Kentner [illegible] & L. R. R. Co.—This was an action to recover the value of some 300 bushels of oats, which had been short of a certain car, transmitted to plaintiff at Stratford, over the Railway from Goderich. Verdict for plff. $25.00.

Bennett vs. Turnbull. — Verdict for plff, $50. M. C. Cameron and C. Robinson for plff. A. Prince for deft.

Saturday.

THE HARPURHEY POISONING CASE.

Mary Jane Gallagher and Matth'w Foster were arraigned on a charge of having murdered Joseph Gallagher of the township of Hullett, on the 23rd day of March last. They pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Robinson, counsel for prisoners, announced that they would sever in their challenge. Mr. Prince elected to try the woman.

In opening the prosecution, Mr. Prince said the prisoners had been put on their trial jointly, but having formally severed in their challenge they would be tried separately. The woman would be tried first. He then went on to state the case as found in the following evidence, remarking, however, it was not a very strong one. The first witness called was

Wm. Gallagher, sworn.—Prisoner is my mother; in February last she was living in Tuckersmith, near the Railway, my father was living in the same house. I see the man in the dock (Foster), he was living there then. On the 23rd of February, about 7 o'clock in the morning my father wanted a dose of salts; my mother put them into a tumbler with water; my father said there was not enough, and she put a little more in with a spoon; the tumbler was about half full of water.—He drank the salts, and directly afterwards took his breakfast. Foster took some salts too, my mother mixed them.—Before my father was done he complained and laughingly said his jaws were getting stiff, then he complained of his legs getting stiff. He rose and began to holloa, and wanted to go outside. He began to stiffen all over, and some of them helped him to bed. He put up his hands and asked them to hold them; that lasted until about 6 o'clock, in the morning, when he died. While clenching his hands, I do not remember whether he moved his body about. He said nothing particular. When he took ill first my mother said nothing.

Cross examined.—Foster eat no breakfast. While father was ill my mother and Foster did all they could for him; he had been ill before that to my knowledge.—The Sunday before he complained of having cramps. He said he had a great pain in his stomach; had been subject to fits about once a year, and heard him say he had had them for a good while now. He used to drink a good deal. I went to church with my father on the Sunday before. He said he was going two more Sundays to church and would then go away, where no one would see him, and would meet me in the happy land. He said a week before that that Foster and my mother were all in one against him; seemed troubled in mind; they had been quarrelling all day. Heard him once say, if he had poison he would take it. There was poison in the house for rats. On the second Sunday before his death he was cross; sent me to Morton's tavern for a quart of whiskey to let what was in his mind out. He told Foster to leave the house, saying we were all against him.

To Mr. Prince.—I knew the poison was in the house. We were troubled with rats; saw they had eaten some of it. Was not there when it was brought home.

James Townsend, sworn.—In February last I lived near the Gallaghers; between two and three weeks before the death of Gallagher, Mrs. Gallagher sent with me to Clinton for some strychnine, saying she wanted it for rats. I got 15cts. worth of it at Coombs's drug store. Was in Gallagher's house on the 23rd. He was lying in bed, very red-looking, and Foster was holding his wrists; he jerked up his arms and shoulders and screamed, did not see his legs move; he was lying on his back; the clothes were not over him; he was full dressed; saw nothing striking about the conduct of Mrs. Gallagher.

Cross-examined.—She did not desire me to keep purchasing poison a secret. My wife was with me when I bought it and when I gave it to Mrs. Gallagher. She came out to the road to get it.

Robert Landsborough.—On the day of Mr. Gallagher's death I was in the house, between 8 and 9 o'clock. I was called in from the road by Foster to see Gallagher. When I went in he was very bad, but sensible. Mrs. G. said it was one of the fits to which he was subject. He said, "I never felt in this way before." He was lying on his back, and took hold of my head. I asked if they wished a doctor, and they said they did. I intimated if Dr. Clark was not at home Dr. Coleman might be called in. She objected, saying that Dr. Coleman had attended him once before in one of these fits and had told her if he had another not to call him, as he would die. When I was returning I went in and she told me Gallagher had been ill all night.

George Cartwright.—Was in Gallagher's house on the morning he died. I was there about 9 o'clock. He seemed to be in much pain; worked his body upward from the bed. The spasms came on twice while I was there. Mrs. G. said he was in one of his fits, telling me it was a familiar complaint.

Cross-examined.—Foster called me in as I was going past, saying Gallagher was ill. Heard no more than what I have stated.

George Monk.—Was present on the 22nd. Deceased's son asked me in. Foster was holding deceased's hands, and requested me to hold them for a while. I held them until he died. He complained of pain in his arms from his right leg to his head and back to his breast. He asked for his right boot to be taken off as his foot was dead. He had a bad fit while the boot was being pulled off; when the fits came on, he raised his stomach and rubbed his hands. The fits came more frequently after the boot was drawn off; kept asking to drink all the time; he vomited twice; could notice no difference in the vomit. Gallagher said he might have known better than to take the salts, as they always gave him cramps.

Wm. Gibbons.—Know Mrs. Gallagher. Do not know on what terms she lived with her husband; I got some rat poison on one occasion from Mr. Coomb's of Clinton, and gave some of it to Gallagher. That was about two years ago. It was in a small box.

Peter Haas.—I was acquainted with Gallagher and his wife. Heard him say in Foster's presence that he had lived with them for 11 months. About ten days before Gallagher died I was in the house and heard them quarreling with Foster because he had not paid his board. Two Sundays before he died he told his son and me that he would not be longer with us than until he should get some wood chopped, and said he hoped he would meet us in the happy land.

Edward Turner.—Knew Gallagher; he had worked for me until two months before his death. I lived 1½ miles from his place. While working with me he slept at my place, except on one or two occasions. Did not know Foster and Gallagher to be on bad terms.

Dennis O'Driscoll.—Knew that Mr. and Mrs Gallagher were on bad terms. Saw them fighting and quarreling on one occasion. About two or three years ago Mrs. Gallagher said to me she had not slept with deceased for two years, and would poison him. We were funning and laughing at the time.

Christopher Dale.—On the morning of Gallagher's death, had been sent for.—Witness' evidence was simply a repetition of what went before.

James Brydon.—I am a constable. Received what was said to be a stomach, to be delivered to Prof. Croft. It was in a sealed jar.

Dr. Fitzsimmons testified that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Gallagher after death. The limbs were extremely rigid, the soles of the feet concave. On examination, the vital organs appeared to be in a healthy condition. The vessels of the brain were much congested, but otherwise healthy. Took out the stomach, liver and part of the intestines, and kept them carefully until they were delivered to constable Brydon for transmission to Prof. Croft.

Henry Croft, sworn.—I am Professor of Chemistry in Toronto University. I received from the constable a sealed jar containing a stomach, liver and part of the intestines of a man. Examined them all and found minute traces of strychnine in the stomach, but none in the liver or intestines. It is a disputed point whether that poison can be traced in the liver.—Have listened to the testimony of the various witnesses; as far as my knowledge goes the symptoms mentioned correspond with the effects of poisoning by strychnine; have no means of ascertaining whether there was sufficient of the poison to have caused death. The vomiting would have expelled a portion of it.

This closed the case for the crown.

Mr Robinson said if His Lordship would direct the jury that there was not sufficient evidence upon which to base a conviction, he would omit his address.

His Lordship concurred in Mr. Robinson's opinion and charged the jury accordingly, which, without leaving the box, gave a verdict of Not Guilty.

A jury was called for the purpose of acquitting the other prisoner.

The prisoners were then discharged, apparently highly relieved.

Adams vs. Greer.—Defended issue. Verdict for $78.10. Robinson for plff., Prince for deft.

Kirk vs. Patterson.—Verdict for plff., 1s. damage. Freeman for plff., Robinson for deft.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jurors for our Lady the Queen on their oaths present: 1st, That although the amount of crime brought before them is unusually large, still, as the population of these two Counties now amounts to 100,000 people, or thereabouts, they have reason to congratulate themselves and the Counties on the smallness of the calendar. 2nd, They have examined the gaol and find the rooms clean and prisoners contented with their treatment; they would advise that a better class of locks be provided and placed on the doors. 3rd, They recommend that the law be so amended as to allow payment of criminal witnesses for their attendance at Courts. 4th, We, the Grand Jury, would, in conclusion, desire to welcome your Lordship on the occasion of your first arrival amongst us as Judge of Assize, and to express our thanks for your direction and assistance in the discharge of our duties, and we cannot help expressing our annoyance at the disagreeable detention to which your Lordship was subjected during your journey, by the culpable negligence of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway officials, and at the same time we cannot but express our thanks to the crown officers for the assistance they so kindly rendered us in the discharge of our duties during the present Assizes.

PAUL McINNES,
Foreman.

His Lordship, in response, thanked the jury for their kindly reference to his first appearance in Goderich, of which he hopes to see more before he left, and again alluded to the railway detention, saying he did not feel so much annoyed on his own account as that of a number of poor women and children who were detained for so many hours in Stratford in a state of so much discomfort. He suggested the propriety of representations being made to parliament in case such negligence should be repeated, and closed by saying that the presentment would be forwarded to Government in due course.

Monday, 18th.

Court opened at 10 o'clock. The convicted prisoners having been brought in, His Lordship proceeded to pass judgment upon them as follows:—

Arch'd McLean, for assaulting the constables, one month in the common gaol at hard labor.

James Millar, for assault with intent, two years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Henry Cartmill, Manslaughter, three years in Penitentiary. His Lordship intimated with regard to the latter, that if it had been shown that he had used steel knuckles, his sentence would have been far more severe. As it was, however, he had been guilty of the unmanly and unBritish act of striking his victim while he was lying unconscious upon the ground.

John Wilson.—For violating a grave—sentenced to pay a fine of 5.00. The money was at once paid into court.

The prisoners were then removed.

The following are the remaining civil cases:

Sanderson vs. Gardiner.—Verdict for plff $163.00. Robinson for plff.

Kelly vs. Stephens.—Ejectment. Verdict for defendant. Shaw for plff. Robinson for deft.

Baird vs. Story et al.—Trespass, for an arrest under an order which was obtained without the preliminary summons, which is now held to be necessary. The plaintiff had been released under a "habeas corpus."—Verdict for plaintiff $35; subject to some legal objections which will be argued in term. Robinson for plff. Prince for deft.

Jewill vs. Haacke.—Verdict for plff. $80 damages. C. Robinson for plff. Prince for deft.

The Court rose about one o'clock yesterday, (Monday.)

THE NORTH WATERLOO NOMINATION

Took place in Berlin, Mr. Foley's stronghold, on Friday last. Quite a number of speakers were present on the occasion, some to help the unhappy Postmaster General as well as they could in his day of trial, others to denounce in fitting terms one of the most glaring cases of tergiversation that has taken place in Canada for years. Speeches were delivered on the occasion by Messrs. Foley, Bowman, (the Reform candidate) McGee, Galt, McDougall and others. Mr. Foley's attempt to delude the electors into the belief that he was a consistent Reformer was a most pitiable affair, and led him, as well as his right-hand supporter the Hon. Archibald McGee, as he was called, into very grave inconsistencies. His speech may have been able, a good use may have been made of the English language by Mr. Foley in order to conceal his *real* thoughts, but his sturdy constituents are not at all likely to be caught by such chaff, and the Hon. gentleman, will, we trust, receive one of the broadest possible hints that in future his room will be preferable to his company. Mr. Bowman made an excellent speech, evincing an ample knowledge of the necessities of the electors of North Waterloo and declaring his intention, if elected, to serve them faithfully.

At the conclusion of the proceedings a division was called for, and notwithstanding the fact that the nomination was held in Berlin, the crowd was evenly divided. The sheriff, however, decided in favor of Mr. Foley, and a Poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Bowman. Will North Waterloo do its duty at the pols, is the next question, and one the answer to which will be anxiously looked forward to by the country.

Indian Excursion to London.

The Indians of the Sarnia Band have determined upon making another Railway excursion to London, on the day after they receive their half-yearly allowance from the Government. They have issued bills, in the town language, to that effect. They are a *literary curiosity*, of course, some of the words being regular *jaw breakers*. The following is a copy, which we publish for the gratification of the curious:

"G. W. RAILWAY—Menwadahmowene ah ahmebesowin Wendsong Ewedee London.—G. W. R. Co. Odzigewekahmonah ton enewh Anesheenabain wezhewenahwod neauhsah ewedee London. Keahsiwahsung kemenejonyang kesamoneyahmewah.—Owh Ishquodnodanbon—8. a.m. tahmahze sso kakeshaib—5 s.m. tah, esewabeo.

Kaeshawjig" ezheadubwanemahwung kaheen sahnnaha ahweyah pungee chemenequa ta kaseewashquabeeshahzumaigucklebian, geeshipin dush anaeyah sewahsquateed wemahmahdahquunneeckahsood me kaezhe ejwabenind.

Mohseenahegawsum ahpetuhwahbick pashig tatonungedawan.

WILLIAM WAWANOSH.

Perhaps our readers would like to hear the English of it! Here it is:

"The Sarnia Indians are notified that a pleasure excursion will be given them by the G. W. R. Co. to London, on the day after the payments, starting at 8 a.m., and returning at 5 p.m.

"Those that go are requested not to partake of any spirituous liquors while on the trip, otherwise they will be liable to be put off the train.

"Tickets to be sold at 50 cents each."—*Sarnia Observer.*

Money from Toronto.

The statement first made in the Hamilton *Spectator*, and since iterated in its scurrilous offspring, *Election News* to the effect that money to aid Mr. McEvoy in the present contest has been received from Toronto is totally without foundation. Not a single dollar has been received from that city for any such purpose. The Reform party has never been famous for spending money in election contests, and the present election will form no exception to the general rule. If the people will not battle for their own rights and interests without being paid for it, they deserve to lose their rights and have their interests suffer. Whatever may be the result of the election, we trust and believe that no corrupting examples of bribery will come from our side.—*Times.*

FRESHET.—The heavy rain of Saturday last caused the stream running through this town to swell to such dimensions, that the dam of Mr. McDougall's mill-pond, north of Bowmanville, was broken on Sunday morning last, and about fifty feet of it carried away. Had it not been for the forethought of Mr. Burns, of the Bowmanville mill, in draining the pond the night previous, the dam at this place would also have gone, with the rush of water from the pond above. As it was the dam was overflowed considerably, and somewhat washed away but no serious damage was done.—*Bowmanville Statesman.*

"JOHN C. HEENAN is still in London. He sees no now, and falls down in the street. He has never been well since dragged for the fight with King, by friends of the latter. Although he never recovered. So says the new 10 *Pugilist*. It is believed that the only drugs administered were those received at the *hands* of Tom King.

European News by the Asia.

The "Asia" had heavy weather the entire passage, and was eighteen hours in harbor in Cork. The steamship left the 1st inst. The intelligence brought by the steamship City of New York are more encouraging. Direct report has with the exception of one hole underneath near her forward bunker, she appeared to have received but slight injury. She continues firm and upright on the rock, and it is hoped, if the weather continues favorable, she will again be got afloat. Preparations are being made almost completed, as the weather at present is excellent for the work. More of her cargo has been got out. The correspondent of the Associated Press relative to the "Chesapeake" case is published, but it adds nothing of material interest to what is already known. In this correspondence Mr. Seward apologizes for any violation of British jurisdiction, and acknowledges the justice and impartiality of the British officials and the court of Nova Scotia. Lord Lyons accepts of the apology in the spirit in which it is offered, and rejoices that the matter is settled in a manner honorable to both parties, and calculated to improve the friendly sentiments between the two Powers. The London "Times" has recommenced the publication of letters from its secession correspondent "S," of Liverpool, who paints in as strong colors as ever the prospects of the rebels. He thinks that the decisive struggle has really come now, and that it is beyond the reach of gunboats. The British revenue for the year ending March 31st was £70,268,940 sterling, or within £400,000 of the expenditure even without adding the income from the revenue. The Deutsche Zeitung, of Vienna, says that the negotiations between Maximilian and the Emperor of Austria were brought to a favorable issue on the 31st, and the Archduke's formal acceptance of the Mexican Crown may be expected very shortly. The Prussians, on the night of the 29th succeeded in opening the first parallel before Duppel, without molestation from the Danes. It appears that the proposal for a conference has been accepted by all parties, and will probably, says the "Times," lead to a settlement of the disputes, unless warlike passions are too much excited by events taking place before Duppel. The "Times" gives partial credit to the report of an extensive attempt at revolt among the Italian Garibaldian troops. The Austrian army broke up from before Fredericia in an unaccountable manner, and the dissatisfaction of the troops may have been the cause.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

FORT PILLOW CAPTURED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

CAIRO, April 14.—On Tuesday morning the Confederate General Forrest attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack General Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain an advantage. Our forces were under command of Maj. Booth, of the 13th Tennessee, United States, heavy artillery, formerly the 1st Alabama cavalry.

The flag of truce was refused, and fighting resumed. Afterwards a second flag of truce came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels the advantage of gaining a new position. The battle was kept up till three p. m., when Major Booth was killed, and Major Bradford took command. The rebels then came in swarms over our trenches, compelling them to surrender. Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men had been killed, but the Confederates commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded. The black soldiers becoming demoralized rushed to the rear, the white officers having thrown down their arms. Both whites and blacks were bayoneted shot or sabered. Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children of 7 or 8 years of age and several negro women killed. Soldiers, unable to speak from wounds, were shot dead as at their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens, who had joined our forces for protection, were killed or wounded.

Out of the garrison of 600, but 200 remained alive. Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Lieuts. Barr, Ackerstom, Wilson, Revel and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tenn. cavalry, Capt. Poston, Lieut. Lyon, of the 13th Tenn. cavalry and Capt Young of the 24th Missouri acting provost marshal, were taken prisoners. Maj Bradford was also captured, but is said to have escaped. It is feared, however, that he is killed.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about half past 8 o'clock, and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce, men were sent ashore to bury the dead and take on board such of the wounded as the enemy had allowed to live—57 were taken aboard, including seven or eight rebels, eight died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening and was immediately sent to the wounded city hospital.

Six guns were captured by the Confederates and carried off, including two 10 pound Parrotts and two 12 pound howitzers. A large amount of stores were destroyed or carried away. The intention of the Confederates seemed to be to evacuate the place, and move on towards Memphis.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, despatches were received here from Gen. Sherman, confirming the surrender of Fort Pillow, and the brutal conduct of the Confederates immediately afterwards, which bids fair to be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time.

The *Star* says, according to Gen. Sherman our loss was 53 white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 300 black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender.

Fort Pillow is an isolated post, of no value whatever to the defence of Columbus, and utterly untenable by the Confederates, who have no doubt left the vicinity ere this, having been disappointed with considerable loss in the object of the raid, which was the capture of Columbus, whence they were promptly but severely repulsed with no loss to us.

Washington, April 16th—Senate—Mr. Howard introduced a resolution which was modified as follows and adopted:

Resolved, that the Committee on the conduct of the war be instructed to inquire into the truth of the slaughter of the troops at Fort Pillow, and whether Fort Pillow could have been reinforced or evacuated, and that said Committee be instructed to report at as early a day as possible. Earnest speeches were made by Howard, Wilson, Johnston, Conness, and Grimes in favor of strict measures of retaliation, man for man, or two for one. Mr. Wilson stated the Secretary of War had this morning read a despatch from Gen. Sherman placing the number of men massacred at 300.

Washington, April 16,—Despatches from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac state that yesterday about noon a party of Confederate cavalry made an attack on the pickets at Bristow station but were driven off after a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and two wounded. Several of the Confederates were wounded, but were carried off by their comrades.

Sutlers and citizens have all left the army and will not be allowed to return before next autumn.

Valuable Articles.—Rev. J. West, No. 6 Washington Place, Pacific street, Brooklyn, L. I., says in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most unbiased manner. They have restored my hair when bald, and where gray to its original color."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st. New York.

[illegible] DUPPEL AND [illegible]

[illegible] of the London *Star* [illegible] Duppel [illegible] Danes have re-established their batteries along the Vemmingbund, where, in spite of the Prussian fire they maintain themselves with a firmness which reflects the highest honor on their courage. Operations from the Prussian batteries reach as far as the island of Alsen; they have partly destroyed the small town of Sonderborg, which is, however, totally untenable. A Danish flag of truce was sent to the Prussian headquarters to ask whether the enemy intended to destroy the town, and if that was the case, to give the time to remove the wounded and the women and children. The Prussians replied that they were not firing on the town, but that they could not guarantee that the projectiles would not fall on it. The inhabitants have therefore taken taken refuse at Odensee, where they have met with the kindest reception.

The siege of Fredericia is even less advanced than that of Duppel. The bombardment lasted two days without interruption. The Prussians attacked the left of the entrenchments, and the Austrians cannonaded the right, Marshal Wrangel himself directing the bombardment. The artillery of both the nations have shown much skill and precision. They fired about 1,000 shots a day. The place scarcely returned the fire. At last the firing ceased, and a flag of truce was sent to summon the commandant to surrender, which he refused in very decided terms. The allies then abandoned their position, and retired out of gunshot of the place. The country is still covered with snow, and the roads are so bad that there is great difficulty in supplying the parks of artillery. It is that circumstance which most probably has induced the Austro-Prussians provisionally to interrupt the siege of Fredericia. The resistance of Duppel being prolonged, Marshal Wrangel cannot expose himself to the risk of being in want of ammunition.

A letter from Duppel, in the *Siecle*, after speaking of the cannonade, adds:—While the Prussians are operating before this place, the Austrians continue to act as real vandals in the towns of Jutland which have fallen into their power. I am informed, on trustworthy authority, that at Horsens the inhabitants, 8000 in number, were called on to furnish gratuitously 40,000 lbs of bread, 16,000 lbs of beef, 700 lbs of bacon, 5,500 lbs of rice, 30 casks of schnapps (Danish brandy), 550 lbs of sugar, 550 lbs of coffee, 670,000 lbs of oats, 33,500 lbs of fodder, 20,000 lbs of straw, and then, to pass the time more agreeably, 1,300 lbs of tobacco, 2,500 cigars, and 700 bottles of wine. All this was done in the name of oppressed nationalities, and to deliver Schleswig (we are in Jutland) from the odious yoke of the Danes, who, according to the Germans, carried the spirit of tyranny so far as to administer in Danish the sacrament of confirmation, which is only agreeable to God in good German. To assure the execution of their forced and gratuitous requisition, the Austrians in the district of Kolding seized on the persons of the burgomasters. These latter having refused to sign the unjust demands made by the Austrians, without ceremony, declared them prisoners of war. As such they have been shut up in a Prussian fortress at Magdeburg. The Germans are decidedly man themselves at home, and are determined not to deprive themselves of anything in this war against Denmark, which they qualify as an agreeable military promenade!

Shocking Atrocities in Naples.

From the Times' Correspondent.

I cannot serve the cause of humanity, of liberty, and religion better than by describing two or three of the horrible facts which have been related in their minutest details, during the last week, in the courts of Santa Maria. To report the trial at full length would be impossible, and though I am far from wishing to satisfy a morbid appetite for horrors, I limit myself to the narrative of events equal if not exceeding, in brutality any of which the world has ever heard. Pasquale Viscusi and Alessandro Rustolo, two priests, were the principal witnesses in this article of accusation. They had been captured together with Giacomo Viscusi, another priest, and uncle of the first named, and saw what they related. After having plundered the house of uncle and nephew, the band, commanded by Cipriano, carried them off to the mountain called Taburno, and after demanding 12,000 ducats as ransom, finally sent an order to the family for 3,000 ducats. Only a few hundreds were scraped together, with bread, cheese, and wine. The bread was received too coarse, and the money insufficient, and Giono, the brother of Cipriano, throwing himself on the old priest Giacomo, and compelling him to kneel, cut off an ear with a knife stolen from the victim's house. Rustolo, nearly fainting at the sight, invoked the Madonna, when the brigand with a threatening voice, exclaimed, "Silence! be on your the devil is to be invoked!" The ear was dispatched to the family, and at last 1700 ducats were sent in the vain hope of recovering the uncle. The bloody scene was concluded by Giono first, and afterwards all the band, stabbing him with upwards of 100 blows, when the body still palpitating and breathing, was thrown into a pit dug on the moment, and covered up with stones. It is important to state that the secretary of the Bourbon General gave a receipt to the messenger who brought a portion of the ransom money in the following terms:—

"We, Giono and Cipriano La Gala, declare that we have received the sum of 1700 ducats from the captives Pasquale and Giacomo Vascusi, and the object for which we have demanded the money is to support the troops in defence of Francis II., and when we shall return to Naples, the said Vascusi shall be repaid."

Another witness of this horrible circumstance was the uncle of another man murdered on this occasion, himself and old man of 70 years of age. He stated that as soon as Giono had cut the ear of the priest, Pasquale Papa, brother of one of the prisoners, snatched it from his hand and ate a portion of it; but Giono took it from him saying, "This is not to be eaten, but to be sent to the family." "Did you really see him eat it?" said the President. "Certainly I did," replied the witness; "and in proof of it, after he had cleaned his teeth and taken away the threads of flesh he went about saying, 'My faith! how savory are the ears of priests!' while his companions joked him saying, 'You like priests ears? they are good, eh?' The same witness an aged priest of 70, then related the circumstances of the death of his nephew Francesco de Cæsare. Contrary to his counsel he had accepted an invitation to eat with them from the captains of the band, who professed a great friendship for him. On his arrival they embraced him, and Giono said, "Francesco, you must die." The victim took it as a joke, and laughed. Giono, however, called for a rope and bound his legs; still Francesco laughed, when Giono, drawing a dagger, pierced him with many blows. Cipriano shot him with a double barrelled gun and all the other brigands followed his example. His head was then cut off, and a pipe being put in his mouth, was placed in the sill of a window. His limbs were cut off and hung on the trees near at hand, with a placard on each, bearing the words, 'So are spies treated!' This is the fate which awaits traitors!' Afterwards the remainder of the body was cut in morsels, roasted over a large fire, and eaten by the cannibal supporters of Divine right and the Bourbons. Pasquale Papa wanted me to eat some too. For the love of God,' I replied, 'I cannot, I revolt out of humanities portions of the victims' bodies, hung them around his neck, and so carried them for two days.' 'Gentleman,' exclaimed the President, 'it is well that all Europe should know who are the defenders of Francis II. and of Divine right.' And it is in the same spirit that I send you details which a respect of human nature might have made me conceal. It would be impossible to give you any idea of the sensation created in the crowded court by the narrative of these horrors. Confirmed as they were, by the evidence of several eyewitnesses. Cries of horror and indignation were raised repeatedly in the faces of the audience were so pallid that every drop of blood appeared to have left their bodies, and one might almost have expected to see them rise in a body and inflict summary justice on the four cold-blooded villians, who sat comparatively unmoved.

Town & Counties.

THE COLBORNE ABSTRACT into which a few errors crept, will appear in a corrected form next week.

☞ Mr. Ferguson's Concert on Wednesday night was successful as we anticipated.—The attendance was good and the playing and singing all that could be desired.

☞ Mr. Duncan advertises his Spring Stock. He is a good, honest tradesman, and is in every way entitled to the countenance and support of the public.

☞ The largest stock of Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes ever brought to this market are now opening and on sale at W. M. Savage's.

☞ It seems that we are to have a late Spring after all. During the past week the wind has been blowing from Hudson's Bay or some other frozen quarter, rendering the atmosphere quite chilly. The night frosts have been very severe, forming ice, and locking up the ground so fast that a chip can hardly be taken out of it before eight o'clock in the morning.

WOOL CARDING.—Mr. Thos. Logan, our enterprising townsman, is extending his business with a view to keeping fully up with the growing wants of the wool trade, which will, we have no doubt, become eventually one of the most important interests of the County of Huron. His new premises on East street will be open about the first of June. We wish him every prosperity.

TUCKERSMITH.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Last week a man named Murdoch, of Egmondville, went to a chopping bee at Mary Craig's, Tuckersmith, when, by some accident, a fellow laborer struck him with his axe in the region of the kidneys. Dr Coleman was soon in attendance, and sewed up the wound, which looks most fearful. The unfortunate man has a large family

A COURT INCIDENT.—As an illustration of the idea entertained by some people with regard to British justice, we may relate the following which took place during the recent Assizes: While the convict Cartmill was being arraigned, a *dummy* well known about town was busily engaged in *sign* conversation with some one sitting near him. Seeing this, one of the prisoner's witnesses became much excited. Here he thought was a clear case of corruption, and his friend's case seemed hopeless. Turning to an acquaintance, the witness exclaimed in an undertone: "It's all up with poor Harry now! They're getting up a packed jury. See, there's one of the Orange men busy making his *signs!* Isn't it shame to!"

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Friday evening last. Present, the Mayor in the chair, the Reeve and Deputy Reeve, Councillors Horton, Stewart, Wallace, Smith Runciman, Leonard, Seymour, Rumball and Longworth. Petition of G. Hobson praying to have his license transferred to G. Fulton, was received and filed. A license was granted to Mr. G. Fulton. Report of Inspector of Taverns showing that the number of regularly licensed taverns was 12, shop licenses 10, liverystable keepers 3.

The report of the Road and Bridge Committee laid over at last meeting was passed through committee of the whole and adopted. The Inspector of Streets to do repairs under the direction of the Road and Bridge Committee. It was decided that nothing be granted for the drain on Nelson St., it being a private contract. The only members voting for a grant of $100 were Messrs. Horton, Stewart and Van Every. It was resolved that legal proceedings be taken for the purpose of collecting arrears due the town by the Northern G. R. Co.

The Council then adjourned.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN DROWNED IN THE MAITLAND.

It is our painful duty to record another of those fatal accidents so rife of late within our borders in one shape or other. On Saturday morning last, two young men, residing near the River Maitland, on the Goderich side above Ben Millar, lost their lives under the following circumstances: John and Elias Forest, the men in question, were together on the bank of the river, which at that place is both deep and rapid. Presently they saw a piece of timber floating down the stream, and one of them immediately pushed off in a temporary raft in order to secure it. While grappling with the log he by some means toppled over and fell into the seething current. His brother moved apparently by a most generous impulse on seeing the imminent peril of his companion, stepped upon another raft, and pushed off hastily to the rescue. Sad to relate, however, as he approached his struggling brother the pole which he was using so vigorously went into a deep hole, and he also was precipitated into the merciless torrent.—Young and strong as they were, there is no doubt the brothers made a manful struggle for life and liberty. But it was written otherwise, and they were hurried away to the *unknown shore*—cut off from life in its joyous Spring-time, wrenched rudely away from the kindred associations and bright hopes which surrounded and appeared to lie before them. We have not heard that the bodies are found. One of the brothers leaves a young widow to deplore his loss; the other was single. The sad news was telegraphed to their aged father, who lives near Markham, whence the deceased had come not very long since to settle in Goderich Township.

Harpurhey S. A. S. Spring Show.

Reported for the Signal.

This show was held at Harpurhey on Friday the 15th inst., when the awards of the judges, Messrs. Francis Fowler, Robert Reid and Thomas Downey, were as follows:

Best entire draught horse, John Robertson, Tuckersmith; second do, Peter McEwich, do; best entire horse for general purposes, F. Fowler, Hullett, second do Robert Carmichael, Tuckersmith. Best bull over two years old, William Fowler, senr., Tuckersmith; second do Samuel Carnochan, do. The yearling bull exhibited by Mr. Elcock, of Tuckersmith, was highly commended by the judges for an extra premium, being under age to compete according to the bills advertising the show.

After the show was over, some discussion took place with regard to the injustice done the county of Huron in the apportionment of the Legislative grant to Agricultural Societies and also upon the mot. George Brown's motion for the appointing of a committee to devise some means of furthering the interests of Agriculture in the Province, in which Mr. Dickson, M. P. P., being present took part, expressing his willingness to do his best endeavors to have the evil remedied as soon as possible. It is an act of great injustice that the town of Niagara, with a population less than the town of Goderich, should receive half as much as the whole county of Huron, and, if the money is divided according to members, or the amount contributed, we have nearly as many members as their whole population altogether. But, coming nearer home, we will take the county of Perth, with one third less population, it receives $1000, while Huron only receives $800. Surely we are not so much farther west than Perth, that a small moity of justice should not be meted out to us. The Parent Society, if not every Branch Society in the County, should take hold of the matter and strengthen Mr. Dickson's endeavors by petitioning the present session of the Legislature to have the evil remedied. Mr. Dickson also expressed his anxiety to glean into matins from practical farmers that might tend to assist him and others on the above committee to frame a report that will be beneficial to the Province. I would say, Mr. Editor, that looking at the face of the country at the present moment in this locality the encouragement of drainage and the manufacture of draining material should occupy no secondary place in their report, and as your columns are ever open to free discussion on all matters of importance, and as there is none more so than this, I hope the subject will be thoroughly ventilated. It is now the 18th of April and scarcely a bushel of wheat sown. What is the reason? it is not because there is frost and snow to prevent us, but it is owing to the want of proper drainage. We have not had the night frost and bright days to carry off the superabundant moisture by evaporation, but that we do not want. I have not the least doubt if the land was drained, even at this late season, we would have at this date a green board on our fields, and fifty per cent better crops. If the material for draining could be got at a reasonable rate, there are a good many who would avail themselves of it. Hoping that the subject will merit the attention of an abler pen, I wish my brother farmers a more prosperous season in 1864 than we had in 1863, with a sincere and hearty "God speed the Plow," in its broadest sense.

G. S.

Melancholy Accident.

On Monday last, about 11 o'clock a. m., two young men,—one a very much respected resident in this township, and the other from, we think, the county of Wentland, who was here on a visit,—named respectively Henry Wilson and James Brown, went into an old condemned boat, about three miles from the place, to attempt to cross the river Saugeen. Their intention was to visit the Blue Springs; but unfortunately for Mr. Wilson when they had got about half way over, the skiff upset, and both were at the mercy of a swift and high running river. They were seen by two women, who were on the banks, to get to the boat, which was upside down, and to cling to its bottom for a short distance, but Mr. Wilson by some means unknown, was again immersed in the water. Mr. Brown still clinging to the frail support. He shouted for assistance, and the women got two men to go to the jam below, who by means of poles on Mr. Brown got out of the water, and carried him, almost lifeless, to a neighbor's house, where every means at hand were used to restore him. He was told, is expected to recover. Mr. Brown saw Mr. Wilson rise to the surface twice after slipping off. We heartily commiserate with Mr. Wilson's aged and respected parents in their bereavement. Should the body be found,—which it is not at going to press, though diligent search is being made,—and an inquest held, we will give any further particulars adduced at the same. The deceased was an unmarried man of about 25 or 26 years.—*Bruce Herald.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—The Kincardine *Review* says that Mr. Daniel McBain, of the firm of McBain & Ralston, pearlash manufacturers township of Bruce, was severely burned by falling into a kettle of black salts while boiling. The unfortunate man had occasion to work as a common hand in the ashery, when on Saturday evening last about twilight, he was standing on the arch where the kettle was placed, moving a piece of furniture used for the purpose of conveying the surplus lye from one kettle to another, he missed his step and plunged feet first into the boiling liquid. His legs were the only part injured, the boots having partially saved his feet. From the thighs down to the ankles is in a fearful state and can be more easily imagined than described.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER AT SEA.—Captain Mosier, of the ship Norway, reports that on the 21st of March, while at sea, a negro named Friday, attacked one the crew with a cutlass, and wounded him so badly that his life was despaired of; the negro then ran into the hold of the vessel, threatening to fire the powder magazine, and blow the vessel and passengers to atoms. He was followed by a number of the crew, and Captain Mosier, on hearing his intention ordered him to be shot. A desperate encounter ensued, and the negro was finally shot and killed by the first mate. The body of the desperado was thrown overboard.

IS HE ALIVE.—Some years ago a chap arrived in Maine, with one of those great curiosities an Egyptian mummy, which he desired to exhibit. It was requisite then, that before the exhibition, permission should be obtained from the judge of some of the superior courts. Accordingly, the showman proceeded to the court house where some court was in session, and applied to the judge for a license, to say nothing of danger, he had been fortunate enough to procure the greatest curiosity ever seen in the United States. "What is it?" asked the judge—"An Egyptian mummy, may it please the court, more than three thousand years old," said the showman. "Three thousand years old!" exclaimed the judge jumping to to his feet, "and is the critter alive?"

GREECE.—Greece is looking forward to better days. King George the First is making himself very popular. He is the son of the King of Denmark, and brother of the wife of the Prince of Wales, (Albert.) He was proclaimed King in October last, and in his proclamation issued in November, he says:—"I promise to consecrate my whole life to your prosperity. The aim of my ambition will be to constitute Greece a model kingdom in the East." He was only 18 years of age when he assumed the throne. A letter recently received from Athens says: "By the King's order, the throne erected at the Cathedral for his Majesty was taken down, and all military demonstrations in the church forbidden. Last Sabbath, to the admiration of all, the King with only two friends and one servant and in Citizen's dress, presented himself at the house of God, willing to stand on a level with his people, before the God of Grace. He walked both ways, as he did not desire his coachman to wait outside while he ought