on the [illegible] against, previous to the expiry of the alleged period of engagement, which the plaintiff stated to be from 2nd April to end of November 1870 at $20 per month.

Verdict for the plaintiff, damages $120. C Robinson and J V Elwood for plaintiff. B L Doyle for defendant. Motion for [illegible]

QUEEN v MAHON.—Larceny. Prisoner was accused of driving off and shipping on the cars at Lucan a heifer the property of a Mr. Prior, Usborne. C Robinson for the Crown, C H Jones St. Mary's for defence. Verdict "not guilty." His Lordship thought Mahon would in future be very careful about allowing stray cattle to mix with his drove as all juries might not take the same view. The offence was too common in the country. With this caution he was discharged.

McIlmoyle v Tp of Hullett.—An action for damages caused to the plaintiff's property by a bridge built opposite his lot, alleged to be improperly constructed, by the abutements not being far enough open causing a jam by which his rails and fences were periodically carried away. C. Robinson and B.L. Doyle for plaintiff. Kennetin MacKenzie and M.C. Cameron for defence.

The Plaintiff, sworn, said that in 1867 a dam built gave way and the accumulation in it came down and lodged against the bridge and caused the water to fill up from bank to bank and flow on field No 1 facing the road, destroying the road. In 1868 a portion of the crib of the dam on the south side gave way. The plank of the bridge had to be cut to ease the jam that was caused, by which the stuff cut away was scattered over all his fields. This injury had occurred from 1867 to 1870. It was trifling this year. It happened twice in 1869. On 3rd June 1869 part of the bridge was carried away by a heavy freshet and all the accumulation spread on his fields. The bridge was replaced and only made 8 inches higher. The bridge was just calculated to catch all driftwood, with 4 bends in the river and 1 on each bank, only 20 to 40 feet apart. If they were wider apart the jam would not occur. And if there was no bridge there would be no jam. When the bridge was carried away, the jam was heaped up above his fences and excavated the bank. some 30 or 40 feet making a new channel through his place, some 6 months of 1869 to 1870. The average water of the river without jams would be about 2 feet and rises about five feet in floods. The field with the new channel he might say was permanently injured, and other two fields more or less injured by driftwood, the fences being carried away. The fences have been carried away every year since 1867– 19 rods carried away in 1867—21 in 1868—18 the first time in 1869—and 19 rods in the second freshet of 1869—and 8 rods were carried away in 1870—and in August 1870, 8 rods were carried away and part of his place was made acommon. Besides this there was a great deal more fence carried away the rails of which were recovered. It would take 100 rails to fence field No. 5 alone. He could not think of fencing it again, until he had a remedy. He would claim $397, of damages, but he had lost twice that amount.

To a jurryman—the bank of the river where overflowed would be about 5 feet to 6 feet on both sides, a trifle highest on the south side. Owns 200 acres of land.

Cross Ex'd Had lived 23 years in Hullett. The bridge was built 2 years after. He helped to furnish material and build the bridge. It was taken down in '64. The old bridge had four abutments, could not say how many abutments in the new bridge. Everything was new. Part of the dam spoken of is still kept up. Stops as up when he went there. The dam was partly the cause of the overflow. It floods Martin's land first. There is an old channel by which the water runs over the road into his place. This is the south bank. There was no water flooded the north bank before or after March and June 1869, but the cutting of the jam away made it overflow both these times, mostly in June. The fences along the road and the bank have been built for 15 or 16 years. The bridge in 1864 was good, but the spans too narrow. It had been the same since 1864. The jam at the bridge was caused by driftwood—sometimes trees from 12 to 40 and at one time a long small switch, of an extra length. These trees came from the flat place on the Mill property. Some of them were out, some of them had roots. There were also limbs of trees, slabs, and broken rails. He would call the stuff driftwood. He could not say how the trees came there, he was not omnipresent. The bridge is not of as large span as others in the Township. There was one at Londesborough with 50 feet span. He had seen another bridge just like the one he complained of. There was no damage done during the natural flow of the stream. On 24 August 1870 there was a jam at low water. That was the fault of the bents of the bridge having too narrow a span The accumulation in the spring was all removed Jams occur in the usual flow of the stream, as well as in freshets. There has been an accumulation of driftwood behind the dam since it was put up. His land had been flooded before 1867, more or less every year he resided there, from 1848 during heavy freshets, generally in March, and one summer about 16 years ago. The fences were first carried away in 1867 in the spring freshet, by the breaking of the dam and the accumulation coming down on the bridge. If the dam had not broken the mischief might not have happened. Driftwood came down every year whether there was a dam there or not. John Dale came there in 1869. He was pathmaster. Plaintiff did not hinder him from doing anything and did not threaten to hang him like a racoon. Dale threatened to kick him but that didn't trouble an intellectual man, anybody could stand a grunt from a hog. Dale came to cut away the drift, but he didn't need to do it as the bridge had given away.

Re Ex'd. In April 1869 he petitioned to the Council to remove driftwood above the dam.

Cross Ex'd. He never shoved timber into the river.

D. McGregor Jr was the son of plaintiff and lived with him. His evidence corroborated that of his father. The 2 contrebents were the principal obstruction. He thought 50 feet span would avoid the obstruction. He thought the extra cost of making it so would be very trifling. He estimated the damage as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867 | 15.00 |
| 1868 | 14.00 |
| 1869 | 20.00 |
| 1870 | 27.00 |
| " | 22.00 |
| Crib to keep water in channel building up the south bank | 41.00 |
| Removing obstruction of bridge | 15.00 |
| Loss of 4 acres Hay, south side of river | 45.00 |
| The injury to the land by the channel cut, at least | 160.00 |
| Clearing up hay field after driftwood and repairing fences | 12 00 |
| | $397.00 |

They had never any trouble till the jams occured at the bridge.

Cross Ex'd ably by M.C. Cameron with the view of showing that no damage had occurred through the bridge up to 1867, and the jams were caused by people up the river in McKillop throwing timber into the river.

The following witnesses were also examined for the plaintiff, but the main elements of the case were brought out before;—Francis Veltie, Jno Wigington, Jno McMillan, Geo McPhillips, Geo Clarke, J. Donovan, James Walsh, James Carroll, Walter Hick, John McGregor.

Kenneth MacKenzie Q. C. submitted that there was no case to go to the Jury, as the defendant's would not be liable unless notified that the bents were too numerous. That the jam arose from natural causes. That parties above must have illegally turned timber into the river. That the defendants are not bound to build a bridge to meet such contingencies. That it has been proved the bridge was sufficient for the natural flow of the river, and well built. That the old bridge was up a great many years and no damage resulted and that the defendants were justified in making the new bridge of the same dimensions. That the damages in 1867 was caused by the breaking of the dam and that it was not the fault of the bridge. His Lordship ruled that prima facie the bridge was properly constructed up to 1867. That the accumulation of drift wood on the dam showed that danger was to be apprehended, and if the defendants did not guard against that within a reasonable time the defendants would be liable. The cause of the injury he would leave to the jury and also leave to them whether the construction of the Bridge was reasonable or not.

The Defence.

Mr A Bay, County Engineer, knows the land. Surveyed the river last Sept. and found a fall of 21 inche from the bridge down for 60 rods and no fall to the Western limits of McGregor's property. Knows the bridge in question—a common frame bridge, strong and substantial and like the other bridges in the Township. This is one of the strongest and best. The floor of the bridge is 12½ feet from the water. It spans of 25 has feet and one of 21 feet sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The water rises very high in the spring—in that river especially. Occasionally driftwood comes down, greater part of it from McKillop. It comes from old dams and bridges, and people chopping along the river. Great part comes to the lake. There is difficulty with jams in all the bridges, township and County. At the County bridge at Londesboro a bent had to be taken away to let down the jam, and it was replaced. The cause of the flooding was the smallness of the channel for the water. The land would have been flooded, although there been no bridge at all. Part of the old dam above the bridge is standing and tends to stop the water before it gets to the bridge and tends to make the water overflow the banks before it gets to the bridge at all, and crosses the road to McGregor's lands. The banks between the dam and the bridge are about 6 feet and also from the bridge to the head of the river, 30 rods further down. And beyond the bend the banks are high on the South side for a little distance and then become quite low on the North side, to the limit of Mr McGregor's property. The water gets on his property partly from the dam. The breastwork erected prevents the water from flowing in a straight line and throws it on the low field on the south side of the river between the river and the road. A very large jam is formed below Mr McGregor's property and a smaller one on this side, both tending to keep the water back a little. The jams against the bridge were caused by the breaking of Martin's dam and another further up in McKillop, about 4 years ago. These dams kept the drift up and since their destruction the drift comes more freely. The bridge is sufficient for every ordinary purpose, except when the river overflows its banks, when the water spreads beyond the ends of the bridge. The water now cannot get up to the floor of the bridge. That kind of driftwood jam at almost every bridge it comes to, broad or narrow, catching first on the banks or on a pier and jamming up the spans. The county bridges average all sizes from 25 feet to 150 He attributed the water getting on the land to its lowness and the narrowness of the channel, and not at all to the bridge.

Cross Ex'd.—Had nothing to do with the building of these bridges. Driftwood sticks at almost every bridge in the country of Huron. The Maitland bridge, in one span, was one season the scene of the biggest jam he ever saw. Never said the bridge was insufficient of capacity to let the driftwood through. Only said to William Saunders, other people were complaining of it.

Re-Ex'd.—Not so much driftwood comes down now as formerly. The biggest freshets known for 15 years took place in 1868 and 1869. They were also very high in 1867.

Mr. Humphrey Snell, Deputy Reeve of Hullett, has been living there 23 years and Deputy Reeve for 17 or 18 years. Has said Reeve for one year passed McGregor's property. It is low and any freshet would overflow it. Never was there when the water was high, knows the present bridge, it is about the best of 10 in the Township, 7 of them on that river. Saw a jam against the bridge in 1869 but no water overflowing, it was about 14 June after meeting of council where the matter was spoken of. Went there with Mr Stephenson to have it removed. D McGregor jr threatened them with law if they let anything down the river. They let the job to a party to haul out and pile up but the water was too high, and before the water fell, the freshet came and the bridge was carried away. If McGregor had allowed them to cut up the wood, as they proposed, in 10 foot lengths, the bridge would not have been destroyed. This freshet was the heaviest he had seen in that part of the county. Had heard McGregor complain of a jam before his farm that was damming the water back, and also of the obstructions above the bridge. He was not complaining of the bridge. It was not the bents of the bridge then. He wanted Martin's dam removed, he was afraid the bridge would go away at that time. Was not sure he said the bents of the bridge were too close together. Was there this spring. The freshet was high and there was no jam. Saw that the water had gone over the road but could not say if it flooded McGregor's farm. The freshet of 69 took away many culverts but he could not name many other bridges.

Mr Thomas McMichael. Has lived 30 years in Hullett, about a mile up from McGregor's. Knew it well and had been on it often. The land is low and he has seen it flooded with water several times within the last 40 years. Saw it before the bridge was carried away. Has seen it covered with water this spring, on the south side. There are low places through the land, having an old appearance. Though there were no bridge is positive the flat portion would be covered with water north and south. Saw driftwood on the south side after the bridge was carried away. Believe his land would flood, if there was no bridge. Driftwood has always come down in large quantities. Before 1867 heard no complaints of the narrowness of the bridge. Except in 1869 more driftwood used to come down than now. He always understood Martin's dam broke same year as the bridge was carried away, but did not see it. Had been there three years before 4 or 5 years ago. Had seen large logs come down before 1867, sticking on bridges, saw-logs, rail-cuts, slabs, long trees and all kind of rubbish, before there was any complaint of the bridge. Considers the bridge a good one and as good as others in the Township, and serves all the purposes. The bridge at his Con. is about the same and there cannot be much driftwood added between the two. Had no special ground of complaint about his bridge. There are jams where there is no bridge. His land is low also. Has fences carried away by the water of the freshets almost every year. Did not blame the bridge but the freshets.

Cross Examined. Has seen the land overflowed on several occasions, but could not state the times. Was never asked by McGregor to examine his place at such times.

Richard Raus and Richard Dale were then examined and the court adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

Monday 8 May 9 a. m.

The court opened this this morning and the following witnesses for the defence were examined:—

Charles Merrow
John Dale
Ralph Stevenson
Shedrach Abbs

All the evidence tending to show that there was as much water came on McGregor's farm in freshets before the bridge was built as after. Mr Stevenson in his testimony denied that Mr D. McGregor Jr. said he would not take the responsibility of the driftwood being taken away. He said to his father the driftwood must be cut away to save the bridge.

James Saunders, lives in Goderich and knows Mr Bay, County Engineer. Met him last week. Asked him if he was Engineer on this bridge, He said he was not. He said the bridge was a good, substantial bridge. He said he had heard there were complaints about the bridge. He didn't say of his own opinion, that the bridge was too narrow.

Mr Mackenzie delivered an able address for the defence.

Mr Robinson, in his usual keen and logical manner followed for the plaintiff.

After the judges charge, the jury retired for about 15 minutes and returned with a verdict for the defendant.

The other cases on the docket were laid over to next assizes, and the Court adjourned at 11.30 a. m.

# Huron Signal,

GODERICH, MAY 11th, 1871

## The Hamilton Delegation.

Not a little ill-natured [illegible] has been vented against Adam Brown & Co who addressed the Special meeting of the County Council pro the Hamilton and Lon. The London scheme. It is useful for human nature to find some scapegoat on which to lay the blame of the untoward turn taken by events. It is our opinion that since Howick chose the veteran stump-orators as its advocates they had a right to speak; and though they spoke volubly and long, and with not a little bitter emphasis, they were not successful in changing the opinion of a single leave or Deputy present at the meeting. One thing they did good service in attention to the 16th clause of the London, Huron and Bruce charter, as to the power and duty of the Trustees appointed under the act to turn the Municipal bonds into cash at once; which we think some effort should be made to amend.

## Very Considerate.

The London *Advertiser* very much obliged to the *New Era* for being 'this week a trifle more considerate in its remarks on the L. H. & B. Railway.' We would take it very kind of our contemporary if it would not "sound" any more alarms." They harshly shock our nervous system and are by no means as agreeable to any listener as the dulcet notes made by it to the Railway promoters, in early history of the project, The *New Era* looks more Christian-like when as at present, smilingly though heavily it pats things on the back, then on its cheeks are distended in the act of swing a warlike pibroch. There is nothing we would like to know; on what sound the *New Era* says that larger township bonuses could be got for the London line *via* Clinton than *via* Seaforth. Give us the figures, please; just for information.

## The London Railway.

The $100,000 campaign has begun in the Forest City and is being carried on with energy, at Ward meetings, by the pruners of the line. A few property-holers are disposed to resist the granting of a bonus, but the majority of the rate-payers are evidently inclined to shoulder the responsibility, with the idea that it will not be a burden but an impetus. The question has been often asked is $100,000, sufficient for London to give in return for the benefit to be received? The *Free Press* very satisfactorily answers this when, with another purpose in view, it says:—

"The opinion of those promoting the railway is that that sum will be trivial and insignificant in comparison with the benefits that will be derived in constituting London more completely a commercial centre; in lessening the cost of building material and cord-wood; in regaining a trade in which all will share, which the building of the Grand Trunk to the north of us rudely snatched away."

Should not the City of London give a sum that is neither trivial nor insignificant?

## "The Old Camp Ground."

The general order is issued, that, on 16th June, the London Field Battery, 7th London, 28th Perth, 29th Waterloo, 30th Wellington, 32nd Bruce and 33rd Huron Battalions, in all 2200 strong are to go into brigade camp, under canvas, for 16 days' drill on the Flats of the Maitland.—This will be about three times the force which assembled there last year. Target practice is to be carried out to the extent 15 rounds ball ammunition per man. The ranges are to be 200, 400 and 600 yards, and badges as well as money prizes will be given. For the best shot in the company $5.00; in the battalion $10.00; in the military district $15.00; and the Adjutant General gives in addition a money prize of $50.00 to the best in the Dominion.—The gathering here will be a splendid one, and the season of the year the most suitable, in every point of view, which could have been chosen.

—The fruit raiser who takes most of the premiums in Western Michigan is a colored man named Smith, who came from Canada. He first bought four acres of land for fifty cents an acre. He now owns 240 acres and has thirty acres in fruit. He expects to sell 2,400 bushels of peaches and apples this year.

## K. K. K.

These mystic letters, since the suppression of the Southern rebellion, have been symbols of terror and death to the dwellers in Dixie's Land. Where a notice, so headed, has been served on an individual and disregarded, armed men masked and disguised, have hurried off the victim, man or woman, to agony and doom. The Ku Klux Klan has overridden all law, set aside the verdicts of courts, broken open prisons, either to rescue or destroy the prisoners, disorganized civil society and made life more insecure amid the pursuits of peace, than the thunders of the battlefield. Sheriffs have appealed in despair to Governors of States for aid, but 'authority' has as yet failed to baulk the designs of this wicked organization. Congress took the matter up at its recent session, and placed in the hands of the executive plenary powers to suppress the secret conspiracy at all hazards. President Grant is not a man of many words, and prefers a straight line to a circle, when he has a goal in view. Taking up the duty imposed on him by congress the President officially tells the K. K. K. that "he will not hesitate to exhaust the power vested in the executive whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so, for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States, the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and the laws." That the President means and will with unflinching severity carry out what he proclaims, we have no doubt. That he will succeed is only probable if the smouldering spirit of rebellion is not strong enough to burst into open flame. We should have had more hope of a happy issue if the President had been instructed to couple with this proposed action, a proclamation of universal indemnity to all who took part in the rebellion. The following are specimens of notices served last month on parties who had become obnoxious to the Klan, and a lamentable confession of enforced weakness by the Sheriff of a county in South Carolina:—

General order no. 97.—K K. K.
Attention, John Martin, Fairfield Co'y.
Patience has ceased to be a virtue.
Beware. Beware!
You are ordered to resign your office at once. Or in ten days you will be visited.
By order of Grand Chief K. K. K.
O. D. Secretary.
Take heed while you have a chance, and shun the penalty.
Winnsboro, Fairfield Co., S. C., April 30th, 1871.

*To his Excellency the Hon R. K. Scott, Governor of the State of South Carolina:*—

Sir:—This is to certify that certain county officers of the county and State aforesaid, have been threatened publicly by posted orders on the Court house door, signed K.K.K., posted by a body of disguised men who paraded the streets on Saturday night, the 29th inst., numbering from fifty to 100 that if they did not resign their several offices forthwith, they would be visited a second time, and that they might fear the worst. And that I, as Sheriff of the county aforesaid, consider myself utterly unable to preserve the peace and protect the threatened officers, should the disguised body carry out their threat.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
L. W. Duvall, Sheriff Fairfield Co.

K. K. K.
Head-Quarters 44th division.
Special orders.—I.—S. M. Smart, you are hereby ordered to resign the office of "Representative" for this county *forthwith*, which office you hold in opposition to the wishes of every honest man in the community.

II. Let one warning suffice—the eye of the Order is upon you—for when we come again our mission will be of a different character.

By order of T. B. C., Commanding.
O. L., A. A. G.

K. K. K.
Head-Quarters 44th division.
General orders, No. 105.—I.—W. B. Penke, G W Barber, John McDowell. Alfred Moore, S M Smart, Jas Cooke, Milton Dunlop and Henry Smyth, you are each and severally ordered to resign the offices you now hold.

II.—Let one warning suffice. We respect no orders.

III.—The Sheriff, Treasurer and Auditor we trust; yet they must beware! We respect all good men; yet they must act in good faith. This is the first notice, and must be obeyed.

By order of T B C, Commanding.
O. L., A A. G.

The Southern States urgently need an importation of capital, energy, enterprise and muscle, but at present the most foolhardy cannot make the venture. The encouragement to immigration into Dixie's Land was forcibly depicted in the recent number of an illustrated paper. A traveller, valise in hand, is trudging through a beautiful valley as the sun is sinking, while two masked assassins stand behind a tree, with their rifles presented and their fingers on the triggers, waiting for him to come within range. There is a trifle of exaggeration in the picture, but an element of truth as well.

# The Civil War in France

Paris, May 6.—The Commune has ordered the immediate release from confinement of the Commandant of Fort Vincennes, who was recently arrested on suspicion of disloyalty to the authorities. The new Minister of War, Gen. Rossel, is unpopular with the Commune. The Commandant of Fort Issy has been dismissed by Gen. Rossel for insubordination. The German commander, Gen. Von der Tann, has, in a communication to the Commune, protested on an excess of 200 troops in the garrison of Fort Valleynes. The Prussians still intercept provisions intended for Paris, and refuse explanations to the cause of their action.

Paris, May 6.—The forces of the Commune have occupied the Park of Issy. The Commune declare that Fort Vanvres is still tenable, and that their troops have carried the barricades on the islands of Grand Jotre and Bineau. (Probably a cable blunder for Puteaux)

Blanchet, a member of the Commune, has been arrested by order of his associates.

Gen. Rossel, in his operations against the Versaillists, avoids all useless destruction of property.

The *World's* special from Paris, May 6, says that Gen. Rossel is preparing for an offensive movement with 40,000 of his best men. The Communists still retain Fort Issy, and cannot be expelled.

Trocadero's batteries have been advanced, and have opened fire against Fort Vallerien.

Versailles, May 6.—There was cannonading during all last night. This morning there were several engagements in the trenches, and some prisoners were taken. All means of communication between Forts Issy and Vanvres have been destroyed. The government works are being completed despite the heavy fire kept up by the Communist batteries.

The elections to fill the vacancies in the Assembly have been postponed until after the surrender of Paris.

At noon to-day there was a sharp engagement in the trenches in front of Forts Issy and Vanvres. The Versailles troops carried by assault a small redan defended by a force of Communists, who were taken prisoners. The work was however, evacuated by the Versaillists in consequence of its exposure to the fire of Fort Vanvres.

New York, May 6—A special Versailles despatch says that Jules Favre and Quertier, Minister of Finance, have started to meet Bismarck at Frankfort. It is thought that the cause of the meeting has reference to money matters.

The truth is, that the German authorities have telegraphed that if the Versaillists do not enter Paris by Monday, the Prussians will on Tuesday. Favre hopes to gain an extension of time, but he is unlikely to succeed. It is probable the Prussians will bring back the Empire if they enter.

Favre and Simon are likely to resign shortly, in consequance of dissousion in the Assembly.

## Another Goderich Man in Colorado.

From a letter received by Mr Wm Somers of this town, from his son John, who is well-known to our readers, we are allowed to make the following extract:—

1st May 1871. I arrived safely at Denver City, Colorado, a week ago last Saturday being four days on the way from Chicago. Three is the usual time it takes, but we were detained at Omaha five hours by a hurricane that had blown for three days and stopped the ferry boat. Such tempests sweep over the plains with great force, where there is not a tree hundreds of miles. West of Omaha to Cheyenne, along the Platte river, the soil is of the worst description and fit for nothing but the Antelopes that roam over it. The river is a wide shallow stream, flowing over a bed of sand and not a creek running into it in a hundred miles. It has numerous sand bluffs on either side and the soil is of a sandy nature all the way and the winds blow it in thick clouds over the country. The flourishing towns and villages you see marked on the map exist only on paper, as they consist without exception of three or four saloons built of prairie sods, roof and all, together with a grocery of the same style of Architecture, and a frame house where the section men of the R. Road live. From this you may form an idea of the great and rich Platte valley that the government and R. R. Co. puff and lie about. Cheyenne is a miserable little town and likely to stopped growing in its childhood, because it drank too much whiskey, or was born in the wrong place, as most of the houses are vacant. I got the first view of the Rocky Mountains some mile east of them, and they are in full sight at Denver. I was greatly deceived in the distance they appeared from the track. I noticed one high peak with a ravine running down from the top and thought it about five miles off, but after riding forty miles it seemed no further away. It is call'd Long's Peak and is one of the highest in the range and can be seen 150 miles off. Pike's Peak is the most lofty and lies 70 miles south, but can't be seen from Denver on account of hills that intervene. I find that to know what the climate of a country is you must see it, to me this has been any thing but an agreeable one, so far as I have seen. The first Sunday was very fine, but the two following days, rain snow and frost, while last Friday was as hot as a July day in Canada. When the wind blows strong, as I am told it does every third day, there is so much sand flying that people are half blinded. Still it is never cold in winter and snow lasts but a few days. The trees are not in leaf yet, and are three weeks behind Illinois. Denver is nearly as large as Brantford and I think will become a large city. I had some difficulty in finding work, there are so many looking for it. I met with a German who employed myself and comrade, an Englishman with whom I got acquainted coming from Omaha. I may leave soon for Golden City a mining town in the mountains, as I had a letter from another travelling companion who informed me work is plenty there. I will try toget in with the Chief builder here who has given me encouragement. Carpenters have from three to four dollars per day, board $8.00 per week some of the saloons give it for six. My health is good but I find it harder to breath here than at Goderich or Chicago, it is so high and the air thin.

## The Synod of London.

After our report of Wednesday the Synod took up and considered an overture from the Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, recommending that the representation of Presbyteries be changed from one third to one-half, and also that no elders be elected to the Assembly, save those who may be at the time of election members of Presbytery. The Synod agreed to transmit, and Mr. Proudfoot and Dr. Waters were appointed to support the overture in the General Assembly.

Mr. Proudfoot was heard in support of an overture, recommending considerable changes in the Record or Denominational Organ of the Church.

The Synod adjourned to meet at half-past seven.

After the opening exercises in the evening the Records of several Presbyteries were ordered to be attested as carefully and correctly kept.

There was read an extract from the session of the first Presbyterian Church (Mr. Proudfoot's) transmitting a memorial to the General Assembly, praying that leave might be granted to the first Presbyterian congregation to use an instrument in public worship, and praying the Synod to transmit their memorial to the General Assembly.

Mr. Proudfoot was heard on behalf of the memorialists, after which Rev. Thos. Macpherson moved, seconded by Mr. Cuthbertson, that the memorial be transmitted.

It was moved in amendment by Rev. Mr. Hale, seconded by Mr. Fotheringham, that the Synod agree to transmit the petition, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. After a spirited discussion, the previous question was moved and carried. The vote was then taken, when the main motion, simply to transmit, was carried over the amendment to transmit and recommend by 42 to 28.

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's book reported that it was correctly and carefully kept; that many of the congregations had not contributed the amount required from them, and that the amount of contribution required from congregations for the first year of the Synod's existence would be sufficient for all purposes for the time to come, provided it be punctually paid.

On motion of the Rev. Thos. Macpherson, the report was received and adopted.

It was then agreed that the thanks of the Synod be given to the Treasurer, the Hon. A. Vidal, for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties.

The next meeting of the Synod was appointed to be held in London, in the First Presbyterian Church, on the first Tuesday of May, 1872, at 7.30 p.m.

The records of the Presbytery of London were ordered to be attested as correctly and carefully kept.

Reports from Presbyteries on the state of religion were received, and ordered to be transmitted to the convener of the Assembly's Committee on the State of Religion.

An overture on Sabbath school libraries was received, adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the General Assembly. The Rev. Thos. Mcpherson, and Rev. W. Fotheringham were appointed to support the overture at the General Assembly.

The following votes of thanks were passed:

1st. To the friends in London for their hospitality.

2nd. To the minister and managers of St. Andrew's Church, London, for the use of their building.

3rd. To the G.T.R., for their courtesy to members of the Synod.

The Moderator then addressed the Synod, and closed the proceedings with prayer.

## AMBERLY.

May 5th 1871.

Weather.—The weather has been very wet, close and sultry for two days past, and farming operations have thereby been somewhat retarded, but as the business of the season has for the most part already got through, the hindrance is not likely to affect the general interest to any very serious degree. The woodlands are coming out strongly in the leafy grandeur of the season and all the auguries of Ayer's Sarsaparilla almanack are likely to hold genuine. The Bullfrogs are as happy as they could possibly desire to be performing daily, and nightly, on their multifarious waterpipes all the melodies of their buoyant souls in anthems as varied as their musical category can furnish, a circumstance of no mean consideration in a country like Ontario to which the *Old World Nightingale* has not as yet found means of obtaining funds for emigrating. I have just been thinking that if my old friend and quondam hero, the Immortal Tailor of bounteous memory, could be persuaded to blow up his volant vehicle the far famed Balloon, and make an aerial voyage over the Atlantic and forthwith return with a cargo of Nightingales, he would be conferring on the musical population of Ontario, a boon of much higher poetical grandeur, and importance than he possibly could by any of those Leonardi flights in which he has whilome been indulging: If he still continues to vegetate at the establishment of Mr H. Dunlop, please convey him this useful hint *en Passant*. If he undertake the project and carry it out successfully he will soon become as famous as *Miss Rye* who has virtually handed her fame down to posterity by introducing into Canadian Society, the surplus sophisticated nightlarks of so many British Cities. Verily there is nothing like patriotism!

Testimonial.—A few days ago a deputation of the young men residing in and around the north section of the Township of Ashfield, called at the residence of the *Signal's* Veteran Poletical Corrispondent, Mr. W. Bannatyne, whom they found (Philometus like) chopping wood and presented him with a tidy little purse, well plugged with dollar bills, as an earnest of the high respect which they entertain for him on account of his many estimable principles both as a man and a neighbour, and also for his merits as a poet and newspaper *paragraphist*. This is surely a hand some way of recognising a person of Mr. Bannatyne's standing in a social as well as mental capacity, than that resorted to a few days previous, when a certain prosy but precocious little David, sought to overthrow the Poletical Goliath, by hurling at his time honored *cranium* certain missiles too condensed in their degree of consistency to be mistaken for dollar bills.

The Minister's Horse.—A good many people in this neighborhood, who have subscribed for a purchase of a horse for the Rev. Mr Grant, are wearying very much to obtain an occular glimpse of the animal. If the person or persons entrusted with the purchase of *the critter* have been successful in making a suitable selection for the purpose of his reverence, it would certainly be satisfactory to all interested therein, if he could be trotted out, some day soon. It is to be hoped he will not be too slow in making his appearance, or *debut dramatically speaking*.

Distressing and Fatal Casualty.—A very distressing and fatal circumstance occurred at Pine River on the afternoon of Monday the 1st inst. A little girl, two years of age, the daughter of Mr. James Campbell, whilst amusing herself with some beans unfortunately in endeavouring to swallow one, received it into her windpipe. Medical aid was procured with as much dispatch as possible but proved of no avail, and after several hours of agonizing torture, during the paroxysms of which the poor little sufferer is said to have probed out one of its own eyes, death was the melancholy result. The surrounding inhabitants deeply sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell in *their unfortunate bereavement*.

Mr. Andrew Haliday, the long established and respected blacksmith of Amberly, lies at present in a very precarious and exhausting state of illness. The doctors seem much divided in their opinions regarding the nature of his complaint, and his ultimate recovery seems in the meantime, rather doubtful. Mr Haliday has long enjoyed the good will of all who knew him, and many would fain indulge the pleasing hope that they may yet have the pleasure of witnessing the glowing sparks, radiating from his sounding anvil. So mote it be.

News is rather flat at present in our vicinity, but in the absence of other paragraphs please insert the following verses, as they are the composition of your own poetical correspondent, and are somewhat in unison with the sentiments of the season. The air to which they are adopted is "*I had a horse I had nae mair.*"

Now winter's auld reign is ower:
The snow hath left the mountains;
Fair spring unfolds her verdant store,
And sunshine gilds the fountains.
Adown the woodlands winding glade
Dear Mary let us wander,
And share the joys by nature spread
In wild, sweet, simple grandeur.

By racing burn, and hazel screen
The flow'rs of May are springing
And songsters gay, thro' every scene,
Their lays of love are singing
There far from fashion's faithless show
Its cares and fruitless pining
We'll share loves fondest, blissful glow,
Beyond proud wealth's divining.

Let mad ambition climb to power!—
Give pride its tinsell'd grandeur:—
Give sordid minds their golden dower
And fashion, halls of splendour!
Give me Ontario's leafy groves
And thou my Mary, by me,
To roam at will, and talk of love
Ev'n Monarchs might envy me.

We'll stray till night in starry pride,
Unfolds its beaming glories:—
Truth hallow'd love our course shall guide
And hope dance light before us!
Enfolded to my ardent breast
With faith that nev'r can vary,
In warm devotion fond y press'd
I'll bless my blue eyed Mary.

## Goderich Township.

May 1st 1871.

The Council met to day pursuant to adjournment, as Court of Revision. Members all present. Resolved that the assessment of John Inglis remain as assessed. Resolved that the following person be exempt from taxation viz: Margaret McGibborns, Berry Longworth, Anne Hamilton, Joshua Calaway, Robert Bray and John Pennebocker. The assessment roll having been revised and amended, was confirmed. Court of Revision closed. Minutes of two last meetings were read, approved and passed. The petition of Mr. Brown and others was laid over until next meeting of Council. Geo. McKee and David Patton to make enquiry and ascertain the most convenient place for establishing a pound near Goderich, and report thereon at next meeting of council. Hugh Davidson and Donald Bruce, to perform the Statute-labor of lots 21 & 22 in 1st Con. on the side-road between said lots, under the Supervision of the Path-master. John Dempsey to perform his statute-labor on the side-road between lots 35 & 34 11th Con. Paul Cleve, David Richards and David Stacker, to perform their statute-labor on the west end of the Gayf. Con. John Moseley to perform his statute-labor on the side road leading from his residence to the Maitland Con. The following accounts were ordered to be paid viz; Wm Townsend $2.00, Joseph Young $7.00 Amos Baker $3.00, Thos Elliott $30.00, Robert Disney $3.00, Geo Steel $50, Joseph Proctor $8.00. Widow Lavin and John Elliott were exempt from taxation for the year 1870. The petition of Henry Morley and others cannot be complied with at present as it would require the expenditure of a large sum of money, to make the road in question at all passable. James Hincks was paid the sum of $7.50 for keeping a foundling for ten weeks. Wm Hall assessor, was paid the sum of 50 dollars as part payment of salary for the current year. The time for receiving the tenders for the construction of Hall's Bridge, is extended to the 15th inst. the Reeve to give notice through the Goderich *Star* and Clinton *New Era* Newspapers, and get notices printed and distributed to that effect.

Council adjourned to meet again on the 15 inst.

## Port Albert.

We regret to record the death, in the prime of life, of Mr James Shields of the Township of Ashfield, near this place, on Monday, 1st inst., of typhoid fever. He was attended by two medical men, but their help was of no avail. The deceased had been a respected member of Ashfield L. O. L. No. 383 for several years; and by his upright character and agreeable manners had won the esteem of all by whom he was known. The deceased leaves a wife and helpless family to mourn his death. His remains were interred in the Goderich Cemetery on Wednesday 3rd inst

## Ashfield Prairie.

May, 1871.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal

Sir—Whence the origin of the above appellation is not known to your humble contributor; but, suffice it for the present that, there may be in future a striking resemblance when, "giants of the forest," have mingled their ashes with common mother earth. When the spiral hemlock and drooping cedar, now mixing with the beech, birch and maple, to form a border to the fair field of human industry, have vanished away; then, as upon the prairie may we hear the wind saying:

"Now for a frolic! now for a leap! Now for a mad-cap galloping chase! I'll make a commotion in every place!"

Immigration.—But the most important feature in this part of Ashfield is, the late immigration that has taken place. Under the kind care and excellent skill of Dr. McKay, the emigrants are, in every instance, doing remarkably well. They have found happy homes, kind mothers and ready employment. One of those kind mothers whose illness has long excited the medical fraternity; and currently reported as dropsical, is now able to rejoice over a fine boy. Those who have been ill, would, [illegible] in a fair way of recovery.

Absconded.—A lass about 16 years of age, has left her parental roof, and sought refuge in some unknown part She is the daughter of one who was sent to Kingston, to learn a trade.

Farming.—The prospects of the farmers are bright in the extreme. The fall wheat never looked better at this season of the year nor indeed well could, field after field may be seen without one blade having suffered by the blighting influence of *Jack Frost*. The spring crops are receiving a due amount of attention and many have succeeded in placing at the disposal of the fair brown earth, most of their cereal crops.

Prolific.—Mr. Leigh, one of the noted pig raisers in this part, has one sow that brought forth 18 pigs, at one litter. He must be a man fond of *grunters* as the mother sow well knows. He has also two fine male calves from one cow. (I think he must belong to the Old Abraham.)

Political.—The community around here have settled down to a perfect calm. But, like Huron after a hurricane has churned her placid breast in lashing fo am, you might have heard many a *deep sigh*!

Yours &c, JABUS.


HATS FOR THE MILLION!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ESTABLISHED AN EXCLUSIVE HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE In the new building, erected by himself, last summer, on West Side, Market Square IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL OPEN for the inspection of the public, on

On Saturday the 4th day of March, 1871,

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

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

ALSO, Silk and Cloth Caps, of the latest Styles and Patterns for spring wear. Most of this Stock has been made specially to my order, and as I claim to have a thorough knowledge of the HAT and CAP business will be able (with the large and varied stock I have on hand and am continually receiving,) TO PLEASE THE EYE AND FIT THE HEAD OF THE MOST Fastidious, and at prices that will defy competition.

W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich, March 1st, 1871.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED BY W. M. SAVAGE

Come & see them.

EVERY BODY wants a Hat at this season of the year, and this is the place to get your Hat at 20 per cent less than City prices, Collars Shirts and Ties of the newest paterns. Ladies Sundowns and School Girls hats and Flats in great variety.

Goderich, March 23rd, 1871.

C. McKENZIE,

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

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
TWEEDS & CLOTHS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES, &c.

N. B. The old Store to be kept Ex