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. $2.00 AT END OF YEAR. | GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868. | VOL. XXI.—NO 6

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit atients at any hour afterwards, night or day w49

G. C. Shannon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.; &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-ly

DR McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER. &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.
LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS C. E. Residence—the house formerly occupied by Mr. Burns, Caledonia Terrace, Goderich. 19.

Robert J. Sloan, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c. Three years a surgeon in the U. S. Army, during the late war One of the resident surgeons on U. S. Hospital Steamer "D. A. January" Assistant operator for the 15th Army Corps at Vicksburg, Miss. &c., &c.
Office and residence—Mr. T. G. Jackson's, Lower Wingham, N. B.—Consultations on surgical cases attended to all parts of the country.
Wingham, Ont., Oct. 7th, 1867. w37

Medical.

RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W. February 7th, 1867. w3vr

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D McDonald's (Bailiff) Bayfield. w49 4m*9

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery, County Crown Attorney. Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n10.

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C. W. w49.

John Davison
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Sinclair & Walker
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over J. C. Detlor & Co's old store Goderich. w49

Toms & Moore.
ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office, Crabb's New Block.
ISAAC F. TOMS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw105w31

D. Shade Ferguson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c Goderich, C. W. Office, upstairs Watson's Block, West street entrance first door west of Glasgow House. w49

John R. Gordon.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c., Goderich Ont., Office, on the south side of West Street, third door from Court-House Square. w49

I. V. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office,—Blake's Block, opposite the post office, Goderich. w37
January 3, 1866.

William Weaver,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Conveyancer, &c, Walkerton, County of Bruce. w5

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE, CRABB'S NEW Buildings, Kingston Street Goderich.
N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate Quieted. Goderich, Dec. 21, 1866. sw34

J. Francis C. Haldan
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR-IN-CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Goderich, Ont., and Bayfield, Ont. Offices, Dawson's Block, Goderich, and Mr. Patterson's Store, Bayfield.
☞ Mr. Haldan will be at his branch office, Bayfield, every Monday from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. sw&w36

R. SKIMINGS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR-IN-CHANCERY, &c., &c., &c. Office—Kingston Street, Goderich, 5 doors west of M. C. Cameron's Law Office. MONEY TO LEND w29

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Clinton, Ont. MONEY TO LEND. w35

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w4:1yr8

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND Surveyor, Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

L. B. Hamlin.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine. 1

Consulate of the United States of America.
BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL. OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m., to 5 o'clock, p. m. w40

JAMES FERGUSON,
SECRETARY HURON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. BRUCEFIELD, POST OFFICE. w40

D. S. CAMPBELL,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, DRAUGHTSMAN, &c. Office in Mr. Carroll's Drug Store, at Wroxeter.
N. B.—All orders for surveying left with C. Tait Scott, Esq., of Wingham, will receive immediate attention. w39

JAMES SMAILL, ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style ☞ Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. 1sw v1n7lyiv

W. M. SAVAGE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS,
And COMMISSION Merchants
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,
☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
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Auction & Commission.
GODERICH & CLINTON
Established 1852.
SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.
Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.
Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County.
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w61 Market Square, Goderich

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G. M. TRUEMAN,
wg Market Square, Goderich.

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A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
Goderich March 1, 1867. Market Square

Business Directory.

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AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSIONERS,
APPRAISERS AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
West Street, Goderich.
All country and other sales entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.
Moneys advanced on goods and furniture.
Goderich, Jan. 13 1868. w51

Malcolm Nicholson.
SURGICAL OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
ELECTROPATHIST, &c.
TEETH inserted in either Platina, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms
☞ Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich. w

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 Shortest Notice 1-7

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WROXETER.
ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.
HANNAH DAYS.
Wroxeter, Nov. 5, 1867. w42

PRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL
DUNGANNON.
A. BLACK, Proprietor.
Ample accommodations, choice liquors and good attendance.
Dungannon, Mar 21, 1867 w9tf

LUCKNOW HOTEL
AND STAGE OFFICE.
R. S. CUNNINGHAM. Proprietor.
SITUATED on the corner on the Northern Grand Road, Lucknow. Stages leave every morning for Goderich and Walkerton. The hotel is fitted up with every accommodation for commercial travellers. A large Hall attached.
June 24, 1867. w22

FARM FOR SALE IN ASHFIELD.
THE subscriber offers for sale a fine farm in the Township of Ashfield, being lot 5, con 5 E. D. containing 100 acres, of first class clay land, hardwood timber. About 20 acres cleared. For particulars as to price, &c., apply to
WM. SEYMOUR & Co.
or T. B. VANEVERY,
Goderich.
Dec. 12, 1867. w47r

Sewing Machines.

A. SMITH,
TAILOR and CLOTHER,
Would announce that he has secured the agency of several
First class Sewing Machines,
which he is prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates, at,
DETLORS' OLD STAND,
Hamilton Street.
Goderich Nov. 22 1867. w44

MONEY TO LEND.
THE HURON & ERIE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.
The above Society is prepared to make
ADVANCES,
ON IMPROVED
Farm Property,
ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.
Advances may be repaid Monthly or Yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
S. POLLOCK,
Agent and Valuator for the Society at Goderich
Goderich, C.W., 1866. rw13

LOOK HERE
THE subscriber having REMOVED to the store lately occupied by WM. DUNCAN, first door south of Bingham's, Market Square, wishes to inform his friends in the Town of Goderich and surrounding country, that he now has the largest and most complete stock of Fall and Winter
Boots and Shoes
of any house in the country, containing every style of Ladies' and Children's goods, and that he has also a very large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S
WINTER BOOTS
coarse and fine, both imported, and of his own manufacture, which he will sell
Cheap for Cash!
Call and examine, as he is satisfied that he has just the goods you want.
SAM'L FURSE.
Goderich, Sept. 24, 1867. w4

Take Notice.
SAMUEL POLLOCK, Esq., late Deputy Sheriff has been appointed official Assignee under the Insolvent Act of 1864 for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.
☞ Office in Cameron's Block, Kingston street.
February 20th. 1866. w50

Business Directory.

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FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, $10,000,000.
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DIRECTORS.
JOHN ORMS WOODHOUSE, Esq., 82 Pembroke Road, Dublin; Omeath Park, Co Louth; Portadown Co Armagh; Kerrykeel, Co Donegal; J. P. for Counties Louth, Donegal Armagh, and Down—*Chairman*.
JOHN WILLIAM GRIMS, Esq., Aldermann, Merchant, 18 Upper Sackville Street, and Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, Director of the Dublin Tenements' Company, *Vice-Chairman*.
ROBERT CRAVEN WADE, Esq., Clonebrauey, Crossakeele, County Meath, and Sackville Street Club, Dublin; J. P. for Counties Meath and Wicklow.—Director Scottish Amicable Life Office.
CHARLES GORDS MASON, Esq., Merchant, Stephen Street and South Great George's Street, Dublin; Churchtown Lodge, Dundrum, County Dublin.—Director Commercial Gas Company.
BERNARD COYNE, Esq., 27 Waterloo Road, Dublin; J. P. for County Mayo.
DAVID RICHARDSON GOODBATE, Esq., Merchant Eden Quay, and Morehampton, Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.
ROBERT CONWAY HURLEY, Esq., Bridge House, Tralee; and Gortnafleur, Co Kerry; J. P. for County Kerry.
BANKERS.—The National Bank. Solicitors.—Messrs. Molloy & Watson. Manager.—J. Innes, Esq.
CANADA BRANCH.
Corner St. Francois Xavier and St. Sacrament Streets, MONTREAL
BANKERS—The Ontario Bank.
T. W. GRIFFITH, Manager.
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6 PER CENT
Government Stock.
TRANSFERABLE AND NOT REDEEMABLE WITHIN TEN YEARS.
HENRY GRIST,
DEPARTMENTAL AGENT,
OTTAWA,
TENDERS his services to persons desirous of investing in this safe and saleable security. Parties remitting him before January 31st next, one-tenth of the sums they wish to invest, will receive by return of mail the receipt of the Government of the Dominion. The remainder must be paid before March 2nd, 1868. Full particulars on application.
Mr. Grist's charge is $1.00 for sums under $1200 and one quarter per cent on larger amounts.
REFERENCES:
Hon. A. Campbell, P. M. G., Kingston; W. C. Pin lie, Esq., President British American Bank Note Company Ottawa; John Langton, Esq., Auditor for the Dominion, Ottawa; Wm. Wade, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank, Ottawa.
Ottawa, January 11th, 1868. sw41 6w

PRICE LIST.
No. 1 Salt Water Salmon, 7c per lb.
No. 1 Labrador Herrings (Split) 25c per dozen.
Do do (Round) Thirty cents per half barrel.
Do Mackerel in kits and by the piece.
Do Dry Table Codfish 7c per lb.
Lake Huron Trout $7.00 per half barrel,
Do Herrings $2.00 do
Sealed Herrings, 50c 4s per box.
Lewis' Lobsters 20c 4s per can.
Best Sardines 20c and 30c per tin.
AT THE "TELEGRAPH STORE."
TERMS CASH.
W. SNYDER,
Telegraph Office.
Wholesale Agent for Pilkey's Celebrated Waterproof Blacking.
Goderich, 7th Jan., 1868. w44

1862.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Has been in existence Thirty-two years, and during that period has paid Losses exceeding **Five and a half million pounds sterling.**
The disbursement of this enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution, in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders, and business men generally, wherever it is represented.
In its 1st year, 1836, the Fire Premiums alone amounted to £9,975
In its 10th year, 1846, " " " £17,763
" 29th year, 1856, " " " £222,277
" 30th year, 1866, " " " £8,9,252
One year later, 1867, " " " £818,055
The Fire Reserve Fund is now $4,737,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now $9,2-2,448
The company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec, by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Feb. 11, 1868. w4

REMOVED.
New Marble Works
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MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Table tops, Posts, &c., Tombs, of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. All orders punctually attended to. Designs of Monuments, &c., may be seen at the shop.
Goderich, Dec. 19, 1865. w47 1y

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB
Commission Merchants,
CORNER HOSPITAL & ST. JOHN ST'S. MONTREAL,
Bonnett's Wharf, Halifax.
THE MANUFACTURES OF CANADA when accompanied by the proper official certificate of their being such, are now admitted into the
LOWER PROVINCES
FREE OF DUTY,
Consignments Solicited,
July 17. w27

HENRY GRIST
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA.
Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon. A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. JUDGE, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. LEWIS & SON, Toronto.
W. M. WILSON, Esq. Simcoe.
Hon. J. CARLING, London.
R. BELL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

Important News from Washington.

SECRETARY STANTON DISMISSED.

APPOINTMENT OF GEN. THOMAS.

Intense Excitement Prevailing.

Impeachment of the President resolved upon.

FULL PARTICULARS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The name of General Geo. B. McClellan has been sent to the Senate as Minister to England.

The name of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas has been sent to the Senate for Lieut. General and General, by brevet.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Adjutant General Thomas was arrested this morning at eight o'clock, on a warrant issued by Judge Carter, on an affidavit of Secretary Stanton, for a violation of the fifth section of the Tenure of Office Act. Gen. Thomas, this morning, repaired to the office of Secretary Stanton, and was immediately ordered to the room used by him as Adjutant-General, which order Gen. Thomas refused to obey. Both Gen. Thomas and Mr. Stanton were at the department during the morning, and neither of them would obey orders issued by the other.

The President has removed Secretary Stanton from the War Department, and appointed Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas *ad interim*.

New York, Feb. 21.—The *Post's* special says it is understood to be Mr. Stanton's intention not to obey the order of the President, but to remain in charge of the War Office until he is forcibly ejected, unless counselled by the Senate to turn over the Office to Gen. Thomas, in accordance with the President's order. The excitement here is intense. Soon after the Senate went into executive session, a committee of four Senators proceeded to the War Office and informed Secretary Stanton that pending any action, it was the desire of the Senate that he (Stanton) should retain office and disregard any orders from the President to the contrary. The committee also waited upon General Grant and had an interview with him. The committee express themselves entirely satisfied with Gen. Grant's position regarding this matter.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Senate a few minutes after two o'clock went into executive session and continued therein seven hours. The removal of Stanton was fully discussed, and with much spirit in secret session.

The following resolution offered by Senator Wilson, was agreed to without a division:—

"Whereas Senate have received and considered a communication of the President, stating that he had removed E. M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*; therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the United States, that under the constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office."

Copies of the resolution were ordered to be communicated to the President, Secretary of War, and Adjutant-General Thomas.

New York, Feb. 21.—The *Herald's* special says the members of the House of Representatives who have taken the most active part in the late impeachment schemes are the most exercised at this renewal of the war between the Executive and Congress. They considered the deplorable failure of the last attempt at impeachment as finally settling this unpleasant business, and now that a fresh act of hostility has arisen, their indignation knows no bounds.

New York, Feb. 22.—The *Times'* special says when General Thomas presented his order from the President to take possession of the War Department, to Mr. Stanton, the latter asked him for a copy of the order, which was given, and he then informed Gen. Thomas that he would take time to consider the matter. Stanton has been advised by every member of the Senate and House who has called on him to resist the removal, and he undoubtedly will do so. Gen. Thomas has openly declared that he will take possession of the office to-morrow morning, and if resisted by Mr. Stanton will send for force to execute his orders.

Washington, Feb. 21, 11:45.—Mr. Stanton is still at the department, and will remain all night. The department will be closed to-morrow, it being a legal holiday.

The Committee on Reconstruction, at their meeting to-day, agreed by a strictly party vote of seven against two, to impeach the President for high crimes and misdemeanors, charges growing out of the President's conduct in the removal of Secretary Stanton.

In the House to-day, Mr. Brooks made a speech regarding impeachment in which he said:—We have been long in the midst of revolution, long has the country been agitated in the throes of a revolution, but we are now approaching the last and final stage of that revolution. We are traversing over and over again the days of Cromwell, and of Charles the 1st, and Charles the 2nd, and we are traversing over and over again all the scenes of the French revolution. If you proceed to depose the President by violence, if you throw him out of office except by due process of impeachment, I tell you in behalf of thousands and millions of the people, that we will never, never, so help me God, never, never submit. This speech was greeted with laughter by the Republican members.

The resolution of impeachment was supported by speeches by Messrs. Spalding and Bingham.

There is a stormy session of the House. A vote on the resolution of impeachment will probably be taken to-night.

New York, Feb. 22, 11 p.m.—Despatches from Washington state that there seems to be no question, from what can be learned of the views of the Republicans, that the House will pass impeachment resolutions by a large majority.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The streets are full of all sorts of rumors. Some to the effect that thousands of armed men are on their way from Maryland to support the President should a clash of arms occur.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The city continues in a state of intense excitement, and everybody is anxiously awaiting new developments. The city is filled with rumors which, as soon as exploded, new ones are invented. It is the impression that the President will be tried, convicted and removed from office within the next ten days. There is much earnestness and determination expressed by all the Republicans. The guard at the war department has been doubled. The President is in receipt of letters and telegrams giving him assurances of approbation and support. The Republicans are constantly being encouraged in a similar manner. The President has decided on an application to be made to the court to-morrow for a *mandamus*, with a view of making Stanton show under and by what authority he retains possession of the War Department. It is stated that Attorney-General Stanberry, Judge Black, and Charles O'Connor will defend the President before the Senate.

New York, Feb. 23.—The *Times'* special says: It may be set down that impeachment of the President is certain. The demand is to make the work sharp and decisive.

Washington, Feb. 22.—A message was sent by the President to the Senate yesterday afternoon, just after their adjournment, but was brought back to the White House. His message, it is reported, states his reasons, in addition to those named in his former message, for removing Stanton. Briefly, "insubordination" is the word that conveys the substance of the additional reasons.

New York, Feb. 23.—The *Times'* special says: August Belmont and other members of the Democratic National Convention, were entertained by the President last night at dinner at the White House. The surmises and rumors having their origin in this fact are numberless, but it is agreed that Mr. Johnson finds himself forced to seek openly consolation of his old Democratic friends in his present trouble.

Washington, Feb. 23.—It is stated that the President has expressed his desire to test the question legally in the courts.

Yesterday Gen. Thomas signed himself in two communications, "Secretary of War *ad interim*."

The determination of Mr. Stanton to cause the arrest of Gen. Thomas was decided upon by him as the surest and most direct method of compelling that officer to take the initiative in any civil proceedings he may institute to obtain possession of office. Being under bonds, he is in a measure prohibited from acting at his own pleasure, and if he receives further orders from the President must decide between disobedience to him, or incurring further penalties for violation of law.

Mr. Stanton was in his office until a late hour last night, and proposed to remain until he could safely leave it. The efforts of Gen. Thomas to get possession of it have thus far been utterly futile, and it is believed to-night that on Monday the Supreme Court will be appealed to for relief. It is not believed the President will attempt any force to oust Mr. Stanton, though rumors of such intention are plenty.

New York, Feb. 23.—The *Tribune* will come out to-morrow demanding the immediate impeachment and removal of President Johnson. It says there is no avoiding this conclusion—no middle course. This most infamous chief magistrate should be swept out of his office. Let him be impeached, and let the Republican party show that it not only has the power to preserve the Union from rebellion under Jeff. Davis, but also from treachery under Andrew Johnson.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The excitement continues, and the impeachment question is the general theme. The capitol, long before the hour of meeting, was crowded, particularly on the House side of the building, and thousands were unable to obtain admittance to the galleries. The doorways were obstructed by ladies, and the lobbies were densely filled by persons of both sexes. There was no abatement of interest throughout the entire proceedings of the House, which continued eight hours and a half. The Senate adjourned a short time before the vote was taken, and the members of that body came into the hall in good season to hear the yeas and nays called, and the result announced. The reception at the Executive Mansion to-night was more largely attended than on any similar occasion during the season. The President did not seem disturbed by to-day's action of the House of Representatives. He received many of his friends in his usual manner. Among the visitors were Attorney-General Stanberry, Secretaries Seward and McCulloch, and Postmaster-General Randall.

New York, Feb. 24.—The excitement in this city has been in a most feverish state all day, and all sorts of absurd rumors have been circulated, such as that the Governor had proclaimed martial law in the city; that the Mayor had placed the militia under arms; that troops were to be enrolled to sustain the President; that the Loyal League Club would raise men to support Congress, &c. At a late hour to-night the excitement was unabated.—Immense crowds gathered around the bulletins placed before the newspaper offices, and displayed by calcium lights. The fact that the House passed resolutions of impeachment created no surprise, and was generally received with cheers. Each faction is loud in denunciation of the other. Disturbances are constantly taking place around the drinking saloons, and the police force has been increased. Mass meetings have been called for to-morrow afternoon by each political party. The supporters of the President meet at the City Hall Park, and those of Congress at the head-quarters, Union League rooms.

New York, Feb 24.—Despatches from different points throughout the country show the news of impeachment to have been received with general approbation by the Republicans, while the Democrats bitterly denounce the act as a reckless party measure.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The house committee entered the Senate Chamber today at 1:15 p.m., and formally impeached Andrew Johnston, President of the United States, for violation of the laws, and malfeasance in office. The Senate nominated a committee of seven to make arrangements for the trial of the President. White impeachment appears inevitable, several Republican Senators are very desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Bill before any definite action shall be taken.

The President declares he is willing to go before the country on his last message respecting the grounds for the removal of Stanton.

New York, Feb. 26.—The *Herald's* special says a remarkable lull in the bellicose excitement of the past few days is noticed throughout the city to-night; the struggle for the possession of the War Department promises to settle down into a result of a tamer character even than a law suit, and the whole matter is swallowed up in the more important matter of impeachment.

New York, Feb. 26.—The *Tribune's* special says the feeling in favor of impeachment grows stronger. The question to be settled in regard to the last offence of the President, is whether he is guilty of mistaken construction or intentional violation of the laws. The room for doubt on this head would seem to be small. Secretary Stanton to-day made a requisition on the Treasury, which, after some hesitation, was honored.

The *World's* special says Gen Thomas will waive an examination before Judge Carter, allow himself to be committed, sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and thus bring the Tenure of Office Bill before Chief Justice Chase at once.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The drafts of Mr. Stanton go through the Treasury Department the same as usual, and no orders whatever have been made with reference thereto. Gen. Thomas did not visit the War Office to day, but after his discharge from custody, went to the executive mansion, and after a short interview with Mr. Johnson, retired to his home.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that at the meeting of impeachment managers yesterday, the opinion prevailed that it would be sufficient to secure a conviction to rest the case solely on the removal of Stanton, as the embodying of the other charges would lead to a protracted investigation, and consume too much time. It is thought that the articles of impeachment will be ready by Friday, and be presented to the Senate on Monday.

STONE EDGE.

A TALE.

Continued.

CHAPTER XII.

THE DRUID'S STONES.

For a few days Roland was firm against the idea; at the end of that time, however, he heard that German had been inquiring for him. He dared not go up to Stone Edge with his bad conscience about him, poor fellow! "She's a rich 'ooman now," he muttered; but he thought there would be no harm in lighting a fire on the rock. "Whoknows whether she mightn't look out?" The first time nothing came of it, no one had seen his sign; the next night the wind blew out his fire; but the third time German, as he drove the cows home, saw the little pale blue column rising in the still evening air, and went and fetched his sister and lit the return fire. The original signal was suddenly trampled out, and German, as he watched it, pointed this out, and said, with some compunction for his doubts as to Roland's good faith, "He sees ours, lass; I shouldn't wonder if he'll be here afore long."

Restless and uneasy, she hurried down to the house again to tell Lydia.

"Sit thee down, dear child. Even if he be coming, he canna be up at the Stones for this hour welly an he had wings."

"Dunna stop me, dear, I canna bide still; let me go up there and wait a bit; 'twill do me good even he dunna come. I feel as if the room were stiflin' o' me." Lydia said no more, but followed her up to the summit.

It was not often that the winds were stillon that exposed point, but this evening there was hardly a breath stirring as the shadows gradually sank over the magnificient view at their feet. Folds of hill, deep clefts in the rock, open dales, with the blue river tracing out its own course, and catching golden reflections on its winding here and there; beyond all, the purple moors, which stretched without a break, it was said, right on over the border.

At the foot of the great dark stones which had seen such strange sights in their youth, grim, gray, and terrible in themselves and their recollections, sat the two woman, in perfect silence. Cassie had clasped her arms round her knees and laid her head upon them, till Lydia, in the dumb pain of seeing such self-concentration, lifted it up without speaking, and laid her own head there. The movement broke the spell of silent grief, and burst into tears.

"Suppose it should be as father and they all says I" she sobbed. "One 'ud think if he'd cared he might ha' come back frae York or sent a' that time I were wi' aunt Bessie; he mun ha' knowed I should be there."

Lydia soothed and petted her. "I'm hoping as he'll soon be here, my darlin', and once ye can see intil each other's eyes mebbe all will be plain." And then, in terror lest old Ashford should miss them from their work and come out after them, she whispered, "I'll send German to thee," and went off in haste.

The shadows fell darker and darker as the afterlow departed, but a great bank of magnificent fleecy clouds, heaped in masses many thousand feet high, and tinged with gorgeous sunset hues, moved in stately procession across the valley. The sun set, the earth grew dim, but their lofty eminences caught the rays long after the world was in shadow, till at last their splendid tints died away into the heir palenes like that of Mont Blanc himself when left by the sun's light.

It was so striking that Cassandra's attention was diverted, and she watched the death-like change as a sort of omen with a deep sigh, when behind her she heard a motion and turned suddenly, for "the Stones" had a bad name as an eerie place, though she was fearless of such things at that moment. It was only Roland, out of breath with his rush up the hill.

She sprang up and he seized both her hands, but somehow the thought of the mean bargain he was sent there to drive threw a constraint over his manner which Cassandra saw immediately and felt keenly.

"I wanted to see yer—to tell yer—" she began, constrainedly too. "Have yer heard, Roland," she added, more naturally, "that my uncle have a paid me the sixty-eight pounds! and I wanted to say that th' euld squire will ha' his back rents, and so feyther mun take it to pay him wi'. You know it were my mother's by right, and so he ought to ha' had it before," she repeated, mechanically. "But he'll gie his consent, happen you'll take me without it," said the poor girl, with a tearful smile.

"Oh, Bassie!" and my father's sent me up to say I may marry thee an thou'lt lend him the money!" groaned Roland, leaving hold of her hands.

The poison of mistrust had entered into poor Cassie's soul, and she shivered within herself: "I mun let my own father hae what I hae got," she said aloud, gravely.

Nature had endowed Cassandra with a most imperial presence not at all matching the tender heart within, and as she turned away with her majestic manner, repeating, "There's no one else has a right to't, poor Roland's soul sank within him.

"Ye're not goin' to leave me so," said poor Roland, passionately. She turned irresolutely for a moment, and he seized her in his arms and kissed her hands, her shoulders, everything but her lips, fervently; but she drew herself away, when still he said no more, and moved quietly toward German, who was standing waiting for her by the rude stone-wall which fenced in the wild bit of moorland where stood the Druid's temple, and went off silently into the gray evening.

"She haven't even looked round," said the poor fellow, flinging his arms over his head and turning headlong down the steep hill side.

Cassandra went straight into the house, with a fixed expression in her face which frightened Lydia's anxious heart; but words there were none, and she seemed glad to occupy herself by obeying her father's impatient demands for bread-and-cheese and beer. Only once, as she and Lyddy met in the dark passage that led to the kitchen, she whispered, in answer to a loving pressure of her hand:

"His father sent him to chaffer for the money hissen."

"Not for hissen!"

Lydia's incredulous tone was balm to the poor girl's heart. Later, when each had retired to rest and all the house was still, Lydia crept quietly to the upper chamber where Cassie abode. She had thrown herself, half kneeling half sitting, on a low box at the foot of her little bed, her face hidden on her outstretched arms. Lydia knelt down by her in silence, and put her arms round her waist.

"And that he should ha' cared for me only so long as he hoped I'd brass to gie him!" she said, with a quivering sob.

"I dunnot b'lieve it," said Lyddy.

"Then why didn't he say he'd marr me, pounds or no pounds?" said poor Cassie, anxious to be contradicted.

"Dear heart, I weren't there, I canna speak to it. Mebbe he canna manage other wi' that old rogue his father. But he'd surely not ha' come nigh thee now an it werena false about the Michell lass—and we wunna give up one as has been good and true till now an we ha' more knowledge nor this. And now get to bed, my darlin'. I munna ha' thee sick." And before she left her she had seen her laid in her little white nest.

But in the middle of the night Lydia rose gently and went to see how her child fared. Her tall white figure looked so spirit-like, in the light which the late moon poured through the low window, that Cassie gave a little cry as she entered.

"Oh, Lyddy dear, I'd a been a prayin' so hard that God A'mighty would make all straight and bring us together agin, that I'm sure it'll come to pass; it seemed to me as though I'd wrestled and won, and then I thought thee wast the angel happen come to tell me so. Dost thou not think we get what we pray for with all our hearts?"

Lydia's mild eyes were clouded, and as Cassie urged her again she answered: "Yes, I believe that God gives his blessing on all earnest prayer. Sleep, dearie—take thy rest now."

The next day Cassandra was apparently cheerful and relieved; she went about in the triumph of her relief; but the day after her spirit flagged again, and a restless depression came over her which struck deep into Lydia's heart. In the afternoon, as she sat before the never-ending heap of mending which she generally took on herself—as Cassie "never could abide" sitting still—the poor girl went in and out in a sort of aimless tidying of what was already spotless neatness, as if she could only keep her mind quiet by perpetual motion of her limbs. At last she came and leaned over the back of Lydia's chair, so that she might not see the working of her face.

"Lyddy, you b'lieve in prayer?"

"Yes, dearie, or I should lay me down and die."

"Nay, I dunna mean that. I mean as how if we pray fervently we git that we ask," she repeated, anxiously.

CHAPTER XIII.

MARKET-DAY AT YOULCLIFFE.

OLD Nathan was so indignant when he heard what Cassie had done that he sent her word by Nanny that he would not let her come near his house. "She shoulna ha' had the money to waste un so, an I could stop it," said he. "What's the use o' thrift, I'd like to knows? And to ha' a' them good pounds as me and Bessie have a spared these long years just flung away like as if they was dirt, along o' Ashford's muddlin' ways, it's enough to make one mad. They might all one hae been throwed into the bury-hole for a' the good they'll do him too. A fool and his money soon parted."

Indeed the universal approbation was so great that it seemed as if the poor girl had committed some great fault in giving up every half-penny she had in the world and her hopes of happiness with it; and Ashford was more intolerably cross even than usual when she came down with him to sign the paper necessary for her father to get the money.

So though poor Cassie was giving up her all, old Ashford knew that it was pouring water into a sieve, and did not feel in the least grateful. Only in her case she did it with her eyes open, quite simply, as the only thing possible, and expected neither gratitude for herself nor much good for him.

Her father had taken her down to Youlcliffe on a pillion behind him. "That's how yer mother used to go afore ye," said the old man. He was not quite sure himself, however, whether this mode of progression was in order to do her honer, or in order to insure her safe return with any dangerous meetings.

"There ain't as much hope in my love as 'd make the light on yon candle," said the poor girl to herself; "but it ain't quite dead either. How far it do shine, for sure," she added gratefully for the omen.

There was no communication whatever with Youlcliffe possible for either Cassie or German during the next two or three months. Ashford's rheumatism was better, and he insisted on going himself whenever there was any thing necessary to be done there.

The time for paying his rent came only too quick for the old farmer. It always took place just after market-day, for the convenience of many of the squire's tenants, and German drove down some sheep and a calf to Youlcliffe early in the morning, the sale of which was to make up the rent along with poor Cassie's money.

It was a stormy black day, with gusts of sleet and drizzle at intervals which promised to become worse—cold, dark, and disagreeable as was Ashford's temper that morning. He rode down himself, and sent his son home as soon as the cattle were safe in the market.

Every thing seemed to go wrong with him; when he went up to receive the money belonging to Cassie the lawyer through whose hands it passed greeted him with, "So you're taking your daughter's portion, I hear?" As he came out of the door, thrusting the notes into his pocket and swearing terribly, he almost ran against the hated Joshua—who, however, turned quickly up an alley, as if to get out of his way; and Ashford went back to the narrow, irregular, old gray market-place, where at that moment a great brown mass of cattle, sheep, and pigs were swaying and surging hither and thither, lowing and screeching in every variety of sound of fright and distress, to which no one paid the smallest heed.

A great drove had come in from Scotland, which added to the confusion and press. From time immemorial they had always been driven across the moors, camping out every night without paying any thing; but the cultivated land had gradually encroached on the waste; and the drover, in a loud, harsh, Scotch accent, was declaiming on his wrongs—how, where last year was open heather, he had found stone-walls inclosing fields, and, horror of horrors, had had to pay a pike!

"It's a real shame," he shouted, "a spoilin' o' puir honest bodies ganging o' their lawfu' traffic."

"I dunno see why we should spend our brass a makin' rowds for you to mar un, and kip yourn in your pockets," said a shrewd local. There was much to be said on both sides in such a cause.

The by-standers were listening to the dispute. There was a greater abundance than usual of stock of all kinds, and Ashford did not get the attention he thought he ought or the price he expected for his sheep.

"Why, Joshua