Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JUNE 8th, 1871.

Early Enlargement.

We have much pleasure in informing our patrons that we have purchased a large Cylinder Power Press, of one of the best makes, capable of printing a sheet the size of the *Daily Globe*, and running off at least 800 impressions an hour. It will take us some little time to have the press put up and the necessary power to work it arranged, but there will not be any avoidable delay now in making the HURON SIGNAL the largest, as it is the oldest, paper in the County. We have already received a complete supply of new type and *mean to deserve* the continued support of our friends.

County Inspectors.

It will be one of the duties of the County Council, at its June meeting, under the new School Bill, to select Inspectors of Schools for the County. As each Inspector can, by law, superintend not more than 120 schools and as there are over 160 schools in Huron, two such Inspectors will be required. The following are the statutory qualifications for the office :—

"All County and City Superintendents of Common or Public Schools who have held that office consecutively for three years; all teachers of Public Schools who have obtained or who shall obtain first-class Provincial certificates of qualifications of the highest grade (A); all Head Masters of Grammar or High Schools, who have taught the same school three years, and who shall prepare and transmit to the Education Department a satisfactory thesis on the organization and discipline of Public Schools; and all graduates who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any University in the British Dominions, and who have taught in a college or school not less than three years, and who shall prepare and transmit to the Education Department a satisfactory thesis on the organization and discipline of Public Schools, shall be considered legally qualified for the office of County Inspector of Public Schools, without any further examination, on their obtaining, in each case, from the Education Department, the certificate required by law."

It will thus be seen, that the possession of a certificate from the Education Department declaring the holder eligible for the appointment is a *sine qua non* on the part of every candidate. Those we have heard of, as actually in the field, are:—Mr. J. R. Miller, Principal of the Central School, Goderich, Mr. Dewar, Principal of the Common School Seaforth, Mr. D. M. Malloch, Principal of the Common School, Clinton, Mr. R. Matheson, of the *New Era* and a Mr. Moore, of Brantford. Without the gentleman outside of the country, there is here talent enough to choose from. Mr. Miller has just, after a five days' examination, conducted by the Special Board appointed by the Act, been successful in obtaining the necessary certificate. From an intimate knowledge of the manner in which he has conducted the Central and Ward Schools here with 10 teachers and 1,000 children under his charge, during the last eighteen months, and having closely followed his system of teaching and mode of organization, in pursuance of our journalistic duties, we feel bound, in the public interest, to press his application on the special notice of the County Council, as a man of no ordinary native talent and extensive experience practically acquired. Mr Dewar and Mr. Malloch have both, we believe, first-class Normal School certificates and are worthy men. Mr. Matheson is of course intimately known to the Council. As a graduate of Toronto University and many years a Grammar School Teacher he has only to write a thesis on school management to get his certificate. The County Council have a delicate and difficult task before them, as on their selection will depend, in a great measure, the progress of education in our noble county. We would only counsel them to endeavor to pitch on the men who, in addition to the necessary certificate, which presupposes the intellectual qualifications, can also point to the most satisfactory record of practical experience. We think it should also be borne in mind that, other things being equal, the successful Common School Teacher is best entitled to the office of County Public School Inspector.

The "Expositor" as a Mischief-Maker.

The *Expositor* having once in a while received a letter from a correspondent pitching into the town of Goderich, has jumped to the conclusion that it would be a royal road to popularity, in the southern part of the South Riding, to take up and prolong the unfounded cry. The reproof we administered to it, for seeking to divide the Reform party and thus destroy its ability to sweep everything before it, is attributed to a selfish desire on our part to promote the material interests of the Town at the expense of the County and by a sacrifice of the principles we profess to hold as dear. We need do no more in refutation of this contemptible and gratuitous charge than point to our conduct throughout the Provincial election in regard to the candidates for the North Riding. The *Expositor* should be about the very last to speak of the "*role* played" at last election. We all remember the great fling the editor of that journal with a "hungry lawyer" at his back intended to do at the Convention of the Riding, and the mumbling announcement he dictatorially made that "Mr. Gibbons was not *his* choice." The failure of the petty strategy then should be a caution to the *Expositor* that it might be wise not to repeat the same sectional "little game." Now, if there is "a clique willing at any time to play fast and loose with the Conservatives" it lives in Seaforth and not at Goderich, and the *Expositor*, which is not ashamed to grub out from among the pots an apology for Sir John A. Macdonald, is its prophet. We do not desire to delay organization until the contest approaches, and have over and over called upon Reformers to meet for the purpose. Everyone knows that the last meeting of the Reform Association was called "on the brink of a contest" simply because Jn Sandfield Macdonald, whom the *Expositor* would delight to honor if it dared, unduly precipitated the elections. The Reformers of the South Riding took care to foil the schemer by the very weapon he had himself forged, and it is no wonder if the Reformers of the whole South Riding, as well as of Goderich, glory "in the *role* which they played so successfully and so much to their own satisfaction at the late election." Such another glorious victory "as what (the *Expositor* says) it is desirous of preventing and will prevent, if it lies in its way to do so, even at the risk of being twitted with a weak political back bone." We believe it does not lie in the power of the *Expositor* to create a schism in the reform camp and prevent the reform party from choosing its candidate to the Dominion Parliament, when the time comes. We do not think it is a crime in M. C. Cameron to have done his best to secure, for the Goderich harbor, the Government grant which is now being spent, and which will very soon redound to the advantage of the whole County. If Mr. Cameron, as the *Expositor* asserts, had "not only sold his party but his constituency" to get the grant, we certainly should have nothing to say for him. May we now ask the *Expositor* for, specific proof of what it has so often hinted at, that our representative has betrayed his party? Does the *Expositor*, under the present editorial control, take the ground of the *Expositor* a year or two ago? We should like to know, in a definite form, in what particulars it takes exception to Mr Cameron's course, and till it does condescend on a detailed charge, we hope it will give up its vague assertions. It is very well for the *Expositor*, with its sectional purpose in view to try on the "blarney" and announce that it is "the farmers of South Huron, who really compose the bone and sinew of the Reform party." We have always thought and written so; but, a short time since, when all the Reform journals of the county were proposing a grand gathering of the Reform party for mutual counsel and encouragement, the *Expositor* was pleased to write that such gatherings only gave the opportunity to "local nobodies (the farmers of South Huron we presume) to blow off their superfluous gas." We ask the Reformers of South Huron to persist in marching "shoulder to shoulder" notwithstanding the advice of the *Expositor*, which is now strangely eager to flourish the banner of the party in order to hide its own schismatic designs.

The Hay By-Law.

We are given to understand that two HURON SIGNALS of the date of 1st June reached Sarepta Post Office, without the Hay By-Law advertised in that issue. We wish to explain that we received the instructions from R. Brown Esq, Reeve, by the last mail on Tuesday evening, after the usual matter was made up for our weekly issue, and the page on the press. We immediately, in order to save a week, set the hands to work and got the By-law ready. A few papers were piled off without it and two of these unfortunately have gone to Sarepta.

Town Talk.

THE HOTTEST DAY.—Friday was the hottest day on record at the Goderich observatory. The Thermometer stood at 90° in the shade.

TOWN COUNCIL.—A special meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Friday, 2nd inst. Present—the Mayor in the chair, the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, Councillors Crabb, Savage, Clifford, Sinclair, Smith, Dancy, Gardiner, Doyle, Gordon, Davison and Detlor. The minutes of last meeting were read, approved and signed. A communication was read from J B Gordon, Esq., as attorney for the Northern Gravel Road, offering the Council the Road at 1st January, 1872, for the liabilities of the Company. The communication was received and Sheriff Macdonald addressed the Council in support of it. It was moved by Mr Sinclair, seconded by Mr Clifford, that this communication be referred to a committee consisting of the Mayor, the Reeve, the Deputy Reeve, Mr Crabb and Mr Sinclair, with instructions to consider the best mode of collecting the Gravel Road indebtedness and report.—Carried. John Morrison's account for $16 for goods destroyed was read, $10 ordered to be paid in full settlement of same. Tenders were received from Mark Preston at $1 per night and S. R. McDougall at $1.25 per night for the office of night watchman. Moved by Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr Gardiner, that the first named applicant be appointed. Moved in amendment by Mr Sinclair, seconded by Mr Horton, that the matter be laid over for further consideration—amendment carried. A verbal report was made by the chairman of the Road and Bridge committee, to which several members took exception, as not having been notified of a meeting of that committee, and nothing was done. Mr Crabb drew attention to the want of an inspector to superintend the construction of the main sewer. A promiscuous conversation ensued about the construction of the drain, and the Council adjourned.

MRS. SIMMS' CONCERT.—The public will be glad to hear that Mrs. Simms proposes to give a concert in Crabb's Hall on Friday, 23d inst., when she will be assisted by several well-known and popular musicians from a distance. Further particulars will be given at an early day. Mrs. Simms is so ready to assist every good object with her musical services, that we hope she will receive a full house.

NEW CAB.—We see by the London papers that a cab of the best and handsomest construction has been built for Mr. A. M, Polley, in the Forest City.

OVER THE RIVER.—The foot bridge to be built by the Council will have to be so placed that the lives of the liegeS crossing it will not be in jeopardy from the target-practice which will be almost constantly going on. Would it not be advisable also to so construct the bridge that it could be taken up every fall and put down every spring for the benefit of the citizens? Just fancy the pleasure of being able in a summer evening to reach the Point on foot in 15 minutes walk from the Square.

HAWLEY'S WELL.—Late on Thursday night, salt was struck at Hawley's well, at a depth of 980 feet the stratum being 22 feet in thickness, about the usual quantity in this locality The experiment is to be made of boring through the underlying bed of rock to see if there is salt beneath, of which there seems little doubt.

MASON IN COLBORNE.—A wretched informer by the name of Mason is trying to catch respectable tavern-keepers tripping and was successful in getting one of them fined $20.00 on Thursday last. The only safe course is to walk by the strict letter of the law.

HURON RIFLES, ATTENTION.—The members of No. 1 Company Rifles are requested to take out their arms and accoutrements at once, in readiness for Camp duty, on Friday the 16th inst. They can be obtained at any time on application to Ensign Hazlehurst, at his Auction Mart. A full muster is required on Wednesday evening the 14th inst at the armory.

THE HARBOR.—Mr. Brown has been dredging nearly all this week and takes the deposit right out into the lake, so far that there is no danger of it being brought back by the Current.

FAMILY EXCURSION.—R. Hawley Esq., having arrived with his family from Detroit, for his usual sojourn at his summer residence, had a family excursion on the Steamer *Herald* on Thursday evening, sailing as far as opposite Bayfield and back.

THE CORNER STONE LAID.—Christopher Crabb Esq, last week, laid the corner-stone and is now building the foundation of a large new block to run from Mr Trueman's Auction Rooms to the Masonic Hall.

PROPELLER FOR GODERICH.—A recent issue of the *Leader* announced that a splendid new propeller had been launched at Port Dalhousie for Messrs F A Robertson & Co., Goderich.

CAMP SUPPLIES.—The Militia Department has let the tenders for supplies for the Goderich Camp, as follows:—

Meat—Ubelacker & Larkworthy, Stratford.
Bread—J B Smith, London.
Forage— do
Straw for Men—do
Groceries—Henry Horton, Goderich.
Fuel—Abraham Smith, Goderich.

THE EMIGRANTS.—We are very happy to hear, through Mrs Capt. McIntosh, that the *Keewenaw* with the emigrants arrived safely at Duluth. The Munro party was all in good health and spirits; the ladies of them, though, almost wishing instead of going further west, that they could return home. Instead of driving across country, which they find would be a fearful task, they are to take the cars to St. Paul.

GODERICH LAW STUDENTS.—At the recent law examinations in Toronto, we are happy to see the following gentlemen passed their examinations; Messrs George Watson and F. W. Johnston in their fourth year; Messrs. D. Macdonald and G. Campaigne for Attorney; and Mr George Gordon in the third year.

Dont forget to call at Mr G M Truemans Auction Mart and examine his large and well assorted Stock of Dry Goods. They must be sold off this week, this is the last chance for the season you will have, call early and secure bargains and go home and tell your neighbors where you got them. See hand bills and there you will get a list of goods, this is positively the last week.

May 29th, 1871. sw-81

ON THE TRACK OF THE FAMOUS HEIFER.—On Tuesday last, Mr. R. Manning weighed at Exeter two steers of extraordinary growth. One, 20 months old, 1378 lbs, and the other, 2 years old, 1480lbs. Mr. Manning has a wonderful knack of raising fat cattle.

ODDFELLOW'S ANNIVERSARY.—A sweltering night was the 31st., when Huron Lodge No. 62, celebrated the first anniversary of its institution. The arrangements made by the committee could not have been excelled. The hall was very tastefully decorated; the platform being draped with flags, the walls festooned with cloth of red, white and blue, varied with everreens, and piquancy being added to the whole by a number of brilliantly colored Chinese lamps surrounding the usual lights. The concert was well supplied with music. Mrs Hatch, of Brantford, sung two selections very sweetly, and with so clear an enunciation that none could fail to follow the words, though previously not familiar with the song. She received an *encore* on both occasions, but the heat prevented her from responding to it. Dr. and Mrs Thompson sang very much to the gratification of all. Messrs Dixie Watson H. H. Smith and T. Corey (who though nominally a Stratfordite is almost "one of us") were all in good voice, and in their several styles were eagerly listened to and warmly applauded. Mrs Simms and Mr. George Watson played the accompaniments charmingly. The Battalion discoursed sweet music, giving us among the rest an impressive stave of "Auld Hundred." The ball was opened about 11 o'clock, Mr Duckham's excellent Quadrille Band, which has now an additional musician, furnishing capital music. About 1 o'clock there was an intermission for supper, which was got up well by Mr. George Martin. Dancing was then resumed till 4 a. m. But for the heat the whole affair would have been as fortunate in the attendance, as it was well arranged. It is unfortunate now for such indoor amusements.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—A special meeting of the Board was held on Monday evening. Present, A. Lefroy in the Chair, Messrs Detlor, Ferguson, Kay, Crabb, Elliott and Swanson. This special meeting was called for the purpose of considering an application from R. H. Kirkpatrick Esq. for leave to remove the school house on West St. to back of present lot, to front St. Patrick Street, agreeing to do so at his own expense, and to finish it in a week, the school to be dismissed for one week for that purpose. Application granted, and school to be dismissed next week to re-open on Monday, 19th inst. In consequence of a letter from John Acres offering a lot on Britannia Road for $100 for a School site, the Board rescinded a resolution passed at last meeting authorizing purchase of lots 399 and 400 or lot 405 On motion of Mr. Crabb seconded by Mr. Swanson Mr. Aigue's offer was accepted and the Chairman requested to have the purchase completed. In conformity with resolution at former meeting the following certificate was granted to the Principal:—

Goderich 2 June 1871.

This is to certify that the bearer, J. R. Miller, has been employed as Head Master and Principal in the Central School of the Town of Goderich for the last seventeen months, and that in every respect he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Public School Trustees, and altho' the Board would regret to lose his services as Principal of the Central School, still they have no desire to prevent Mr. Miller from accepting a wider sphere of usefulness and they have no hesitation in stating that in their judgment he is particularly well qualified and suitable in every respect for County Inspector, and would respectfully recommend your Honorable Body to appoint him to that position.

Signed for and on behalf of the Board of Public School Trustees.

Wm. McKAY, Secretary. A. LEFROY, Chairman.

Street Fees.

June 2nd 1871.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal

DEAR SIR,—Editors are expected to be able to give information on every possible, and impossible subject; would you be kind enough to inform me of the true intent and meaning of the Town of Goderich Market By-Law.—I mean with regard to the selling of small articles such as butter and egg. Now I am perfectly willing to pay market fees on any article which I take to the market house to sell, or any bulky article such as hay, grain, pork, wool, potatoes, or in fact on anything which is usually sold at the market house, but it seems to me as rather an unjust arrangement which compels the payment of as large a fee on a basket of butter or eggs, worth perhaps one dollar, as on a load of wheat or pork worth fifty or sixty times that amount. And besides the selling of the wheat or pork has the advantage of the competition afforded by the gathering together of the buyers at the Market which the selling of the butter and eggs has not, for it is perfectly well known that the buyers of these latter articles never come to the market to buy them.

If farmers are compelled to go to the market and pay a fee on an article which they never sell there it would be but just if buyers were compelled to meet them there so that the sellers may enjoy the benefit of the competition thus afforded.

But my object in writing to you was not so much to argue against the injustice of market fees as to find out what really is the meaning of the market By-Law. For instance, some time since I took a single basket of produce to Goderich and after having put up my horse I carried the basket to the market house and tendered what I supposed to be the legal fee two cents, I think, which was refused on the ground, that I had brought it into the Town with a double team, and ten cents demanded which I paid.

In selling this [illegible] to parties in town, I was told that the clerk had no right to collect ten cents, and that I should have refused to pay it and stood a suit for the purpose of testing the question. Now I have two objections to such a course first if the clerk is entitled to a fee of ten cents, I have no desire to deprive him of his just dues. Second. I would rather suffer a much greater injustice than go to law at all. Hoping you will give your opinion on this matter.

I remain
Yours truly.
"FARMER."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Our esteemed correspondent asks our opinion of the legality of the charge of 10 cents on a basket of butter brought into the corporation on a double team, and we have only to say that we believe the Market Clerk was entitled by the By-law to that amount. The By law takes no cognizance of the value of the load but only of the vehicle in which it is brought in. We wish our Municipal wisdom would some day open their eyes to the propriety of abolishing market fees altogether.

NEARLY AN ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. James Douglass, G. T. R., went out boating on the lake with a party of three ladies and, while passing from one end of the boat to the other, tripped and fell into the lake. The ladies must have been admirably courageous, for they neither fainted, nor went into hysterics but lay by and hauled him back into the boat with no more injury than a thorough wetting, which probably was rather pleasant on such a hot evening.

AMBERLY.

June 2nd, 1871.

From our Special Correspondent.

WEATHER.—The weather continues provokingly dry, and suffocatingly hot, with very light dews by night, and a stifling, dusty, smoky and scorching atmosphere, by day, which renders out door labors so disagreeable, that one would almost feel inclined, by the very pressure of necessity, to play pig with himself, and roll in any convenient gutter, just for the enjoyment of one moment's coolness. There are today, however, strong indications of an approaching thunderstorm. Whilst I write I can hear it growling away in the east, whilst the whole outline of the sky is belted with a gigantic, circular wall of clouds, which seem gradually gathering nearer to a centre and heaving to and fro, with their great bellyfuls of fire and water; the latter commodity, however, is the greatest desideratum, and it is to be hoped, before this hurried scrawl reaches your office, that the whilom parched, and partially burnt progeny of the season, will have received a cooling and reinvigorating drink from the providential and bounteous elemental reservoirs of nature.

STATE OF ORCHARDS.—Fruit trees of all sorts never wore a more promising look, than they have done this season; in fact, if the quantity of fruit were only one third in proportion to the quantity of blossom the very greediest husbandman, whoever he is, might sit down pleasantly and regale himself by chewing the cud of happy anticipation. Gooseberry and currant bushes also hang out a most prolific appearance till a few days ago, when the pestilential caterpillars fell on them in such swarms as to almost literally strip them naked of leaves, thus exposing the newly formed fruit to all the burning inclemency of the sun, and they now hang in half-cooked bunches with little or no chance of reaching maturity. Strawberries are going to be a late crop, and not a very plentiful one this season. In fact everything depending on a plentiful supply of moisture, stands badly affected by the prevalence of drought and heat.

GRATUITOUS PATRIOTISM.—It is sometimes very amusing, as well as very astonishing, how far certain people take credit to themselves as public benefactors, by presuming to see more clearly than their neighbors, through the chinks and flaws of other men's business; and with what zeal and patriotic haste, they seem ready to acquit themselves, in "forewarning Society," of what they are pleased in their own partial way of reckoning, to look upon as a crisis in Mr. Somebody's affairs; and how dexterously they apply their peculiar genius, in influencing *that big blind beast*, the public, so as to render it more tractable in the exercise of swallowing, whilst they angle for their own advantage. There are many actions in life, whereby man evinces a more flagrant symptom of moral leprosy in its constitutional form, than that propensity of peering into every minute loophole of a neighbor's business, for the express purpose of detecting defects therein, not in order to rectify such defects, nor to administer the simplest sentiment of common sympathy—provided the matter required such—but, simply from the very mean and contracted motive, perhaps, of mercenary rivalry, or the more sordid purpose still, of nibbling after some of the small fish that run out of his neighbor's net, or what perhaps is more mean and rancorous still, a combination of the two aforesaid motives, with the bottled up acrimony of political prejudice! I have been led to make the foregoing remarks, in consideration of a certain movement which has been made, in and around the vicinity of Amberly, within the course of the last two weeks and which, I should think, reflects very little credit on the parties who have put themselves forward on the occasion—very little credit indeed, whether viewed as an outrage on human feeling, or a defect in human judgment. as it appears the one as much as the other. The case stands something in the following position. Mr Fraser, of Amberly, finding his store and mill business too complicated and onerous a task for his own comfort and convenience, some time ago advertised the former for sale, and has since sold the same to a gentleman, who intends opening in a few days in new premises lately erected for that special purpose. Mr Fraser has also held the office of Postmaster at Amberly, ever since his starting in business there, which is now nearly twelve years ago; and his duties in that branch of the public service are admitted by the entire community to have been faithfully, if not even faultlessly fulfilled; and no grievance nor complaint emanating from the public has ever been made against him at headquarters, neither has he, at any time, either verbally or in written form, intimated at said headquarters, any intention of resigning his office of Postmaster. Viewed in this light, how absurd! how meanly selfish and truculent must seem the spirit evinced by a lately sprung rival merchant in the adjacent confines of the neighboring county, who along with a select number of his weathercock patrons in the vicinity, catching at what they considered, rather prematurely, Mr. Fraser's peculiar dilemma—before it had an horn—and fancying doubtless, that the Post Office must naturally thereby become vacant, and acting on this conviction in order to secure the *excellent nibble* went right at work in concocting a requisition, which when signed by a competent number of the new store man's favorites and customers, should be dispatched to the General Post Office, praying that the privilege together with its coveted emoluments be transferred over the boundary line, not in the County of Huron, but simply in the township of that name! I have not seen the heading of this precious, one sided, and underhand document, but I believe that it has been so constructed as to mislead a number of Mr. Fraser's best wellwishers; and the parties to whose care it was entrusted for obtaining signatures, very wisely, and very politically too, I suppose, evaded coming in contact with such persons as they knew to entertain friendly feelings towards Mr Fraser. The principal parties whose names have been thus surreptitiously obtained are chiefly of that class who generally evince most childlike facility in chasing after novelties in store matters, and never remain long with any; and others who go widemouthed into political discussions, and feel satisfactorily crammed with noisy fanfaronade at general elections. Be it also understood that a considerable amount of false representation in verbs form, as well as fabulous bugoearism, was very freely used to mislead the ignorant; and to secure even the names of children and helpless imbeciles, to grace this precious requisition, whilst neither Mr Fraser nor one of his many friends was ever consulted in the matter! Our Post Office is an institution representing a postal district of the County of Huron, in the northend of Ashfield, and the privileges pertaining thereto have been enjoyed by the community to which it belongs, for a period of not less than seventeen years, and as that community is not known to have done any offence of so treasonable a nature as to involve its loss of political status, we cannot be naturally led to expect that either the ignorance, selfishness, or political rancor of any self-constituted clique, shall be suffered to chaffer for its local rights, nor yet to covetously cajole from office a public servant to whom this community owes much gratitude for the long and honorable fulfilment of his duties therein.

The Burned Buildings.

THE TUILERIES.

The magnificent building which has been sacrificed to the insanity of the Paris mob, has a history extending over centuries. In 1564, Catherine de Medicis began its erection. A prediction bidding her beware of St Germain and the Tuileries caused her to abandon the work, and leave it for Henry IV. to extend and embellish. He began the long work which joins the Louvre to the palace; and the works suspended by his death were carried on, and terminated by Louis XIII., who fixed his residence there Louis XIV. having ordered Levau and D'Orbay to harmonize the whole, an attic was added to the central buildings, and other important improvements made. This monarch resided in the Tuileries occasionally until the building of Versailles, when the Court entirely forsook the capital. The Regent Duke of Orleans fixed his abode in the Tuileries during the minority of Louis XV.; but from that period till the forced return of Louis XVI., the families of persons officially attached to the Court occupied it.

During and since the great Revolution the palace of the Tuileries was associated with many memorable scenes. The mob entered it on the 20th of June, 1792, and it was attacked and the Swiss Guards massacred in the August following. It was the official residence of Napoleon when First Consul, and when he became Emperor it formed one of the Imperial palaces. In 1806 Napoleon began the northern gallery to serve as a communication with the Louvre. After the Restoration the Tuileries continued to be the chief residence of the King and Royal family. After the Revolution of 1830, when the people attacked and took the palace (June 29) Louis Philippe fixed his residence in it, and continued to inhabit it until the 24th of February, 1848, when it was again invaded by the people, and the King made his escape. By a decree of the Provisional Government of '49, it was to be transformed into an asylum for invalid workmen, but the intention was not carried out. During and after the formidable insurrection of June of the same year it was used as a hospital for the wounded. In 1849 the yearly exhibition of paintings was opened in the Tuileries. During the reign of Napoleon III. it was his official residence, and was the scene of magnificent balls and receptions. A concert was recently held in the Hall of the Marshals, under the auspices of the Commune.

The exterior of the palace was grand and imposing. The extreme length of the facade was 336 yards; its breadth 36 yards. Owing to the different periods at which it was built, its architecture was not uniform. All that wealth and taste could accomplish was employed under successive monarchs to embellish its interior. The Emperor's private apartments were gorgeously decorated. The theatre could accomodate 800 spectators, and was used as a supper-room when balls were given at court. The chapel of the palace was rather plain, and had a gallery and ceiling resting upon Doric columns of stonee and stucco. The Salle de la Paix was used as a ballroom, and was 140 feet long by 35 feet broad and contained splendid statuary. The Hall of the Marshals was remarkable for its splendor. The names of the great battles fought under the First Empire were inscribed on its walls, and around the hall were busts of distinguished generals naval commanders, while portaits of the great Marshals of France adorned its panels. The furniture was ornamented with green velvet and gold. This was used as a ball-room on State occasions. Four other magnificent halls were conspicuous features. The carpets on them were of Gobelin's manufacture, and cost $200,000. These halls were the White, the Apollo, and the Throne Halls. The Throne Hall, a splendid apartment, contained the imperial throne. The hangings were of dark velvet of Lyons manufacture, with laurel-leaves and wreaths wrought in gold. The throne, facing the windows, was surmounted by a canopy of the same, and the drapery depending from it was studded with bees embroidered in gold. A description of the remaining apartments would simply embrace a repetition of decorations of unrivalled elegance, the results of lavish expenditure.

THE LOUVRE.

The world-famed Louvre was mainly constructed by Louis XIV., but was left in a comparatively unfinished state until 1802, when Napoleon resumed the works, and under him the Louvre was finished and the surrounding streets and places cleared. Its internal arrangements were mode principally by Charles X. and Louis Philippe. Since the time of Louis XV. it has been devoted to the reception of the various museums of the fine arts, and was occasionally used for great ceremonies of state. The eastern front of the Louvre was one of the finest pieces of architecture of any age. The grand colonnade was composed of 28 coupled Corinthian columns, fronting a wide gallery. The central part of the building forming the gateway was crowned by a pediment, the raking cornices of which were each of a single piece. This pediment contained a bas-relief executed by Lemot, and over the grand doorway was another by Cartellier. The gates themselves, made by order of Napoleon, were of magnificently-worked bronze. This front was 525 feet long and 85 feet high. The southern front, also the work of Claude Perrault, though not so bold, was very fine. It was decorated with 40 Corinthian pilasters, and like the eastern, had a richly-adorned pediment over the central compartment. The northern front consisted of a central and two lateral pavilions projecting from the main body. The western front presented no special features of interest.

Almost all the the interior of this palace was devoted to the museums for which it was so celebrated. These consisted of magnificent apartments, filled with the rarest and most valuable antiquities and artistic productions that France could secure through the reigns of successive soverigns, who made additions to it a subject of pride and emulation. As the valuable paintings were removed during the Prussian siege of Paris, the world will not have to deplore the irreparable loss their destruction would entail. Besides these, however, there were vast collections of curiosities from America, China, India and Europe, which, it is to be feared, were not removed, being of little intrinsic value.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

The Hotel de Ville was the place of assembly of the Municipality of Paris, and was erected and embellished at an expense of upward of $4,000,000. It contained several magnificent state apartments, decorated in a highly artistic manner, and furnished at immense expense. All the revolutions of France were associated with it. Louis XVI. spoke to the populace with the cap of liberty on his head. It was in this edifice also that Robespierre held his council and afterward attempted to destroy himself; and it was at one of these windows that Gen. Lafayette embraced Louis Phillippe and presented him to the people.

The Palais Royal, which has shared in the general destruction, was one of the most remarkable palaces of Paris, and fitted up in splendid style for Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon. There were historical associations of deep interest connected with it.

The Palace of the Legion of Honor was built in 1786. The interior was decorated with elegance. It was the home of the Grand Chancellor of the Order

700 English immigrants arrived yesterday at Toronto.

John Bull, Henry Hogarth and John Richardson, three young lads were drowned in the Bay at Toronto while in swimming on the 1st inst.

Manitoba.

Mr. John C. Gordon, of Ayr, Ontario, a recently returned Red River Volunteer, writes that on his way from Fort Garry he met with Messrs. William Colvin, Thomas Hanson, Wm. McKeever, Joseph Coombs, Wilson Coakely and Alex. McIntosh, at Twenty five Mile Point, Minnesota, on their way to Manitoba. This was on the 16th of May. They left London on the 24th of April, and took the cars to St. Cloud, Minnesota. On their arrival there, Coakely, Colvin, McKeever and McIntosh bought three yoke of oxen and three waggons, breaking-up ploughs, stoves, and other articles necessary to commence farming on the prairie. When Mr. Gordon met them they had traveled 215 miles from St. Cloud, and had still about 300 to go before reaching Fort Garry. They were in excellent health and spirits; never felt better in their lives. Camped out every night on their way, and cooked their own meals. Were highly pleased with the country, and said they could not be coaxed to go back. Their advice to those coming or going to Manitoba was to take the G. W. R. R., first-class, and on arriving at St. Cloud or Sauk Centre (60 miles from St. Cloud, on the way to Manitoba) to purchase oxen, waggons, stoves, ploughs and also window-sash, as those articles can scarcely be got in Manitoba. Oxen can be purchased for the sum of $130 to $180 per yoke; waggons, $75 to $80. Parties will get information in St. Cloud or Sauk Centre, which is the best breaking-up plough.

Mr. Gordon says that on his way home through the United States "I saw no prairie lands in Dakotah or Minnesota equal to the prairies of Manitoba. A yoke of oxen will break up half an acre of prairie per day, and live on grass. The climate is healthy, air pure, and winters not so cold as represented. I have seen grain, roots, and vegetables superior to anything I ever saw in Ontario. Vegetation is rapid. In fact no sensible man living in Manitoba one year will ever live in Ontario again. I intend going back as soon as I can arrange matters here.

REFORM BANQUET.—A grand pic-nic is to be given at Brantford, by the Reformers of Brant, on Tuesday, June 20th, in honor of Messrs MacKenzie and Blake, and nearly all the prominent men of the party will present. This will be a grand rally, and well worth attending.

TORONTO EXPRESS.—We have much pleasure in placing on our exchange-list the *Daily Express* just published by Mr J. B. Cook late of the *Telegraph*. Typographically the paper is very neatly got up and editorially it has a lively, wide-awake, sensible and energetic look about it, which, if maintained, will ensure its success.

SMITH'S HILL.—A Pic-nic, in connection with Rev. James Seiveright's Sabbath School, will be held at Smith's Hill on Wednesday afternoon.

S. S. TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—The Regular monthly meeting was held in St. Andrews' Church on Monday night. The subject of discussion was "Teacher's Meetings for the Study of the Lesson." The meeting was very much pleased and instructed by the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Belleville, who is in town on a visit to Rev. James Seiveright.

Why is a baby like a sheaf of wheat? Because it is first cradled and then thrashed and finally becomes the flower of the family.

James Gordon Bennet has not been in the New York *Herald* office within a year, and is about to retire wholly and make over the paper to his son.

Mr Anthony Trollope has announced his intention of coming to the United States, in order to make new studies of character for a forthcoming novel.

In Chicago, the police are to commence slaughtering dogs on Monday next. All canines found unmuzzled must pay the penalty of the owners neglect.

A Foolish Girl.

(From Pomeroy's Democrat.)

A young lady who is not acquainted with herself, writes us to ask the following questions;

I am a young lady not yet married, but have two lovers. One of them is rich: the other is poor. I love them both alike. Each of them wants to marry me.

Shall I marry the poor one, and work for a living, or the *rich one* and live a lady?

You had better ask your mother to heat up the bake-oven and give you another baking. The Bible says, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." No more can a man or woman love two persons exactly alike. In all probability you do not love either—have mistaken a sort of bread-and-butter-with-sugar-on-it-friendship for love. Seven hundred thousand people have done the same thing before now, and lived to discover their mistake.

The woman who loves two men loves nobody. The man who loves two women well enough to marry either one, is in the same fix.

There is in the above something more important demanding reply. Whether to wed a poor man and work for a living, or a rich man and live a lady. The happiest people are those who have something to do; some employment with which to busy their minds and prevent the devil making of their heads workshops in the interest of slander, idleness and dissipation. The woman who has something to engage her mind is always the happiest. This happiness is pure and lasting in proportion as the work on which she is engaged is for the good of others or the benefit of the world at large. There is happiness and glory in keeping a loving husband to work and win his way in the world, for then, as the years come, that husband grows to feel and to know that the wife who is thus aiding him in his struggles is a sacred, living, cherished part of himself—her love, patience, care, attention and handy-work is imprinted equally with his own on every article the two, by united effort, have accumulated.

The woman who lives in idleness, simply as "the lady" of a rich husband, knows but little of real happiness or true enjoyment. Her life passes in a listless manner. She is unnecessary to the happiness of her husband, and in nine cases out of ten, loses her influence over him as he, living in idleness, is apt to run his life into dissipation, to find enjoyment, away from her presence, to grow apart from her, and in time to consider her as no particular use other than to gratify pride or passion.

CUTTING OFF POTATO TOPS.—"A Practical Farmer," in the Mark Lane *Express* gives the result of an experiment with potatoes the past season. The rot began to show itself among them Aug. 5th, and under copious rains spread rapidly. He cut off the tops of the potatoes then in their greenest state, in several rows in various parts of the field, and other parts where they were partially diseased, and in some where the disease had far advanced. He says:—On Sept. 30th we commenced harvesting the crop. Examined three rows adjoining each other, which had the haulm taken off when first attacked and green, the adjoining three rows which were left untouched, and other rows which were cut off when far advanced. I took up the potatoes at separate distances, along the rows, of twenty paces each, and counted them. The first on the three rows cut green averaged 231 good or sound tubers, and 126 diseased ditto. The uncut averaged, in the like distance, 165 good or sound tubers, and 171 diseased ditto; in another part of the field the haulm of one row was cut off in its greenest state; the adjoining rows left uncut. In the single row, also cut green, the twenty-pace intervals averaged 295 sound tubers, and 194 unsound. The uncut rows adjoining, in the like spaces, averaged 227 sound tubers, and 196 sound ones.

Three boys were drowned in Toronto yesterday.

The Kingston *Whig* now believes that Sir John A. Macdonald will visit Kingston some time this summer, but the time is very indefinite.

HATS FOR THE MILLION!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ESTABLISHED AN EXCLUSIVE HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE

In the new building, erected by himself, last summer, on West Side, Market Square

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL OPEN

for the inspection of the public, on

On Saturday the 4th day of March, 1871,

The Largest and best Stock of Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods ever brought to Goderich, Consisting of the Newest Styles of

English, New York, & Canadian Fashionable Silk, & Beaver Hats, Fur & Wool Felt Hats.

ALSO, Silk and Cloth Caps, of the latest Styles and Patterns for spring wear. Most of this Stock has been made specially to my order, and as I claim to have a thorough knowledge of the HAT and CAP business will be able (with the large and varied stock I have on hand and am continually receiving.)

TO PLEASE THE EYE AND FIT THE HEAD OF THE MOST Fastidious, and at prices that will defy competition.

W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich, March 1st, 1871.

HATS! HATS!

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT,

JUST RECEIVED.

20 PER CENT BELOW CITY PRICES.

W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich 23rd May, 1871.

G. McKENZIE,

HAS PLEASURE IN INTIMATING TO HIS customers and the Public generally, that he has opened a New Store next door to the old where they will find constantly on hand, a full supply of

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

TWEEDS & CLOTHS,

DRESS GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES, &C.

N. B. The old Store to be kept Exclusively for

HARDWARE

and is now full of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

such as Bench Plains, Chisels, Bits, Hammers, Saws, Squares, Screw-drivers.

Builders will find a full supply of Nails, Locks, Hinges, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty &c. &c.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

For your Carpet warp, white and colored.

GO TO G. McKENZIE'S

Where everything is Cheaper than ever.

Goderich 4th May, 1871.

That's Her.

After Susan. B Anthony lectured at Ripon, Wisconsin, she wanted some recreation and amusement, so she took a walk on Sunday around the graveyard there. While she was enjoying the literature of a tombstone, she heard a lot of small boys saying, "That's her," and she thought, "such is fame." Congratulating herself that even the children of the land know her, she was accosted by an urchin, who said: "Say, ain't you the old woman that