How to Grow Peaches Every Year.—The following by a correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator is worthy of a trial by all lovers of delicious fruit: Procure your trees grafted upon the wild plum stock. The tree partaking of the nature of the plum, being hardy, and will never winterkill, and putting out late in the spring, will never be injured by the frost. It is a certain preventative against the workings of the peach grub, while the natural lifetime of the tree is beyond that of our own; so you may depend upon peaches every year, and for a long period of time, without the destructive and discouraging influences attending the growth of the common peach. They can be obtained at from fifty to seventy five cents per tree, and you had better pay five times the amount than not to obtain them, being certain of peaches every year. Try it, and our word for it, you will be satisfied with the result.

The Stern Opposition of the South.—The London *Times*, of the 25th ult, in a leader commenting upon the obstinacy of the civil war in the United States and the great loss of life, says:—"All we know, however, of this question is that, notwithstanding the smaller population of the Southern States, their armies have never yet been found wanting in strength sufficient for the occasion.—Wherever a Federal force advanced, whether in Virginia or in Texas, in Tennessee or in Louisiana, there a Confederate force equal to the encounter has always been found.—After all the prophesies of Southern exhaustion this result has invariably been experienced, and it is even more manifest in this fourth year of the war than it was in the first. We certainly do wonder how six millions can make such head against twenty millions, but the thing has been done. We can no more speculate on the "exhaustion" of the South than on its submission or repentance.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JUNE 28, 1861.

Parliament.—The business of the session is being wound up with lightning-like rapidity and the prorogation was to take place in the early part of the week. The excitement consequent upon the formation of the Coalition was subsiding, and the indications are, that the new Ministry, if it manifests a sincere desire to carry out the programme announced, will be a very strong one.

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

(CONCLUDED.)

FRIDAY.

Petition of Robert Gilmour and others of the Village of Paisley was received, read and referred to the Road and Bridge Committee.

Letter from John McLay, Esq., was read and ordered to be fyled.

Account from Mr. Hammond was received and ordered to lie over.

Moved by Mr. Perdue, seconded by Mr. C. Whitehead, That the sum of $1000 be granted for the purpose of building a bridge across the River Maitland between the first and second concessions, township of Morris. Lost on a division.

Letter from P. Ryan, toll-gate keeper, was read and ordered to be fyled.

Moved by Mr. Chesney, seconded by Mr. Gibson, That the Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to pay over to the respective Reeves of each Municipality the amount that may be at their credit for 1863 and previous years, so that the Reeves may be able to pay the parties that have contracts partially finished now, and are unable to wait for their money till next meeting of this Board, provided always said sums shall be actually expended upon the townline and a certificate from the Reeve to that effect shall be presented to the Council at next meeting, and that hereafter the boundary line appropriation shall be paid in one sum to the township on the certificate of the Reeve that the money has been actually expended upon the townlines, without the necessity of the several accounts being presented to the Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bishop, seconded by Mr. Mallough, That a committee of five be appointed to report on the legality of collecting the tolls the way they are collected at present. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathers, seconded by Mr. Cook, That any balances remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the boundary line appropriations, coming to the Township of Wawanosh for 1862-3-4, may be charged to the credit of said township as a help towards paying off a part of their indebtedness to the County. Lost.

Petition of Wm. Woodward and others of Turnberry and Culross, was read and referred.

Moved by Mr. Mallough, seconded by Mr. Churchill, That this Council grant $100 to be expended on the Lake Shore Road in the Township of Ashfield to repair the hills on the north and south side of Port Albert. Carried.

Moved by Mr. VanEvery, seconded by Mr. Spence, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Engineer as to whether the site for the proposed bridge in Wawanosh, as proposed by Mr. Mathers between the 10th and 11th concessions, is the proper place.

The motion was carried. The committee as balloted for consisted of Messrs. VanEvery, Bishop, Adamson, Spence and J. Whitehead.

On motion of Mr. Lumsden, the Warden and Clerk were instructed to petition Parliament for the restoration of the Land Improvement Fund.

The opinion of County Solicitor to be taken as to the propriety of taking legal action for damages against parties running square timber on the Saugeen River for allowing the same to accumulate on the bridge on the townline of Brant and Elderslie.

$20 was ordered as yearly salary of constable in charge of lock-up house at Clinton.

The Engineer was instructed to have a foot-bridge put up on each side of the embankment at the Francestown bridge.

Report of the committee appointed to ascertain the best site for the proposed bridge in Wawanosh reported as follows: Owing to delay in the letting of Wawanosh Bridge until such time as we can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the proper locality for constructing said bridge, and in the meantime we would recommend the township Council to petition the Counties' Council as to showing the proper place at the December meeting.

Mr. Mathers denounced the report as unjust and illegal. It had been got up by a picked committee desirous of burking the thing altogether.

Mr. Spence and Mr. VanEvery denied that the committee had been a picked one, the former reading a paper from Mr. Girvin, late Reeve of Wawanosh, to the effect that the place indicated by Mr. Mathers was not the proper one.

It appeared that on this point some misapprehension existed, several other members having heard Mr. Girvin express a different opinion.

On the vote being taken, the report was sustained by a majority of 19. Mr. Mathers then demanded copies of the motions granting $2000 and directing the Engineer to let the work, with a view, as he said, of instituting legal proceedings.

Moved by Mr. Gunn, seconded by Mr. Sutton, That it is the opinion of this Council it is of the utmost importance to these United Counties that the prisoners confined in gaol and sentenced to hard labor shall be employed at labor of a remunerative nature, in order to lessen the expenses of their maintenance as well as out of regard for the health, physical and moral welfare of the prisoners. That the matter be referred to the gaol committee with full power to act in the premises.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. VanEvery, seconded by Mr. Gunn, That in view of the very great inconvenience and loss to which ship owners and others engaged in the mercantile business of the Eastern Coast of Lake Huron are exposed in consequence of the difficulty of procuring assistance for vessels stranded through stress of weather or otherwise in distress, as well as for revenue purposes, the Warden and Clerk be instructed to petition Government to place one of the Government steamers on Lake Huron, to be stationed at such point as may be found most advisable.—Carried.

Report of the Finance Committee was read and adopted.

SATURDAY.

Moved by Mr. C. Whitehead, seconded by Mr. VanEvery, That the County Council raise the sum of $20,000 by debentures, to mature in 10 years and to be expended as follows: $3600 for Stephen Mail Road, $1000 for the extension of the Hay Road, $3250 for the Colborne Road on the Ashfield Road, $3250 for Ashfield Road, $3500 for Wingham Road, $4400 for Seaforth Road and Township of Howick, $1000 for the Bayfield Road from Clinton to Bayfield, in township of Goderich. Ruled out of order.

The committee appointed for the purpose will report at next meeting of Council.

Mr. Case asked what would be done with a child left by its mother at a toll-gate on the boundary line of Hay.

Moved by Mr. Gunn, seconded by Mr. Sutton, That said infant be disposed of by Mr. Case as he sees fit, or lay it before the Council of that township.—Carried. (Laughter.)

A number of reports of committees were read.

A grant of 20,000 was made to repair bridges on the three leading roads in the County of Bruce.

The Council then adjourned until the 3rd Tuesday in December next.

ST. JOHN'S DAY—PUBLIC DINNER.

On Friday evening last the members of Maitland Masonic lodge No. 112, gave a public dinner in the Maitland Hotel.—The attendance numbered about 50 gentlemen—just large enough, and composed of the proper material to make things pass off pleasantly. The table was supplied in the Maitland's finest style, with the best that money and culinary zeal on the part of the host could provide. M. C. Cameron, esq., W. M., occupied the chair, supported on the right by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Kerr, and Sheriff McDonald, and on the left by Chas. Whitehead, esq., and Mr. Wm. Storey; Mr. J. R. Black graced the vice-chair.

The cloth being removed, the chairman gave in succession the toasts of "the Queen, Prince of Wales and rest of the Royal Family," which were greeted with rounds of applause, and the national anthem.

"The Grand Master of Canada" was honored in true Masonic style, which is better heard than described on paper.

Mr. M. Gibson gave his inimitable "Tinkler's Waddin' O!" which if it was not very relevant to the toast, at least "brought down the house."

"The Governor General," received with cheers, and responded to eloquently by Sheriff McDonald, who said that though taken unawares he could say that his Excellency had given much satisfaction to the Province, and was a very affable person generally. It gave him, (the sheriff) great pleasure to see Lord Monck in Goderich when he visited us last year, and he believed he was also well pleased with the place and its people. He conducted himself well in the position he occupied as the representative of Royalty, and he hoped he might be long spared to reign over us. [Cheers.]

The Glee Club, which we may mention, contributed hugely to the pleasures of the evening, then gave that incongruous, but most laughable song "We are coming Father Abraham, which was loudly applauded and *encored*.

"District Deputy Grand Master," received Masonically. Mr. Story said he was sorry he could not say a great deal for the gentleman toasted. He was a right good fellow, but business or something else had prevented him from doing his duty so fully as he would no doubt have done under other circumstances.

Song by Sheriff McDonald, "Tonald McTonald." This was received with unbounded merriment. The worthy sheriff can sing a Highland song to perfection.

Mr. Sinclair gave the health of the W. M., and in a very neat speech did full justice to the great service rendered to No. 112 by M. C. Cameron, esq.

The toast was received with "three times three," and great applause.

Mr. Cameron said: I need not tell you, brethren, that I thank you cordially for the honor you have done me, not only by the manner in which the toast has been proposed, but with regard to the manner in which the brethern and the strangers present who have not the honor to belong to our order, responded to it. I assure you that I appreciate most sincerely the honor you have done me in selecting me for the second time to occupy the positon of Worthy Master of this Lodge. Since its organization No. 112 has gone on prospering, not on account of my efforts, but owing to the spirit of good fellowship manifested towards each other by its members. There is one rule of our order by which no member of a lodge asks an outsider to join us. He must come of his own free will, but every man, whatever his nationality, who comes here and give the Masonic grip, is received with a brother's kindness and a brother's welcome. [Applause.] Masonry, as a system, has existed over 2000 years, and at this day possesses all the splendor with which it was invested a thousand years ago. The fact that the ablest and best men of the world have belonged to it is a proof that it is based upon the best and noblest of principles. I make these remarks because it is sometimes necessary to correct the impression that gets abroad with regard to our organization—although we may well feel above noticing what takes place outside of the lodge. Those who belong to it reap its benefits, and there are men over whose heads perhaps seventy years have passed who can speak from their hearts and say that it is the best and noblest institution that has an existence. I can say for myself that if I had a dozen sons I could not desire for them a more exalted position than I have the distinguished honor to occupy to-night. [Applause.] I have occupied every position in the gift of the people of Goderich, but I am free to state that I would rather be master of this Lodge than hold the position of Mayor of Goderich, or, were it presented to me, the Parliamentrry representation of these United Counties. (Great cheering.)—And now, gentlemen, not to occupy your time too long, allow me to thank you again most heartily for the manner in which the toast has been proposed and received.—[Applause.]

The Chairman then gave "Prosperity to the Municipal Representatives of Huron and Bruce." Geo Sproatt, esq., of Tuckersmith, responded briefly, thanking those present for the kindly feeling manifested towards the body in which he held a seat.

Mr. B. Trainer gave "The Craft," coupled with the names of F. Rattenbury and Wm. Storey. Those gentlemen briefly responded in fitting terms.

Song by Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Ross proposed, "The outside brethren." Mr. W. T. Hays responded in a humorous strain. He said he did not belong to the Masons exactly, but he once belonged to the Good Templars, which he understood was a good deal like it.—(Laughter.) From what little he knew of Masonry he believed it a fine elevating institution.

Mr. W. T. Cox, being called upon, also responded.

Mr. Owen, in an eloquent and really "flowery" speech proposed "the Volunteers." Lieut. Hays responded gallantly. Sergeant Clifford responded on behalf of the artillery corps.

The "Maitland Lodge" proposed by Mr. James Smaill and responded to in a brief but pointed speech by Mr. S. H. Detlor.

"The Bar of Canada," was responded to by Mr. Sinclair in a speech which we are sorry we have not room to give in full.

"The Press" was responded to by Mr. W. T. Cox of the *Signal*.

"The Host and Hostess" was the last on the programme, after whith the guests retired, having spent an exceeding pleasant evening.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The examination of the Grammar School of this town began on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and ended on the Friday following. The attendance of pupils was fair and their progress very satisfactory, indeed. From what we had the pleasure of witnessing of the proceedings, it is evident Mr. Haldan, the master, uses every exertion to forward the educational interests of those committed to his care, but we are sorry to observe the very indifferent countenance he receives from the parents and guardians of his pupils. Is it because the higher branches taught are unusually tedious to listen to, or does this apathy proceed from sheer carelessness? We are inclined to believe the latter is the case in too many instances. Such a state of things should not exist, for we apprehend no parent who values the future welfare of his child can treat as a matter of small moment the proper training of his mind. In future we hope to see a much larger attendance at these really interesting examinations. The prizes intended for the most proficient scholars were given out according to the following list:

CLASSICS.

Latin.—Sr., George Watson; 1st, Jr., C. Buchanan, 2nd, S. Haldan, extra, Geo. Watson, H. Fulton.

Greek.—H. Kay.

French.—Oliver VanEvery, Henry Fulton.

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid.—Sr., C. Buchanan, M. Campion; 1st, Jr., Geo. Watson, 2nd, Fred. Johnston.

Algebra.—Sr., M. Campion, C. Buchanan; Jr., Oliver VanEvery.

SCRIPTURE.

Sr., 1st, Oliver VanEvery, 2nd, George Watson; Jr., Mary Mann.

ENGLISH.

Sr., 1st, Isaac Somers, 2nd, Oliver VanEvery; Jr, M. Campion.

Arithmetic.—Sr., C. Buchanan, M. Campion; Jr., Mary Mann.

General Geography.—Ed. VanEvery.

General Improvement.—H. Fulton.

Reading, Sr., Oliver VanEvery, Geo. Watson; Jr., Ed. Stotts.

Recitation.—Oliver VanEvery, George Watson.

Essay.—1st, Geo. Watson, 2nd, Henry Fulton.

Map.—1st, Isaac Somers, 2nd, Oliver VanEvery.

Roman History.—Ben. Allen, Isaac Somers.

Classical Geography.—Oliver VanEvery.

Astronomy.—Ben. Allen.

Botany.—Fred. Johnston.

Natural Philosophy.—H. Fulton.

Good Conduct.—Isaac Somers.

Good Attendance.—M. Campion.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

New York, June 25. — The Lynchburg *Republican*, of June 20th, says:—On Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Crook and Averill reached a position near what is known as the Quaker Church, on the Salem turnpike, four miles from the city, on the left of our lines, where a considerable skirmish occurred with our cavalry, under Imboden. In the fight the enemy gained some advantage owing to the loss of our lines, they giving way before a charge. The Yankees were promptly checked by our infantry, and retired to their original position beyond the church.

Among our wounded in this fight was Maj. Doles, reported mortally.

On Saturday morning at daylight, the heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre told that the fight was begun, and many believed that a general engagement was progressing. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was only an artillery duel, and up to 1 o'clock no infantry was brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of the discharges increased, and the sharp rattle of musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery. About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture our outer entrenchments on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they were rallied to the charge, and were again driven back with considerable loss. Forty of their killed were left on the field, and some 20 prisoners taken. Including the killed and captured, their loss was at least 250, possibly 300. On the entire line it was ascertained that the enemy's loss was 75 killed on Saturday night. The battle-ground was about two and a half miles southwest of the city.

About 12 o'clock the enemy on our extreme right centre opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours the enemy were silenced and driven from the field.

There was a report on Saturday night that we had captured five pieces of artillery during the day; but we were unable to learn whether it had any foundation or not.

A body of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration on Saturday on our extreme right, on the Lexington turnpike, about five miles from the city, but were promptly met by some of our cavalry, and easily checked.

The operations of Saturday, while they only afford partial evidence of the spirit of our men, give assurance that when the battle opens in earnest the result will be a victory as complete as any of the war.

Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now as it would be were there not a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city.

A general engagement is anticipated on Sunday.

A scout arrived here on Saturday night and reported that a body of Yankee cavalry, 700 strong, passed Alexander's mill, three miles this side of Campbell Court house, on Saturday evening, moving in the direction south of the railroad to cut the railroad again.

The scout reported that a body of 200 of the enemy's cavalry were moving on the Woodsbridge road in the direction of Danville, with the supposed intention of tapping the Richmond and Danville road.

Unofficial information from Lynchburg states that the Yankees (Hunter's) were overtaken in their retreat at Liberty, and a large number captured.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 23rd, p. m.—The attack upon the 2nd corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon road, did not result so disastrously as was at first supposed.

The line was formed by Barlow's division being on the left of Birney's. Mott in command in the centre, and Gibbons on the right.

It was expected that the 6th corps would have connected on the left with Barlow but it seems that quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's rebel corps entered, and before our men were aware of it, they received a volley from the rear, which created a panic in our ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 3rd division. This left the flank of the 3rd division unprotected, and the enemy taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into our pits, ordering the men to surrender.

The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured, and quite a number killed and wounded.

The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some make the figure higher. Our loss in killed and and wounded is probably 1,500.

Washington, June 25th.—Another letter from the army of the Potomac, dated near Petersburg, June 23, 8 p. m., says:—We have had sharp skirmishing all the day.

The sharpshooters on both sides are continually exchanging shots, and frequently pick off men who are, perhaps, a thousand yards distant.

One battery of 32-pounders is trained on the rebel batteries near Petersburg, and every morning we are treated to a splendid artillery duel.

The weather has been unusually warm and oppressive, and cases of sunstroke are quite numerous.

Every indication of rain gradually melts away with the morning mists, and by mid day the heat is insufferable.

Some men were captured from the 2nd corps, when the rebels got into their rear, and took McKnight's battery of the 12th New York artillery. It is impossible to tell with accuracy how many were.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 23, 8 p.m.—Gen Barlow was marching rapidly towards the Weldon railroad. Gibbon followed. The troops moved in echelon by division.

Major Crowninschield, of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, had 700 wounded men of a provisional brigade, composed of detachments from all its regiments and companies. He fought the rebels on the right of the Plank Road, long after his ammunition was exhausted, holding with determined valour a whole brigade of rebels in check. In the meantime the rebels had succeeded in getting between Gibbon and Barlow. They were as much surprised as our men, but being first to make a discovery of the position of affairs, were quick to take advantage of it. There was very little hard fighting, and the men were taken before they were fully prepared for resistance. The horses were cut from the battery and the guns spiked. When the line was re-formed the rebels came up again and were twice repulsed with dreadful loss.—Later the 6th corpse charged them, driving them some distance and forming on the left of the 2nd corps.

The Attacks on Petersburg.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *News* gives the following account of the movements on Petersburg, which he has ascertained from Southern sources:—

"Unsuccessful attacks have been made upon Petersburg on four successive days, namely, on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th. The first was made late in the afternoon, by 15,000 men under General Smith. Hancock's corps had then crossed the James River, and was on the march for Petersburg. The second attack was made on the 16th, by the two corps of Hancock and Smith. The third attack was made on the 17th by the same forces, together with Burnside's corps.—Their losses in these two days were very heavy, particularly among the officers. The fourth attack was made on the 18th. Four corps of the Federal army participated in this attack, and four or five desperate assaults were made, one after the other, on the rebel lines. Each assault was repulsed. The carnage on this day was awful. Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, 1862, was nothing to it. At the end of the last, the rebel position was still firmly held, and Petersburg of course, remained as before, in possession of the Confederates. On the 17th, taking advantage of the fact that the Confederate troops in his front had been withdrawn to Petersburg, General Butler sallied out from behind his intrenchment, and advanced toward intending to tear it up. But, before he had got to work, a strong body of Confederate troops coming down the railroad from Richmond to Petersburg, attacked and drove him back to Bermuda Hundred. The railroad from Richmond to within a short distance of Petersburg is still in full possession of the Confederates, and of course, if they have determined to hold Petersburg, they can reinforce it to any extent. From what I can learn it appears to be their design to hold Petersburg as long as possible. It is capable of holding out for a long time yet, and it is in the power of the Confederates to inflict very heavy losses on us in addition to what we have suffered before we take it. This they will undoubtedly do. And it is believed at Richmond, too, that while this is being done, an attempt will be made to get hold of Butler, and carry him off to Richmond. By the time Petersburg falls, however, and the Federal army has crossed the Appomattox and advanced towards Drury's Bluff, the Confederates believe it will be so much weakened by the losses it will have sustained before Petersburg that it will no longer be in Grant's power to capture Richmond without strong reinforcements. General Lee, it is said, has taken such measures as will not only secure the absolute safety of the Danville railroad, but which would greatly imperil the columns of Hunter and Pope. The result must be that General Grant will be reduced to the necessity of besieging Richmond in due form, a process which will require many weeks. Thus some of the reasons why Gen. Lee did not oppose General Grant's march to the James River are already apparent.—General Grant finds himself confronted with difficulties ten times greater, on the south side of the James River, than those he left behind him on the north side. The task of reaching Richmond by way of Malvern Hills and the Central Road, difficult as it would have been, and bloody as would have been the road, would have been but child's play compared with the task he has now undertaken, of reaching Richmond by way of Petersburg and Drury's Bluff. General Lee was well aware of this fact, and this was why Gen. Grant's army was allowed to reach Wilcox's Wharf without molestation.

Election of a Pope.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Seventy-two years cannot be considered a very advanced age for a Sovereign Prince who, moreover, Las always led a virtuous and temperate life. Yet Pope Pius the Ninth is spoken of, at that age, as likely to live and reign only a few weeks longer. He was fifty-four when elected to the tiara, but in the eighteen years since then he has not had a quiet or prosperous reign. The revolution of 1848, which substituted the republican for the pontifical rule in Rome, and drove him into exile, was the first heavy blow sustained by the Pope. On his return, and ever since, it must have galled him to find himself maintained in the Eternal City by military aid from France. Next came the differences with Victor Emmanuel, which have almost severed the tie of obedience by which his subjects spiritually were connected with the Papacy. The Italian warfare in 1859 and 1860, which gave Lombardy to the King of Sardinia, liberated the Grand Duchies of Tuscany and Modena, transferred part of the estates of the Church, as well as Naples and Sicily, to the newly-formed Kingdom of Italy, and placed Victor Emmanuel on the throne, have deeply affected the Pope's health, no doubt, and the more so because they were what he could neither prevent nor punish.

The fact of his declining strength being accepted, certain foreign journals (whose statements have been adopted and echoed by many of our own newspapers) already speculate upon the succession to the Papacy, going to the length of saying that while the Holy Pontiff is yet living, and with his cognizance and consent, a sort of informal or private election of Pope either had taken place or would immediately be held, and that it was not improbable that the continued support of Napoleon III. would be secured to the Papacy by the election of his cousin, the recently-appointed Cardinal Bonaparte, the youngest, by far, of the whole Sacred Chamber.

Whoever thinks that Pius IX. would sanction any act so irregular as the private election of a successor in the Pope's own lifetime, knows little of the character of the man, or of the customs and laws of the Church of Rome. When an hereditary monarch dies, proclamation may be made, as formerly in France, "Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi," (the King is dead, long live the King), but where the elected head of the Catholic Church passes away, forms are to be gone through and necessary delays incurred which virtually create an interregnum.

Pius VII. died on the 20th of August, 1823, and Leo XII. was not elected his successor until September 28. Leo died February 10, 1829, and Pius VIII. was not elected until March 31. Pius died November 30, 1830, and Gregory XVI. was elected on February 2, 1831. Gregory died on June 1, 1846, and Pius IX. was elected on June 16. Thus there may be a lapse of months between the death of a Pope and the election of his successor, but the average delay is over a month. The Cardinals who assembled in the Quirinal palace to elect a head come from all parts. The door opens to admit each, but once entered, no Cardinal can depart until the election has been made. All intercourse with the world without is rigidly prevented during this interval. The food with which the Cardinals are served, each from his own dwelling, is so carefully examined, for fear any written or other communication be concealed in it, that it literally is "broken victuals" ere it reaches his table. The Cardinals locked up to elect a Pope alone are called the "Conclave;" on all other occasions, when assembled by the Pope, they compose a "Consistory." We need not here describe the form of election, but, under its rules, it would be almost impossible for a Cardinal, set by agreement of a private caucus, to be elected Pope.

Especially difficult, if the Cardinal were one to whom Spain, France, or Austria applied the veto. Suppose that Pope Pius were to die. All the Cardinals in Rome would assemble in the Quirinal palace (until September, 1823, the Vatican was the palace.) and, while the Conclave lasted—literally, until a new Pope be elected—the administrative power alone would rest in the hands of the Cardinal Chamberlain, who now is Cardinal Altieri. During the sitting of the Conclave, he strikes his own coins, and is assisted by three Cardinals, called the "Heads of Orders," because they represent the three orders in the Sacred College of Bishops, Priests and Deacons. The great Catholic Powers would issue fresh credentials to the ambassadors, who would proceed to the Quirinal in state, to deliver them to the Cardinal Chamberlain and his assistant trio. Each envoy would make a short address and receive a suitable reply; but the four Cardinals thus visited and addressed could only be spoken to, and for this special purpose, at what is called the *grille*. There is some delay in the receipt of credentials.

Thus, on the death of Leo XII., in 1829, the Cardinals entered the Conclave on the 23rd February, and it was not until March 3rd that Cardinal Albani, accredited envoy by the Emperor of Austria, entered the sacred precincts. He had charge of the Emperor's veto, and used it against Cardinal Severoli, who had been nearly elected. Pope Pius VIII. died on the last day of November, 1830, after a short pontificate of twenty months, and the Conclave commenced in the middle of December. Cardinal Wiseman says in his interesting Recollections of the Four last Popes: "At one time the Conclave seemed likely to close by the election of Cardinal Giustiniani, when the Court of Spain interposed and prevented his election. Allusion has been made to the existence of this privilege, vested more by usage than by an formal act of recognition, at least in three great Catholic Powers. Should two-thirds of the votes centre on any person, he is at once Pope, beyond the reach of any prohibitory declaration. It is, therefore, when the votes seem to be converging towards one obnoxious, no matter why, to one of these Sovereigns, that his ambassador to the Conclave, himself a Cardinal, by a circular admonishes his colleagues of this feeling in the Court which he represents. This suffices to make them turn in another direction." Thus, on January 7, 1831, the same authority says: "Cardinal Giustiniani received 21 votes, the number sufficient for election being 29, when Cardinal Marco, Spanish envoy, delicately intimated, first to Giustiniani's nephew, Odescalchi, then to the Dean Pacca, that Spain objected to that nomination." The result was that Cardinal Cappellari was elected, and reigned until 1846, as Gregory XVI.

There are strong grounds, therefore, for doubtingthat Pope Pius, and especially *in extremis*, would sanction the nomination of his successor by a private caucus, so as to leave the Conclave only the mockery of elective power, and, supposing he did this, and Cardinal Bonaparte were voted for, is it likely that Austria or France would hold back the *veto* which would put one of the reigning dynasty of France into the chair of St. Peter?

Danish Prisoners.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Vienna on the 11th instant, says:—

In the afternoon of the 2nd instant, 500 Danish prisoners came to this city from Prussia. The weather was oppressively hot, but still a great crowd was waiting at the Northern railway terminus to receive the poor fellows, who appeared to be fatigued and somewhat depressed. The captives had a military escort of about 100 men, but they were allowed to converse with the people, who displayed a kindness of heart which was truly touching. Tobacco and cigars were slyly slipped into the hands of the captives, some of whom were able to express their gratitude in comprehensible German. About half way between the terminus and the barracks on the Heumarket a military band joined the procession, and played marches, which happened to afford great pleasure to the involuntary exiles, most of whom were men well advanced in years. On their arrival in the court yard of the *caserne* the Danes were drawn up in four rows, and each of them received as a present from the municipality of Vienna one florin, (about 2s English money). After M. von Kongswarter, the Danish Consul General, had given half a florin to each man the whole party sat down to a dinner composed of soup, beef, and pease. Yesterday morning 150 of the prisoners were sent to Comorn, in Hungary, and in the afternoon the others went to Salsburg.

The Two Revenges.

Some years since, the chief of the district, Maclean of Lochbury, had a grand hunting excursion. To grace the festivity his lady attended with his only child, an infant, then in the nurse's arms. The deer, driven by the hounds, and hemmed in by surrounding rocks, flew to a narrow pass! the only outlet they could find. Here the chief had placed one of his men to stop the deer from passing; but the anima's rushed with such impetuosity, that the poor forrester could not withstand them. In the rage of the moment, Maclean threatened the man with instant death, but his punishment was commuted to a whipping or scourging in the face of the clan, which, in those feudal times, was considered a degrading punishment, fit only for the lowest of menials and the worst of crimes. The clansman burned with anger, and fierce revenge. He rushed forward, plucked the tender infant, the heir of Lochbury, from the hands of the nurse, and bounding to the rock, in a moment stood upon an inaccessible cliff, projecting over the water. The screams of the agonized mother and chief at the awful jeopardy in which their only child was placed may easily be conceived. Maclean implored the man to give back his son, and expressed his deep contrition he had in a moment of excitement inflicted on his clansman. The other replied that the only condition on which he would consent to the restitution was, that Maclean himself should bare his back to the cord, and be publicly scourged as he had been. In despair the chief consented, saying he would submit to anything, if his child were but restored. To the grief and astonishment of the clan, Maclean bore this insult, and when it was completed, begged that the clansman might return from his perilous situation with the young chief. The man regarded him with a smile of demoniac revenge, and, lifting the child high in the air, plunged it with him into the abyss beneath. The sea closed over them, and neither, it is said, ever emerged from the tempestuous whirlpools and basaltic caverns that yawned around them, and still threatened the inexperienced navigator on the shores of the Mull.

Two men living in the southern part of Africa, had a quarrel, and became bitter enemies to each other. After a while one of them found a little girl belonging to his enemy in the woods, some distance from her father's house. He seized her and cut off both her hands, and as he sent her home screaming with her bleeding wrists, he said to her, "I have had my revenge."

Years passed away, the little girl became a Christian, and had grown up to be almost a young woman, when, one day, there came to her father's door a poor, worn out, grey-headed old man, who asked for something to eat. She at once knew him as the cruel man who cut off her hands. She went into the hut, and ordered the servant to take him some bread and milk, as much as he could eat, and sat down and watched him eat.

When he had finished, dropping the covering that hid her wrists from view, and holding them up before him exclaimed, "I have had my revenge!" The man was overwhelmed with surprise and humiliation. But the blessed Saviour had said, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."

The Old Arm-Chair.—A young couple, just returned from the honey-moon, at Studley, near Trowbridge, decided upon having 'the old arm-chair' repolished and restuffed.—The difficulty was how, for grandma seldom vacated it. One day, when the old dame was out of the way, the chair was sent to the upholsterer. On grandma's return she immediately missed her chair, and eagerly inquired for it.

'O, I've sent it away to be cleaned,' said dutiful Dorothy.

'What!' shrieked the horrified old lady, 'there was four hundred pounds in bank-notes to the seating!'

A messenger was immediately despatched to the upholsterer's for the chair, and it was returned with the treasure trove safely deposited in the seating.

Soon after that an old petticoat was foraged out and consigned to the rag-bag, but the old dame rescued it in time, and displayed to her astonished grandaughter a large number of sovereigns sewed in the waist-band.—*Bristol Post.*

Town & Counties.

☞ Remember the Excursion to Saginaw on Friday evening next. Full particulars may be had at this office.

Green Peas.—We have received from Mr. David Wakefield, 9th con., Goderich Township, a fine lot of green peas, the first in the market this season.

☞ R. D. S.—Yours will appear in our next.

☞ S. J.—Too personal.

☞ C. R.—At Lucknow, a fine village situated at the head of the Northern Gravel Road on the County line. Stages run daily.

Stealing Again.—It has been said that it is hard to steal the "breeks from a Highlander," but we think even a Highlander will soon lose his breeks if our thieves are not nabbed. Only last week a farmer living near Goderich laid on his ground a lot of lumber for a board fence. He nailed on a few of the boards and left the rest for the night. On coming out next morning with hammer and nails to proceed with his work, behold, some of those who go about like roaring lions seeking whom they may rob, had taken away the whole of the fencing, even tearing off the boards already put up! What next?

The Drought is becoming daily more alarming. The ground was so thoroughly soaked with rain late in the spring that the present uninterrupted dry weather has baked it hard, and very soon, we greatly fear, the Spring Wheat, upon which so much dependence is placed, will be beyond redemption. The Fall Wheat stands the drought better and in some places promises a fair yield. Turnips and other late crops are, of course, out of the question, unless we have rain very soon. We trust a change will take place ere long.

Frost.—It certainly sounds strange to talk of frost on the 28th of June, but we have to record the fact. On Saturday last the gl ss marked 95 to 98 degrees in the shade, and on Sunday morning it was extremely sultry. In the afternoon, however, a cloud of dust or smoke arose in the West and the wind, which had been blowing steadily from the S. W., suddenly veered to N. W., bringing with it a cold snap—so cold, indeed, that on Monday night there was quite a frost in the back townships.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have to thank Messrs. Chewitt & Co., of Toronto for the current numbers of London Society and The Churchman's Magazine. The are both beautifully illustrated and the typographical execution is very superior. The reading matter is as usual both amusing and instructive.

Atlantic Monthly, Ticknor & Fields, Boston, is before us The contents which are as varied as they are interesting, include able articles from such writers as O. W. Holmes, Hawthorne, Agassiz, Longfellow, Emerson and Mrs H. B. Stowe. All the above Magazines for sale at this office.

A Good Effect.—Rev J P Stone, Greensboro', Vt., writes—"I have used Mrs S A Allen's World's Hairs Restorer and Zylobalsamum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. My hair was falling and very thin; it is now much thicker, has ceased to fall, and restored to its original color." Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

The French Government seems disposed to impoverish as well as control the Press. The Minister of the Interior has started an Evening Moniteur at a half penny, which it is supposed the public will buy, to the exclusion of other papers. We doubt it, the public not having much taste for cold veal.

Mr D'Arcy McGee's Brother Wounded.—Lieut. Col. McGee, of the 69th New York, brother of the Hon T D McGee, was wounded in the face before Petersburg on the 17th instant.

Forgeries on Halifax Banks.—During the last month a heavy forgery has been perpetrated on three banks in Halifax: on the Union to the extent of $1,000; Nova Scotia $800; and Halifax $720. The signatures of the firms were very accurately imitated, so that the spurious checks could only be identified by each firm comparing their monthly transactions at the banks named, with the check books in their possession. It appears that the forged checks were presented and cashed on the 12th day of May.

Recent Federal Enlistments.—Senator Wilson, the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, recently said that, since the 17th of October last, six hundred thousand men, not including negroes, have enlisted or re-enlisted in the Federal armies, and that one hundred and twenty five millions of dollars have been expended in bounties since that period; that within the past year seven hundred thousand men have been put into the field.

A Photographer on the Battle Field.—The New York *Times* says:—Mr. Brady the New York photographer, who has been here the past fortnight taking pictures of the generals and their staffs, scenes, batteries in action, etc., yesterday took some pictures of the execution, and afterwards of a battery.—While doing the latter, a shell struck pretty close, which wounded the horse he was riding. He did not seem to mind it, however, but finished his work. Some of the pictures I have examined are very fine, and will prove of great historical value in future times All is quiet this morning, but changes, now going on, will soon develope themselves, and I shall have plenty of news to send.

A duel was fought between a couple of miners in the Washoe silver mines, not long ago, with pickaxes. The combatants were placid one rod apart, and advanced to the attack on a given signal. One ran furiously at his opponent, who advanced slowly, with his pickaxe raised ready to strike; but when the other got within about two paces he suddenly hurled his weapon at his slowly-moving antagonist, and the point hitting him in one eye, he was knocked senseless, and although he was after a time restored to consciousness, the sight of his eye was ruined, and it was considered doubtful if he could long survive his injuries.

The Great Eastern has been ordered round to the Thames from Liverpool, where the building of iron tanks in her inside for the storing of the Atlantic Telegraph cable in waiting, will immediately commence.

A great fire is raging in the woods in the neighborhood of the Saguenay, and threatening, unless rain falls, to sweep over thousands of miles of territory, and reduce it to a waste and howling wilderness.

Poetry.

Written for the "Huron Signal."

LINES.

'Twas a lovely summer's ev'ning
In the "leafy month of June,"
And I wander'd by the Maitland,
'Neath the bright refulgent moon;
O'er my head the stars were shining
On both hill and valley green,
And transforming our red Maitland
Into belts of silver sheen.

And I questioned the river
'Bout the days of long ago,
Ere old Time had turn'd so feeble
And his locks had turn'd to snow;
When the stalwart Indian chieftain,
With his conscious look of pride,
O'er its murm'ring ruby waters
In his birchen bark did glide.

There arose from out the waters,
As it were a wreath of mist,
And I heard a sad voice crying,
"Flee