suspected of hostility to him, it would have been an easy matter, with her knowledge of poisons, to have ended his life; but now it was not so very easy for her to find an opportunity for any sort of approach to him. But this seemed her last and only resource of vengeance, and she meant to live only to consummate it.

Actually afraid to bring his brother to trial again for fear of a personal exposure, Captain Robert Bramble was now in a quandary; he was looked to by the court for a cumulation of the suit he had brought, and was now so situated that he found it necessary to screen that brother, whom he so bitterly disliked, from the cognisance of the authorities. Indeed, he became nervous lest the exposure should become public in spite of his efforts at concealing the singular facts.

All this, of course, tended to the safety of his brother Charles, who had rightly anticipated this state of affairs in relation to the part that Robert must needs enact; he therefore felt perfectly safe in awaiting an opportunity for shipment for England in the first vessel bound thither, and it was at once agreed between Mrs. Huntington, Helen and himself, that they would go together.

Charles Bramble, of course, kept within doors at Sierra Leone, and did not, by exposing himself, provoke arrest.

He was reading aloud to Helen, a few days subsequent to his escape from his brother's ship, when the door of the room was stealthily opened, and a person stepped in.

"Well, Leonard Hust," said Charles Bramble, "what has brought you here so clothed in mystery? Art well, my good fellow?"

"Yes, very well, Master Charles; but I come to tell you that you must get away from this place for a few days at least. It is not safe for you."

"What is in the wind now? Have the court scented me out?"

"Yes, Master Charles, and your brother Robert has agreed to deliver you up, right off."

"Has he?" added Charles, musing. "I did not expect that."

"Yes sir; and I thought I would just slip over here and advise you to get off as quick as possible, for the officers will be over here in an hour or so."

"Thank you. What is that protruding from your pocket?"

"Pistols, sir."

"Very good, Leonard, I will borrow them."

"They are yours, indeed, sir, with all my heart."

"Are they loaded, Leonard?"

"With two slugs each, sir, and as true as a compass."

These formidable preparations startled Helen, who looked beseechingly towards him whom she loved better than her own life.

She came and placed a hand timidly upon his shoulder, and looked into his face with all the wealth of her heart expressed in her eyes, as she said:

"Pray, pray, Charles, be cautious, be prudent for *my* sake, will you not?"

"I will, dearest," he whispered, as he leaned forward and pressed his lips to her pure white forehead. "We shall not long be separated—I feel that we shall not."

Leonard Hust, who had befriended the younger brother while the two were under the parental roof, still clung to the interest of Charles Bramble.

He had already procurred for him a guide—a negro runner—who knew the road perfectly; and with him for a companion, and a small pack of provisions, and well armed, Charles Bramble determined to make his way back by land to Don Leonardo's factory on the southern coast. In so doing, he would be able not only to elude all pursuit, but would also be able to further his own pecuniary interest by settling up his affairs with Don Leonardo, and arranging matters as to the property that had been entrusted to him by the owners of the "Sea Witch."

Charles Bramble awaited patiently the coming of the guide, until indeed he was afraid that longer delay would expose him to the arrest which he so much desired to avoid, and then told Leonard that he would hasten forward to the outskirts of the town, where he would await the negro guide.

Leonard Hust promised to bring him directly, and thus they parted; the younger brother, hastening towards the jungle at the entrance of Sierra Leone, at length reached the designated spot, where he quietly awaited the arrival of the guide. It was quite dark before the expected individual came; but he did arrive, and thrusting a note into the hands of the impatient refugee, waited for orders. Charles opened the paper, and read in a rough, school-boy hand, that he, Leonard Hust, had intended to come to see him off, but that he could not, and that the bearer was a faithful guide, somewhat eccentric, but reliable.

Charles Bramble looked carefully for a few moments at the companion of his long and dangerous journey. He saw before him the person of a negro, slender, agile, rather below the usual height, and clothed after the style of the settlers, in pants and jacket, but with a red handkerchief bound upon the head. In a coarse, leathern belt, the negro wore a short double-edged knife and a pistol, while in his hand he held a short, sharp spear, which served for staff and weapon both, and was designed more particularly for defence against the wild animals that infested the jungle in all directions.

Charles kindly told the guide his plans, and asked him if he could guide him on his route. Being assured in the affirmative, he felt satisfied; and the two, by the light of the moon, which was now creeping up in the heavens, commenced their journey, intending after passing a few leagues, to make up their camp, light their fires to keep off the wild animals, and sleep.

(To be continued.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Privy Council has determined the route of the Intercolonial railway in Nova Scotia by adopting portions of both rival schemes, which, while adding slightly to the length, materially reduces the cost of construction, and accommodates local traffic and the mining interests. The specifications, &c., for the Bimouski section are now ready. Those for the section from Restiguche to Bathurst will be in a few days. The portion of the line from Acton Mines to Truro has yet to be located, so that this may cause some delay in the issue of the advertisement for tenders. It is expected, however, that one section in each Province will be put up to contract before the end of next week.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING.—Mr. Effingham Wilson, the well-known publisher of the *Royal Exchange*, London, England, in a work on authorship, publishing, advertising, &c., makes the following pointed remarks:—"Of this you may be sure, that any journal that inserts advertisements cheap, is, in fact, a worthless medium. If it were really a good one, it would have no need to lower its prices, for its sheet would be filled without that sacrifice. You may lay it down as a rule, that every journal knows its own value, and that if it adopts low prices, it is because it is conscious that it has a low circulation, either in number or respectability."

☞ The city of Palermo, Sicily, was recently disturbed by about 400 Garibaldians attacking the office of the Bourbon organ, the Aquilone, and making an auto da fe of the contents, to which were added shouts of 'Viva Garibaldi!' "Death to the clergy!" &c.

—Several railway accidents have occurred in England, in which railway servants have been sufferers, and much property has been destroyed.

The Failure of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick has created quite a panic in St. John.

S. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our sole Agent for procuring Canadian Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, NOV. 19, 1868.

MR. HOWE RECANTS.

The hon. Mr. Howe has recently written a long and interesting letter to a Nova Scotia paper, from the tone of which we infer that he has determined to forsake the ranks of the Repealers definitively. That Mr. Howe did much towards creating the political storm which has agitated the public mind in Nova Scotia, there can be no question, and it may be doubted whether his present action does not come a little too late. However, better late than never. Hon. Joseph is a man of marked ability, and if he will but use his talents in the cause of Unionism as zealously as he did in advancing the opposite cause, when he and all his male relations were declared to be in readiness to march to the frontier with muskets in their hands, he will do much towards bringing back those alienated through his influence. Mr. Howe appears to have seen, at last, the danger of the course he was pursuing. In trying to avoid the Scylla of an unpopular Union he does not appear to have seen the Charybdis of Annexation to the United States with its manifold disadvantages until very recently. Hence his letter, and his expressed resolve to accept the situation. Let us hope that he will stick to his new text like a man.

Who will be Mayor?

As the time approaches for the municipal elections, the question arises, Who will be our next Mayor? Mr. Johnston, we believe, refuses positively to run again, so that a new man will be chosen of necessity. The names at present most prominent in this connection are those of Messrs. H. Horton and Dr McDougall, either of whom would make a good Mayor. Mr. Horton is an old settler, has contributed largely to the best interests of the town, is well acquainted with municipal law, and is, in short, in every way well qualified for the position of Mayor. The Dr, should he be chosen, would, no doubt, discharge the duties of the office with credit to himself and honor to the town. We need hardly say that he is held in universal esteem by all who know him. Whoever may be selected to fill the civic chair, we trust there will be none of the unseemly strife and consequent trouble that has been witnessed on former occasions.

☞ Mr. W. A. Harrison succeeds the Messrs. Dobson in the carrying on of the Goderich Broom Factory, and will, no doubt endeavour to earn the confidence and support of the public. Having a splendid stock of corn on hand, he is now turning out very superior brooms.

☞ Mr. John Dancy, who disappeared some time ago, has not been heard from yet. The old man is well known to a large number of people about here, and any one who can give any tidings of him would confer a great favor upon Capt. Dancy, who feels very anxious about him.

☞ The local government, which can only spend 37½ cts a year on Ontario newspapers, takes six copies of a Nova Scotia journal. Well done, Sanfield!

☞ The *Star* says Mr. D. Patton is going to run for Reeveship of Goderich township, "whether the *Signal* likes it or not, and the *people are going to elect him!*" We rather think the people are capable of speaking for themselves in a matter of so much importance. There are good solid farmers in the township who are much better qualified for the position than the ambitious David.

☞ The tory sheet has secured the services of John "the Minister" as a correspondent.

INDIAN SUMMER.—The New Yorkers are more fortunate than the Canucks, in the matter of pleasant weather. The *Herald* says Indian summer burst upon the down-easters on Monday morning with all its enchanting loveliness, and Broadway and the Avenue were, as a natural consequence, crowded with fair pedestriennes, rigged out in all the fantastics waggeries of fashion, including the panier, watteau and trail. The latter did excellent service in sweeping the sidewalks.

☞ The Messrs. Strachan & McKinnon, blacksmiths and ploughmakers, of this town, believing they were the parties mentioned as "outsiders" in our notice of Runciman's Ploughs, wish to ask whose ploughs took the most prizes at the Goderich ploughing match? We did not understand that they were alluded to in said notice, but some party outside of the County.

☞ Another branch of manufacture has been started in Goderich.—that of making collars. Mr. H. Guest having opened a factory on Hamilton st., opposite the Union Hotel. Mr. G. is a worthy young man, and, we believe turns out a good article. See advertisement.

☞ The late Ploughing Match.—A correspondent writes to state that in his opinion and that of others the judges at S. R. Plowing Match should have given the 1st prize to Mr. Courtice, instead of young McLean. We have no objection to our cor. making the simple statement, but it would not be well to open up a long discussion on a point that has been settled by the judges. Of course, the spectators present would form their own judgment as to which was actually the best.

☞ A first-rate piece of poetry from a West Indian correspondent is crowded out until Friday.

☞ Messrs. Stewart & Bro. have opened temporarily in Booth's old stand, West st., where they have a large stock of the cheapest and best of general goods.

☞ A considerable shower of meteors was observed here on Saturday morning last between 3 and 5 o'clock. The same phenomenon appeared at Toronto, Montreal and other country towns.

☞ S.S. Dresden, No. Your books were sent as directed.

☞ As we write (on Tuesday) it is raining heavily, with a cold Easterly wind. Winter is coming—and wood at $3,00 a cord! City life has its drawbacks.

☞ Moorehouse advertises in the *Signal* and gets orders for books from as far West as Missouri!

☞ Toronto has more geese, pigs, &c, on its streets than even Goderich.

☞ The *Paisley* paper is down on the *Signal* for its article anent the Barber of Refuge. We can stand it.

SERIOUS CASE OF ALLEGED ARSON.

A Grocer Charged with Setting Fire to his Premises.

HIS ARREST AND EXAMINATION.

Much excitement was created in this town on Monday morning last when it became known that Mr. J. C. McIntosh, a resident of the place for many years, had been arrested and was to be brought up for three several attempts to fire his dwelling and shop about noon on the Sunday before. The particulars will be seen below, as brought out in evidence. On Monday at 11 a.m. the police court opened before H. Johnston, J.V. Detlor and H. Horton Esq.'s J.'s P. Messrs. Cameron and Doyle appeared for the accused, and the County Attorney was present to watch the case on behalf of the Crown. The town hall was densely crowded with deeply interested spectators during the whole examination.

Dr. McMicking, being sworn, stated that on Sunday morning last he was passing the house of Mr. McIntosh about half past 11, I saw smoke issuing from the back premises; saw two or three men in the yard of Mrs. Hays' premises. With them went and found that the doors were locked, and it was stated that occupants had gone to church. Then went to Mr. Hosker's when, with the assistance procured, a hole was cut through the roof and the fire put out. I did not see the fire, as I went away shortly after giving the alarm. There appeared to be no one in the house, Mr. McIntosh occupied the house, I believe, as a store.

To Mr. Cameron.—I was going down town when I saw the smoke; it was issuing from a back place—not the main building; can say but little about it, beyond that I assisted in carrying water to the men on the roof. We first tried the front door. The kitchen was filled with smoke.

Mrs. Hays, sworn.—I live quite near McIntosh's store. Saw the smoke issuing from the kitchen roof. Did not speak of it at first, but seeing the smoke increasing, and hearing something rattling inside, I ran over with a young man named McLean, and looking in through a window, saw that the fire was breaking through the ceiling. The fire was not near where the stove and chimney were. The stove pipe went through a partition. Mr. Hosker was called, and the men put the fire out. After the fire was put out McIntosh came down stairs. He said he had been asleep, and appeared surprised. About half an hour afterwards saw the same part of the house on fire in two places, several feet apart; one being in the window next to my place and the other at the original place. McIntosh said he did not know how it came, I sent for Mr. Hosker, and the fire was extinguished. When I went the first time I saw the table-cloth now produced on the cupboard; on the second occasion it was found saturated with coal oil and thrust into a hole in the wall. Did not perceive the smell of burning oil first time, but did the second; saw a gallon measure on the floor on the second occasion, and I believe it had held coal oil. Witness on being cross-examined, said she did not look for any table cloth on the second occasion, but saw one distinctly the first time folded up on a cupboard. The stove pipe runs through a partition and eight or ten feet before it enters the chimney. My impression is that the hole in the roof was cut directly over where the fire was. There was a hole in the ceiling the first time; the men broke into it to put the fire out from below. Am sure the table cloth was on the cupboard when we left the first time; do not like to say whether I think McIntosh was under the influence of liquor or not. On the second occasion the window curtain was burning; there was a long shaving or something of that sort against the glass, burning; McIntosh appeared to be surprised how the fire occurred the second time.

E. Hosker, sworn.—About half past eleven o'clock on Sunday last, Dr. McMicking knocked at my door and said McIntosh's house was on fire. I took two pails, and when I reached the place I saw that there was a man inside; I then got on the roof and we cut a hole in the roof and put the fire out by pouring in water. We then went inside and looked for the origin of the fire. The stove pipe &c. seemed to have been perfectly secure and there was no appearance of its having been the cause of the fire. It appeared to have originated in a hole in the wall of the kitchen some distance from the stove. When the fire was just about out McIntosh came down stairs, and after warning him to guard against any further fire we left. About half an hour afterwards another alarm was given. When I got there, I saw that this second fire had originated at the same place. Something was thrust into the aperture in the wall and was in a blaze. A young man named McLean seized it and ran out with it. When he had nearly extinguished it I went out and finding it to be a table-cloth saturated with coal oil I took possession of it and took it into the house. McIntosh then came down stairs and said "Dear me, I have been sleeping again, and the house on fire." He said the table-cloth was his and he would have it. I said he should not, and that he would hear more about it to-morrow. I then took it away. On reaching home I, with Mr. Moore and other boarders, watched through a window for any further indications of fire. In about half an hour we saw smoke issuing from the roof again. This time the fire originated. There was a strong smell of coal oil in the room when I entered it. I found that the fire was in the same corner; ran in with a few pails of water and put it out. McIntosh abused me a good deal for being there, calling me a great many bad names, such as a "bloody Englishman," &c. Although he appeared as if he had been drinking, he was quite intelligible. He was down the third time when I got there; he did not assist us on either occasion in putting out the fire; I did not see the gallon measure spoken of. We found the table-cloth the second time; it had a very strong smell of coal oil; feel certain that if it had been in the hole the first time it would have been saturated completely with water. I have not the least doubt of our having put the fire out the first time. [To Mr. Cameron] If we threw one pail of water on it, we threw one hundred. The principal cause of my anxiety was that I had six or seven thousand dollars at stake, which I knew would be lost in a few minutes if the fire got headway. The fire could not possibly have arisen from the stove; the piping was good and passed through a stone thimble in the partition, and I feel confident I could have kept on a good fire as long as everything was in that condition. There was a good fire in the stove the first time, and we threw water upon it; the second time we put it out thoroughly; I am as confident of this as that we extinguished the fire in the street work. When the table-cloth was found there was no water on it, and on the first occasion we must have thrown at least 30 pails of water into the hole it was taken out of. When McIntosh came to my place he said in the presence of the constables that he had put the cloth into the aperture to extinguish the fire. When he came down stairs first he appeared as if he had been drunk, and on each occasion he appeared as if he had been drinking more. He said he might have been burned to death. He came down the second time just as we were putting out the fire. On the first occasion he came down in his shirt, pants and socks; although he appeared to have been drinking, as I have said, he was perfectly rational. There appeared to be no fire about the ceiling the second or third time.

To Mr. Detlor.—In the excitement of the moment, could not say whether the hole in the wall was cut or burned; it did not appear to be a very large aperture.

Malcolm McLean, sworn, said he was in Mrs. Hays' yard when he saw the smoke coming out of the roof of McIntosh's kitchen. Mrs. Hays and he went over; tried the door and finding it locked, got in through a window; ran up stairs with a pail of water and saw McIntosh standing at the head of the stairs. He asked what was up; told him the house was on fire; he told me to get his books; went down again he following me; left him standing the foot of the stairs. The second time I rushed in and saw a cloth burning in the hole seized it by the corner, ran out and stamped on it; when it was put out Mr. Hosker and I both smelled coal oil on it. It could not have remained in the hole from the first fire without being wet. I went up above the ceiling from the inside and put out what fire I saw. Did not look at the rafters. McIntosh looked as if he had been drinking. Did not see a gallon measure in the room.—To Mr. Cameron.—When I was taking the cloth out had not time to smell if it was covered with oil.

Robt. Clarke, sworn,—testified that he was behind Mrs. Hays' when the first fire broke out. When he got into McIntosh's saw the fire. The hole in the wall appeared to be a foot square. The fire was quite a distance from the stove. When McIntosh came down stairs he took him by the shoulder and said to get his books. The fire was about out at the time. Saw McLean, the second time taking out the table cloth; threw water in the hole; smelled coal oil in the house the second time; found the smell of oil on the cloth after it had been put out; McIntosh tried to take it from Hosker.

Mr. E. L. Moore gave some evidence in corroboration of other witnesses as to the third fire.

Mr. Haldan testified that he had insured the house occupied by McIntosh for $425 and the goods for $575; that was when he moved there in spring; was satisfied with the insurance then, but on the representation of Mr. Hosker on Sunday he immediately cancelled the policies.

James Smaill testified that when he and Mr. Trainer were taking McIntosh to goal on Sunday he said he wanted to enter his own place to secure his money; would not let him. At the gaol, on a search being made, found in his pockets $60.00 in bills and 28 or $30.00 in silver. He said there was not much damage done to make a fuss about.

This closed the evidence, none being offered at this time by prisoner's counsel.

After a short deliberation, the court decided that prisoner be sent up to await his trial at the first court of competent jurisdiction. The case was a matter of general comment during the whole of the afternoon and evening—its extraordinary points being freely discussed by our townsmen. We abstain from any comments of our own.

☞ The Victoria Salt Company has received pressing enquiries for salt *from Milwaukee!*

☞ An old Onondaga salt seller in a central town of Canada, telegraphed last week for 500 bbls of Goderich salt.—That's the style!

☞ Several editorial articles and a column of items are crowded out of this issue.

LECTURE.

On Friday evening the 6th inst. W. R. Squire Esq, of the firm of Doyle & Squire, delivered a deeply interesting lecture at the Wesleyan Social, on the subject of *Alone*. There was a large and intelligent audience, Mayor Johnston occupying the chair.

The lecture was devoted to the illustration of the causes of loneliness, as distinguished in natural objects, and the various effects and uses of seclusion as seen in the daily experience of all, and in the exceptional lives of the great whose examples reach us from history. He stated that in the varied fascinations of business and society we sometimes forget ourselves, forgot to ask who poised the dew-drop on the petal and who matched the lightning from his armory and rent the everlasting hills, and by constant anxiety for our material welfare, we at last become incapable of enjoying natural beauty and of reverence for its author—are less one half our lives in trying to enjoy the other. The desire of retirement might be the result of various causes, personal idiosyncrasies, disappointed ambition, and bereavement being among the principal. In alluding to the last as a cause of seclusion he would not turn any one back to his private grief, but would refer to one instance conspicuous for the rank of the sufferer in whom "a thousand claims to revenue close as Mother, Wife, and Queen," combined to the permanency and piquancy of the spiritual desolation which overrun her, and conspicuous for the sympathy which welts from the hearts of a loyal and devoted people. Blithesome was Victoria in the days when her counsels were guided and her court graced by the Prince whom fortune and choice had made her companion; but the light went out and the sight came and she walked in "darkness as darkness itself, and when the light was as darkness." * * * *

And when we consider the advancement of literature our daily intercourse with the gentlemen retirement gives we enjoy to the full, every emotion and the city of our being. Retirement is the prerogative of a king. His courtiers must do throng about him when to outward seemingly he is most alone; but seclusion has in itself as mystical charm to make us or mar us. One may seek retirement because he is a fool and a coward and it will make him a more stupid fool and a more timorous coward; another may court exclusion because he is a scoundrel and if he does, it will if consistently used render him a more accomplished villain. Seclusion in however the strong vanity of the valiant in which is stored the most polished weapons of intellectual warfare, he fights with Armstrongs and Snider-Enfields instead of the Blunderbuss of his fellows. In illustration of the being of loneliness he believed observed that it had been said "Let me make the songs of a people and I care not who makes its laws," and that the songs of a people were perhaps the best index of their manners. Accordingly he would propose to a town not a hundred miles distant some sadly sentimental and as sentimentally serious as some the fair ladies and gallant knights whingeared the "gay Provence" in the palmiest days of the courts of love. Go where you would somebody's lovely to-night, love without you." The anxious mother after she has kissed her darling boy to sleep, explores the deepest depths of his trousers and finds traced in gigantic chirography, "I'm lovely to-night, lovely without you." You start from your peaceful slumbers and listen to the hunters of the midnight air—Fire! Murder!—no such a thing—the sweet refrain is jerked from lips unsteady, "I'm lonely to-night, love without you." Stop at the open casement and catch the strain that "comes o'er the ear like the sweet south wind upon a bank of violets stealing and giving odor," rippling from the lips of some fair, unseen and you lean to the conclusion that she is afflicted rather seriously—she too is lovely to-night, love without you.

If each of us would regard our personal misfortunes as should find that most of them arose from our inability or our indisposition to remain alone. To be alone and to be alone profitably he thought one of the greatest institutions of our time, from it comes strength and freedom, and by its assistance we gain all that is worth gaining in our time, and rise in fancy to the high estate and, whereupon trod the giants of the olden time, poets, heroes, saints and philosophers triumphant victors over sloth in every country and in every age. Though shrinking from the world they lived and moved in, to-day they are immortal for fame became their remembrancer, and placing her laurel on their brow hailed them star among the multitude of her chosen.

☞ We commend the following style of marriage notices to our readers: "On the 28th ult., at Quebec, by the Rev. Mr. Charest, Horatio Wyse, engraver, to Miss Adele Dagnas, third daughter of Gregoire Dagneau, Esq., all of that city. No cards! No cake!! No wine!!!"

Stratford denies being the "wickedest" town in Canada.

SEAFORTH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Though the roads were very muddy there was an immense number of teams in town on Saturday.

Hicksons new store looks splendid both outside and inside.

Bull has a splendid assortment of jewelry on hand.

Hill is doing a large business and has a varied and well assorted stock of goods on hand.

It is reported that Mr. Pringle, wheat merchant lost $10,000 last week by an Oswego Commission Merchant.

Mr. James Carson, is going to build a skating rink between Egmondville and Seaforth 150x50 feet.

Fire Last Monday night being wet a pile of lumber at J. McBride's took fire by the slacking of some lime which had been laid against it—the lumber was removed before much damage was done. But no one should leave lime in such places.

The Sidewalks were adust during the late rain.

J Martin's churns take well Many are going to throw away the old and take the new.

Robertson has an immense stock of groceries, and if the number of people going out and in, be any criterion, he does an immense business.

Veal If you want tea that cant be beat go to Veal's.

Logan's Stock of dry goods has been pronounced by judges, to be the best selected stock that has made its appearance in these parts.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council of the Village of Seaforth was present to adjourn at Shaw's Hotel, Nov. 10th. Present Councillors Strong, Beaty, McDougall and Cash. Mr. Beatty in the chair. The minutes of last meeting read and adopted. The Reeve having arrived took the chair. A number of accounts were presented, also a report from the committee on public improvements, and a petition from Mr. Ferrit. Moved by Mr McDougall, sec. by Mr Cash, and resolved that the following accounts be paid and debentures issued for the same:—

T P Bullanet for services returning officer, &c	$8.82
G J Jarvis selecting jurors, &c.	2.50
A G McDougall	2.00
T T Coleman	3.00
Mr Counter corporation seal	4.00
Samuel Harris levelling market square	6.00
F A Meyers for lumber	6.48
E Whitney box for culverts	1.00
James Hall work done on side-walk	1.60
T Downey work on streets	42.56

Moved by Mr Beatty, sec. by Mr Cash, That a debenture be issued in favor of Julius Duncan for $3.85, being discount on silver—Carried. Moved by Mr Beatty, sec. by Mr McDougall, That a debenture be issued in favor of E Cash for $1.60, being costs in the case of Jarvis vs. Corporation of Seaforth—Carried. Moved by Mr Beatty, sec. by Mr Strong, That a debenture be issued in favor of A McDougall for $20.00, to pay men for work done under the superintendence of the committee of public improvements—Carried. Moved by Mr McDougall, sec. by Mr Strong, That Mr Benson be employed to draft a By-Law requiring all parties who have or may insert a drain pipe into any public drain made by the Corporation, within the limits of this municipality for said privilege—Carried. The Reeve having left Mr. Strong was appointed chairman. Moved by Mr McDougall, sec. by Mr Cash, That a debenture be issued in favor of Mr Ferris for $300.00, one payable on the 1st of January, 1869, said sum to be deducted off the sum which he is to obtain for building the Market and Lock-up when the contract is completed and accepted—Carried. Moved by Mr McDougall, sec. by Mr Cash, and resolved, That the Treasurer of this municipality is hereby instructed to cash the debenture issued in favor of Mr Ferris for $300.00 on its presentation—Carried. Moved by Mr Beatty, sec. by Mr Cash, That the Market building and Lock-up be painted as follows:—the body of the building to be painted dark drab the window and door facings and corner boards a light drab—the chimney be made double flue 4 feet from base and have two thimbles in the under flue and one thimble in the upper flue to receive the stove pipes, not less than 7 inches. The Council adjourned to meet again 24th November last.

HULLETT.

Christopher Cooper, farmer, Hullett, lately got his hand hurt in a thrashing Machine. It had, in dressing, been too tightly bandaged, stopping the circulation. Amputation was found to be necessary after which Mortification set in and caused his death. Mr. Cooper was a man in the prime of life leaves a wife and small family and likewise a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Thompson and Stanley are doing quite a large business in Kinburn in the grocery and dry good line.

Dungannon.

The orangemen of the Wawanosh district kept up the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot by meeting in Dungannon, and enjoying themselves among their brethern. The day being very stormy there was not the display made that was expected, still a good number of lodges turned out, and by noon the village presented a lively appearance, and although we heard nothing of the catastrophe reported by your correspondent of 11th inst., we enjoyed ourselves well. After dinner addresses were delivered by Messrs. Forbes and Fluker, at the close of which a collection was taken up in aid of the "Protestant Orphans' Home" in Toronto. The orderly and sober conduct of all present speaks highly of the society of this vicinity.

On Saturday night last, some evil disposed persons entertained themselves by breaking the school house windows.

ARDLEVILLE, Nov. 19th, 1868.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Twice has my name been dragged into the Goderich *Star* by anonymous scribblers, who evidently like to see their productions in print, and on such occasions in connection with doings of which I am as innocent as the man in the moon. They have sly and somewhat round about way of giving a stab in the dark. I was at a Missionary meeting in Leachville on that memorable Friday night, when the occurrance took place, of which the *Star's* correspondent gave such a circumstantial relation. Not being midquitous I could not be in Ardtrevilla and Leachville at the same time. In the last issue of the same journal my name again loomes up. It is the thing that Dr. J.'s name up so prominently before the public, I was over two hundred miles from Ashleyville at most people in the village know. I entertain the highest feelings of respect and confidence and though I once or twice heard whisperings prejudicial to him, yet regarding the source from they came as not being reliable my opinion remained unchanged. I must say my last recent events took me by surprise being unexpected. While I entirely disapprove of the course he has taken—the rowdyism of which some have been guilty in breaking into his house, selling his furniture, without any legal authority, pursuing a poor delicate woman, are doings that cannot be too strongly censured. It has been said she took refuge in my house, she did, and I think there are few who will say that Mrs. P. acted inconsistently in trying to place her beyond the reach of ruffianism. Several of the most respectable people say had she claimed their protection they would have done all they could to save her from men who practically ignore all law both civil and religious.

I am dear Sir, &c.,

WM. PRESTON, M. N. C. Minister.

The Swiss Bell Ringers.

A great Musical Treat.—The celebrated Alleghanians, Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers, lately returned from a tour through Europe, where they have been visited by the Nobility, including the Queen of England and Royal Family, are coming to our city. They will appear on Tuesday evening Nov. 24th at Victoria Hall. Every one "with music in his soul," will attend. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. GRIFFITH DUNN, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Trinidad, to a friend in Jamaica, West Indies:

"The pieces selected were chaste, as are all the pieces performed by these artists, and the sentiments of a pure and elevated character. Above all other popular amusements, music should receive the liberal patronage of every community. Its benign influences stop not alone with amusement, but tunes the mind and feelings for a higher, purer and more lasting enjoyment. It prepares the recipient alike for religious devotion and for the more refined enjoyments of social and domestic life. In this light the Alleghanians pre-eminently command the respect and patronage of the public."

Brucefield.

The mother of the babe left at the door of the Rev. J. Ross a few weeks ago, has been found. Mr. Geo. Walker went in pursuit, and after an absence of two days, returned triumphant, having found the object of his search, in London. She readily consented to accompany him, provided she would receive no unkind treatment; she was treated kindly until a place was secured for her child. Mr. W. merits the thanks of the community for his vigilence in the matter, and may it teach unnatural mothers to go elsewhere when they are determined to perpetrate a shameful act.

John Allen, the "wickedest man," was arrested at Chicopee, Mass., on Saturday, for the forcible abduction of a girl named Emma Burke from her home at Augusta, Me.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

First Parliament Second Session.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

The Speaker took his seat at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

The following petitions were received.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Craig. Of the Trustees of the Metcalf Grammar School, concerning education.

By Mr. Boulter. Of C. Ratham and others of Hastings, praying aid in support of superior education.

Mr. Mr. Craig. Of J. S. McCarty and others of Glengarry, to the same effect.

By Mr. Coyne. Of Gen. Palmer and others of Peel, to same effect.

By Mr. Ferrier. Of Rev. A. D. Cooper and others of Wellington, to same effect.

By Mr. Tett. Of P. Kennedy and others of Leeds, to same effect.

By Mr. Strange. Of the Royal College of Physicans and Surgeons of Kingston, praying aid.

By Mr. Lyon. Of the President and Directors of the Ottawa and Globster Macadamized Road Company, relative to a certain By-law of the County Court of Carleton.

By Dr. Baxter. Of the Cayuga Board of School Trustees, respecting Grammar Schools.

By Mr. Carnegie. Of the Corporation of Peterboro, praying the erection of a lock at Young's Point.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.—BILL NO. 7.—MR. CLARKE IN THE CHAIR.

A bill to secure the independence of the Legislative Assembly.—Hon. Attorney-General Macdonald.

The Hon. Attorney-General said the bill had been in the hands of the members for a week, and they had no doubt been able to form their opinion upon the provisions. The hon. gentleman proposed to strike out the words "annual salary" on the first section.

Mr. Blake said they were now dealing with an old law, the language of which was of a very strong character. In framing the law he suggested that the protection should extend to enrolments of fees of any character whatsoever. That was a clause of the old act, and he had no doubt his hon. friend would consent to add to his act. There were other suggestions, and he would propose an amendment, embodying them. It was not without due consideration that he had introduced this motion. They were dealing not only with the Local Legislature, but with the Legislature in reference to subjects belonging to other governments. He thought it was not unreasonable under these circumstances that his amendment should be adopted, and that the prohibition should especially extend to the Government of Quebec. His only object was to render this act as perfect as possible. He would move this as an amendment to the amendment of the Attorney-General.

The following is the amendment:—

Moved that the first clause be amended by striking out all the words from "employment" to "attached," and adding the following:—That no person holding any employment or commission, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the Crown in Canada, or of the Crown, or of any of the Lieutenant-Governors in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, to which office, commission or employment, an annual salary may be allowed as emolument, or profit or any kind, or amount whatsoever is attached, or in respect of which any salary, fee or allowance, emolument or profit, is intended to be paid.

Mr. Boyd seconded the amendment.

The Attorney-General said, that if the argument of the honorable gentleman meant anything at all, it might as well extend to the United States. In framing that Act, he (the speaker,) had directed his attention to interests of the people, and maintained that the clauses of the bill were perfectly inclusive. He objected to being schooled in the English language by the honorable member on the other side, and referred to the fact that he had led the other side of the House, on good measures, in previous years.

Mr. Blake—How long?

Hon. Attorney-General—Since 1853.

Mr. Blake did not take the same view.

The Hon. Attorney General said the country had discarded the party on the other side (ministerial cheers) and was it for them now to come forward to teach the ministry the meaning of the words used in this bill. He contended that the hon. member's motion was simply an elaboration and really did not contain any beneficial addition to the Government measure. His hon. friend, in order to show his learning, had supplemented his statement as regards the facts surrounding this bill, with imaginary circumstances. He (the hon. speaker) contended that his bill not only excluded all holding offices under the Government of the Province of Ontario, but all holding Government office in the Dominion.

Mr. Blake objected that the temper evinced by the hon. member who had last spoken transgressed the rules of the House, and he should refrain from any remarks on the subject until the speaker resumed the chair.

The Hon. Attorney-General said that a vote had better be taken, and thus end the discussion.

The amendment was then put.

The chairman called upon ayes and noes to rise. Many did so reluctantly, but sat down amid cries of "coum," "coum." At last the vote was taken as follows: 16 opposition members, and 1 Government members for the amendment; 42 Government rose; (being all the members present except one) against.

The amendment was lost.

The section was declared carried.

The second sub-section of the 1st clause was discussed.

Mr. Blake moved an amendment to leave out the words "except members of the Executive Council."

The Hon. Attorney-General asked the meaning of this amendment.

Mr. Blake said that under the cloak of holding the office of executive committee, a person who might hold an office as well under one of the Governments could sit at this assembly, and he did not think this was the desire of the House.

The Attorney-General objected.

The amendment was lost.

The sub-section was declared carried.

Mr. Blake rose to move an amendment on the second clause. He proposed that in addition to Senators and members of the Privy Council of the Dominion being unable to sit in this House, the principle should be extended to members of the House of Commons.

The Hon. member said that the Hon. Atty-General had relied upon his own infallibility very often, but the views he now held were not the same as he had held during the last session.

The Hon. Attorney-General—We found we were mistaken, that was all.

Mr. Blake said this should be a lesson to the hon. gentleman, not to depend so readily upon his own infallibility, and stated his grounds for seeking the addition of these words to the act, and which he believed, was the only way to put an end for once and for ever to the system of dual representation. He could not say too often that he did not put this in the way of a want of confidence in the Government.

The Hon. Attorney General started with the proposition that the people of this country had chosen to elect a member each to the Legislative Assembly and the House of Commons. That it was his proposition, and the enquiry to be deduced was what misuse the public had made of this privilege or the members of their position. This was the entire gist of the case, and the enquiry which would suggest itself to their minds was, with regard to this bill, whether beyond this one result, did its provisions go far enough. He was certainly astonished at such a blow against the privileges of the people coming from that side of the House. (Ministerial cheers.) Now, the hon. gentleman had not only failed to show that the people had not had the right to send these members to represent them, but he had not touched the question as to whether they had, having that privilege, at any time abused it. He (the speaker) fearlessly asserted that they had not, and he utterly failed to perceive any ground upon which the hon. member for South Bruce could rest. The analogy of cases certainly proved that such a course as was proposed, would certainly be a hardship and a detriment to the country, and further than that it would be a positive disadvantage as well stealing away a privilege. He viewed the duties of Senators, Privy Councillors and members of the Commons and of members of the House of Legislative Assembly only as regards the sitting of Senators and Privy Councillors, but for the people alone as regards members. Suppose a member was neither a Senator, nor a Privy Councillor, was he in any way an officer of the crown? Certainly not, why should he be excluded from this Assembly. What argument could be brought forward in favor of his exclusion. Why, the object of the bill was so plainly and simply to exclude officers of the Crown that it was preposterous that the other side should so unwarrantably attempt to go further and deprive the people of their privileges without giving any reason whatever for it, for they really had given none. It was said that an objection would be raised that the two houses would meet at the same time, and that it would thus be impossible for them to perform their duties. But that argument did not apply, for who would presume to come forward as a candidate, or what people would elect a candidate for both Houses if it were not previously understood that candidate would support any motion which would secure the different seasons! (Hear.) The arguments, or rather absence of arguments, which the hon. member for South Bruce has invested, or failed to invest, the amendment, he, the Attorney-General maintained, quite failed to establish his case.

A discussion ensued as to the mode of dealing with the amendments before the House.

Mr. Blake said, of course the amendment of his honorable friend would be carried. (Hear.) Members on this side of the House would not say a word at this time against it.

The clause was then carried.

Hon. M. C. Cameron rose to resent an imputation, which the honorable member for S. Bruce had in the course of his remarks, cast upon the constituency of East Toronto which he represented. The member for South Bruce had spoken of it as a borough open to corrupt