nused; "I'll Jim him!" After which threat she contrived half an hour's occupation for Nancy in another part of the house, and stole quietly to the scullery, herself to see into the matter.

A moment after, the meddlesome hand of Fate led Messrs. Cramp and Jones, in the course of their tour of inspection, towards the same quarter. Finding the kitchen empty, Mr. Cramp was just about to impart to his companion some fresh ideas, when, all at once, an exclamation in the housekeeper's voice came through the partly open door be yond, followed by a sound of somebody—certainly not Nancy—expostulating in a very low tone. "Now for it, sir," whispered the butler; "I think we've got 'em!" And they both crept on tiptoe to the door, and listened for a moment.

On the housekeepers's entering the scullery, the first thing that had presented itself to her view was a stone pitcher elevated to nearly a horizontal position by the agency of some invisible power on the other side of the open window. Before she could utter a word the phenomenon was explained. The jug descended, and a sigh of relief was audiable from the darkness. It was clearly Jim.

"Why, you owdacious, impertant good for-nothing——" commenced Miss Jane.—"Hush, hush!" said a beseeching voice. "Tis the fair Nancy come at last. O, gentle goddess, list!" And the head to which the voice belonged was intruded through the window; a head with black hair and mustaches, with a vision of white coat on the shoulders beneath; the head of no Jim, but of the handsome young man about whom she had been trying to make Mr. Cramp jealous.

"Gracious goodness me!" said Miss Jane. This was the ejaculation which caught the ears of the two men in the kitchen.

"Charming maiden," said Mr. Duval, for it was he; "be not afraid. He's sent me,—he, you know (confound it, I forgot to ask the fellow's name," said Mr. Duval, *sotto voce*) "gentle swain. I only ask one moment's leave. Come near, and let me whisper."

"O dear!" gasped Miss Jane, "and has it come to this?—O dear me! O, sir, you must go away this minute! You should n't have done it! I shall be disgraced forever! Go away, sir, this blessed minute!"

"No, he don't, though!" roared Mr. Cramp, rushing in; "now we've got 'em! O you baggage! Open the door, sir, and out on him!—I knowed there was something up."

Miss Jane fell back speechless. Mr. Duval, with ready presence of mind, snatched up the beer-jug, threw the remaining contents at the butler's head, and took to his heels, all in one and the same instant. Alas for an ill-directed aim! The beery shower missed its object, and came full on the face of the innocent Jones, completely drenching him, and dispersing his little remnant of courage, he darted back half-blinded, Mr. Cramp was already out of the back door, when Miss Jane seized him by the coattails. "Help, help, Mr. Jones!" she screamed; "he'll do himself a mischief. Catch hold of him!—keep him back!—he's mad! He thinks I'm table. I never asked the fellow;—I don't know him,—I don't want to. O, Cramp, Cramp, don't be violent! I'll never tease you again.—Help!"

"Will nobody strangle this Jezebel?" roared the butler. "Take her away, will you some one!"

With a mighty wrench he got free, and immediately rushed off after the fugitive. Miss Jane went into hysterics, and screamed till the house rang again.

And now a new element of discord was added. Nancy, who had a vague notion of something wrong, no sooner heard the uproar, than she sprang towards the scene of action, and met Miss Harpar, similarly alarmed to herself, half-way.

"What's the matter, Nancy? O, what's the matter?"

"Matter, madam," blubbered Nancy; "they're a murderin' of him. O my precious Jim!" And she rushed down stairs.

Miss Harper only waited to catch the word murder. The housekeeper's screams were ringing in her ears; and instantly conceiving that a wholesale slaughter was going on below, she darted into her bedroom, and locked the door.

III

Mark went on his way to the alehouse, in anticipation of pipes and beer. Sure enough, he soon found the Chequers. And a blazing fire, and merry company; all of them on a like errand. A civil landlord, too, and pretty barmaid, and casks of spirits, and barrels of ale. So far so good; but when he gave his order, and stated, as a precautionary measure, his authority for the same,—viz. Mr. Duval,—the smiling face of the tapster changed most unaccountably; his fingers which had hold of the beer-pump handle, loosened their grasp, and he curtly informed the astonished Mark that if this was the only money he had to show, he might as well try the shop "t' other side of the way," whereat the company laughed assentingly.

"Why, he told me you knowed him," said Mark, reddening.

"Know him I say; for a cool, impudent rascal, as drinks and guzzles hisself, and makes others drink too, and never pays so much as a farthing. I'm not a going to empty my stuff down his throat, or yours either; and all for nothing. And so, Mister, you 'd better be off and tell him so."

There is nothing so annoying as to be disgraced in the eyes of one's equals. Here was a whole taproom laughing at him, and he without a penny to order a glass with himself. It was too bad. Mark grew angry, and proceeded to vent his wrath on the landlord.—The latter retorted by ordering him off the premises.

Hereupon, Mark defied the whole company individually and collectively, to mortal combat, and turned away in considerable disgust.

"I say, Mister," shouted the landlord, from the steps, "if you want a fight, just go and punch your friend's head, will you? He deserves it bad enough. You're sure to find him at Squire Harpar's."

Mark was in the humor to comply. He was mortally savage with Mr. Duval for sending him such a wild-goose chase. Besides, there was the car of ale at the scullery-window. He would go back, at all events. At this moment, a new actor appeared on the scene.

Mr. Harpar was passing by the Chequers, on his return from the magisterial dinner. To say he was an intemperate man, would be false; but certainly, on this occasion, he was far from sober, having reached that state of perplexity which may be called the overwise. The company had consisted principally of his brother magistrates, and over their wine, they had been discussing the number and increasing percentage of criminals and crimes. Each had proposed some elaborate and infallible remedy, and all had got so wonderfully sagacious, that, by the time they separated, the knotty points of judicature had been finally and satisfactorily arranged,—though, alas! only in talk. At the present moment, Mr. Harpar felt himself more than ordinarily knowing, and was reflecting what a pity it was that he had only to retire to bed, like any other mortal, instead of exercising his superlative stock of wisdom for the benefit of the public. Hearing, therefore, his own name bawled out from the village alehouse, coupled with an intimation that somebody was about his premises, he at once decided that interference was necessary, and accordingly kept close behind Mark Weston as the the wine and darkness combined would permit him.

Thus, when our hero once more neared the scene of action, he was for a third time accosted, and now it was by a fussy little man, evidently half-seas over, with a pompous manner, and a husky voice, who demanded why he was there, and what the—something—he meant by it. "I am a magistrate, sir,—appointed by her Gracious Majesty, sir, to look after the district. I am Mr. Harpar, sir,—George Harpar, Esquire, Justice of the Peace. I convict you of unlawfully entering my private grounds; consider yourself sentenced to—to—what the deuse is it? Never mind, I'm not going to have vagabonds about my house at this time of night."

"You've got one too many, already," said Mark, "I'm not after none of your house."

"No trifling. Prisoner at the bar, I commit you for contempt of court," said Mr. Harpar, making a lurch towards Mark to lay hold of his coat.

"Here, old gentleman, none of that! If you want a game of that sort, first go and catch t' other cove." A bright idea of bringing Mr. Duval to open shame had struck Mark forcibly. "There's a fellow a dodging about the back door now."

"Eh, what's that? Any more of you?"

"I tell you, there's a cheating scamp at the scullery now, said Mark, earnestly.

"And you're after him? Excellent young man. And I had brought you in guilty!" exclaimed Mr. Harpar, suddenly changing his tone. "Admirable creature! I repeal my decision. I see how it is. You're a special detective. Eh! Men about my house; good gracious! A gang of burglars, eh?"

"I only know of one," said Mark, "and he's a lunatic."

"Good gracious! worse and worse! Lunatic and burglars! Not an instant must be lost! Constable, you shall be handsomely rewarded. Use your staff; knock every one down. I authorize you,—George Harpar, Esq., Justice of the Peace."

"I'll use th' stick, sure enough," growled Mark, thinking of the Chequers, and then of Mr. Duval.

It was at this instant that the first of Miss Jane's screams rang through the air. "I'm blest if they a'n't at it!" said Mark. "Here's a game!"

Mr. Harpar rushed on in great excitement, repeating his orders for every one to be knocked down without mercy. "Here's some one coming; hold hard, sir!" cried Mark, but it was too late. The "some one" was running in hot haste, and in another second come into collision with the worthy justice, prostrating him with no gentle force on a prickly rose-bed. "It is the painter, by the powers," thought Mark, as the assailant staggered back, and he instantly sent him after Mr. Harpar by a well directed blow of his cudgel.

"Here's one of them a quieted," said Mark.

"One of them; there were a dozen! a dozen at least! You're a brave fellow! They would have done for me. Here, give me your arm; help me in. Good gracious, there are more of them in the house! They're murdering my daughter! Come on! A thousand furies, the fellows have lamed me for life?"

"They're making noise enough," said Mark, helping him along, "but I think there's only one man about, sir, and I've settled him for five minutes anyhow."

"One! there are fifty,—a hundred!" roared the Squire. "You knocked down a dozen of them. I saw you do it. Give it to the villains again."

"The "villains" apparently consisted of Miss Jane in screams and hysterics in the kitchen, Nancy sobbing in the scullery, and Mr. Jones with the kitchen-poker, nervously doing nothing. Miss Harpar remained in her room, sick from sheer fright. The three others made a rush towards the squire, as he entered, covered with mud and prickles, with Mark Weston behind him.

"O, sir, where's Cramp?"

"Jim, sir! O, have they hurt him?"

"Where's the man, sir? O, thank Heaven you're here."

"Where are the robbers?" shouted Mr. Harpar, silencing them all. "Where's my daughter? Is anybody hurt? No! Then what's all the noise about? Look at me,—waylaid.—assaulted in my own garden. A dozen of them dispersed by this brave fellow. Where's Cramp? Where's my daughter?"

"Cramp, sir?" sobbed Miss Jane; "he's after the man. O dear, dear! he'll be hurt; I know he will!"

"The man! Why, woman, there are twenty of them. Where's Miss Harpar? Dash it, everybody's mad!" said the squire. "Here, Jones, and you, my brave fellow, come up stairs; we must rouse the neighborhood."

There was no need to do this. Miss Jane's screams had been heard as the neighboring cottages. The news spread rapidly that Squire Harpar's house was attacked, and aid came pouring in from every side. Among the first arrivals was Mr. Cramp led in by two men, with his head broken. This added to the mystery. The news reached the Chequers, and just as Miss Harpar's door was opened, and that young lady received into the muddy arms of her father, came the landlord, with Mr. Duval—of all persons in the world—in close custody, but perfectly whole and sound.

It was an impressive scene. Mr. Cramp was lying on the hearth, getting his head dressed by Miss Jane. The squire, more than half sobered by his fall, stood opposite, attended by Mark. Mr. Duval was indignantly struggling with his captors. Nancy was faintly sobbing, and Miss Harpar was supported by Mr. Jones. An inquisitive throng of villagers filled up the background. Every one talked at once, and the effect was edifying.

"Here's the man, sir!" said the landlord, lugging Mr. Duval; "he's been knocking about your house ever so long, to my certain knowledge, and he's a through vagabond." And there, I think is a partner of his," pointing to Mark. "I've seen him, too."

"That is him as come to the house," said Mr. Cramp, feebly, pointing to the artist.

"Nonsense!" said the squire, "I tell you there were a dozen of them. This may be one, certainly; but as to my brave fellow.—pooh, pooh! Young man, I shall never forget this night."

"And, if you please, sir," said Miss Jane, "I don't think the other young man meant any harm. Truth is truth, Cramp, and I can't let an innocent fellow-creetur suffer for my sake. I'm sure I'm sorry it should have turned out so," turning to the astonished artist, "but this awful night has taught me that my heart's another's; so I'm sure you'll go away, and not knock any one else down."

"What's she raving about?" asked Mr. Duval, wildly. "Why, I've never seen the woman before."

"You untruthful man," said Mr. Jones; "we found you talking to her in the scullery."

"Just hear me for a moment, all of you," exclaimed Mr Duval. "I came here this evening on private business. Then did I see that maiden, "pointing to Nancy, "in this rustic's arms."

"In *his* arms," screamed Nancy. "O, you story-telling villain! I never seed him afore. I just spoke to Jim, a nice young man, sir, as is a following of me,—with your leave,—I did just speak to Jim."

"That you did'nt," interrupted the landlord; "Jim's been in my room all the evening, till just a while ago.—so, there, now!"

"I don't care," said Nancy, "it was him, and he came to the scullery to see me, and they fell upon him, sir; and, if he did give Muster Cramp a broken head, I'm sure he never meant to do it."

"It warn't Jim," said Mr. Cramp. "It war—"

"It was one of the same gang who assaulted me," broke in the squire. "You're all drunk, or mad. The affair's plain enough. There have been men about the house, and this fellow with the mustache is one of them, and we've caught him. "What's your name?"

"Henry Duval, sir, very much at your service."

"Duval," said the squire; "not one of the Duvals of——?"

"Of S——? Yes, sir," said Mr. Duval, condescending to speak in prose, "these people have laid hold of me, but I swear I have done nothing."

"Good gracious!—why—I know your father, then! Why, here's a pretty mistake! You can't be one of these miscreants?"

"I hope not, sir," said Mr. David; "I'm an artist."

"Exactly, exactly! I remember now.—All my people are gone mad, with their Nancys, and Jims, and scullery windows. Let's hear no more about it. The police shall catch the rascals. I'm stiff and tired.—They've knocked down Cramp, and got bowled over in return, some half dozen of them, by this fine fellow. What's your name? Weston, eh? and these women have been frightened to death, and they've laid hold of you, Mr. Duval, for want of some one more likely. There,—disperse, all of you at the door, and get Miss Jane to give you some thing to drink. Now let's have supper, and be thankful it's no worse."

Mark Weston slept that night at Mr. Harpar's. It was a lucky evening for him.—Nothing could persuade the squire but that Mark's hand had been the means of his safety. The county papers rang with, "Unparalleled outrage at the residence of a Chick enborough Magistrate. Gallant conduct of a countryman." Mark was quite a lion. Mr. Harpar wanted a man for his garden, and stable; Mark was installed. He proved active and honest; and, as he always held his tongue about the one eventful night of his life, he ever retained his credit, save with Miss Jane and Mr. Cramp, who had their suspicions to the last. The affair itself ever remained a mystery, for the squire positively forbade the different and confined versions to be repeated. Gradually it became a thing of the past; every one concerned having an interest in keeping his own part a secret.

Mr. Duval is a rising artist, and flighty as ever. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are well known, and highly respected in their parish. Miss Jane and Mr. Cramp still drink their negus at the old kitchen fender.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, AUGUST 16, 1866.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. GALT.

The great event of the week is the resignation of Mr. Galt, Finance Minister, who has been so prominently connected with the money legislation of the Province for a number of years. His reasons for this step are set forth in speeches by himself and Attorney Gen. Macdonald, which will be found elsewhere. If we are to take the statements made and generally credited, the causes for such a step were distinct enough. In our last we alluded to the atrocious Bill introduced by Mr. Bell of Russell, and manifest determination of the Catholic majority of Lower Canada to fasten upon the Upper section a most obnoxious measure, merely because it was proposed to place the educational institutions of the Lower Canada minority upon a *just* footing. If the latter measure had been pressed, the alleged *quid pro quo* would have been insisted upon by the French Canadian members. Such action would, undobtedly have aroused feelings inimical to the harmony which should exist, and perhaps, even seriously endanger the Confederation scheme. Under the circumstances, Government deemed it advisable to withdraw the Lower Canada School Bill, to prevent further trouble, which was done accordingly. But Mr. Galt as the supporter of Protestant sentiment in Lower Canada declared that he could not abandon the rights of those who looked to him for justice, and therefore asked to be relieved from a position in the Ministry which he could not consistently continue to hold. The resignation was, no doubt unwillingly, accepted, and he now merely holds his position nominally for the purpose of carrying out his financial measures, subject to such changes as the House in its wisdom may think fit. This is, substantially, the version of the facts of the case given out by Mr. Galt and his friends. The less good-natured argue that the Hon. Gentleman resigned because he saw it to be absolutely impossible to guide the financial machine in such a manner as to prevent, annually, enormous deficits without having resort to measures so extraordinary as to be deemed highly dangerous by the country. It is thought by some that however great his financial ability, his is one of those *speculative* minds, which readily conceive magnificent schemes—grand in theory but impossible of accomplishment in dry detail. However, Mr. Galt's career, from first to last, is before the country, and all intelligent men are in a position to judge of his merits and defects as far as they have appeared upon the surface of his character and actions. We think a finance minister just as able and perhaps of sounder views can be found to fill the vacant place, but we cannot help deploring the necessity for so many changes in the Government of the country. Where new hands are being continually put to the political wheel, we can never expect that unity of action and smoothness of working that should characterize the Government of a country such as ours.

THE CURRENCY SCHEME OF MR. GALT.

Interesting Debate in the Legislative Assembly, August 9.

THE BILL CARRIED: 70 TO 32.

From the Globe's Telegraph Report

Mr. Galt moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the issue of Provincial notes. He would answer the questions put by Mr. Cartwright before recess. With regard to the first question, the Government instructed him to repeat the declaration made already, that if they could provide for the necessary wants of the country, which were about five millions, within the time which, in their judgement, it was requisite that provision should be made, they would not avail themselves of the power sought for by this Bill. As to the second question, the Government declined giving any pledge of committing themselves specifically to any particular date in regard to the arrangements with the Bank of Monteral. It was quite impossible that the Government could tie up their hands by any pledge of the kind. They asked authority to act in a certain way, under certain circumstances. Well, they would only use the power asked when, in their judgement, it became necessary, and could not undertake to say whether they would or would not enter into any definite arrangement with the Bank of Montreal by the 1st of September next. They reserved to themselves the right of determining the period when it would, according to their judgment, be in the public interest that arrangements of this kind should be made. It was not however, in the slightest degree probable that a definate arrangement would be concluded before that date. In relation to the third question, the Government desired to state that no such proposal had been made to them by the banks, nor had they any reason to suppose such proposal would be made. In any case, the Government could not undertake, in advance of proposals to them, to state what their action would be. As to the fourth question, it did not appear quite clear how the two and a half millions and four millions spoken of would meet the case; but it was not necessary to discuss that point, because the Government could not undertake to enter into any pledges of this kind. They would only use the power in event of their judgement of public interest requiring its use. They could not, then, without abrogating the responsibility devolving upon them as a Government, in their hands in this matter, nor ought they to do do so. Beyond stating that the Government would only use this power if they thought necessary, they could give no pledge to the House. In their view, it was not in the public interest they should do so. Respecting the last question, the Government were preparing, and he presumed to morrow they would issue proposals for the loan.—There would be provisions allowing parties to deposit money in any of the branches of the Bank of Monireal, and possibly other banks might be named in the notice. That point, however, has not been settled. The Bank of Montreal would have authority to issue debentures to depositors to the amount of their deposits, and interest on them would count from the moment they were made at the bank. (Hear.)

Hon. Mr. Brown then moved in amendment, that it be an instruction to the said Committee to strike out such clauses of the bill as authorized the Government to withdraw from circulation the existing banknote currency of the Province, and substitute therefor Government notes under the control of a Government department; also, to make provision for the maturing indebtedness of the Province, by the issue of debentures in such form and payable at such dates and bearing such rates of interest as the Executive Government may find necessary. Mr. Brown explained that the object of his amendment was not to prevent the Government obtaining the amount they wanted by the issue of debentures, but to prevent its establishing a Bank of Issue. It was not necessary for him to say much on this occasion, became the opinion of the House, so far as elicited, had pronounced against the Government procuring possession of the currency of the country. The question having been so thoroughly discussed, and the feeling of the House and country having been expressed almost unanimously against the Finance Minister's scheme, it was utterly unnecessary to say a word in favour of the amendment. Nothing could be clearer than that Government did not require this Bank of Issue at all, and that there was no necessity for their taking such immense power as was contemplated by those resolutions. The amendment would afford them all the power necessary to procure the money wanted for public purposes. We must all feel that within or three days of the expiry of union of Canada with the knowledge that we are to enter upon a new state of affairs within a few months, having other provinces united with us, nothing could be more unreasonable, inexpedient and dangerous than to disarrange the whole monetary affairs of the Province by accepting this bill. (Cheers.) When it passed no one could tell what might befall the financial and commercial interests of the country. No one could tell how the immense crops about to be taken from the ground and required to be purchased and sent away, could be disposed of. In the embarrassment, doubt and hesitation that must follow upon this bill in relation to the commercial operations of the Province, we must look forward to its results with very great alarm. He hoped that even yet the Government would withdraw the objectionable portions of the scheme and adopt such a mode of issuing debentures, apart from interfering with the currency, as would answer all purposes. (Cheers.) There had been advances made by banks which Government had shown no desire to meet. The Bank of Montreal had never been asked to this moment, as far as we knew, whether, out of two millions and a half we were about to pay them, they were willing to renew a loan of a million and a half. In fact, the whole design of government appeared to be the obtainment of power to establish a Bank of Issue. He hoped the amendment would be adopted. (Cheers)

Attorney General Macdonald said this amendment struck vitally at the proposition made by the government. It was, in other words, a vote of want of confidence. The honorable gentleman had made a motion which struck at the whole policy of the government, and no government having a proper sense of its responsibility would hold office a moment after such a resolution passed.

Mr. Street said he did not feel that in voting for the amendment of the member for South Oxford, he was declaring himself opposed to the government in regard to its policy generally. He did not think the currency of the country should be interfered with, and he regretted that the government should have launched this scheme.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall begged to state to the member for Welland, and any others who might be disposed to follow his example, that, if this motion carried, they knew what must be the result. This Government must give place to the member for South Oxford, and those he might call to aid him in carrying on the government of the country. We were in an important crisis in the history of the country. The minister, whose duty it was to scan narrowly, our resources, had too much reason to fear that they might have to draw on other resources than those placed at their disposal. Knowing what were the movements on the other side, they required to be in a position to provide for the defence of the country. When the member for South Oxford accused the Government of attempting to overturn the banking system of the country, he (Mr. Brown) was too well conversant with these subjects not to know that the proposition of the Government did not amount to anything of the kind; but the Government felt that they should be empowered, if necessary, to avail themselves of the privilege which they had given for nothing to the banking institutions of the country. General statements against the measure had been repeated in the House *ad nauseam*; but in all the speeches that had been delivered—in all the statements which had appeared in the newspapers in the interest of the member for South Oxford—he [Mr. Macdougall] had failed to see any attempt to show that granting this discretionary power to the Government would be prejudicial to the public interests.

Mr. Dunkin said he must vote against the amendment, because he entirely disagreed with it.

Mr. M. C. Cameron said he had listened carefully to all that had been said on this subject, and he had heard nothing which had convinced him that the scheme of the Government was not likely to promote the interests of the country.

Dr. Parker spoke in opposition to the Government scheme. He considered it based on a wrong principle. A change in such an important matter as the currency of the country should not be based on the temporary necessities of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Howland said there could be no doubt that the floating debt, which had been going on for four years, should be paid. The Government had been forced to temporary expedients during the whole of that time to carry it through; but in the way we were now situated with reference to our defence, and for other reasons, it was desirable it should be paid off, and in our present circumstances, we would pay it without any serious inconvenience. The only question was as to their mode of paying it. The member for South Oxford said the government had only one means of obtaining the money, and that was by applying for a loan to the people of this country by debentures

Hon. Mr. Brown—I have not said so; I have said look every way.

Hon. Mr. Howland said he would ask the members for South Oxford and North Wellington if they considered the Government would be certain to get money to meet its engagements in that way.

Hon. Mr. Brown—Certainly.

Hon. Mr. Howland said a large portion of this money must be remitted to England by the 15th September. Would five millions be tendered for in that time. He went on to reply to the charge that the Government and he himself had not attempted to make provision for this floating debt before now. When he (Mr. Howland) held the office of Minister of Finance, he did not invite the people of this country to pay off that debt by taking up debentures such are now proposed, and by increased taxation, in connection with as economical an administration as possible of public affairs. He did not consider it consistent with the interests of the country that we should go abroad to borrow money. The member for South Oxford was himself for some time a member of the Government, and he found nothing on record of any proposition by him for meeting these engagements. In conclusion, he repeated what had been stated by the Atty.Gen.West, that the vote on this amendment must be taken as one of confidence or non-confidence in the Government.

Mr. Gibbs said it was clear the Government were determined to issue these notes.

Mr. Cartwright repeated briefly the objections he had formerly urged to the scheme, as it now stood. It proposed to confiscate five-ninths of the circulation of all the banks outside the Bank of Montreal, which would press very injuriously not only on the banks, but on their customers.

Mr. Mackenzie said, if ever there was a question which required that should be dealt with by the House in a non-political, dispassionate sense it was then before the chair. He thought it would be far better had the Government placed the decision upon this scheme apart from all merely political considerations. Mr. Mackenzie went on to show what, from his point of view, were the objections to the Government scheme, and concluded by saying that he had never given a vote with such entire satisfaction as the vote he should now give against that scheme.

Mr. Rymal said the announcement of the Attorney General, that he would consider this a vote of want of confidence, placed him (Mr. Rymal) in an embarrassing position. (Laughter.) If that announcement had not been made, he might, perhaps, have voted for the scheme; but having no confidence in the general administration of affairs by the present government, he must record his vote against it.

Hon. Mr. A. A. Dorion spoke in French against the government's scheme, and in support of the amendment.

Hon Mr. Cartier replied, also speaking in French.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald was equally willing that the money should be raised in debentures or Provincial notes. He would vote for any scheme to have the floating debt taken up in this country. We were paying 9½ per cent. for money borrowed in England, and we believe it would be much better for us to borrow from our people at 7 or 8 per cent. Let us at least begin to trust our own resources, and not run begging to England every time we want money. (Hear, hear.) He did not see that this scheme was fraught with the danger to the country mentioned. He thought that the banks, and those who represented them in this House in this matter, looked more to private than public interest, and that the past conduct of these institutions did not entitle them to any great consideration or favor at the country's hands.

Mr A. M. Smith (Toronto) regretted that the amendment had been received by the Government as a motion of want of confidence, but there was not a merchant or banker in the House who was not agreed that the scheme of the late Finance Minister would be most ruinous to the business of the country. (Hear.)

The House divided on the Hon. Mr. Brown's amendment:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bourassa, Brown, Burwell, Caron, Cartwright, Chambers, Dorion, (Drummond), Dorion (Hochelaga), Dufresne (Iberville), Fortier, Geoffrion, Gibbs, Haultain, Holton, Houde, Laframboise, Lajoie, Macfarlane, Mackenzie, McIlvenna, McKellar, Munro, Parquet, Parker, Perrault, Poulliot Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Smith (Toronto East), Street, Thompson, Wells—32.

Nays—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambault, Abult, Bell, Bellerose, Biggar, Bianchet, Bowman, Brown, Brousseau, Cameron, (North Ontario), Cameron (Peel), Carling, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Cockburn, Cowan, Currier, DeBoucherville, Dickson, Duckett, Dufresne (Montcalm), Dunkin, Ferguson (Frontenac), Ferguson (S. Simco), Galt, Gauchier, Gaudet, Harwood, Higginson, Howland, Huot, Jones (North Leeds), Jones (South Leeds), Langevin, LeBoutillier, Macdonald (Atty. Gen.), Macdonald (Cornwall), Magill, McConkey, McDougall, McGee, McIntyre, McMonies Morris, Morrison, Oliver, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliu Powell, Rankin, Raymond, Robitaille, Rose, Ross (Dundas), Scatcherd, Scoble, Shanly, Somerville, Stirton, Taschereau, Tremblay, Wallbridge (North Hastings), Walsh, White, Wright (Ottawa Co.), Wright (East York)—70.

The Bill was then considered in Committee, reported and read a third time and passed on a division.

Hotel Accommodation Again.

Passenger Department,
Detroit, Aug. 6, 1866.

Agent Grand Trunk Railway,
Goderich, C. W.

DEAR SIR,—Notwithstanding the great inducements held out to excursionists by Mackinaw steamers, Lake Superior Lines, and our Boston and return, and Sea-Shore travel, your locality, Goderich, seems to be the *desired spot* for Summer resort. But the fact of your *not having* a first-class hotel (so I am informed by passengers who went up to arrange for their families) drives hundreds away to other places. Your *Goderich capatilists* should at once erect a *first-class House* and renovate your old ones, all can be filled during summer months, but your present accommodation prevents us from advertising the place. How about your hotel accommodation? Please say, and oblige,

Yours truly,
EDWARD REIDY,
Agent.

The above letter, which has been handed to us for publication, and is important inasmuch as it proves that Goderich is capable, as we have frequently asserted, of being made one of the chief watering places of the continent. It is also important as proving that we were correct in stating that there is a great deficiency in the sort of hotel accommodation sought by pleasure and health-seekers from abroad. The oft-repeated fact, that for ordinary travel we have hotel accommodation enough, and, perhaps, to spare, and that of a quality not surpassed by any town of the same size in the country, does not at all meet the case. What we want is something far beyond the ordinary requirements of a town of 4000 inhabitants, and it now remains to be seen whether we have money enough and sufficient enterprise to take the matter up, as would be done by Americans. Our citizens, generally, are not slow to take hold of anything tending to advance the interests of the town, but it is quite obvious that the sum required for the erection of a great hotel *cannot be raised in Goderich!* Many who might wish to take stock in a joint stock company formed for such a purpose have but little cash to spare from their legitimate business, and a considerable number of others, who have funds at command, prefer to loan it out upon real estate, rather than risk anything in a speculation which might or might not be remunerative. Under the circumstances, then, the only course that suggests itself is the formation of a joint stock company, in the interests of which foreign capital might be obtained. At all events, an effort should be made to secure that which would, beyond the shadow of a doubt, be a vast benefit to the Town of Goderich. The site for such a hotel is of importance, and as the ground now occupied by the "Maitland House" is decidedly the best this side the river, we do not see that the Railway Co., if it does not go to work and erect a suitable building on the spot, should stand in the way of its being done by others—Mr. Hooker, of course, being duly remunerated. However, we are by no means certain that Mr. H. would consent to give up his lease, in which case the next best site would have to be pitched upon.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that on Sabbath next a collection will be taken up in the various churches, in aid of the funds of the Goderich Ladies' Benevolent Society The cause is a good one, and we hope the church-goers of the town will have something better than either pennies or threecent pieces in their pockets on the occasion.

PERSONAL.—Thos Allcock, Esq., our new U. S. Consul, with his family, arrived in Goderich on Friday afternoon last, and is now stopping at Dark's Hotel. It is expected that Mr. Finnam will receive another consular appointment in Canada—possibly for Hamilton.

☞ Dr. Stanbury, as will be seen by a card published in another column has established himself for the present in Pollock's Hotel, Bayfield.

☞ Mr. Thos. Reed has exposed for sale in Smaill & Thomson's Auc. Mart, a large number of muskets and rifles, at very low prices.

☞ We are given to understand that the Goderich Artillery Co. are ordered to Clifton to go under canvas and have eight days' drill.

THINK OF IT.—By means of the Atlantic Telegraph, we, away in the heart of the American continent, have news from Berlin up to Wednesday last, from Liverpool on Saturday, and from Madrid up to yesterday (Monday.) Truly, time and space have been annihilated!

☞ The committee appointed to confer with the railway officials, having received no answer, give the matter up for a bad job and advise the citizens to keep the holiday according to the best of their inclinations.

THE FENIANS.

The Welland *Telegraph* says that the masters of a number of vessels passing through the canal from the west report that it was with the utmost difficulty that they could obtain hands at Erie and Cleveland to load their vessels, on account of most of the laborers being in preparation for a Fenian raid upon Canada. A large number of the men from Erie and Cleveland are reported by them to have left for Buffalo to join the Fenian ranks.

Distribution of Seats.

The distribution of seats, as laid before our readers some time since, was adopted in the House on Saturday last. Mr. Brown and others argued that it by no means established Representation on a correct basis; but it is a great advance in the right direction.

The Upper House Elections.

Contrary to all expectation, the proposal to dispense with the twelve Legislative Council elections this fall, meets much opposition in the Assembly, and it is by no means certain that the gentlemen now in the Legislature will be allowed to retain their seats unless reelected. We shall know in a day or two.

Another Slice Taken.

On Saturday it was resolved in the House of Assembly that $191,000 be paid Lower Canadian townships for indemnity under the Seignorial Tenure Act, retaining, however, £72,000 due by them on account of the municipal loan fund. Western members argued that such a grant was most unjust, but rejoiced inasmuch as this was the last slice the Eastern section would get from "the big cheese."

LONDON SOCIETY for Aug. is to hand from from Messrs. Chewett Co., the well known stationers of Toronto. It is a very fine number, as is also the Churchman's Mag. from the same source.

BLACKWOOD.—Old Ebony comes to us from L. Scott Co. N. Y., laden with a number of first-rate articles. A better bill of fare has seldom graced the inside of the cover.

COMPLAINTS.—Several volunteers belonging to country corps complain to us that they have not received their back pay. Capts should see to the matter without unnecessary delay.

EXCURSION FROM DETROIT. — The steamer *Keweenaw*, Capt. Stewart, Chas. E. Slack, purser, will give an excursion from Detroit to Goderich on Friday next, arriving here on Saturday morning. She is a large boat—one of the Lake Superior line, and will, doubtless, bring a large number of excursionists, who cannot fail to enjoy themselves on the romantic banks of the Maitland for a few hours.

EXCURSION FROM GODERICH TO BAYFIELD.—The *Keweenaw* will give an excursion from Goderich to Bayfield on Saturday next, leaving here at 2 p. m. and returning about 6 p.m. The fare is 50cts for the round trip. See adv. elsewhere.

Rumors about the Fenians.

Rumors are floating through the country just now of a contemplated Fenian Invasion. All we know of the matter is that all the telegraph offices of the Province are kept on the alert—that there was a secret session at Ottawa on Saturday—that Sweeney was at St. Albans recently, and that gatherings of the rascals are said to be taking place at Buffalo and other points. Our Government is, no doubt, posted, and will take every necessary step to repel invasion.

THE HOLIDAY.—It is now almost certain that an excursion train cannot be procured for Guelph on Friday next, and we shall have to enjoy the holiday in picnicing, sporting, &c.

BUSINESS is reviving in Goderich. A considerable amount of building is being done, new stores are being established, mechanics are extremely busy, and, in short, there is every appearance of our having a splendid fall business.

☞ THE WEATHER has been very unfavorable for harvesting during the past few days. Soaking rains have damped the spirits of farmers and seriously endangered grain that was cut. We hope that no great damage has been suffered.

ROBBERY.—The jewelry shop of Mr. Wilkinson, Brantford, was broken into last (Monday) night, and over 100 watches, besides cash and jewelry, stolen.

Improved Arms for Volunteers.

Mr. T. C. WALLBRIDGE asked the Government whether it was their intention to adopt measures for converting the Enfield Rifles now in store or in the armories of Canada into breech loaders; or was it intended to arm the volunteers of the Province with the latest pattern of breech-loading or repeating rifles. He said that the supplementary estimates just brought down supplied an answer to his questions. He might remark, however, that he believed there were about 300,000 stand of Enfield rifles now in Canada, and it was worthy of the attention of the Government, whether it would not be well to bring skilled workmen from England to convert these rifles now in store into breech-loaders.

Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD, in reply, said it was the intention of the Governor-General to communicate with the Home authorities to obtain for the volunteers a supply of the most improved arms and suitable ammunition.

The above is very gratifying as far as it goes, but the danger is that red-tapism of some sort may delay action, when delay might be most dangerous.

☞ Poor Billy Bryant, the phrenologist, and, alas, the confirmed drunkard, who was so well known at every hotel and tavern in this vicinity, died suddenly at Seaforth on Wednesday last. That curse of men of talent, strong drink, robbed the poor fellow of an intellect once bright, and brought him to a wretched, untimely grave.

☞ The Examination of School Teachers was held in the Court House, on Wednesday and Thursday last. In our next we will give a list of the successful applicants.

PERSONAL.—Thos McDonough, Esq., and Mrs. C. W. Kent and children, of the City of London, C. W., are now enjoying the bracing air of Goderich.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt from F. Knell, Esq., of St. Gallen, Switzerland, of regular fyles of German and Swiss journals, containing full accounts of the war.

☞ Hon. D. McDonald will please accept our thanks for his kind attention in forwarding, during the session, all documents and blue books which could be of use or interest to us.

☞ Through Mr. Moorhouse we have received Chamber's Journal for July. It is a first-rate copy of a magazine that might be in every household to advantage.

☞ As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, Mr. John Harris has opened out, in the old stand, the stock of John Fair & Co. which will be sold cheap.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. — On Friday, while several men were engaged in building a bridge over the Bayfield, in the Turner settlement, Tuckersmith, a beam that was being raised fell, striking a man named Jones Staples, of Kinburn, knocking him down and severely cutting his head. When picked up he was insensible and thought to have been killed, which would have been the case had it not been that he fell into a hole, whereby the weight of the beam was kept from crushing him. Dr. Reeve dressed the wound, and we understand that the injured man is now in a fair way of recovery.—[New Era.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Certificates granted by the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Huron, on the 8th and 9th days of August, 1866.

First Class—Charles McLellan, William Logan, Robert W. Dalmage, Elizabeth Woodman, Anson Dalmage, Patrick Murphy, Arthur Molesworth, Henry Brown, John Mackie, Louisa Welsh, John McLeod, Thomas Kedslie, Bernard O'Connell, John Shaw.

Second Class—Donald McDonald, Finlay Scott, Jonas Woodman, Mary McMachn, Mary Fletcher, Jane Arthur, Ann Taylor, Mary Ann White, Margaret Gill, Ralph Storgeon, William Wilson, Samuel Foster, Samuel McIlvaine, Mary Flood, Catherine Burns, Ann McFarlane, George Gordon, Adeline Hanna, Thomina Finlayson, John Lawrence, Robert Fowlie, Wm. John Gracey, John L. Troy, Allan McDonald, Charles Snell, Daniel Waitsford, John Houston, Alex'r McArthur, Daniel Bean, Charles Monteith,