

FRIDAY, May 19, 1848. The above assizes commenced at Goderich this day. Mr. Justice Jones took his seat on the beach at noon—the associates being ARTHUR beach at noon—the associates being ARTHUR ACLAND, Esq., W. BENNETT RICH, Esq., T. MER-

CER JONES, Esq., and Dr. CHALE.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors:-

JOHN BIGNALL, Esq., Foreman; George Brown Jr., John Holmes, Charles Widder, Ross Robertson, J. Halden, J. Murray, R. Moderwell, David Clark, D. H. Ritchio, A. W. Otter, John Clark, W. F. McCulloch, Esquires.

In the course of his remarks the learned Judge sed himself happy at seeing such an assemrepressed himself happy at seeing such an assert lage of Grand Jurors as on the present occasion all of them had answered to their names creby showing that they were prepared to per-firm their duty to the public. The Grand Jury had important functions to discharge, representing as it did the great body of the district, and they it did the great body or the unitary, possessed, well qualified to discharge their duty under the commission just read. Much depends on the Cleant Jury, as all persons against whom and Gened Jury, as all persons against whom any charge is brought are entilled to improtection, and it is a privilege which as British Subjects we value. It is better that the guilty should escape detection, than that the innocent should be

There were two persons in jail, into who eases the Grand Jury would have to enquire, and it was highly creditable to the District and to the Magistrates, that out of 20,000 there were only two persons in gaol for the committal of crimes. was another circumstance which also was highly creditable to the Magistrates of this Dis rict, and which as far as his knowledge extended was not practised elsewhere—he alluded to the visiting the Gaol in rotation, by which the comfort of

After some other pertinent remarks his Lord-ship alluded to the building of a Court House. claimed "there's all my lumber cut up by that the time this became a separate District in and ordered the door of the shop any longer," and ordered the door of the shop to be locked hould be a Court House erected, and certainly witness then locked the door and then gave the the present building was very inadequate to the wants of the District; and he wished to call the attention of the Jury to this important subject.—
shop window, and obtained the tools for sharpen-The District of Huron possesses great advantages ing the saw brought them, and the saw into the land will become the very best in the Province: house. Smith then came and said, "Joe where have never in any district, had the learned Judge been you been?" Cooper replied he had been taking of the land the learned Judge been you been? better satisfied with the conduct of the people and the Magistrates. Making of roads and improving them was a question of much consideration, but the proper administration of Justice was of the highest consideration. The present Court House

was going to Scofland, and he wanted to take a letter for the deceased—he went to the brick yard and returned in company with Smith.

Campbell and Keeler Keeler gave prisoner a shilling togo and buy whiskey with, witness went to the baker's and when she returned the four men were drinking-together—Campbell went away and the prisoner sheeler and deceased remained—they afterwards left in company, and witness thought they had gone to the brick Yard—they did not return by one o'clock, but Smith being in the neighbourhood, she sent a little boy out to call him to dinner—after Smith had dined the other men came in—Keeler again sent out for whiskey and the prisoner fetched another quart. They are not together—Smith stopped in the shop—as the deceased did not come back to dinner she enquired of a Mr. McDonald if he had seen him, as aid he was at the brick yard half an hour ago. About 2 o'clock deceased returned home and fell over the fence as he approached the house—he shop to the deceased an afterwards came to dinner. Smith went out with the pitcher and witness asked him if he was going for grog. Shortly after hearing a noise in the shop, witness then seeing smith sitting upon the bench in the shop, told him to come into the house as Keeler swore he it may appear and working at Vivian's and smith went out on the house, witness met Smith coning to the house, witness met Smith coning to the house said "Joe is it more grog ?" Cooper replied, "Go-ahead never marked that perhaps it was prisoner come back with the whislesy, going to the shop, total after hearing a noise in the shop, total and prisoner, a good natured was a single may quarter up at Hick's." Witness then seeing smith sitting upon the bench in the shop, told him to come into the house as Keeler swore he it im to the house as Keeler swore he it im the prisoner server several others present the first prisoner was proposed to the men employed shinging the bench and the prisoner and the prisoner and the prisoner spod and the prisoner as good natured was a color to with the whistery going to the shop witness met Smith coming to the house, witness and "Joe is it more grog ?" Cooper replied, "Go-shead never mind her"—Cooper cried out "Smith is spending my quarter up at Hick's." Witness then seeing Smith sitting upon the bench in the shop, told him to come into the house as Keeler swore he would kill him if he did not. When he came in, Keeler looked into the jug and swore at prisoner for drinking the whiskey, and kircked his sore leg, as he was sitting on a low bench—witness kept Cooper in the house, whilst the rest went to the tavern—he then took a knife, went into the garden and cut some herbs which he placed on a shelf. The Rey. Mr. Haikie's maid then came info the yard, and asked for Cooper-witness said that he was in the garden, but that he was high, she however insisted upon seeing Cooper. The deceased then went into the shop and finding some seasoned timber cut up, exclaimed "there' all my lumber cut up by that villain, he shall not work in my shop any longer," and ordered the door of the shop to be locked—witness then locked the door and then gave the key to the deceased. The maid brought a saw to sharpen, and the deceased having got into the shop window, and ubtained the tools for sharpening the saw, brought them and said, "Joe where have you been?" Cooper replied he had been taking a horn or two as James had, often done. Cooper then tried to turn Smith out, and Smith turned round and gave him a blow that senh him staggering to the end of the room. Cooper staid "Joe hit he other side now." Witness interfered and paahed Smith out. Cooper running out after him. prisioners was seen to, and much good ac-ing Cooper. The deceased then went into the

Mr. Bechra, having addressed a very pow-erful speech to the jury, in defence of the prisoner, they retired to consider their verdict, and, after above two hours absence, returned one of Man-slaughter, with an intimation that the prisoner had received much provocation.

[The remainder of our Assize intelligence we are compelled for want of room to omit until

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY. This auspicious day which will be observed in England to-morrow the 27th instant, was duly honored at Goderich by abundance of fun and frolic on Wednesday last In consequence of the morning being lowering, the cliff was decided upon for the amusements of the day, which consisted of Cricket, Bass-Ball, Quoits, Foot-Racing and many other games, peculiar to merry England. The festivities were continued. Observe the circulation of the different newspain the evening by a Ball at the Goderich Hotel, where the votaries of Terpsichore, were on the light fantastic toe till morning.

TROIT ADVERTISES that the three men we lately or having the power and the right to make dementioned as having been driven by a terrific mands and ask for changes, the majority of the gale across Lake Huron and who left here after having recruited their strength, arrived safely a Point Aux Barques where one of them was left, his limbs having been badly frozen during the night : from Point Aux Barques, they returned to Riviere Ausable: the whole distance they completed in their frail bark was 320 miles during which, she filled three times with water. It is hardly necessary to say that these fishermen were sup-posed by their friends to have been drowned, and their re-appearance amongst them seemed little noisy, obscure; not eminent for talent or virtue, short of miraculous. We may just remark: that or any high qualities. Men who in such an areour cotemporary, the Toronto Herald, in insert- na for display of ability as the House of Coming our account of this adventure, has by mistake credited the wrong paper.

—men whose meagre attempts at satire or oppo-

MR. FERRES.—The Radical papers are completely non-plused in their attempt to defend the Administration for this nefa-

prevent canvassing and interfering with elections! And upon an intertion of the tegislature, visible only to the green syes of this Mr. Drummond, Mr. Ferres was condemned, unheard! The veriest tyro at the Upper Canadian bar (we are not acquainted with that which Mr. Drummond encumbers) would be ashamed of giving it as his opinion, that the Statute in question could bear such a construction. But it is not even shewn that Mr. Ferres did canvass at any election. The fact is clear. The whole affair was arranged bear ween Messrs. Hincks and Drummond. The former wanted a place for the repeal writer of the Pilot—the latter wanted to be revenged. They combined to victimize Mr. Ferres—in an evil hour Lord Elgin was deceived by their clamour, and they succeeded. Mr. Drummond's talk of "pain-ful necessity" is mere hypocrisy of the most bavefaced kind.—British Canadian. deceived by their clamour, and they succeeded. Mr. Drummond's talk of "painful necessity" is mere hypocrisy of the most barefaced kind.—British Canadian.

Corréspondence. EUROPE.

To the Editor of the Huron Gazette. In the Educer of the Huron Gazette.

Sin—One might almost fancy that the world is in its infancy, seeing that even in A. D., 1848, are now to be formed throughout Europe ', Constitutions," or, in plain words, rules for Government. It is well to be carried tack by natural impulses. give them what names you will (Reforms or Re-

Certainly, no accumulated body of people can act with one mind—diversity is in the bodies, and

pretensions of some of their fellow subjects in that portion of the Empire called Ireland, should be more important, and more interesting, or they are indeed, of infinitely more immediate consequence, even than the great events that are taking place in other parts of Europe. However deep and powerful may be their sympathies for the masses in Continental Europe, who have been, or are struggling to burst the bonds of a time-honoured serfdom, and assert the common dignity of man; yet of all these heroic efforts we are but spectators. If Ireland be wronged—if Great Britain's Queen be a tyrant, and Irishmen merely slaves, then are the English and Scotch people actors—the men of England and Scotland the wrong doers. But let no one think that if the great majority of the melingent and were more than the melingent and the melingent and the melingent the present form of Government of the Kingdom, it could by possibility long continue. If, then, in the principles of the Constitution wrong exists, no blame can by possibility attach to the Sovereign Constitution? Why, they are as a grain of sand or Ministry of the day, for her Majesty occupies the throne by the choice and will of the nation, and her people are much too proud to deem themselves the unwilling subjects of an imperious mistress. In truth, despite the forms of state, that time and custom have flung over royalty; the Sovereign is looked upon merely as the chief magistrate of a free and independent nation, and it is an undeniable impression that an hereditary chief magistrate answers the end of good gothat is elective. In Great Britain, indeed, the Queen's powers are not so extensive in theory, and much less so in practice, than those of the Pre sident in the United States. Thank God, then he British Empire has no need for revolution or sanguinary intestine commotions. The voice of the people will ever command respect and atten-tion. If relorms are called for, no hostile majorit in Parliament-even if such existed-could resist the appeal. The press is a far mighties power than wealth, or rank, or place; and the press must ever present an embodiment of the people's views even much more so than any representative assembly, for therein majorities generally altogether suppress minorities; whereas, the journals, each catering for its particular class rities, in the fair proportion in which they exist pers and the principles they each advocate, and you may make a fair calculation of the political opinions of the people. As education increases, of course the calculation will be more accurate.

of course the calculation will be more accurate. But if we have no real grievances to complain of or having the power and the right to make demands and ask for changes, the majority of the nation ignores the necessity for either; and, according to the very principle of democracies, the suggestions of the few are made to yield to the suggestions of the few are made to yield to the feelings of the many, if we have no independence once to assert, no oppression to break through, in what does Ireland differ from the rest of the nation? What right have a few factious demands and the suggestion of the few are made to yield to the feelings of the many, if we have no independence to assert, no oppression to break through, in what does Ireland differ from the rest of the nation? What right have a few factious demands of the feelings of the many, if we have no independence to assert, no oppression to break through, in what does Ireland differ from the rest of the nation? What right have a few factious demands of the feelings of the many, if we have no independence to assert, no oppression to break through, in what does Ireland differ from the rest of the nation? What right have a few factious demands of the feelings of the many, if we have no independence to assert, no oppression to break through, in what does Ireland differ from the rest of the nation? What right have a few factious demands of the feelings of the many, if we have no independence to assert, no oppression to break through, in what does Ireland differ from the rest of the nation? What his letter under date February &c. How altered his tone in his letter under date February &c. How and the rest of the nation of the revered Superintendent are the only person properly authorized by write on your District Superintendent will not set official device on your District Superintendent will not set official device on your District Superintendent will not set official event on in 1845 and 146. Having done so, he has no official authority to proceed further; nor can be PERILOUS VOYAGE .- We observe by the DE- But if we have no real grievances to complain of,

call for, will be carried out in the rity and extent.

Let us not only love our common country, but be proud of her—let us draw tighter the bonds of amity and friendship between the different members of the national family; but let us scout, spurn and punish such of them as would repudiate the ties of blood, and call in the stranger or the best of them. the hireling to profane and pollute the soil, now so many years wirgin to the touch of an enemy, or any portion of her land over which her

meteor flag waves.

The chances of war become daily more imminent. See the confusion of civil strife—observe the grasping ambition of Kings and nations. give them what names you will (Reforms or Revolutions), to the origin of all institutions. It sets men a thinking, and leads to the solution of a matter which, though it is as plain as common sense itself, has been mystified—that Government is intended for the good and welfare of the people, and the people not intended for the good and welfare of governing parties, under whatsoever denomination they may class.

Convicted may class. the European landscape; and yet but a few Certainly, no accumulated body of people can act with one mind—diversity is in the bodies, and it is also in the minds; and hence arises (as thousands of years go did arise), the necessity of a was on the starry disk, but we saw it not; the necessity of a was founded, as of necessity, the principle and policy of recognizing in one person that unity of idea and of action, by which the many were to be governed.

To Englishmen and Scotchmen the claims and pretensions of some of their fellow subjects in strength and power of her resources. It is nostrength and power of her resources. It is no national vanity, no deluding pride, that tells Engnational vanity, no detuding party lishmen that Great Britain has but to will so be the arbiter of Europe. It depends upon hereoid alone to occupy the proud position of mediating between, and sitting in judgement on the discordant throng of hostile powers, of mitigating the shock of opposing hosts—of gradually lulling the storm, now let loose from all four quarters of the heavens, and respond order, repose, quiet, health, and a vigorous and wholesome circulation tothe now restless and throbbing system of European civilization. To make this more, than a national dream, or a passing object of ambition, England must have unity and concord among her England must have unity and people. Away, then, with Irish rebell worth one single drop of innocent blood? Do men read, and think, and feel, and yet advocate in;

> sacred to innocence and virtue, and altere raise to false Gods, for unholy purposes. There are occasions when alting duty to take up arms and do battle for popular rights-to spill blood in the assertion tional freedom. In Great Britain, such sad nemore pleasing duties at home of holding amicable discussion, of to tering progressive improvement in other lands-of assisting by counsel and examright and discountenance wrong. Let the people of Great Britain be unanimous in the pursuit such views—let their patriotic arder aim at grander and more substantial purposes than para-ding in idleness round May poles. But, to be arbiter of Europe, England must keep aloof from the general disorder; -in arms, strictly neutralin expostulation and advice, cosmopolite;-her. swords must remain sheathed; enough that all men know they have an edge; nor must she be lightly tempted into the arena of strife. A young, unknown cavalier may feel called upon to bristle upat every antagonistic look . a tried ald searrier can afford to smile at many an idle word.

to that mountain of misery and evil that, in popular tumults a licentious and unrestrained mo

may heave from its volcanic bosom, with stream

of lava exuding from it, and licking alike shrines

EDUCATION-COMMON SCHOOLS.

Sir, -- As the Reverend Superintendent has thought proper to prohibit any further communication on the school affairs of Huron District from the man I ask permission, through the medium defend the Administration for this nefarious job. They quote a statute prohibiting officers of the Customs from voting at elections, and profess to justify the punishment of Mr. Ferres under the act. Now, it is not even alleged that Mr. Perres voted at any election. Yet will it be believed that the Ministry have stamped this quibble with their seal of office. It is not a mere Radical news-paper equivocation. This Statute (7 Vic., chap. 65) is cited by Mr. Purmond in his letter of complaint Mr. Hincks, on which complaint Mr. Hincks acted. Yet in that letter it is not even stated that the Statute was violated; but in Mr. Drummond's opinion, forsooth, it was the intention of the Legislature to be defended as a gramentation, wause predeficient was argumentation, wause predeficient was in a fillacies were risult in later were into threaten the chosen go elections, and profess to justify the punishment of the people of Great Britain—to talk and bluster of pikes and guns to their fellow subjects—to gloat over the thoughts of spreading dismay and horror among wives and children—to dream of spilling blood, and in its fumes to sciff an incense to their silly vanities and thoughted the Mr. Hincks, on which (play) I am deubly easiled, and elections, and profess to dismay and horror among wives and children—to dream of spilling blood, and in its fumes to sciff an incense to their silly vanities and thoughted the manner of the Everend Superintendent as unconsidered by the Reverend Superintendent as unconsidered by the Reverend Superintendent as unconsidered by the Reverend Superintendent as unconsidered to the scind of the scind

tion accessable to the year 1844, the Ott Haron 2, 149 ; this I September, 1836, an abot correct. From the Ottown District the government grant its was stailed to; as was entitled—if the duty, assigned these duty assigned these was entitled—if the duty assigned theremore that it did recour portion for 1947 ethod report of 1945 therefore, ale upwares portion of the go owed for \$2.50. while, But the Superment was stade in F not received until A commelled to ground whole. But the Superment was made in F not received until A sompelled to ground turns of 1844; so it are diddled out of o of the then existing 29] says, "that it County Superintende to the Chief Superintendent," such form as shall be Superintendent." "Sec. 41. That who shall be Superintendent.

"Sec. 41. That who shall refuse or a which time or in such dent shall require, a for every such refus shall be recoverable w Superintendent or for law, to be institute or such default, by il by the Court of Wan A question will the

A question will the Superintendent of the report for 1845 within Chief Superintendent report for 1845 with Chief Superistenden ment for 1846 shoul on the report of 1846 the duty of the Chief ceedings against hit diet accion. Has it confidence answer N this District remain at the hands of official person or persons have have will warmly emeastime I would a ling a District ment that measures my sible, our rights. Ever since I obtain of the self called rep [now nearly 7 seven justified an anxiet no particular, more in hope will be some a before the public.

Township of Gode April, 1848. ARRIV

7 DAYS LATE

NEW YOR The Caledonia ar urday evening, an and came up ner tion on account at LIVERPO

Best Western of Wheat-white Red 6s 5d a 7s 6d Indian Corn-Corn Market d inactive trade. A took place in Lond We are obliged th the whole of our edit for the Assize intellig apologize to our adv sions in this is: wanted, to shew, the

May, at 11 o'clock moderating ALEXANDER Goderich, May NO The subscriber business of I Henry Newman the support he has can confidently r

CERMON.-T

O of STRATFORD, Church, Goderich

Goderich, 25th BA HE subscribe in the above line to the public that all its branches. rience, with a dete ensure him the su his predecessor.

Goderich, 25th New Tailor LIN II Fertwee

A HABI FROM London, ich and vicinity

business on the pr Mr G. Ports, shot and by strict atten of his customers share of public par T. N. having la sit to London and to make up every in the newest and Goderich, May,