed. 'For the mortgage!' crying and laughing, till she cried again; telling him between times that she made it—she—in her usual tumultuous fashion. 'Couldn't he understand?'

'No, I don't understand,' he said, soothing and petting her as he had forgotten to do for many a long day. 'I have been duller than you know, Mary. But it's over now, thank God.'

'It was all my drawing, you know, Sam. My one talent, as you used to call it. When you were so hardly pressed two years ago, I thought I might turn it to account. I went to the Academy of Design. And I did turn it to account—in designing. Don't you understand now? Friend Matthew Saul said I had a very pretty gift, indeed. Everybody was anxious to help me. It's such a friendly world, Sam,' creeping closer to him.

'Is it Mary? Perhaps so. God knows.'

'So they took me into the establishment and paid me for designing new patterns for gas-fixtures. Ten dollars a stone. That was two years ago. And I have not drawn the money till to-day. I heard—taking breath and speaking slowly—that you were not to receive your back pay. So I went to Mr. Crompton this afternoon and asked for a settlement. He is the business man, and so considerate and kind. I always thought how much alike you were, and what good friends you would be when you knew him. It wasn't pay-day, and it took me some time to make out my account. But he offered to bring the money himself to-night, that I might give it to you as a surprise in the morning. And he did bring it, and there is enough to pay off the mortgage; and now have you nothing and nobody you can call your own in the world—not even me?'

Sam Bender only held his wife closer to his breast and kissed her. She was so used to his silence, when he was deeply moved, that she did not heed it.

'You thought me brutal—mad, to-night, Mary?'

'Bless your dear old miserable face! How could I be so silly? You have been ill and nervous, and the disappointment to-day was more than you could bear. I understand it all! I sent Jackey in, thinking he would comfort you. Shall we go and tell Jackey about the mortgage?' anxiously.

'I doubt if he would understand.'

'Perhaps not,' looking blank. 'Though Jackey understands a great many things that would surprise you. He's a very wise child. Who can that be so late? Mr. Crompton's carriage again!'

The door opened and the handsome Irishman entered, a lady on his arm. He blushed a little as he glanced at her laughing and looking handsomer than ever. 'I asked leave, Mrs. Bender, you remember, once, to make known my promised wife to you? I have brought her to-night. She has an errand to your husband, which, she fancies will not wait.

The words came to Bender like far-off, pleasant sound in a dream. How bright the fire glowed! What a cordial, wholesome ring there was in the man's voice! —A fellow it would be good to know. The girl's face, too, was sweet and friendly; he had seen it before, in the pleasant time which he could not remember. But there was no woman who could not look dark and dim beside Mary. Where had she hidden that tender, glowing beauty all these many years? The familiar room had a look which it used to wear when the first glamor of their married life made everything about them mysterious and bright.

Was that old time coming again?

Crompton's cheerful, ruddy face, was before him. 'I am so glad of having the chance of shaking you by the hand. I have been waiting for it a long time.'

Sam took the hand and shook it heartily.

'Mrs. Bender, this is Miss Stouch, who hopes she will not bear that name a month longer.'

The fair, calm-looking beauty took Mary's hand and kissed her, after the manner of women. 'I've heard all about the mortgage and the secret,' she whispered. 'Wasn't it delicious? But I have a message for your husband. Papa bade me say to you, Mr. Bender,' turning with a business-like look, to Sam, 'that he has been ill for several weeks—that horrid rheumatism it is; and he had to leave the business almost entirely in the hands of Mr. Morris, who will make mistakes sometimes. He is so sorry that there is one in yours, and that your rightful salary was detained. He begged me to hand you this letter.'

'The salary is not due, said Sam, stiffly. 'Mr. Morris will tell you that.'

'Mr. Morris has no authority to speak for us,' the young lady said, haughtily. 'It is not the custom of our house to make deductions in cases of sickness.'

'It is the best policy,' said Mary, quietly. 'A house loses nothing by generous dealing. At least, not with men like my husband.'

'Bender stood hesitating. 'How did your father know?'

'Oh, it was that little creature Joe Houston, who told me. Where is the man, in the world? He came with us—so ridiculous, Mrs. Bender! But the best fellow in the world! The tears were actually in his eyes when he told me how unjustly your husband had been treated. Oh, here he is.'

'Here I am!' Joe came in with a skip and a flourish. 'Here we all are, Sam. God bless you, boy! Just like a scene in a play. It's a jolly good world after all, now isn't it? What a devil of a humor you were in with it to-day, though, to be sure! You look as if you were cured now'—in an undertone, where Bender stood apart with his wife.

'Are you cured?' she said softly, touching him

'By an old song,' he said. 'Some time I will tell you all, Mary. But let her hear your songs and your laugh every day. You do not know what they have saved me.'

He stood looking at them talking together, a smile on his lips, but his eyes dim as a man's seldom are in this world; thinking of the song, and of how many messengers, he had in this world, and how none of them ever failed in its errand.

Chances of Marriages.

The following curious statement by Dr. Granville, is taken from a late English paper; it is drawn from the registered cases of 876 women, and is derived from answers as to the age at which they are respectively married. It is the first ever constructed to exhibit to females their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the 876 females, 3 were married at 13 years of age; 11 at 14; 16 at 15; 43 at 16; 45 at 17; 66 at 18; 115 at 19; 118 at 20; 86 at 21; 85 at 22; 50 at 23; 51 at 24; 26 at 25; 24 at 26; 28 at 27; 22 at 28; 17 at 29; 9 at 30; 7 at 31; 5 at 32; 7 at 33; 5 at 34; 2 at 35; 0 at 36; 2 at 37; 0 at 38; 1 at 39; 0 at 40. From this, our fair readers may form a pretty accurate judgment of the chances which they have of entering into the holy state of matrimony, and of enjoying the sweets (we say nothing of the bitters) of wedded life.

☞ George Francis Train demoralised Hamilton by dining there last week, leaving the following record in the register of the Royal Hotel:—"George F. Train, America, 39th; successive war with England lecture; Presidential course of 1000; on the way to the White House in 72, 28 engagements in Minnesota in May."

The residence of Dr. Hodder, Toronto, was 'burgled' of $600 worth of plate on the night of the 4th inst.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, MAY 12th, 1870.

MANITOBA.

The proposed erection of the new Province of Manitoba at Red River, is of course, exciting much attention throughout Ontario and Quebec. The fact that the Bill is received with undisguised satisfaction by the French element in Quebec, while its provisions are denounced by men of all parties in Ontario, is proof positive that there is something unjust in it. As at present indicated the Province is decidedly too small, considering the immense territory from which it is taken. In fact one must infer that the design is to place the government of Manitoba for all time in the hands of the French half-breeds. It is well-known that the bulk of the population is, at present, French, and it is perfectly clear that if room is not left for the expected influx of immigration a gross injustice will be done, at the very outset. Then, again, the proposal to establish two branches of Legislature—an Upper and a Lower House, besides a Lieut. Governor and representation in the Senate and Dominion Commons! Surely the framers of the Bill must anticipate that Manitoba will speadily possess the wealth and density of population of one of the Germanic States. If we have been cursed with too much legislation in Canada, what must be the future position of the new Province in this respect? We can well imagine it when we add to what we have enumerated County Councillors, Town and Township Councillors, and all the rest of the municipal parephernalia. If Manitoba had been made to embrace four times the amount of territory, the new arrangement would have looked more reasonable, and it would certainly have saved much future trouble and expense.

The Bill drawn up by Hon. W. McDougall is shorter, simpler, and more in accordance with the views expressed by Government some monts ago; but we fear that the influence of Cartier and his French following will prove an over-match for John A.'s independence of character. It is of the utmost importance that the matter should be adjusted *now*, and upon an equitable basis

Leaving the Ship.

The London *Free Press* is evidently squaring its sails to fall in with the tide of a new ministry. After following John A. through thick and thin since it changed its politics last—and that is only a few years, it is now ready to turn tail and follow William McDougall, Mr MacKenzie—"or any other man" who can get up a new ministry. The Government, which can change quicker than the *Free Press* is found supporting it, will have to get up very early in the morning.

A VOICE FROM THE WILDERNESS OF CANADA.—We have received from Thomas Sloan, Esq., the above work, and would have notice d it sooner, were it not that we have been delayed in reading it. It is published anonymously, but we presume the author will not object to his name being given in the *Signal*. The book is well written and one which will no doubt attract much attention amongst our Presbyterian friends.—Of course we refrain from expressing any opinion as to the ideas presented. A leading religious journal says of it:—"It is addressed to all in general, and Presbyterians in particular. This is a volume of 234 pages, printed at the *Globe* office, in this city, which discusses various important theological questions, such as Infidelity—The Divinity of Christ—Faith—Temperance—Errors in the Roman, Anglican, and Presbyterian Churches—Calvinian errors respecting the Atonement.—The book is published anonymously, but the writer appears to be a member of the Presbyterian Church who is dissatisfied with Calvinian theology."

THE PRINCE ALFRED GUNBOAT, Capt. James Thomson, arrived in port this (Tuesday) afternoon from Windsor and Sarnia. We hear that her munitions of war are to be removed and the crew disbanded, although she will be ready for service, when her new screw is put in, at a few hours notice. It is also hinted that she will be used soon upon important Governmental service, the nature of which it might not be judicious to mention. Those aboard are badly sunburned, but hale and hearty as need be, and all in good trim for the Fenians.

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—A waggish M. D., who lives not a 100 miles from Lucknow, had some rare fun the other day. Knowing that a keen gunnist was going to hunt for ducks in a day or two, he had several decoy ducks made and painted. These he anchored in a stream the banks of which were extra marshy.—When the gunnist arrived, Esculapius hid to watch the fun. Gunnist tramped along until he espied the imaginary ducks—With a palpitating heart he waded into the mud up to his waist and blazed away. The ducks weren't scared—how could they be? So he expended any amount of ammunition, but without any better result, until at last he began to see something like a 'goak.' He slipped off quietly, 'mortified,' as A. W. would say Of course the Doctor told nobody, and nobody laughed if he did.

☞ A learned M. D. from Kincardine went to the Rookery lately to shoot pigeons. He had great fun, but as night closed in he found he had separated from his friends, and worse still, he could not find his way out; and out of the woods he didn't get till "day-light did appear." Pleasant, very.

☞ For the information of all concerned we may state that the Propeller *Wm. Seymour*, leaves Goderich for Kincardine and the other lake shore ports immediately after the arrival of the 3 p. m. express train each day.

☞ Barry Bros. have removed to their new and commodious Cabinet Shop on Hamilton street which they are cramming with first class furniture.

☞ An agent for the *Canadian Illustrated News* will be in Wright's Hotel tomorrow. This Magazine, in both the pictorial and letter-press department is excellent, and will soon be considered a *sine qua non* in every Canadian library, public and private. See advt.

Masonic Reunion.

We have seldom had the good fortune to be a guest at a happier gathering than that which met, on Wednesday evening last, to assist the Brethren of the late Goderich Union Lodge, G. R. E., in celebrating the auspicious era in their history, which is inaugurated by their now being recorded, according to the Warrant of the R. W. Grand Master, on the G. R. U., as Goderich Lodge No. 33. The entertainment was prepared by W. Bro. Harry Reed; and a company of over forty sat down to a splendid table catered for and arranged with his well-known skill and taste. Grace having been pronounced by W. Bro. Rev. A. Mackid, merited justice was done to the excellent viands. After the cloth had been removed, W. Bro. Mackid was called to the chair, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction and improvement of all present. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given from the chair; the health of W. Bro. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, being enthusiastically drunk with masonic honors. Brother Clifford favored the company with a well-rendered song. The chairman delighted the meeting with an eloquent, condensed history of masonry from the days of Enoch to the present time, displaying a vast fund of recondite information and much able and judicious critical research in channels which few, of even the best-informed masons, have either the persevering enthusiasism or the opportunity to trace back and elaborate. Being able to devote only a necessarily very limited time to the extensive subject, the W. Brother's promise to deliver an extended lecture, covering similar ground, within the lodge, was hailed with delight by the brethren. Mr. Crowder, of Belleville, who is the fortunate possessor of a superior voice was much applauded for his song of "God bless the Prince of Wales," Bro. Clifford, in appropriate terms, proposed the health of the R. W. Grand Master of Canada, which was honored in due form. W. Bro. Toms, W. M. of Maitland Lodge No. 112, then offered the toast of "Prosperity to Goderich Lodge No. 33;" congratulating the members of the same on the early number which had been granted them by the Grand Lodge of Canada, trusting that, from this out, they would be more successful in the future than they ever had been in the past and tendering them every assistance, in the work of instruction and otherwise, that lay in his power. W. Bros. Harry Reed and Geo. Swanson replied; the latter proposing "the memory of the absent brethren," who have gone to "that bourne from which no traveller returns;" which was drunk in solemn silence. The chairman being desirous of retiring, requested W. Bro Toms to take his place and Bro. Ferguson proposed the W. Bro.'s health and a vote of thanks for the efficient and brotherly manner in which he had presided, which met with a hearty response. The chairman then proposed the health of Bro. Clifford which was heartily drunk and feelingly replied to by that brother. Bro. Dickson proposed 'Prosperity to Maitland Lodge No. 112", coupled with the names of W. Bros Toms and Trainer, to which these brethren made suitable replies. Bro. Ellerby sang most effectively a mirth-provoking Serio-Comic Song entitled 'The Milkman's Daughter.' W. Bro. Trainer proposed the health of Mr. Crowder, a guest from Belleville. That gentleman, in the course of his reply, paid a handsome tribute to our good town; giving expression to the delight which his visit had inspired him with, describing appreciatively the natural beauties which had struck him very forcibly and the reasons which he had for entertaining a sanguine opinion that, in the immediate future, Goderich would become a place of wealth and importance. In sitting down he proposed 'Success to Goderich and health to its officials', to which Bros. Clifford and Trainer responded. 'Prosperity to the Seaforth Lodge, coupled with Bro. Luxton's name,' followed next. Bro. Harry Reed sang with gusto, the very popular Irish song 'Dare vinture to thread on the tail of my coat,' accompanying himself on the guitar. W. Bro. Toms did not forget 'The Ladies—God bless them;' nor did the company forget to drink a bumper to their health. Bro. Kerby was appropriately called upon to appear as their representative and answer for the charming creatures. Bro. Ferguson followed with the toast of 'the Press—coupled with the names of Mr. Crowder, Belleville, Bro. Young of the *Signal* and Bro. Luxton of the *Expositor*,' which was warmly received; these gentlemen replying. Mr Crowder sang an Irish ditty with admirable expression; and after a bumper to 'the health of the host and hostess', Bro. Ferguson rose to the J. W's toast of 'Happy to meet, sorry to part and happy to meet again' The Company then formed a fraternal chair around the table and sang a stave of time—honored 'Auld Lang Syne', after which, 'the wee sma' hour ayont the twal' saw each man wending his was homeward,—in truth 'happy to meet, sorry to part and happy to meet again.' So mote it always be!

The Narrow-Gauge.

We observe that quite a number of the most influential of the residents of the northern townships are strongly in favor of the Narrow-gauge railway from Toronto to Kincardine. The question, on account of its great importance, demands the serious consideration of all interested in it As to the gauge, we suppose the matter has been so fully discussed that there can be no question which is best and cheapest. Of one thing we feel certain: a good railway, having stations at Wroxeter, Wingham, &c. would be of immense advantage to the people of the northern portion of this County. No doubt the question of a bonus to the line will be brought up at the ensuing meeting of the Co. Council. The northern people say that inasmuch as they have helped to pay for the old Buffalo and Lake Huron Road they are now entitled to smoothing like an equivalent.

EARLY CLOSING.—We are much gratified to learn that the requisition of the Clerks, to the storekeepers, has met with an all but unanimous response; the latter having agreed to close their stores, during the summer months, at 7 p. m. We earnestly trust purchasers will endeavor to do their shopping at such a time as will enable the young men to close at 7 sharp; and thus give them an opportunity to recruit their bodies and inform their minds.

KNOX'S CHURCH.—At a recent Congregational meeting the very gratifying fact appeared, that the Revenue from Seat Rents and ordinary collections for the past year had increased $200.00.

Sir John A. Macdonald's son is to proceed to Red River as Ensign.

Board of School Trustees.

The Board met, on Thursday evening last, nearly all the Trustees present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved and sundry accounts passed. It was moved by Mr. Wm. Kay and seconded by Mr. Eric McKay that the Contingent Committee be instructed to select a proper site for a school in St. David's Ward and wait upon the proprietors to ascertain their terms for the same. Carried. The usual appropriation was made for flowers and shrubs for the decoration of the ornamental grounds in front of the Central School.

THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.—The above is a book made up of articles written by the Special Commissioner of the London *Times* who recently visited Ireland to see and hear for himself as to the state of the country. It is the best exposure of the wrongs inflicted upon the small farmers of that land we have ever read. It is specially interesting just now, when the said question is before the House of Parliament. We are indebted to Mr Armstrong of the *Telegraph Book Store*, for the book.

WATER COLORS.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting, at Mr. Radcliffe's new fancy stationery store on West street, several beautiful representations of N. W. life and scenery, done in water-colors by Mr W Armstrong, the celebrated Canadian artist, who is a brother of our townsman, Mr. F. Armstrong. The pictures are for sale at reasonable rates.

FRENCH LEAVE.—D. L. Sills against whom the Grand Jury at the late Assizes found some *four* true bills for embezzlement, &c., made up his mind as soon as he heard the news to 'vamoose' which he did at once. On the day of his departure he was seen near the harbor under circumstances which made it appear as if he was going to end his troubles by feeding the bass with his "corpus," but he didn't; for he was seen alive shortly afterwards at the other end of the town. Where he went after that is the question. Some say he is still in town—in which case he will smile at the flattering notice—while others insist that he has flown to the States. At all events he has left the petit jurors and several creditors to mourn his untimely loss.

☞ See George McKenzie's new advertisement. An inspection of his splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and ready-made clothing, &c, &c., all suitable for the season, will well repay intending purchasers.

NOT RIGHT.—A large number of young lads were allowed to be in court last week while the seduction cases were in progress. It should not have been.

☞ Our farmers are now busy getting in their crops, which accounts for the dulness of business.

☞ The fall wheat in this County will be a comple failure this year. Hundreds of farmers have re-ploughed the land for other crops.

☞ We have been visited with floods of rain during the past few days. Growth will be very rapid if warm weather sets in.

It is again rumored on 'high authority,' that Queen Victoria is about to marry a Prince of the house of Schleswig Holstein.

BANK AGENCY.—We are glad to hear that A. M. Ross, Esq., has been appointed Agent of a Branch of the Bank of Commerce, which will be in operation, very shortly.

TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH.

Council Room 2nd May 1870.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment as Court of Revision and appeal. All the members present. Moved by D Patton, sec. by Mr Ford that the Assessments of C W Williams, T Ginn and J Sturdy remain as assessed by the Assessor—Carried. Moved by D Patton sec. by J Lomas that the following persons be exempt from taxation on account of indigence, viz. H Hall, J Pennybaker Mrs McGibbins, A Hamilton Mrs Allsworth, Mrs Rutherford, B Longworth and J Calloway—Carried. Moved by Mr Patton sec. by W Ford, that the Assessment of the personal property of the W Tebbutt be reduced in the sum of seventy dollars—Carried. Moved by D Pate 2, sec. by J Lomas that the assessment roll be now confirmed and revised—Carried. Court of Revision Closed.

The minutes of last meeting were then read and opposed. The petition F Talbot & 23 others relative to the purchasing of a certain road allowance was read and ordered to be filed. The petition of J Hendry and 35 others, praying for relief for one J Creighton was read and the sum of ten dollars granted. Moved by D Patton sec by M Ford that the Clerk be instructed to notify T Jenkins to remove his fence from off the side road running between Lots 35 & 36 in 14 Con. and also to notify H Stonehouse to remove his fence from off the side-road running between Lots 15 & 16 in the Bayfield con. and to have the same removed by the first of July 1870.—Carried. The scale for making out the statute labor was ordered to be the same as last year. Moved by Mr Patton, sec by Mr Lomas that J Mosely be allowed to perform his statute labor (under the superintendence of the Path-master) on the side-road running between Lots 5 & 6 on the Huron road—Carried. The Clerk was requested to purchase a Corporation Seal for the Corporation. The account of I Irvine tavern inspector amounting to twelve dollars was ordered to be paid. The account of W Hall assessor, amounting to the sum of sixty-dollars, ordered to be paid. Balance account of W Johnston for the sum of twelve dollars, ordered to be paid. Account of Collector for discount on silver and extra services, twelve dollars, ordered to be paid. Moved by Mr Patton sec by Mr Ford that J Lomas be refunded the sum of one hundred dollars, which he paid for road running through Lots No. 12 & 13 in 4th con, which was sold by By-law in the year 1865—Carried. Moved by Mr Patton, sec by Mr Ford that W Elliott be refunded the sum of sixty dollars which he paid for road running through Lot No 15 in the 4th con. which was sold by By-law in the year 1866—Carried. Moved by Mr Patton, sec. by Mr Lomas that William Savage be allowed to remove clay to the extent of eight feet wider and three or four rods long on the west side of the 3rd con. opposite his Brick-yard—Carried. Moved by Mr Lomas sec. by Mr Weston that this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the last Monday in May at Colclough's Hotel, Holmesville—carried.

T. B. STIKES
Clerk.

A Talk to the Britishers

On Friday last, the Hon. Puttvtace, the great Michigander, assailed the British lion in the Senate of the U States. It was a great day for America—the brave, the valorous old Senator smote the lion on the snout until he quailed. He shook him by the mane until his old bones rattled. He twisted his tail until the vile beast howled with anguish. All the while the American bald-headed eagle soared and screamed, and screamed and soared, holding aloft forked lightning and the star spangled banner. It was a proud day for America, and venerable senators, with bald heads and in fitting garments, snorted defiance while writing letters and reading newspapers. The conciliatory smile passed for once from the face of the vice-president. He sat like Mars, and his majestic brows, corrugated, resembled a vulcanised roof in a thunder-storm. Electric streams of loyal patriotism—that is not State's right patriotism—flashed and quivered along the galleries, while fear settled like an old hen in the diplomatic gallery, where Mr Thornton's first attache and two old ladies of German origin trembled and shook, until their shawls fell off. It any one doubts, after that our ability to whip all creation, he is a vile caitiff, unworthy the respect of men or the love of women.

A little boy of Hudson, New York, couldn't remember the text exactly, but thought it was 'something about a hawk between two pigeons.' It was, 'Why halt ye between two opinions.'

EDITORIAL NEWS SUMMARY

The agitation of the day, among the churches, is for free pews.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says the reason the Canadians fear the Fenians is because they see so many trees putting on the green.

Soda water and linen coats are in fashion in Buffalo.

Burglars are on the move in Detroit. We hope they will not think of moving out of that.

Wayne County Jail, Mich., had 125 tenants during April.

The United States Steamer, Michigan, 12 guns is ordered to Detroit to watch the Red River expedition. The instructions are to prohibit Canadian troops from crossing Yankee territory or going through the Canals.

A Washington correspondent has been cured of rheumatism by the water at St. Louis. We always thought, till now, that the Washington people were afflicted with hydrophobia.

The New York Printing Campany's office was burnt, on Sunday night, causing a loss of $150,000.

The Fenians are recruiting and drilling in New York City.

The Mormons are busy making warlike preparations.

The widow of Abraham Lincoln is to be allowed a pension of $3000.

Garibaldi calls upon the French army to raise the flag of revolution.

Prince Arthur has sprained his ankle Our fashionable young townsmen ought to cultivate the Arthur limp.

Gen. Fremont talks of joining the army of the Pacha of Egypt.

Wm. Egan, the newly elected Fenian Vice President, is a compositor on one of the New York daily papers.

The Sioux Indians of Red River wanted to clear out the American settlers.

Sir J. A. Macdonald is prostrated by illness. His medical attendants do not, however, anticipate serious danger.

The last steamer of the Allan line is reported to have brought $120,000, of Canadian coin in 10 and 5 cent pieces.

The wharves of Montreal are overflowed with water.

Seven car loads of emigrants arrived in Toronto, end of week.

A Michigan woman has recovered by law all the money that her husband had spent in a liquor saloon for six years.

In both Houses of the British Parliament, on Friday evening last, it was announced that all the Red River troubles had been finally and amicably settled. One has to go from home to hear home news.

The Board of Admiralty has been instructed to send a force to Canadian waters sufficient to protect Canadian fishermen and to maintain order.

The Government has been compelled to withdraw its "fancy" Election Bill. Limbo is the proper place for all such compromises.

Judge Black does not intend to return to Red River.

The Convocation of English Bishops has asked the Crown for a revision of the translation of the Bible.

The *Examiner* says:—"Manufacturing in England is a dissolving view. Capital and population increase faster than employment. New fields are demanded; without them destitution and discontent would become a political danger. The accumulation of monster fortunes in cotton spinning is no longer possible"

Sir J. Y. Simpson, M. D., of Edinburgh, the beneficent inventor of chloroform is dead.

M. L'Ermine, who at a recent public meeting, urged the impeachment of the French Emperor, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. The issues of *Avenir National*, *Siecle* and *Reveil* have been seized for publishing a so-called false proclamation signed Louis Bonaparte. Arrests for conspiracy still continue in Paris.

The Irish Land Bill is being hotly discussed in the British Parliament; many amendments introduced, debated and rejected.

California is suffering from a serious drought

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

OTTAWA, May 4.

The following is the North-West Bill, brought down to day—An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Vic., Chap. 3, and to establish and provide for the government of the Province of Manitoba:

Whereas, it is probable that Her Majesty the Queen may, pursuant to the British North America Act of 1867, be pleased to admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada before the next session of the Parliament of Canada; and whereas it is expedient to prepare for the transfer of the said Territories to the Government of Canada at the time appointed by the Queen for such admission; and whereas it is expedient also to provide for the organization of part of the said Territories into a Province, and for the establishment of a Government therefor, and to make provision for the civil government of the remaining part of the said Territories not included within the limits of the Province; therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1st. On, from and after the day upon which the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under authority of the 16th section of the British North America Act of 1867, shall by an Order in Council in that behalf, admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada; there shall be formed out of the same a Province, which shall be one of the Provinces of the Dominion, and which shall be called the Province of Manitoba, and be bounded as follows, that is to say—commencing at the point where the meridian of 96 degrees west longitude from Greenwich intersects the parallel of 49 degrees north latitude, thence due west along the said parallel of 49 degrees of north latitude which forms a portion of the boundary line between the United States of America and the said North-Western Territory, to the meridian of 99 degrees of west longitude; thence due north along the said meridian of 99 degrees of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the parallel of 50 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude; thence due east along said parallel of 50 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude to its intersection with the before-mentioned meridian of 96 degrees west longitude; thence due south along the said meridian of 96 degrees west longitude to the place of beginning.

2nd. On, from, and after the said day on which the Order of the Queen in Council shall issue, as aforesaid, the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867 shall except those parts thereof, which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more, but not the whole of the Province now composing the Dominion, and, except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, be applicable to the Province of Manitoba in the same way and the same extent as they apply to the several Provinces of Canada, and as if the Province of Manitoba had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

3rd. The said Province shall be represented in the Senate by two members until it shall have, according to the decennial census, a population of 50,000 souls, and from thenceforth it shall be represented therein by three members until it shall have, according to the decennial census, a population of 74,000 souls, and from thenceforth it shall be represented therein by four members.

4th. The said Province shall be represented in the first instance in the House of Commons by four members, and for that purpose shall be divided by proclamation of the Governor General into four electoral districts, each of which shall be represented by one member; provided, that on the completion of the census in the year 1881, and of each decennial census afterwards, the representation of the said Province shall be readjusted according to the provisions of the 51st section of the British North America Act of 1867.

5th. Until Parliament can otherwise provide, the qualification of voters at the election of members of the House of Commons shall be the same as for the Legislative Assembly hereinafter mentioned; and no person shall be qualified to be elected, or to sit and vote as a member for any electoral district, until he is a duly qualified voter within the said Province.

6th. For the said Province there shall be an officer styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, by instrument under the great seal of Canada.

7th. The Executive Council of the Province shall be composed of such persons and under such designations as the Lieut-Governor shall from time to time think fit, and in the first instance of not more than five persons.

8th. Unless and until the Executive Government of the Province otherwise direct, the seat of government of the same shall be at Fort Garry or within one mile thereof.

9th. There shall be a Legislature for the Province consisting of a Lieutenant-Governor and of two Houses styled respectively the Legislative Council of Manitoba and Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

10th. The Legislative Council shall in the first instance be composed of seven members, and after the expiration of four years from the time of the first appointment of such seven members may be increased to not more than twelve members. Every member of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Queen's name by instrument under the great seal of Manitoba, and shall hold office for the term of his life unless and until the Leigislature of Manitoba otherwise provides, under the British North America Act of 1867.

11th. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time by instrument under the great seal appoint a member of the Legislative Council to be Speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

12th. Until the Legislature of the Province otherwise provides, the presence of a majority of the whole number of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting for the exercise of its powers.

13th Questions arising in the Legislative Council shall be decided by a majority of voices, and the Speaker shall in all cases give a vote; and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

14th. The Legislative Assembly shall be composed of 24 members, to be elected to represent the electoral divisions into which the said Province may be divided by the Lieut-Governor, as hereinafter mentioned.

15th. The Lieut-Governor shall, within 6 months of the date of the Order of Her Majesty in Council admitting Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory into the Union by proclamation under the Great Seal—divide the said Province into 24 electoral divisions, due regard being had to existing local divisions and population.

16th. Every male person shall be entitled to vote for a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for any electoral division who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—1st. If of the full age of 21 years and not subject to any legal incapacity 2nd. A subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization. 3rd. And a *bona fide* householder within the electoral division at the date of the writ of election for the same, and has been a *bona fide* householder for one year next before the said date.

17th. Every Legislative Assembly shall continue for four years from the date of the return of the writs for returning the same, subject to being sooner dissolved by the Lieut-Governor, and no longer.

18th. There shall be a session of the Leislature once at least in every year so that 12 months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislature in one Session and its first sitting in the next Session.

19th. The following provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, respecting the House of Commons of Canada, shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assembly, that is to say the provisions relating to the election of a Speaker originally, and on vacancies, duties of Speaker, absence of Speaker, and mode of voting, as if these provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in the terms of the Legislative Assembly.

20th. In and for the Province the said Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education subject, and according to, the following provisions:—1st. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the Province at the Union; 2nd. An appeal lie to the Governer General in Council from any Act or declision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education; 3rd In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made; or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf