☞ The Brantford *Courier*, of Saturday, has much pleasure in stating that Dr. J. Y. Bown, M.P.P., is now quite out of danger, and daily gaining strength. In a short time he will be enabled to resume his practice.

MAN MISSING.—About a week ago, Mr. Malcolm Shields, Dyer, left his residence, West Market Square, in this town, and has not been since heard of, nor any information obtained of his whereabouts. A short time before leaving the house he asked his little daughter for his razor, which he carried away with him. As he is supposed to have been slightly deranged in mind, fears are entertained that he may have made away with himself. —[Guelph Advertiser.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., NOV. 15, 1864.

THE "IRISH CANADIAN" AGAIN.

If we had any idea that, during the long winter months, we should be hard run for subjects upon which to write, we would certainly try to keep up a controversy with the learned gentleman who edits the *Irish Canadian* of Toronto.—He possesses so much versatility, has such a *characteristic* knack of answering one question by propounding another, that, really, we should be able to diverge from the point at issue *ad infinitum*. And then too, angered by our gentle hint at his apocryphal loyalty, he has such an endearing way of calling names that it is quite interesting. For instance, in his last issue we are dubbed, "A *False Signal*," "Huron Argus," "sapient chronicler," "Huron Herodotus," and "Argosy," "a rich Agosy," Why the latter? Simply because of the extensive patronage we enjoy! And this, in the eyes of the *Canadian* is an unpardonable sin, because it proves that we are British in our instincts, and receive a fair share of support from the purely British portion of the people. That we receive any favors from the Government sufficient to influence our political views, is one of those delusions to which our Mentor seems to be given over. During the seventeen years of its existence, the *Signal* has been almost uniformly in direct opposition to the Government of the day, and yet it has always received support enough to keep it in existence at least. Our friend complains bitterly that we only noticed one of the grievances complained of by a certain class of Irishmen. Why should we follow wherever he choses to lead? Does he not know very well that religious controversy is unsuited to the columns of a secular paper, and that if we *did* follow him up, he would call up fresh grievances as soon as the last batch was disposed of? Besides, we are not bound in fairness to deal with the question as he proposes. What we pointed out in our first article, and endeavored to enforce in the second, was the *inconsistency of urging Irishmen to assist in crushing another nation and forcing it back into a "hated and hateful union."* "Let him," (meaning the editor of the *Signal*) says the *Irish Canadian*, "leave the practical for a little space—be in imagination for a while an Irishman and a Catholic, and let him answer in verity and truth if *it* would like to be *unionized* &c. arguish." Very well, suppose set forth, ment's sake, we admit said thing for a and that it is a against its wish, people to be the people of the South what the pale of humanity? Have one hearts to feel the evils complained of by the *Irish Canadian*? In the history of the world there is not a more terrible example of a brave and chivalrous people struggling against *unionism by force*, and yet when the *Irish Canadian* is asked to explain how it is that his countrymen assist in the ghastly work of destroying the liberties of the weaker power, he flies off at a tangent from the disagreeable question, calls names like a school-boy, indulges in petty quibbles and quirks, and refuses to say a single word in extenuation of his own inconsistency or that of his countrymen. Come now, Mr. *Canadian*, tell us plainly that it is shamefully wrong for your compatriots to assist in the attempted "*unionizing*" of the South "*against its wish*," or that your sackcloth and ashes, and lamentations in general are hollow and insincere to the last degree. With all your logic, and knowledge of history, and capacity for sneering, it is you, sir, who are "*false*" to the principles of true liberty, and the right of national autonomy. We do not, as you perceive, allude to your alleged intimacy with the "noble-hearted" Fenians, whose hole and corner conspiracies are unworthy the manly spirit of independence you assert; all we want is that you should descend for a moment to the *real and only* question at issue between us. When you have done that, a few lines will close the discussion in so far as we are concerned.

HARBOR OF REFUGE WANTED.

We have this Fall several very forcible arguments in favor of the construction of a Harbor of Refuge at this point. Old sailors tell us that in all human probability the four or five vessels now ashore on the coast could have been saved without difficulty had there been a Harbor of Refuge at Goderich, most of them having passed within sight of Goderich light house during the recent gale. We trust our representatives and those most deeply interested will continue to press the matter upon the attention of the government. There is another point that requires immediate attention, viz. that on all American charts of Lake Huron, the entrance to Goderich harbor is set down as having only *seven feet* of water, when in reality, there is at least *twelve* feet at the shallowest place. Ignorance of this fact nearly proved the destruction of an American vessel, the *Mazeppa*, last week. She had lost her head canvass in the gale, and lay at anchor for nearly two days off our harbor because of the error in the chart that we have alluded to.

THE MAYORALTY.

We have been shown a requisition to J. V. Detlor, Esq., signed by a greater number of electors than have ever before united in asking a gentleman to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of the town of Goderich. This is, we believe, as it should be. Mr. Detlor has served the town long and faithfully at the Council Board, and it will be but an act of simple justice to reward his services by placing him in the Mayor's chair. That he is qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon a chief magistrate is beyond dispute, and in him, we are satisfied, the town will have one of the best Mayors that has ever presided over the management of its affairs. The Requisition, together with Mr. Detlor's response, will probably appear in Friday's issue of the *Signal*. Mr. Watson, our present Mayor, has retired from the field, as has also, we understand, Dr. McDougall, whose friends wished him to come out in opposition to Mr. Detlor. The opposition candidate, thus far, really in the field, is Mr. W. G. Smith, whose advertisement appears in another column. Mr. Detlor's election may be considered certain, but his friends and supporters should not allow themselves to be caught napping on that account.

SENTENCE OF MULLER.

By the arrival of the *Africa* we learn that the murderer Muller has been found guilty and is sentenced to be hanged without the slightest hope of reprieve.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—We give up much of our space to-day to a reproduction of the Confederation Scheme as translated for the *Leader* from a French paper. It is believed to be correct in nearly every particular, although a few alterations were made at a conference held by the delegates at Toronto, amongst which we notice that the naming of the new Confederacy is to be left to the decision of Her Majesty. We reserve comments for a future occasion.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW for the current quarter contains a number of very interesting literary and scientific papers apart from the usual religious disquisitions and reviews. In point of talent the Westminster stands at the head of the Quarterly literature of Europe. Contents:—"Modern Phases of Jurisprudence in England," "Mountaineering," "The Life of Jesus, by Strauss," "The Patent Laws," "Dr. Newman's Apologia," "Herrings and the Herring Fisheries," "Mr. Tennyson's New Poems," "Modern Novelists: Charles Dickens," "The Laws of Marriage and Divorce," "Contemporary Literature." Republished by Scott & Co, N. Y. For sale at this office.

☞ In the Daily *Globe* of the 10th inst. we notice a card from the Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., acknowledging the promptness of the *Provincial Insurance Co.* in paying the heavy loss sustained by the recent burning of the steamer *Alexandra*. H. Horton, Esq., is the said Insurance Co's Agent for Goderich.

☞ LADY'S BOOK.—We direct the adular attention of our lady fr book. As a vertisement of Godey's Lady's book of fashions it

...pean News.

ARRIVAL, Nov. 12.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 3rd, via Londonderry on the 4th inst., has passed this point *en route* to Quebec. Her dates are five days later than those already received. The steamship Java from Quebec arrived at the mouth of the River Mersey on the 1st, where she ran ashore, parted her anchors and became a total wreck. The weather was calm but hazy at the time of the disaster, and the pilot mistook the lights. Efforts were to be made to float the ship in two pieces and tow her to her dock, only six miles distant. She was uninsured. Her mails, passengers and crew were landed in safety. The steamship Borussia for New York had put back to Southampton with her propeller broken. She will proceed on her voyage after a new one has been fitted. It was stated that the steamer Laurel, from Liverpool, has transferred a crew, arms and ammunition to the steamer New Alabama off Madeira. The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, had given the particulars of the capture of the Florida in the harbor of Bahia, by the Kearsarge and Wachusett. The London *Herald* editorially denounces the capture of the Florida in indignant terms. The London *Times* says that the capture of the Florida in the harbor of a friendly State was an act of simple piracy.—When within a neutral port she should have been perfectly safe from molestation. The *Herald* says that if the Washington government does not release the Florida all the maritime powers have the right to interfere in the matter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, November 1st, via Queenstown on the 2nd inst, arrived here to-day. Her advices contain the following additional to the Nova Scotian's reports:—English journals unanimously concur in the verdict against Muller. The execution was fixed for November 11th. A treaty of peace was finally signed at Vienna October 30th.—Ratifications to be exchanged three weeks afterwards, and evacuation of Jutland three weeks after ratifications. A terrific hurricane at Calcutta October 5th; of 200 ships in the Hooghly, 19 are totally lost, and of the remainder only 20 are reported seaworthy; 150 were driven from moorings stranded and damaged. No serious loss of European lives is believed. Greater portion of the cargoes can be saved. Much excitement at Lloyd's in view of heavy losses. The American Loo Choo and Singapore are totally wrecked; Derego almost wrecked; Red Rose, Southampton, Richard Busteed, Hindostan, Western Star, Empire, Southern Cross, Eastern Belle, Continental, Southern Belle and Harry Warren were more or less damaged. The American ship Wanderer was lost off Batavia. No particulars. The Allies silenced the Japanese forts and forced a passage through the Straits of Simonoseki, with trifling loss. The Japanese sued for peace. The *Invalide Russe* asserts that the visit of the Czar to Nice was simply an act of courtesy and devoid of any political object.—Russia prefers liberality of action, and desires no alliances. The funds opened firm on the 2nd inst., but closed weaker. The discount market was very quiet, the unfavorable course of the continental exchanges and the active demand for dollars, for China and Japan, led to the impression that a reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England may be still further postponed. The demand for discount at the bank, however, was extremely light. The Rothschilds have contracted to supply the Bank of France, with two millions sterling in gold. Telegrams from Rio de Janiero report no new failures there. Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm but quiet.—Corn still advancing; stales at 27s 6d to 27s 9d.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE.

The *Journal de Quebec* of Tuesday contains the projected confederate constitution drawn up by the Intercolonial Conference, at Quebec. The document has evidently been translated from English into French, and we are under the necessity of retranslating it into English.

"We read attentively the articles in the best informed of the journals of the various Provinces during the conferences of the Intercolonial Convention, and heard or read, with the same attention, the speeches made at public dinners by our Ministers, and the statesmen of the Atlantic Provinces. Collecting with minute care, the information scattered in these writings and speeches, we have attempted to give a complete account. We believe we have succeeded so as to be able to affirm that our work is complete, and that we give a substantially, upon every point, the thoughts of the convention.

"1. A Federal Union with the Crown of Great Britain at its head, would most conduce to the protection of existing interests and to give a future impetus to the prosperity of British North America, provided this Union could be established on principles that would be equitable to the various provinces.

"2. The best system for the federation of the provinces of British North America, the best adapted under the circumstances to the protection of the varied interests of the different provinces and the most likely to produce efficacy, harmony and permanence in the operation of the Union would be a General Government and Parliament which should have the control of matters common to the whole country, with local legislatures and governments for each of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. These local legislatures and governments to have respectively the control of local affairs. Provision should be made for admission into the Union, upon equitable bases, of the province of Newfoundland, the North-West Territory, Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

"3. The Federal Government and Parliament ought to be formed, as nearly as the circumstances will permit, on the model of the British Constitution; the Convention wishing thereby to express its desire to perpetuate the ties which unite us to the Mother country and to serve more effectually the interests of the population of the various provinces.

"4. The Executive power shall reside in the Sovereign of Great Britain and be administered by the Sovereign or Her representative according to the principles of the British Constitution.

"5. The Sovereign, or Her representative, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia by sea and land.

"6. There shall be for all the federated provinces a General Parliament composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons.

"7. To form the Legislative Council, the provinces shall be divided into three parts: the first shall comprise Upper Canada, the second Lower Canada, the third Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. These three parts shall be equally represented in the Legislative Council. Thus, Upper Canada will have twenty-four representatives, Lower Canada twenty-four and the three maritime provinces twenty-four, or New-ten shall for Nova Scotia, Edward Island, New Brunswick and four for Newfoundland, entering the Union.

"8. Newfoundland and the four legislative councillors shall have the conditions of admission into the Union; the North West Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver Island shall be determined by the Federal Parliament and approved by Her Majesty. As far as regards the admission, and the conditions of admission of Vancouver Island, the consent of the local legislature will be necessary.

"10. The legislative councillors shall be appointed for life by the Crown under the great seal of the General Government; and they shall lose their seats by all continued absence of two consecutive years.

"11. The legislative councillors must be British subjects by birth or naturalization, be 30 years of age, possess, and continue to possess, real estate to the value of $4 000 clear of all mortgage, &c.; but in regard to Newfoundland, the property may be either real or personal.

"12. The Legislative Council shall decide all questions relative to the eligibility, or ineligibility, of its members.

"13. The first legislative councillors shall be elected from the existing Legislative Councils of the various provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. If there cannot be found among these councillors a sufficient number willing to serve, the complement will necessarily be selected elsewhere.

"These councillors shall be appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the General Government and the presidents of the local governments respectively. In the nominations regard shall be had to the legislative councillors who represent the opposition in each province, in order that all political parties may be, as much as possible, proportionably represented in the Federal Legislative Council.

"14. The President of the Federal Legislative Council, until it shall be otherwise decided by the General Parliament, shall be chosen from among the legislative councillors by the Crown, who may by its own will continue him in office or deprive him thereof.—He shall vote only when there is a tie.

"15. Each of the twenty four legislative councillors who represent Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the Federal Legislature shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four electoral divisions named in schedule A in chap. 1 of the consolidated statutes of Lower Canada; and this councillor shall either reside, or possess the property he qualifies upon in the division of which the representation shall be assigned to him.

"16. The representation in the Federal House of Commons shall have population for its basis, and the numbers shall be determined by the census officially taken every year, and the number of representatives shall, at first, be 194, distributed as follows:—

"Upper Canada shall have	82
"Lower Canada "	65
"Nova Scotia "	19
"New Brunswick "	15
"Newfoundland "	8
"Prince Edward Island	5

"17. There shall be no change in the representation of the various provinces before the census of 1871.

"18. Immediately after the census of 1871 and each of the decennial census, the representation of each of the provinces in the House of Commons shall be modelled on the basis of population.

"19. Lower Canada shall never have more or less than 65 representatives, and the other provinces shall receive according to the census, the proportion of representation to which they are entitled, taking as a basis of calculation, the number of the Lower Canada representatives.

"20. No reduction shall be made in the number of representatives elected for any one province, at least till the number of its population has decreased 5 per cent. or more in comparison with the total population of the Confederated provinces.

"21. In computing the number of representatives at each decennial period the fractions shall only be taken into consideration when they exceed half the number which has the right to a representative; and then, each of these fractions shall have the right to a representative.

"22. The legislatures of the various provinces shall respectively divide them into Counties and define the limits thereof.

"23. The Federal Parliament may, when it shall think proper, increase the number of its members but it shall preserve the proportions then existing.

"24. The local legislatures may, from time to time, change the electoral districts for the representation in the Federal House of Commons, and distribute, in such a manner as they shall think proper, the representatives to which they shall respectively have the right in the Federal House of Commons.

"25. Until it shall be otherwise decided by the Federal Parliament, all the laws which shall be in force at the date of the proclamation of the Union: the laws relative to the eligibility or ineligibility of persons to sit and vote in the Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces, as well as to the qualification or incapacity of voters; to the oath required of voters; to returning officers or to their powers and duties; to elections, and the time which they shall last; to contested elections and proceedings incident thereto; to the vacation of Parliamentary seats; to the issuing and execution of writs in the case of vacancies occasioned by other causes than the dissolution of Parliament; all the laws which apply to the election of representatives to the Federal House of Commons according to the province for which these representatives are elected.

"26. The duration of Parliament shall be five years, unless it shall be previously dissolved by the Governor General.

"27. More than twelve months shall never elapse between the end of one Federal session and the commencement of another.

"28. The General Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, the well-being and the good government of the Confederated Provinces; always without infringing on the sovereignty of Great Britain.

"29. The following subjects shall be specially placed under its control:—

"The public debt and public property.

"Trade and Commerce;

"Customs duties on importations and exportations; except on the exportation of square timber, staves, masts, spars, oak planks, sawed wood, coal and other minerals;

"Excise duties;

"The raising of revenue by every other mode of taxation;

"The borrowing of money on the public credit;

"The postal service;

"Companies owning steamships or other vessels, railroads, the canals, and other works which connect two or more provinces together or which extend beyond the limits of one of them;

"The steamships navigating between the confederated provinces and other countries, telegraphic communications and the incorporation of telegraph companies;

"Every other work which, though situate in a single province, shall be specially declared by the act authorising it to be of general interest;

"The census;

"The militia, military and naval defence;

"Sea marks, buoys, and light-houses, navigation, and whatever has relation to shipping;

"Quarantine;

"The fisheries of the sea-coast and of the interior;

"The water passages between a province and a foreign country, or between two provinces;

"Currency and coinage;

"Banks of issue and paper money

"Savings Banks;

"Weight and measures promissory notes;

"Bills of exchange

"Interest;

"Legal tendand insolvency;

"Bankrupt invention and discovery;

"Patright;

"Of Indians and the lands reserved for Indians;

"The naturalization of aliens;

"Marriage and divorce;

"The criminal law (except the constitution of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction,) comprising the procedure in criminal matters;

"The power to render uniform all laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, as well as the procedure of all the courts in these provinces. But no statute passed for this object by the Federal Parliament shall have force or authority in any of the provinces before having the sanction of the local legislature;

"The establishment of a general court of appeal for the federated provinces;

"Emigration;

"Agriculture, and generally all matters of a general character not specially and exclusively reserved to the control of the local legislatures and governments.

"30. The General Government and Parliament shall have all the powers which shall be necessary to it as a portion of the British empire to fulfil towards foreign countries the obligations arising from treaties which exist or may exist between Great Britain and these countries.

"31. The Federal Parliament may, when it shall think proper, create new judicial tribunals, and the General Government appoint in consequence new judges and new officers, if it shall become necessary or advantageous to the public.

"32. All the courts, the judges and the officers of the various provinces shall aid the General Government and render obedience to it in the exercise of its rights and powers; for these objects there shall be courts, judges and officers of the General Government.

"33. The General Government shall appoint and pay the judges of the superior courts in the various provinces, and of the county courts of Upper Canada; the Federal Parliament shall fix their salaries.

"34. Until the laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island become consolidated, the judges, who shall be appointed by the General Government, shall be selected from their respective bars.

"35. The judges of the court of admiralty, who at present receive salaries, shall be paid by the General Government.

"36. The judges of the superior courts shall hold their offices during good conduct, and they shall be dismissed only upon an address of the two houses of the Federal Parliament.

"We now come to the local legislatures and governments.

"37. Each province shall have an officer called Lieutenant Governor, who shall be appointed during pleasure by the Governor General in Council under the Great Seal of the federated provinces; but this pleasure shall only be exercised after five years, unless for cause, and this cause must be communicated in the writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately after dismissal; and also by message to the two houses of the Federal Parliament in the first week of the first session which follows.

"38. The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces shall be paid by the General Government.

"39. The Convention in thus fixing the salaries of the Lieutenant Governors, has not pretended to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island on the Imperial Government to the salary now paid to its Lieutenant-Governor.

"40. The governments and the parliaments of the various provinces shall be constituted in the manner in which their present legislatures shall respectively judge proper to establish them.

"41. The local legislatures shall have the power to amend or change from time to time their constitutions.

"42. The local legislatures shall have power to make laws on the following subjects:

"Direct taxes, and the imposition of duties on the exportation of square timber, staves, masts, spars, oak plank, sawn wood, coal, and other minerals;

"Loans on the credit of the province;

"The establishment and tenure of local employments, and the payment of local officers;

"Agriculture;

"Emigration;

"Education, except the rights and privileges which the Protestant and Catholic minorities possess in respect to separate schools in the two Canadas at the time of union;

"The sale and management of the public lands, except those which belong to the General Government;

"The fisheries on the sea-coast and of the interior;

"The establishment, support and management of penitentiaries and disciplinary prisons;

"The establishment, support and management of hospitals, asylums, lazarettoes, and all charitable institutions;

"Municipal institutions;

"Tavern, stalls, cliers, and other licenses;

"Local public works;

"The incorporation of private or local companies;

"Property and civil rights, except those under control of the Federal Legislature;

"Punishments, fines, penalties, and imprisonment, for contravention of laws which are within their legislative competence;

"The administration of justice, comprising the constitution, support and organization of courts of criminal and civil jurisdiction, as well as of procedure in civil matters;

"And generally all matters of a private or local nature.

"43. The power of pardoning criminals, of suspending, of commuting or remitting, in whole or in part, their sentences, which power belonging of right to the crown, shall reside in the persons of the Lieutenant Governors in Council; but these shall obey instructions which may be addressed to them from time to time in this respect by the General Government, as well as to the laws of the General Parliament.

"We now proceed to give the various provisions which have for their object to explain the respective attributes of the Federal Government and Parliament, and the local legislatures and governments, and which have reference to other objects of which we have not yet spoken.

"44. In respect to what regards the questions submitted concurrently to the control of the Federal Parliament and the local legislatures, the laws of the Federal Parliament shall have force over those of the local legislatures. The laws of the latter shall be null whenever they come in conflict with those of the General Parliament.

"45. The English and French languages may be simultaneously employed in the deliberations of the federal parliament as well as in the legislature of Lower Canada, the federal courts and the courts of Lower Canada.

"46. No taxes shall be put upon the lands or properties which belong to the federal or local governments.

"47. All bills having for their object to appropriate any portion of the public revenues, to create new taxes or new imposts, must, according to the case, originate in the Federal House of Commons, or the Local Legislative Assembles.

"48. Every vote, resolution, and or bill of the Federal Commons or Local Legislative Assemblies which for its object the appropriation of taxes or imposts of the revenue, or to the case, he preceded posts must, according Governor General or by a message from Governor; and this message the Lieutenant of the Chamber during the must be laid such vote, resolution, address session all be passed, or bill.

"49. Every bill of the General Legislature will be reserved in the ordinary manner for the sanction of Her Majesty, and the bills of the local legislatures shall also in the same manner be reserved for the consideration on the Governor General.

"50. The bills of the General Legislature shall be subject to the veto of Her Majesty for two years after their passage, and those of the local legislatures to the veto of the Governor General for twelve months after their adoption.

"51. Ottawa shall be the seat of the Federal Government; but the royal prerogative is maintained with regard to the fixing of the seat of the general government.

"52. Toronto is chosen as the seat of government of Upper Canada; and Quebec for that of the government of Lower Canada.—There is no change with regard to the places of the seats of the local governments of the other provinces.

"We have now arrived at a very important part of the project; it relates of the repartition of the active and passive of the divers provinces at the time of the Union.

"53. All cash, the balances in the hands of the bankers, and all other values in cash of the various provinces at the time of the Union shall belong to the General Government.

"54. The following public works and properties of the various provinces shall belong to the General Government:—

"The canals;

"The public harbors;

"The lighthouses or quays;

"The steamboats, the dredges and other public vessels;

"River and lake improvements;

"Railroad and railroad stocks;

"The mortgages and other provincial debt due railroad companies:

"The military roads;

"The custom houses, post offices and other public edifices except those which shall be reserved by the General Government for the local legislatures and governments;

"The ordnance property transferred to the provinces by the Imperial Government;

"The arsenals, the drill sheds, clothing, military accoutrements, munitions of war, etc;

"And the lands reserved for public purposes.

"55. All lands, mines, minerals and royal prerogatives which belong to Her Majesty in the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, for the usage of these provinces shall belong respectively to the local governments in which they are situated. They shall remain, however, subject to trust deeds and to other liens which may exist relatively in respect to these lands.

"56. All sums of money due by the purchasers of lieutenancies of these lands, mines and minerals at the time of the union shall belong to the local governments.

"57. The various governments shall remain respectively in possession of all other public properties situated there; but the Confederation shall have the right to take the lands which it may require for fortifications or the defence of the country.

"58. The General Government shall appropriate all the debts and the obligations of the provinces.

"59. The debt of Canada, which shall not be specially attributed to Upper and Lower Canada respectively will not, at the time of the Union, exceed $62,500,000; the debt of Nova Scotia, $8,000,000; and that of New Brunswick $7 000,000.

"60. But, in case Nova Scotia, New Brunswick do not contract obligations exceeding those to which these Provinces are actually subjected, and that these obligations shall be respectively less than $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 at the time of the Union, they shall have the right to receive at five per cent the difference which exists between the real figurs of their obligations and those of $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 respectively.—Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are to be similarly dealt with.

"The preceding has not for its object to restrain the powers which the governments of these provinces through their legislatures possess, but solely to limit the maximum of obligations which they may bring against the General Government. But the respective legislatures, after five years from this date, will not have the power to contract obligations of which we are about to speak.

"61. As Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have not contracted debts equal to those of the other provinces, they will have the right to receive an advance from the General Government in semi annual payments, of interest at five per cent., on the difference which may exist between the amount of their respective debts, at the time of the Union, and the average amount of the debt per head of the populations of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the same date.

"62. In consequence of the transmission of the power of taxation to the General Legislature the provinces will respectively have the right to an annual subsidy of eighty cents per head of the population, computed on the census of 1861. The population of Newfoundland is estimated for this object at 130, 000 souls. The provinces will not be able in future to claim a larger amount from the General Government, and this amount will be paid to them semi annually in advance.

"63. As the position of New Brunswick is such that this Province will be obliged immediately to make considerable payments out of its local revenue, it will receive annually during ten years an additional sum of $63,000 But as long as its obligations remain below $7,000 there will be deducted from this sum of $63,000 an amount equal to the interest of five per cent. on the difference between the real sum of its provincial debt and $7,000,000.

"64. Newfoundland will, in consideration of giving up its rights in its mines, minerals, and crown lands, which are not yet either sold or occupied, receive $150,000 a year in semi-annual payments, but this province reserves the right to open, construct and control roads and bridges, situated on its lands, which will, however, be under subjection to laws which the General Parliament will think it necessary to adopt in regard to them.

"65. The General Government will assume all the engagements which will be made before the Union with the Imperial Government for the defence of the provinces.

"66. The General Government shall cause to be completed without delay the Intercolonial railroad from Riviere-du Loup to Truro, in Nova Scotia, causing it to pass through New Brunswick.

"67. The Convention regards as of the highest importance to the confederate provinces the communications with the North-west territory, and for the development of the commerce of the great West with the ocean; and it engages to realize these projects as soon as the state of the finances shall permit.

"58. The sanction of the Imperial Parliament and of the local parliaments to the union of the provinces, on the principles adopted by the Convention, is to be sought.

"69. The deliberations of the Convention shall be signed by the delegates, and submitted by each local delegation, to its government; and the President of the Convention is authorized to submit a copy of it to the Governor-General, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Names for the Confederation.

MR. EDITOR,—I think that a good name for the New Confederacy would be "Tipperary." Blur and ages—whose blaggards—tread on the tail of my coat—Hurrah!

Yours,
F. E.

MR. EDITOR,—Why not call the proposed Confederation Barlingtonianialia. We would pay the United Provinces a delicate compliment by allowing them to take the name of that section which will be the chief glory of the Confederation.

Yours,
SLAPTRAP.

MR. EDITOR,—I am in favor of calling the Confederation Ballysloughguthery. We We would then be entitled to the euphonius name of Ballysloughguthenilles—a name that gurgling from the sweet lips of beauty, would be infinitely attractive.

Yours,
P. POD.

MR. EDITOR,—Supposing we call our country South America. If the other South Americans disputed we could fight them, and if we won our right to the name, we would be at once acknowledged.

Yours,
TRUTH.

MR. EDITOR,—Call the Confederation Kmjtgubicoxzdt. The happy result would be that the world would let us alone. Should any nation seek to quarrel with us, the effort to pronounce our name would either break their jaws or strangle them, and we would then have an easy victory.

Yours,
NOMEN.

How he wished to be Taken.

A London capitalist came to me not many months since, says a sculptor, and opened a conversation by saying:—

'Sir, your name is Robson?'

I admitted my name was Robson.

'And you are a statuary?' said he.

I admitted this fact also, substituting sculptor.

'Sir, continued he, 'I will give you a commission.'

'I bowed, and begged him to be seated.'

'Robson, sir,' said he drawing a paper from his pocket, 'I am a remarkable man. I was born in the environs of London, and began life by selling matches at five boxes a penny. I am worth at this moment two hundred thousand pounds.'

I bowed again and said I was glad to hear it.

'Sir,' he went on to say, 'how I earned that two hundred thousand—how from selling matches; I came to running errands; to take care of a hoss; to trading in dogs, tobaccos, cotton, corns, and sugars; and how I came to be the man that I am you'll find all that made out on this paper, dates and facts correct. Sir, it's a very remarkable statement.'

I replied that I had no doubt of it, but that I did not see what it had to do with the matter in hand.

'Sir,' said my capitalist, 'everything. I wish to perpetuate my name. You have a pretty thing, sir, here in Rome—a pillar with a procession twisting up all around it, and a figure at the top. I think you call it Trajan's Column. Now, Robson, sir, I wish you would make me one exactly like it—same height, same size, and money no object. You shall present my career in all my various trades, and twistin' around the column, beginning with the small chap selling matches at five boxes a penny, and ending the full length figger of me on the summit with one hand in my bosom, and the other under my coat-tails.'

I made the statute, the artist said in conclusion, and got well paid for my work. I hope my patron is alive and enjoying himself.

Eloquence of a Thunderer.

One Paul Denton, a Methodist preacher in Texas, advertised a barbecue, with better liquor than usually furnished. When the people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cries out, 'Mr. Paul Denton your reverence has lied. You promised us not only a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where is the liquor?'

'There,' answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and (says a Yankee contemporary) pointed his finger at the matchless double spring gushing up in two strong columns with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth.

'There,' he repeated, with a look terrible as the lightning, (while his enemy actually trembled at his feet,) 'there is the liquor which God, the Eternal, brews for all his children! Not in the simpering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odours and rank corruptions, doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water; but in the glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play—there God brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the fountain murmurs and the rills sing; and high upon the tall mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm cloud brews and the thunder-storms crash; and away far out on the wide, wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there He brews it, that beverage of life, health giving water. And every where it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop; singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seemed turned to living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail shower; folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky—whose wrap is the rain drop of earth, whose woof is the sun beam of heaven—all checkered over with the celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still always it is beautiful—that blessed life-water! No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings no madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep no burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair! Speak out, my friends! would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol?' A shout like the roar of a tempest answered—'No!'

A Royal Lover.

A correspondent of the *Standard* gives a description of a walk in the vicinity of Fredensburg, and adds:—It is probably in these long, tree-shaded walks, or by the margin of this wood-bordered Earom, that the Russian Grand Duke whispers his tale of love into the ear of his fascinating betrothed. If report speaks truly his Imperial Highness is perfectly bewitched by the charming Princess, and has put off his departure from day to day, finding it impossible to tear himself away from her agreeable society. One expression of his Imperial Highness is so pretty, and shows how entirely he gives heart, as well as hand, to the illustrious lady he has selected as the partner of his great destiny, that it may not be improper I should mention it. It may have been in one of the walks I have referred to, or sitting on one of the rustic seats of the royal pleasure ground; or possibly in one of the deep recesses of the ancient windows of the castle, and when looking out on the diamond-studded heavens of a northern night, that the tall, fine-looking Grand Duke fixed his large eyes on the still more expressive ones of his beautiful betrothed.

'Dagmar,' he said, 'those are not eyes you have; indeed they are not eyes!'

'Not eyes?' said the lovely Princess, with a look which went to his heart, 'what are they, if not eyes?'

'By heaven,' said the love sick Imperial Prince, 'they are stars. Nothing above is more bright or beautiful!'

If I mention a little fact of this kind it is to show that this Russian marriage is not to be one of those so unhappy in their consequences brought about by family arrangements, or to further dynastic influences, but that it is a union of pure affection, in which the lover had selected the bride to whom he has given his whole heart. As in the case of the Prince and Prince and Princess of Wales, I believe the wedding will take place in the country of the bridegroom. In all this, in the permission to the young people to follow their own affections, and to select and woo and win like humbler individuals. The English public will perceive how closely the example of our good Queen is followed.

WOOD WANTED.

Parties who intend paying their subscriptions in Cordwood will please bring it on right away. Don't bring us a lot of miserable knots.

GRAND TRUNK R. R.

TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.
Express dep. 9 a m, Mixed 12 m & 4.30 p.m,
GOING WEST.
" Arr 4.30 p m, Mixed 10.40 a m & 4 "

Town & Counties

☞ We would direct attention to adv. of teacher wanted for St. Andrew's Ward School, Goderich.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—Some of our town readers complain that the loaf of bread which costs 6d in Goderich, is only 5d in Clinton. How is this?

☞ We have received from Mr. Butterworth, gardener and fruit dealer, a fine sample basket of his onions grown from seed. They are the best we have seen this year, decidedly.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—A web of blankets was stolen from the drying yard attached to the Woolen Factory of T. Logan, Esq., on the night of Tuesday last. Strong suspicions are directed towards a certain quarter, and it is hoped the thief may be brought to justice.

☞ The meeting of the Canadian Press Association takes place in Belleville, on the 24th inst. We have to thank Mr. Brydges for his promptness in forwarding passes to and from the place of meeting.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—We have received a large stock of blank cards, fine notes, bill-head papers, foolscaps, &c., which will be printed to order in a style that cannot be surpassed in the cities, and at astonishingly low prices. Try the *Signal* job office if you want something particularly neat. Now is the time to prepare for the winter's business.

SLEIGHING.

We had a heavy fall of snow last night, which, when properly beaten will make very fair sleighing. It would appear that the predictions of an early and severe winter are likely to be fulfilled. It is some years since we have had as much snow in the early part of November, and we fear seriously for the shipping on the Lakes. Since our last we learn that several vessels have been cast ashore between here and Saugeen, most of which, it is feared, will prove total wrecks. Even on land, very few of our farmers are prepared for winter in earnest Large fields of turnips and carrots remain unharvested, and we understand that not a few have acres of potatoes undug. The wetness of the fall has prevented the harvesting at the proper time.

Missionary Meeting Last-Night.

The Missionary Meeting in connection with the New Connexion Church of this town, was held last night (14th.) The attendance was large and very intelligent. On the platform, beside the Chairman, Rev. C. Fletcher, were Rev'ds. J. H. Robinson, W. Birks, J. Tyler, J. McCappin, R. Ure, and R. Whiting. Several very interesting addresses were delivered, not to mention in detail a number of elaborate excuses on the part of those who were expected to speak. By the way, speaking of these meetings generally, if clergymen only knew how interesting it is to the discerning public to sit and listen by the hour to excuses more or less elaborate they would certainly pursue a different course A good and reasonably plausable excuse for not making a speech, divided into heads, and profusely illustrated with very stale anecdotes takes up fifteen or twenty minutes, in which time a man properly imbued with a sense of the importance of the cause he advocates could surely utter a few intelligent ideas, and illustrate them too, if required. Will some of our clerical friends take the hint, which we throw out in a spirit of friendship. We do not wish the remark to apply to the meeting last night in particular. The evil is apparent in every meeting of the kind we are called to attend, and a crusade should be made against it by those interested in the missionary enterprise.

We need hardly mention that the singing of the choir under the leadership of Mr. Thompson and assisted by Rev. Mr. Shaw on the Melodeon, was of a high order, and gave great satisfaction to the audience. The collection taken up was, we believe, a very good one. Votes of thanks closed the interesting proceedings.

ROBBERY.—On Monday night last the store of D. Kerr, Jr., & Co., West street, was broken into by some person or persons and a considerable quantity of valuable goods abstracted from the shelves. Entrance was gained from the rear,