Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1865. [VOL. XVIII.—NO 40

Business Directory.

British American Assurance Co.
FIRE & MARINE.
JOHN ESSON Agent.
Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w12

JOHN BRETT,
Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Smith,
EGMONDVILLE, C. W.
Stoves, Cultivators, &c., for Sale.
Repairing Done at Short Notice.

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH
E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 perday; single Meals or Beds. 25 cents. v1 n10 v1y

HOTEL NOTICE.
JOHN DONOGH takes this means of informing the public that he has entered into the Hotel business in the stand formerly known as the Fulton House, where he will be happy to receive old friends and customers
Goderich, June 6th 1865. w19

CANADIAN HOTEL,
CLINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

DAYS' HOTEL
WROXETER
IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seafoth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to
Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,
or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.
ICE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR HIS
Trout-Fishing Friends!
THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET
CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.
w46-1.
Commercial Hotel Mitchell C.W
JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 14-7

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,
TANNERS!
DEALERS IN
LEATHER FINDINGS!
&c., &c
GODERICH, C. W.
February 12, 1865. w47w

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c. &c.
FOR SALE!
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
BY
J. C. M'INTOSH.
Opposite the Market.
All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms.
Goderich, August 2n 1864. sw24

FARM for SALE.
FOR SALE, East half of Lot No. 17, con 3 Township of WAWANOSH, comprising
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
no clearance. Terms liberal. Apply to the Executors of the Estate of the late Wm. Harris, Dungannon P. O
Dungannon, Oct. 1st, 1864. w37-tf

GODERICH FANNING MILL
AND
Pump Factory!
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his
SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.
He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to free Wheat from oats, cockle, cheat, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.
Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.
Also, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.
HENRY DODD.
Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LANDS.
United Counties of Huron and Bruce, To wit:
BY virtue of the power invested in me by the creditors of Henry Cox Pugh, an Insolvent, under the Insolvent Act of 1864, as Assignee, I will offer for sale the Tavern Stand with all the property connected thereto with other Village lots in the Village of Bluevale, in the County of Huron; which property I shall offer for sale at James Johnston's Hotel, Bluevale Village, on the 5th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.
THOS. FARROW, Assignee.
Sept. 5th, 1865. 15tw33

Business Directory.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund $5,671,72.
Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks at moderate rates of premium.
A. M. ROSS Agent.
Goderich July 1st 1859 w12m21

ROYAL
Insurance Comp'ny
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.
Annual Income Exceeds $2,500 000.
FIRE Insurances effected at the LOWEST RATES consistent with safety.
Life Insurance - Ample Security.
LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.
Losses Promptly Settled. Without Reference to a Board of Directors
CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.
Goderich, May, 1864. w15

MARINE INSURANCE.
British American Insurance Co
OF TORONTO,
Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.
Goderich, April 25th, 1865 w31tf

North British and Mercantile
Insurance Co.,
Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.
JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent.
Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

THE COLONIAL
Securities Company,
Successors to the Canada Agency Association of London, England,
HAVING received a large supply of funds, are now prepared to invest money in improved farm lands,
For 3 or 5 years.
For terms and other information, apply to
R. J. U. CHIPMAN, Secretary.
Office, Royal Insurance Building, Yonge and Wellington streets, Toronto.
Or to CHARLES WIDDER, Esq., Goderich, Valuator for the Company.
Toronto, July 27, 1865. 27w 96swom

FOR SALE.
LOTS 8 and 9, range B, in the township of Stanley, $20 per acre; south 90 acres of lot 29, Lake Shore, Ashfield, $6 per acre; East 27 acres of south easterly quarter of lot 2 in the 9th con., W. D., Ashfield, $4 per acre; and 20 Town Lots in Goderich, price $30.00 each and upwards. Apply to
THOS. WEATHERALD, Goderich
w34

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50 1yr

MONEY FOR FARMERS
THE Subscriber has received a few hundred dollars to loan on improved farms. Interest moderate, and charges reasonable.
S. P. YEOMANS,
Solicitor, &c., Goderich, C.W.
Office over the Post Office.
N. B.—Parties having money to invest can be accomodated with a few good applications.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership hitherto existing between William G. Smith and Alexander Smith, Tanners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the said firm are requested to settle immediately with W. G. Smith, who is authorized to collect all outstanding debts, and also settle all liabilities of said firm.
W. G. SMITH,
A. SMITH.
Goderich, Sept. 25th, 1865. w36-tf
In reference to the above the business will be carried on as usual by W. G. Smith.—Hides will be taken on account of debts due or the highest market price in Cash paid for Hides and skins delivered at the old stand.
W. G. SMITH.
Goderick, Sept. 29th, 1865.

CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

LANDS FOR SALE!
THE following Lands are offered for sale on very advantageous terms:
ONE-TENTH ONLY!
OF THE
PURCHASE MONEY IN CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE
AND THE BALANCE IN
Nine Equal Annual Instalments,
with interest at 6 per cent.
TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS:
South ½ 7 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 8 in 1st con., 50 acres,
South ½ 11 in 2d con., 100 acres,
South ½ 21 in 3d con., 100 acres,
North ½ 20 in 4th con., 100 acres.
North ½ 21 in 4th con., 100 acres,
North ½ 23 in 4th con., 100 acres.
TOWNSHIP OF HOWICK:
Lots 2 3 and 4 in 15th con., 100 acres each
TOWNSHIP OF GREY:
S. 26 in 1st con., 100 acres,
Lots 34 and 35 in 4 con., 100 acres each,
Lots 3 and 32 in 6 con., 100 acres each,
Lot 26 in 4 con., 99 acres,
Lot 32 in 8 con., 100 acres,
Lots 33 and 34 in 10 con., 100 acres each.
TOWNSHIP OF TURNBERRY:
N. E. ¼ 43 in 1 con., 50 acres.
Apply to CHARLES WIDDER Esq. Goderich, or to the owner,
THOMAS GALT, Esq., Toronto
w 43a

Valuable Piece of Land
FOR SALE,
ON favorable terms of payment. The following property, viz: North half of lot number 30, on the 12th con. of Goderich township, containing by admeasurement 46 acres, more or less, upon which there are fifteen acres cleared. This land is in a favorable situation, being within five miles of the town of Clinton. Also, a valuable property in the village of Kinburn, one half acre of land, a good farm house, shop, and stable on the premises. This would be a good situation for a tailor or saddle and harness maker as there is none in the vicinity. Leather or store goods at wholesale prices will be taken for either of the above places.
JAMES STANLEY,
Constance p. o.
w121f

FARM FOR SALE
LOT 3, Con. A, Township of Howick, ½ mile from Wroxeter, on
THE GRAVEL ROAD.
Log house and barn,
92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED
Apply to
F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.
Goderich, Feb 26, 1865. w34w13-tf

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale that valuable farm, being Lot 11, con 9, W. D. township of Colborne, containing 100 acres of excellent land, 45 acres clear of stumps, under cultivation, with good fences; log house, with frame kitchen, and an orchard of Apples, Plums, &c. The farm is situated on the Gravel Road, within 5 miles of Goderich and 3 miles of two saw mills. Terms:—$500 to be paid on time of purchase, and the balance in instalments to suit the purchaser. For particulars apply to M. C. Cameron, or to the proprietor.
DAVID CLARK.
Colborne, Sept. 4th, 1865. w32-tf

FOR SALE.
80 ACRES of Lot No. 32, East Lake Road, Hay.
FIRST-RATE LAND!
Terms easy. apply to
DONALD SUTHERLAND
on the premises, or
M. C. CAMERON,
Goderich.
Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

FOR SALE.
LOTS 13, 67, to 13, 77, near the RAILWAY STATION, Goderich, for $150 each.
At Five Years Credit,
or longer if required. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
Goderich April 8th, 1864 sw62w11

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY!
IN THE
TOWN OF GODERICH
FOR SALE CHEAP.
THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS SITUATED on the MARKET SQUARE and is admirably adapted for business purposes. It comprises
TWO STORES,
with several rooms above for family use. The Lease is an advantageous one, and has nearly 11 years to run.
For further particulars apply to
C. WIDDER.
Goderich, 17th Sept., 1865. w34-3t

MONEY TO LEND
AT
EIGHT PER CENT
IN SUMS OF
One Hundred Dollars and upwards.
Apply to
TOMS & MOORE, Solicitors.
CRABB'S NEW BLOCK.
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. w33 tf

Money to Lend,
UPON Mortgages. Apply to D. Shade Gooding, Solicitor. Office over R. Booth's store.
A few hundred dollars to be loaned on personal security.
Goderich, 18th May, 1865. sw74tf

News by the Hibernian.

The London Gazette of the 11th inst., says that the correspondence begins with a letter from Mr. Adams, dated 7th April last, in which he calls the attention of Earl Russell to the official reports respecting the ravages of the Shenandoah, and announces that for the damages caused by such cruisers, his government cannot avoid entailing the responsibility on Great Britain. The reply of Earl Russell is dated May 4th. He says that the duties of Great Britain towards the United States, are not measured by the losses which the commerce of the latter may have sustained. The question is simply whether the Queen's government faithfully and honestly performed the duties which International laws and their own municipal laws imposed on them.

The reply of Mr. Adams is dated May 4th. He says that the insurgents became belligerents on the ocean solely by the reason of the facilities furnished in her Majesty's ports for them to do so. He complains of the secret sympathy of her Majesty's officers in the port of Liverpool, and complains that after information which he supplied respecting the Alabama, it was by the flagrant negligence of Her Majesty's board of customs that this vessel, admitted to be intended for war purposes, was suffered to depart from Liverpool. An interval of three months elapsed between the above letter and Earl Russel's reply to it in response. Earl Russell proceeded to justify the course Her Majesty's Government in recognizing the belligerents, the reason was given why there was extreme difficulty in giving orders to exclude from British ports vessels of war, partly fitted up in the United Kingdom. A very important point is referred to in this letter. Earl Russell notices a letter from Mr. Adams in 1863, as to the Government at Washington being ready to leave these disputes to arbitration. Earl Russell declines this offer, and says it is a question in the first place, whether the Queen's Government have held good faith in maintaining their neutrality, and whether the law officers of the Crown have correctly interpreted the British statute. Earl Russell continues, the Queen's Government can refer neither of these questions to arbitration.

The words used by him are as follows:—Her Majesty's Government are the sole guardians of their own honor. They cannot admit they have acted with bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The law officers of the Crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than foreign government can be presumed to be. Her Majesty's government must therefore decline to make reparation for captures made by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign State. Her Majesty's Government conceive that if they were to act otherwise they would endanger the position of neutrals in all future wars. Her Majesty's Government are, however, ready to consent to the appointment of a commission to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war which the power will agree to refer to the Commissioners.

The reply of Mr. Adams is dated the 18th September, and is very serious in its tone.—Mr. Adams considers that there is now a dispute as to the fact that the recognition of the South as belligerents was such an act as was never done by one nation towards another in a state of amity. He charges the British Government with having acted without knowledge, and mere presumption in assuming that the evidence of the blockade of the Southern ports was imperfect. The blockade, he says, is the consequence not the cause of British policy.

He thinks that the only excuse for the British Government is, that the United States conduct was precipitate. He then intimated that it the doctrine and practices of the British Government were adopted to become the rule, that the United States will not be the greatest losers thereby. Mr. Adams appears not to think that the proposal of Earl Russell to refer the dispute to a commiss on will be accepted by the United States Government.

The Times is silent on the correspondence. The Daily News says, besides the magnitude of the question affecting neutrals, that matters in dispute are closely connected with the maintenance of friendly relations between England and America.

The Star on the escape of the Alabama, from England remarks there may perhaps be negligence without such culpability as to render us liable, for all the damages, which the escaped privateer perpetrated but if our views on this question differ from those of the United States, and they should insist peremptorily upon their claims, as we upon our denial of responsibility. What then. Are we to run the risk of rupture rather than consent to arbitration.

The Star waits instructions from the United States Government with apprehension, and dares not say what effect it will have on the temper of England, nor what disasters may fall to the friendly relations between the two countries. It may not attempt to press the losses by Confederate cruisers upon England, and to exact payment for them.

Scatherwaite's circular, of the evening of the 11th inst., says the action of the Bank of England is unprecedented. Its rates of discount three times last week completely upset all markets.

The Fenian arrests continued in Ireland. Three persons were arrested at Cork on the 11th inst., and a number more had been committed in Dublin.

It was reported that one of the Fenians would become an informer and reveal the entire secrets of the organization.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Times of September 30th, says:—

The statement is correct—it is official. The empire is divided into fifty departments, with an area of 712,850 square miles, and a population of 8,218,080 souls. It is more than three times as large as France, four times as large as Spain, and about thirty times the size of Holland and Belgium. It is in extent and internal resources a first class empire.

No country on earth has as many natural advantages. Mexico is self sustaining in every way. She raises her own breadstuffs of every kind; her beef and pork; her coffee and sugar and chocolate; her indigo, cochineal and vanilla, her wool, thread and cordage, and is now producing a large quantity of her cotton. She produces wines, aguardienta, mezcal and pulque in the greatest abundance. In the northern departments, bordering on the Rio Grande, there is a fine grazing region. Here are immense herds of horses, mules, cattle and sheep. The middle portion of the empire is more devoted to agriculture—to corn, and wheat, and rye, and barley, and oats. Here the Irish potato grows well. The Pacific and Atlantic coasts are well adapted to sugar, coffee, tobacco and rice, and all the tropical plants and fruits. In the extreme south, in Yucatan, Campeche, Tenuantepec, Tabasco and La Laguna, is the country for dye woods, mahogany and the sea cocoa. Here also grows in very great perfection the cocoanut and the chirimova and every other intertropical fruit. The lovers of natural history will find here in their forests the noblest specimens of animated nature.

Oajaca produces cochineal and indigo in large quantities, while the high lands of Jalapa have monopolized for years the production of the celebrated "purgative drug."

The most valuable silver mines are situated in Tulancingo, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Guerrero, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuanua. The copper mines of Chihuahua are said to be the richest in the world, and pearls of lower California have ever been in great demand. The mines of Real del Monte and Pachuca, in Tulancingo, are but a short distance from this city. They are the most valuable in the country, and are now yielding their owners large dividends.—The mines of Guerrero are not only rich in silver and gold, but the streams abound in precious stones.

The mint of Mexico has coined, from 1800 to 1860 in silver, $405,924 486; in gold, $26,175,544. How much of these precious metals was coined before 1800, and how much was taken out of the country by Spanish viceroys, by refugee Presidents and Generals, and by that system of smuggling carried on so successfully for so many years, will never be known.

This is a vast empire of mountains and valleys. The valleys are exceedingly rich and productive while the mountains are filled with hidden treasures. Two thirds of all the silver in circulation in the wide world has been taken from Mexica. If she is but true to herself—if her citizens will rise above the small bickerings of party, and rally around our republican Emperor and support him in his onward march of progress and improvement, this empire will soon be one of the richest and happiest portions of "God's green earth." Mexico is richer to-day than she ever was. New mines are daily discoved and worked with improved machinery. There are in her mountains ten thousand times more silver and gold than have been taken out.—All she wants is energy—energy—energy.

Johnson on the Negro Question.

In a recent speech to a disbanded regiment of blacks, President Johnson said: "There is a great problem before us, and that is, whether this race can be incorporated and mixed with the people of the United States, to be made a harmonious permanent ingredient in the population. Are the digestive powers of the American government sufficient to receive this element in a new shape, and digest it and make it work healthfully upon the system that has incorporated it? This is the question to be determined. Let us make the experiment and make it in good faith. If that cannot be done, there is another problem before us, if we have to become a separate and distinct people. But I trust that the system can be made to work harmoniously, and that the great problem will be settled without going any further. If it should be so that the two races cannot agree, and live in peace and prosperity, and the laws of Providence require that they should be seperated—in that event, looking to the far distant future, and trusting that it may never come; if it should come, Providence that works mysteriously and certainly will point out the way and the manner by which these people are to be separated, and they are to be taken to their land of inheritance and promise, for such a one is before them. Hence are we making the experiment. Be patient, persevering and forbearing, and you will help to solve the problem and make for yourselves a reputation in this cause as you have won for yourselves a reputation in the cause in which you have been engaged."

Escape of Jeffrey and Mathewson.

PARTICULARS OF THEIR FLIGHT.

At a quarter past four yesterday morning Captain Nicolls, Mr Jones, Reeve of Saltfleet, and two constables started for Stoney Creek to see if they could discover any traces of the absconding prisoners—Jeffrey and Mathewson. They there discovered that two men answering the description of those in question were seen there on Sunday morning. It appears that Jeffrey had sprained his ankle in getting out of his cell and at length gave up lying down by the side of the road in great pain. The other man went in search of a wagon, and was three hours before he could find one. He succeeded at length in doing so from one Hull, who keeps a tavern in the vicinity. Hull conveyed Jeffrey to his house and took his boot off and discovered that his ankle was quite black. They left Hull's place together at about 9 o'clock, Hull taking them to Grimsby to Marlatt's hotel—Marlatt sent his barkeeper, Udell, with them to the Falls in a wagon. Udell says that he drove the two men, one of them being a short, stout, dark complexioned man, who walked lame with the aid of a stick, and was dressed in a loose dark coat and black "rowdy" hat, and wore cloth boots on his feet. The other was a tall man with black whiskers, dressed in a black overcoat, and wore a cap. They stopped at White's, at Jordan, to water the horses and have something to drink. They stopped again at Thorold at an hotel on the right hand side of the street as one turns to go to the Falls, they took something to drink and remained about five minutes. He (Udell) talked to both of the men and had no suspicion that there was anything wrong. They then drove straight to the Falls, and he put them down on the top of the hill leading down to the ferry. They asked a man when the boat crossed over. Udell says that he then turned the horses for home, receiving $2 for himself. The short man was very lame. Mr. Marlatt directed Udell to take them and he (Udell) was unable to say what they paid for the hire of the wagon and horses.

Frightful Accident near Fergus

An accident of a dreadful nature occurred at Doerbecker's new brewery, in the village of Salem, late in the afternoon of Saturday last, by which one man lost his life and another was fatally injured, whilst several were badly hurt. A large beam of timber was to be placed on the building, and about forty men had assembled to assist in putting it there. After taking it through a window, one end of it was laid on the wall, but when they endeavored to raise the other end to the opposite wall, and just as it was within a few inches of the top, the joist broke, and the scaffolding giving way the men fell through to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet, where they were buried alive by the falling timber and rubbish. Medical aid was promptly in attendance, and the rubbish being removed with all possible speed so as to liberate the unfortunate sufferers, it was discovered that two men, H. Keihl, of Pilkington, and one named Adies, were fatally injured. The former survived until Sunday evening, when he died, leaving a wife and five small children to mourn over his sad fate. Some nine or ten others received severe wounds and bruises, but it is thought that under careful treatment they will all survive, and soon be restored. Their names are as follows: Wm. Mutch, G. Matthewson, Wm. Allan, J. Daul, M. Strabe, Thos. Irwin, C. Fischer, and Jas. Smith.

A "Chariot race" came off on the Fashion Course, near New York, on Wednesday last, the chariots being driven by females, some of them dressed in ancient costume, some as men, all of them indelicately. The affair altogether, attended as it was by 3,000 to 4,000 of the worst characters in New York, is described as being most disgusting.

Mr. Cartier at Ottawa.

The following is part of the Premier's speech at a complimentary dinner in Ottawa:—

"When Confederation takes place the Ottawa and Lake Huron Canal will of a necessary be constructed. We must then compete with the United States. At present there are too many interests to be reconciled for that great and inevitable undertaking to be commenced, but when we are united, when Chicago by this route can be brought 500 miles nearer Montreal, the people of the Western States will seek an outlet by way of this route for their immense quantity of produce. When the Confederated Parliament meets in those magnificent buildings on Barrack Hill, then will be seen the necessity of making available for commerce and transit of freights so grand a stream as the Ottawa. The waters of this splendid river must be utilized. I can assure you all that Confederation will as surely be obtained, as Ottawa is now the seat of Government. [Tremendous cheers.] We see the many difficulties under which our American neighbors are labouring; and we know that their system of Government cannot work in the future as in the past. While they will be for years—centuries perhaps—laboring to reduce an enormous debt, ours, by judicious management, may be in a short time altogether removed, and we cannot but have great hopes for the future. The Ottawa buildings, when viewed by a stranger, give an idea that they are well adapted to become the seat of the legislative wisdom of a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No country is so great in extent.—Speaking of our American cousins I must say that true happiness cannot be obtained under a Democratic form of Government. Thank God ours is a Monarchical. The Americans have experimented by allowing democratic institutions to go as far as possible; but intelligent Americans tell us that they have been a failure. I believe that we have the true democratic system. Theirs represents the vote of the people, but not the interests. I am of opinion that the Monarchical system as we enjoy it, is the one to solve the question of true happiness; we now enjoy social refinement and religious instruction which never could be obtained in so pure a form in the United States. Our Constitution is not a written one, but founded on the laws of honor, justice, and equity. I am happy to know that in Ottawa the best understanding exists between Catholics and Protestants. I hope soon, as I said before, permanently to locate among you, and I must assure you that that happy understanding I shall ever strive to maintain."

From Ottawa.

Although the local taxation is high here—for the present year being 21½ cents on the dollar—the future of this city is by no means a despoding one. A large portion of the rate is for actual reduction of principal and payment of interest, as well as the wiping off of a floating debt that has been accumulating for several years. The last statement shows the city assets, $15,500, and the debt $571,000, all of which is being reduced by a sinking fund, except the obligations arising from the municipal town fund debt of $200,000. The net annual city property last year was $265,000. Next year a third may be added to the increase. The capacity of the city to meet in coming years the necessary requirements for local improvements—much of which have to be made yet—is undoubted,

Mr. Worthington, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, opened the customs and excise branches of the finance department to-day.

Mr. Devine, head of the Upper Canada Surveyors, Crown Lands Department, has opened his office.—[Globe.

THE HERALD's Philadelphia special correspondent says:—The proceedings of the Penian congress are still enveloped in comparative secrecy. The Secretary offered only a brief outline of the business transacted and that of a character whose publication is not prejudical to the objects of the fraternity.—During yesterday, however, it was evident from the grave faces and earnest handshakings of the delegates, that the congress had decided on some important measure the development of which is intimately connected with the success of their plans. Funds are promised the movement in great abundance.—The members of the congress are personally to subscribe half a million dollars.

THE WALNUT—A GERMAN STORY.—Under a great tree close to the village two boys found a walnut.

"It belongs to me," said Ignatius, "for I was the first to see it."

"No, it belongs to me," cried Bernard, "for I was the first to pick it up;" and so they began to quarrel in earnest.

"I will settle the dispute," said an older boy, who just then came up. He placed himself between the two boys, broke the nut in two, and said:

"The one piece of shell belongs to him who first saw the nut; the other piece of shell belongs to him who first picked it up; but the kernel I keep for judging the case."—"And this," he said, as he sat down and laughed, "is the common end of most lawsuits."

SCENE IN A SANCTUM.—Enter a large strong man, with a cowhide in hand.

"Is the editor in?"

"He is."

"You?"

"Yes."

"I have come to settle with you."

"Well, (editor draws a revolver) go ahead."

"I have taken your paper now about a year—"

"Well," (capping his pistol).

"And an article in last week's paper (editor cocks the pistol) convinced me that you need—"

"I deny your right to give it—be cautious, sir."

"Give you what?"

"A thrashing."

"Why, no, my dear sir, I came to pay in advance for another year."

The editor immediately wilted.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 25.—A man giving his name as Charles Gray, from New York, attempted to pass five hundred dollars in counterfeit ten dollar greenbacks at the First Rate Bank, in this city this afternoon. Upon being informed that the bills were counterfeit, he seized the roll and ran from the Bank. He was pursued and captured by the police. Before he was arrested he threw away the five hundred dollars, together with a roll containing four hundred more. The bills were splendidly executed.

The London Times suggests that the Prince of Wales should visit Ireland occasionally, and points out that the royal Family have passed more time on the continent than in the sister kingdom.

A captain in the Federal service, some days since, committed a rape upon a respectable girl at Lexington, near Detroit. He was arrested, and on leaving the court on Friday last was fired at and mortally wounded by the girl's brother, a boy of fifteen.

The editor of a paper in Indiana wants to know if Western whiskey was ever seen "coming through the rye."

A gentleman who was fond of wine said that had two bad qualities: "If you put wag to it," says he; "it spoils it, and if I don't it spoils me."

Meggie Courtenaye's Lovers.

CHAPTER I.

Philip Jerrold and Meggie Courtenaye stood by the old sun dial on the lawn. Philip was busy with some cardboard diagrams, poring over them with eager, earnest face. Meggie looking into his eyes, dim with thoughts deeper than she could read, rested upon the pedestal one round, white, dimpled elbow, from which fell folds of pink muslin and lace. He was an awkward, shambling schoolboy of sixteen; she a delicate maiden, scarcely his junior, companions, confidents of every joy and sorrow.

"Philip," she said, with a dainty toss of her head, "you have told me what you intend to be and do, the conquests you intend to make in the realms of science Now, would you not like to know what my empire must be?"

"Tell me, Meggie," said he, and he heard every word of hers, notwithstanding his abstraction.

"You want to win sovereignty over the minds of men," said Meggie; "I desire to reign in their hearts. You know how my mother was admired and beloved—they tell me I am like her," she added, with a modest blush. "Probably I shall have many lovers. Some may admire my personal appearance; others my father's wealth. A few will see that I have a true and loving heart. I shall choose the noblest and most disinterested, and devote every gift with which I am endowed to him. This shall be my empire, the conquest I shall glory in."

"And what shall you require in this lover *par excellence*, Meggie?" he said, bending over his work now with crimson earnestness.

"Why, Philip, I should like him to be handsome and nobly gifted," replied Meggie. "I should not like to meet a positively plain, unintellectual face twenty times a day."

"A lofty brow, Meggie?"

"Yes, with golden brown hair in clustering curls."

"Blue eyes?" he added.

"No, dark, with thought and feeling," she replied.

"Medium height?" he asked.

"No, Philip; tall and slender, but graceful."

"And as to name, Meggie?"

"Ah, that must be good sounding; not Philip (for Philip, you know, is a common name), nor James, nor George, nor John."

"Alexander," he suggested

"Yes, Alexander is a good name," said Meggie; "and he, you know, was noble and a conqueror. I like Marmaduke, and Leonard, and Eustace, and Clarence, and——"

"Stop, Meggie, we can choose one from these. Will plenty of good common sense do for his cranium?"

"Philip, are you laughing at me?" said Meggie "No, I must have a rare intellect," she added. "I should want to worship my husband, to reverence him above all others; to glory in his gifts—to recognise his superiority over other men. I should like him to be a student, a fine scholar, an adept in the arts and sciences."

"Dear Meggie!" exclaimed the youth, and his face was beautiful, so kindled with powerful feelings.

"Philip," she continued, "his mind should exceed his form in beauty. I could not love him unless he were noble in every thought, and true as steel."

"We must call him Apollo or Adonis," said Philip.

"You are laughing at me," she exclaimed, turning aside with pouting lip.

"No, dear Meggie, I was but wondering where on earth you could find the faultless ideal you have described; and if, Meggie, it were given you to choose between mental or personal charms, which would you select?"

Diagrams were for the nonce forgotten, and Philip looked with eager questioning gaze into her soft dark eyes. Something in that look brought the crimson into Meggie's cheeks, and she turned pettishly away.

"I will wait, cousin, till I am put to the test," she replied; "and if you should then be in this neighborhood you shall be duly informed of my choice."

Philip sighed, and took up his quadrant For a while he made silent trial of his crude materials, penciling down his observations. Meggie watched him, tracing with her fingers the shadows upon the dial plate. The roses nodded hard by, and the summer breeze sighed amongst the white blossoms of the medlars upon the lawn.

"Philip," she said, "I should think you never will be married"

"Why not?" he asked.

"You stoop when you walk, and shamble along," she replied; "then you have such an ungainly figure, and such long, pale features. To be sure you have good eyes, large and dark, but I have never heard of any one falling in love with eyes alone,—have you?"

He favored her with one earnest glance, then his lips gave way.

"Meggie," said he, "I have heard of a young lady who was subjugated by one eye so completely, that, when she discovered that eye had no fellow, she was not disenchanted."

"Then, Philip," said Meggie, laughing, "I hope you will find some one with one eye who will be blind to your defects and will appreciate your talents, for, Philip, you are certainly clever."

I suppose Philip thought one statement neutralised the other, for he gave no thanks for the compliment. Presently he exclaimed delightedly, "Meggie, I told you so Now what is the position of the sun at noon?"

"Over our heads, as I and papa have told you before," she replied.

"Look here, little dogmatist," said he, "I can now prove to you that it is not, that it never attains so great a height in the heavens. In the direction of my finger is the southern point of the horizon, now imagine a line drawn from that to the spot exactly overhead. This imaginary line is called a meridan. Now we must divide this line into ninety equal imaginary parts, which are degrees. Now take the line of horizon from south to east, dividing that similarly. When you can do this, Meggie, you have made a great step towards determining the position of the heavenly bodies."

"Well, Philip," said Maggie.

"You see by the sun dial that it is just noon by solar time," said he. "Where is the sun?"

"More than half way between the horizon and the point over head," she replied. "But is it not still travelling up, Philip?"

"No, dear; its course is from east to west," said Philip. "It is now in the sixtieth degree; and, Meggie in all countries of the same latitude as England sixty three degrees is the greatest height the sun ever reaches. Are you interested? Would you like to know the why and the wherefore? I have diagrams here that will tell you."

"Oh yes, Philip; but why do they call you stupid and a dunce at school, when you are clever enough to find all these things out yourself?"

"Because, dear Meggie, I am always thinking, and cannot give my mind up to the common routine of lessons such as they would cram me with. My thoughts are always among the stars, and—oh, Meggie!—such wonders and glories as surround them, no earthly mind or eye can conceive. I can give my attention to nothing else—I must be an astronomer. I want to travel when I have studied sufficiently to work problems in calculations from different parts of the earth."

"And you shall, Philip; you shall be good and learned and great," said Meggie. "I will speak to papa, and ask him to give you the means to become famous. I shall be so proud of you then."

"You will, Meggie, in spite of my ungainliness and awkwardness?"

"Yes, yes," said Meggie; "can you doubt it?"

As she leaned over his shoulder to trace with him the diagrams upon the rustic table where he had spread them, she raised her eyes, and Philip read confirmation of that assurance in their bright depths.

CHAPTER II.

Near to the Grange where the Courtenayes lived dwelt Captain Drummond, a retired naval officer. He had devoted years to Philip Jerrold's favorite study, astronomy, both at sea and on land. He had published a nautical almanack with astrological observations, and was otherwise well known in the *coteries* of science. Philip had often cast envious eyes on that quaint little addition upon the summit of his house, and longed to become acquainted with the interior of Captain Drummond's observatory. Often, on a clear night, when he had been contemplating the stars from the window of his own little dormitory, had he watched the light gleaming through the trees in that little turret, and tried to imagine the captain's discoveries with such ample means at hand.

At the time when our story opens Captain Drummond was about taking the command of a ship, fitted out by the Astronomical Society for the Arctic seas, for the purpose of making fresh observations.

Meggie Courtenay kept her promise of mentioning to her father Philip's innermost wishes and aspirations. From accounts received from masters, and from Philip's home pursuits, Mr. Courtenaye was not unprepared for such a communication. He wisely thought no good would be done by thwarting the youth's wishes, and so took the earliest opportunity of consulting Captain Drummond upon the subject. Thus was how the proposal came to be made that Philip Jerrold should sail with Captain Drummond in the good ship *Orion*.

One morning Philip burst into his aunt's boudoir with this intelligence, his features flushing with delight, his shuffling gait superseded by a bounding lightness of step.

Meggie had been reading to her mother, who lay upon the couch in elegant morning *deshabille*, her light hair straying from beneath its adornment of laces, and one little slippered foot peeping from beneath her pink *robe de chambre*. A lovely woman was Mrs. Courtenaye, of a fragile, airy type, that well became the surroundings of luxury and elastic grace which this pretty boudoir boasted.

"Ah, Philip, is it true?" cried Meggie, springing to her feet, a crimson flush leaping into her cheeks.

"Quite, Meggie," was the reply; "and only think what brilliant prospects are mine! Captain Drummond has highly complimented me for those few diagrams I showed to you; and says that I possess the true fire of genius with the requisite energy and patience that are necessary to perfect its fruits. Only think of that, Meggie! Why, I could almost have labored a lifetime for such a reward."

"Dear Philip," said Meggie, "I am so glad."

"And you are really willing to go into those outlandish Arctic regions?" said Mrs. Courtenaye, languidly. "My dear, do you know how few of the comforts of civilized life you will be able to obtain?"

"Yes, aunt," said Philip, smiling; "but we shall have no time to feel their loss, by reason of the great and lofty purposes in our hearts."

In a few more weeks Philip and Meggie stood once more by the old sun-dial on the lawn in the old garden, surrounded by high ivied walls belonging to Courtenaye Grange. On the morrow Philip would be away. He stood now with his arm about his cousin, for Meggie had well nigh broken down when she thought of her loneliness, without this loving, patient friend and companion in the haunts of this mossy garden which they had known and loved from childhood.

"Philip, my mother has helped me to choose a present for you—something I very much wished you to have, to remind you of me when you are far away. Will you keep it always for my sake?" she said, putting a little case into his hand.

Philip opened the case, and started with delighted surprise to find its contents a golden locket and blue ribbon, containing an exquisitely finished photograph of his cousin.

"Meggie," he said, raising it to his lips, "this shall never leave me; thus will I guard it," he said, looping the ribbon round his neck, and hiding the treasure in his bosom, "until you send me word that you are betrothed to Apollo, and that I am to destroy this reminder of our earlier affection."

A smile wreathed Meggie's lips at this allusion to their former conversation.

"I shall not give you permission to destroy it then, Philip, for I shall never love you less, though twenty Apollos should appear."

"Meggie," he said, exercising his cousinly privilege of taking a kiss, "you must accept a little parting gift from me. You know with my dear mother's treasures some valuable old jewels came into my possession, and with my uncle's permission I have had