Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

GEO. COX & ABRAHAM SMITH, Proprietors. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number." JAMES YOUNG, Editor

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $1.50 AT END OF YEAR. GODERICH, ONTARIO, D.C., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1871. VOL. XXIV—NO 16

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit clients at any hour afterwards, night or day w6

G.C. Shannon M.D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.,&c., GODERICH, C. W 12:10-1y

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G.M. McMICKING, M.D.
LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Weldon, Elgin Street.

DR. CASSADY,
(of McGill College)
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office, over his Drug store, Goderich, Ontario. sw103

B. WALDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR &C. Office and Residence (Late Widow MacPherson' Hotel). Amherly Out., November 21st 1870. w44-6m

Ira Lewis.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14w50

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont.. w40

Cameron & Garrow.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich.
M. C. CAMERON. w52 J. T. GARROW.

Isaac F. Toms,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich. Ontario. Office—abb'e block. Kingston street sw77

Doyle & Squier,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS in-Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont.
B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B.A.

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE. CRABB'S NEW buildings, Kingston, Street Goderich.
N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich, Aug. 14 1870. w29

M. NICHOLSON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich.
August 14th, 1870 w301f

GIFFORD ELLIOT.
ATTORNEY-at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
WINGHAM, ONT.
Money to lend. Disputed Titles quieted. Crown Land Patents obtained cheaply.
Jul 25th, 1870. w27-1y

T. H. Stokes,
AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works. (Joseph Sharman, proprietor). Residence, Byfield Road. w11-1y-6p

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. &c. Clinton, Ont.
MONEY TO LEND. w35

Strong & Squier.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, NO. 4, Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
James C. Strong, Attorney-at-Law. H. B. Squier. Aug. 13th 1870. w30

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr6

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Cutter and Conveyancer. Kincardine. 1

ARCHITECTURE.
THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, &c., of Public and Private Buildings, and also to superintend the erection of the same.
W. HICK.
OFFICE—Jordan's Block, Market Square. Goderich, April 4th, 1871. sw64

I. O. O. F.
HURON LODGE NO 62, Meets at their Hall, Albion Block, Goderich, every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Entrance on Kingston street. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
D. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
Goderich, Feb. 3d, 1871, w3-1y—

W. G. WILSON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Insurance & Real Estate Agent
COMMISSIONER IN B. R.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.,
DRAWN AND EXECUTED,
MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 per cent.
Of. 18th 1870. sw17-1y EUREKA, Ont

JAMES STEWART
WHOLESALE AGENT
OF
the far-famed and reliable St Catherine's Nursery
D. W. BEADLE, ESQ.
FOR ALL KINDS OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GREEN-house Plants Grape Vines, &c., &c.
Any stock not on hand, ordered on the shortest notice. House—Maitlandville. Goderich P. O
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Auction & Commission
GODERICH & CLINTON
Established 1852.
SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.
Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.
Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County,
G.M. RUEMAN'S Auction Mart,

Wanted to Purchase.
A GOOD SALT WELL, If with buildings erected, preferred. Address with full particulars and price. "A" SIGNAL Office.
Dec. 1, 1870 w32-tf—

REMOVAL.
ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.
THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 25 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage his anxious study will be to supply
Watches Clocks and Jewelery
which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.
A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand
ALEX WALLACE.
Goderich Aug. 15th 1870. w30

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR TICKETS to and from Liverpool London derry or Glasgow by the above Steamship Co'y, apply to
P. H. CARTER,
Agent, Grand Trunk Railway
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Business Directory.

Stoves! Stoves!

KEELS & PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, &c. &c. EVE TROUGHS & CONDUCTING PIPE.
PLAIN AND FANCY
TIN WARE,
COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings. and Sheep Skin taken in exchange.
J. & J. STORY,
Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 sw1

CLOSING OUT!!
A. MARTIN,
in view of changing his business, has determined on
SELLING OUT
his whole stock of Dry-goods at cost.
THIS IS NO HUMBUG
TO DECEIVE PEOPLE & THEN
SELL THEM GOODS
At the Usual rates,
But an actual clearing
OFF;
AND PARTIES WISHING TO
SECURE BARGAINS
—will—
SAVE 20 per CENT
—BY—
CALLING AND PURCHASING
FROM
A. MARTIN
(Next door to A. Smith's Clothing Store Market Square.)
Goderich, Dec. 26th, 1870. sw37-tf—

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG WATCH

AS YOU GO TO THE POST OFFICE.
—:O:—
DOUGLASS McKENZIE returns his sincere thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended him, since he commenced business last fall, and is determined to deserve it more and more.
He would call special attention to the
RUSSELL WATCH
for the sale of which he is Sole agent in Goderich. He has on hand a very large stock of this reliable timekeeper which he can afford to sell cheap, and to guarantee satisfaction to the purchaser. There is nothing more tantalising than a bad watch and there is no excuse for being annoyed with such, when THE RUSSELL is to be had cheap.
A complete assortment of gold and plated Jewellery. Watches and Clocks repaired in a workmanlike manner. Call and See.
DOUGLASS MCKENZIE.
Goderich, March 28th. 1870.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HOUSE ORGANS,
CHURCH ORGANS,
Piano Stools, &c., &c.,
Manufactured by the celebrated Firm of
R. S. WILLIAMS & CO., TORONTO.
The most extensive makers in the Dominion.
THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has been appointed agent for Goderich and the surrounding country of the above justly celebrated firm, and is prepared to sell all articles made by them, at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Samples may be seen and terms ascertained at sub-Ware-Rooms, West Street.
DANIEL GORDON,
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

Business Directory.

REMOVAL
DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
UPHOLSTERER,

HAS WITH A VIEW to keep up with the times purchased & fitted up the store two doors west of the Post Office as a
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
where he will in future carry on the above business more extensively than ever. While thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance and increase of support.
HE HAS NOW ON HAND
one of the largest stocks of furniture in the County and is on the shortest notice prepared to supply customers with everything in his line, such as
Drawingroom and Parlor Setts
Bedroom Setts in Walnut,
do do in Chestnut,
do do in White wood,
Mattresses of every description,
Feather Bolsters, Pillows, &c., &c.
ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Pictures such as Oil Paintings, Chromos: Lithographs Photograph of the Queen Having made arrangements with a Toronto Manufacturing House can supply Picture Frames a any style required at Toronto prices.
Has always on hand a complete assortment of
Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style.
Also, HEARSES to hire.
Cheap FOR Cash
2 Doors West of Post Office.
Lumber and Cordwood taken in Exchange.
Goderich, Dec. 23rd, 1870. sw1

PHOTOGRAPHS
$1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVE 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address.
Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.
For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.
A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.
E. L. JOHNSON.
Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870. w30

SALT TERRITORY.

FOR SLE, IN 2 ACRE BLOCKS, ON RAILWAY Track, immediately out side and adjoining the Corporation of Goderich about 3 quarters of a mile from Market Square and commanding a leading road to town.
This is one of the most valuable locations for Salt Works in this section for the saving of teaming and the economical purchase of wood. For further particulars apply at
"THE SIGNAL OFFICE."
Goderich, Nov. 19th, 1870. sw37-tf

NEW Waggon and Carriage FACTORY.
BATES & ELLIOTT

HAVE pleasure in intimating to the public of town and country that they have opened a Waggon and Carriage Shop on St. David's st. (Lewis Elliott's old stand,) immediately adjoining the Western Hotel. B. & E. attend personally to all the work entrusted to them, and are prepared to turn out
Waggons, Buggies,
Cutters, Sleighs,
and everything in their line, of the very best material and workmanship and at the very lowest remunerative rates.
JOBBING
Promptly attended to.
ON HAND, a large assortment of
SLEIGHS
which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Cordwood.
Goderich, Au 1 1870. w30

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory
THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce, that he is now manufacturing first-class
Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs,
Cutters, &c.,
which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
JOHN PASMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

PAINTING
HENRY CLUCAS,
House, Sign & Ornamental Painter,
PAPER Hangers and Imitators of Woods and Marble
KINGSTON Street.
GODERICH.
Opposite Saunders Hardware Store.
Goderich, Aug 17th. 1870. 1yw31

PIANO FORTE
A FIRST CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE, FOUR round corner Rosewood Piano, by Weber & Co., for sale by Mr. Mark E. Wade, Piano Forte and Organ Tuner; to be seen at British Exchange Hotel
Goderich, 5th August, 1871 w29.

MONEY
TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES.
J. B. GORDON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
GODERICH.
Goderich, March 20th. 1871. w41—

MONEY TO LEND.
ON IMPROVED FARMS
IN sums from $200 upwards at low rates of interest Charges moderate, apply to
BEATTY CHADWICK & LASH,
Solicitors, 56 King Street East, Toronto.
January 21st, 1870. sw44-2m—6

Money to Loan on Real Estate,
APPRAISER to the Trustand Loan Company of Upper Canada.
O. M. RUEMAN,
Market Square Goderich

Insurance.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD CONN.
CASH CAPITAL.....$3,000,000
CASH ASSETS 5,782,635.09
LOSSES PAID IN 51 YEAR'S 28,000,000.
The Largest Capital,
THE LARGEST ASSETS
AND
THE LARGEST ANNUAL INCOME
OF ANY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN AMERICA.
Deposit made with the Dominion Government for the benefit of Canadian Policy holders exclusively.
Recent failures show the importance of patronizing the Companies that afford the most reliable indemnity and the value of an Ætna Policy must be apparent.
N. B.—Especial attention given to the Insurance of Dwellings, Churches, School and Public Buildings for terms of three and five years, at rates as low as they can be made with safety to the Company.
DIXIE WATSON,
Agent.
Goderich. Jan. 28th, 1871. w2-1y

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
IN THE
Agricultural INSURANCE Company
A STOCK COMPANY. Insures only Farm Buildings and Isolated Town Residences, Chartered and commenced business in 1853.
CAPITAL.....$100,000
SURPLUS..... 425,000
Deposited with the Dominion Government for benefit of Canadian Policy Holders.....$54,5.00
To be increased.....100,000
on the first of June 1871.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
KINGSTON
Rates on Farm property $9 per $1000 for 3 years — Between detached Town residents from 75c to $2 on each $100 for 3 years, according to class of building
A CASH COMPANY,
NO PREMIUM NOTES, NO ASSESSMENTS.
A first class brick house 70 feet Isolated for $1000. Insurance for 3years costs only $7.50 A frame house 50 or 70 feet, Isolated costs only 1½ per cent. for 3 years insurance, and
NO POLICY & SURVEY FEE CHARGED
All losses paid promptly. The "Agricultural" stands at the head of the list of the 74 Insurance Companies of the State of New York, and the stock is worth double that of any other Company in the state.
Losses in Canada payable in Gold.
A. M. HARDY, Agent, Goderich, Ont.
February 16th, 1871. sw51

1868.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has been in existence Thirty-two years, and during that period has paid Losses exceeding **Five and a half million pounds sterling.**
The disbursement of this enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution, in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders, and business men generally, wherever it is represented.

In its 1st year, 1836, the Fire Premiums			
alone amounted to			£9,970
in its 10th year, 1846,	"	"	£47,763
" 20th year, 1856,	"	"	£922,279
" 30th year, 1866,	"	"	£889,332
in the year later, 1867,	"	"	£818,055

The Fire Reserve Fund is now $4,727,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now $9,282,468
The company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec, by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870 w30

TAILORING
D. ADAMS
RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half the orders brought to him last season having now secured facilities for
Carrying on Business Extensively
and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes in experience as Cutter is incredible upon the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he earnestly state to a discerning public that
CLOTHING CAN BE MADE
his establishment equal to the best establishments in Toronto or Montreal.
Goderich, Aug 15, 1870. w3

FRESH OYSTERS BY EXPRESS
E. BINGHAM'S
Westside of Market Square
Goderich, Aug 20th 1870.

Among the Cannibals.

FEARFUL ATROCITIES IN AFRICA—PRISONERS CUT UP AND PORTIONED OUT TO THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTORS.

(Bonny Correspondence Liverpool Courier.)

For some time past the New-Calabar men have been secretly preparing their forces for a raid into the Ekreeka country—partly as a demonstration of their strength, and partly to see whether the Bonny men would stand forward as the protectors of the Ekreekas, which they are bound to do by treaty. Accordingly, about a week ago, the most powerful expedition that ever left New-Calabar for Ekreeka set out under command of King Amachree. The expedition consisted of about fifty large war canoes, manned by over 2,000 men. They cautiously approached the capital of the Ekreeky country, taking three days in the movement. On the night, of the third day they lay in wait near the city, hid by the thick bushes that lined the creek that leads to the residence of King Phibia. About midnight some Ekreeka oil and fishing canoes—about nine in number—came by, manned by both men and women. The war canoes charged out of their respective hiding-places; a few minutes of confusion, cries of triumph and shrieks of dismay, all was over. The canoes were captured, and with them about twenty-five men and three casks of palm oil; but the women, with praiseworthy activity, jumped into the creek and swam ashore, and in spite of all the efforts of the Calabar men, they escaped through the bush to the town and gave the alarm, the Calabar men, in their own expressive way, remarking, "Them women he be devil-men for run,"—i. e., very swift of foot. At daylight an advance was made on the town, but the Ekreekas were too strongly posted behind stockades to warrant the Calabar men carrying the place by storm. They, therefore, opened fire on the position with canoe guns, and bombarded it for some hours. The slaughter in the crowded town must have been very great, as every shot told; and as the Calabar men's guns were of heavier calibre than those of the Ekreekas, their fire was most effective at a range that was quite out of the power of the Ekreekas' guns. The Calabar men, being satisfied with the damage they had done to the Ekreekas, drew off their canoes and returned to New Calabar town. Then commenced the horrible orgies that are the usual sequel to all battles in this country. Sixteen of the prisoners were at once slaughtered and portioned out, like so much beef or mutton, to the principal families in the town, for the purpose of being cooked and eaten. One scene will suffice to give an idea of the horrible practices. About 10 a.m., one of the unfortunate captives was bound hand and foot in the centre of the court-yard of one of the most wealthy and enlightened of the chiefs. The prisoner, haggard and worn, was surrounded by the wives, children, head men and slaves of the chief. The chief himself stood in front cooly instructing his youngest and favorite son, a good-looking boy of about six years old, how to execute the prisoner with a sharp knife. After a few minutes the young savage seized the prisoner by the wool, pulled his head forward, and struck him on the back of the neck, causing blood to spurt forth. The yells of the men and women were deafening. The miserable prisoner was struck to the ground, and cut up in pieces with large knives. The youngster who commenced the slaughter waved his hand reeking with blood, on high, and gave a shout of triumph. In ten minutes after, the head and hands of the late prisoner were in an iron pot boiling in the chief's house for his breakfast, carefully tended by one of his wives, and the young executioner greedily awaiting the repast he would share with his father. Six of the canoes taken were destroyed before leaving the Ekreeka country, and to the astonishment of the King of Calabar, eight of the prisoners taken denied that they were Ekreeka men and asserted that they were Bonny men. They were accordingly placed in safe keeping until the Bonny King could be communicated with, which was at once done through the chairman of the Court of Equity, New Calabar. It has since transpired that the Bonny people claim these men, also two canoes and three casks of palm oil."

Coming Home to Roost.

Our absurd tariff, which seeks to exclude Australian wool from our markets, but only succeeds in compelling us to import it in a manufactured state instead of as raw material, drives the Australian into passing a tariff by which they exclude our flour and our kerosene, and furniture and agricultural implements from their market.

Our absurd tariff, which seeks to exclude New Zealand wool, but don't, compels the New Zealander to make it a condition of their subsidy to an American steamship line, that the contractors shall use every effort to have our absurd tariff abolished.

Our absurd tariff, which seeks to exclude Canadian wheat and barley and lumber from our markets, is one of the main obstacles to a settlement of the *Alabama* claims. It has always been understood that the Canadian fishery question was to be the first subject considered by the joint high Commission now sitting in Washington, and that prior to its settlement the *Alabama* claims would not even be discussed. It now appears that Sir John A. Macdonald, who represents the Canadian interests on the commission, throws every possible obstacle in the way of any settlement, until all the trade relations of the United States and Canada shall be arranged upon a most satisfactory basis.

Our absurd tariff was to bring the Canadians to terms, and make them sue for annexation, protection, or what not; and here are the Canadians actually using our tariff to prevent our settling our dispute with third parties. The curses of our absurd tariff policy are fast arriving home, but there are more to come.—*New York World.*

The Next Governor General.

[From the Globe.]

Two other names have been mentioned in connection with this office which will be received with the utmost respect by all ranks of Canadians. Prince Arthur won golden opinions from all sorts of people when in Canada a short time ago; and when a few more years have passed over his head, should the policy of appointing a Royal Prince be adopted, he would doubtless, under certain arrangements, be a very popular Governor. There are manifest difficulties, however, in a Prince of the blood occupying a position under the Colonial Minister, and being liable, if necessary, to be found fault with, or even recalled, for his conduct in that position. The Marquis of Lorne, whose name has also been mentioned, has certainly some special recommendations for the place. In many important points of view it would be highly conducive to the welfare of Canada that a Princess like the Lady of Lorne should be at the head of society in the Canadian capital. It would attract great attention to Canada, and would re-act beneficially on our social condition in a good many ways. No doubt the Marquis is young and inexperienced, but he has shown that he has a vigorous, well-balanced mind, while he comes of a family distinguished as much for the shrewd common sense of many of its members, as for its time-honored integrity and worth. To send this Marquis of Lorne to Canada might, however, be regarded too much as an experiment, which might succeed, but which also might fail, though the likelihood upon the whole is in favour of success. Canadians have no reason to be dissatisfied with the later appointments made to this high office. Lord Lisgar has shown that he knows as Governor his position in the constitutional arrangements, and can keep it. So did Lord Monck. If others sometimes forget this, so much the worse for them. It may be that in the possible occurrences of the future it would be too great a risk to have a Governor-General whose character has not been fully formed, and whose experience in public affairs has been but limited. The office of Governor-General for Canada is one over now which might well be coveted as a position of honor and usefulness for a few years by the most distinguished British statesmen, and it will become every year more important.

The Synod of London.

REV. MR. ROSS, OF BRUCEFIELD, ELECTED MODERATOR.

The London Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church met a St. Andrew's Church last night, the various Presbyteries being well represented. The retiring Moderator, Rev. John Scott, preached an able and impressive sermon from 1st Peter, chap. v., verses 2,3,4 to a congregation composed of the adherents of Presbyterian and other denominations.

After devotional exercises the clerk of the Synod, Rev. Dr. Waters, St Mary's, called the roll of members, and intimated that the Presbyteries of London and Huron had made nominations for the offices of Moderator This was ruled by the presiding officer to be irregular, as the constitution of the Synod expressly intimated that the election of a Moderator shall be the next order of business after roll-call.

Rev. G. Cuthbertson, of St. Thomas, then moved, seconded by the Rev. Thomas McPherson, of Stratford, that the Rev. J. J. Proudfoot, London, be Moderator of the Synod.

Rev. Mr Ure, of Goderich, moved in amendment, seconded by Rev. Mr. McCuaig, of Clinton, that the Rev. John Ross, of Bruceefield, be elected Moderator.

The mover and seconder considered that as ministers from the Stratford and London Presbyteries had already filled the office, it would be merely justice that the Huron and Chatham Presbyteries should have the same privilege.

On the vote being taken the amendment prevailed, and the Rev. Mr. Ross was declared duly elected and took his seat.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring Moderator, Rev. Mr. Scott, which he acknowledged in a few happy remarks.

The Revs. Messrs. Camelon and Sieveright were elected to sit with the Synod as corresponding members.

After some routine business, Synod adjourned until this Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY.

The Synod met at nine this morning. The first hour was spent in devotional exercises. The Moderator, the Rev. John Ross, and the Rev. Messrs. Mitchell, McMillan, Goldsmith; and McDonald and Watson, elders, taking part therein.

A committee was appointed to investigate the position of the congregation of Kankakee on the roll of the Presbytery of Chatham.

It was agreed to transmit to the General Assembly, a petition of certain persons, members and adherents of St. Andrew's Church, London, anent the representation of Elders in the General Assembly.

It was also agreed to transmit a petition of the Rev. Robert Kennedy to the General Assembly.

The Synod then proceeded to consider a protest and appeal of certain persons in the village of Lucknow, from a decision of the Presbytery of Huron, refusing to set up the petitioners as a separate congregation.

After hearing parties, it was moved by Rev. Mr. Rotherringham, and seconded by Mr. Hale, That we dismiss the appeal; sustain the decision of the Presbytery; instruct the appellants to seek those things which make for peace, and in regard to irregularities of which they may have reason to complain, to adopt the constitutional courses for their amendment.

It was moved in amendment by Dr. Waters, and seconded by the Rev. Thos. Macpherson. That the Synod after taking a view of the whole case agrees as follows: 1st,—Sustain the action of the Presbytery in so far as immediate action in setting up a separate congregation was delayed; 2nd,—That it is the opinion of the Synod that a church edifice should be built by the congregation at Lucknow within the period of 18 months; 3rd,—That should the congregation not build a church at the village of Lucknow within the period mentioned the Presbytery be instructed to constitute the petitioners of the first part into a separate congregation,

The amendment was carried,

The remainder of the proceedings will appear in the next issue.

It is a curious fact among hat and cap manufacturers, that different localities use different sizes of hats and caps as standard sizes. Boston and the Eastern States use the smallest size; New York and the Middle States use the medium to the largest sizes; and Chicago and the Western States require the larges. sizes. Goods manufactured for one market cannot be sold for the other, only in exceptional cases. The South use shape peculiar to themselves, any large size.

There is evidently trouble brewing in the Baltic provinces of Russia. The Germans in Livonia and Esthonia are offering more and more open resistance to the imperial government, which tramples under foot all their religious prerogatives in the interest of the orthodox Greek Church.

Public School Trustees.

The Regular meeting was held in the Board Room on the Evening of Thursday, 14th inst. Present A. Lefroy in the chair. Messrs Detlor, Crabb, Kay, Ferguson, Nairn, Swanson, and Elliot Minutes read and approved. accounts J D Armstrong $9,75 ordered to be paid. Letter from A T Patterson acknowledging rent of West St School to the 15th of March last was read.

The chairman brought forward the matter of the ages of the children admitted to the Ward Schools and suggested the propriety of communicating with the superintendent of education to see if a declaration as to age could be exacted from parents, as he was satisfied many of the children sent there were not four, let alone five years of age. After a general conversation in which the fact was elicited that the Ward Schools were uncomfortably crowded, Mr Crabb mooted the idea of putting two or three girls of 18 or 20 to each Ward School at $80 or $100 each per annum, instead of one teacher at a large salary as now. Mr Kay said it was not not a matter of choice, but a matter of law. A teacher could not now get a second class certificate without teaching three years and no teacher would accept $100 a year and Mr Crabb need not flatter himself so, Mr Ferguson thought Mr Crabb's proposal absurd.

Mr. Crabb felt satisfied he could get a properly qualified assistant at that rate and as public trustees they had no right to pay $200, if they could get them for $100. Mr Kay said the discussion was irrelevant, they would have to do something to prevent the over-crowding the ward schools, either by rejecting those under age or hiring additional help. Mr Detlor thought the Principal should be instructed to ascertain the age as closely as possible. Mr Elliot thought there might be a few under age but there were too many over age. Mr Kay thought the number to attend the Ward Schools should be limited. Mr Ferguson thought more Schoolhouses then would be necessary. Mr Kay. Why not? Mr Swanson urged the claims of St. Andrew's Ward for a Schoolhouse. It paid the second highest taxes and had no School House. Mr Detlor moved and Mr Crabb sec; That the Secretary communicate with the Superintendent of Education, and ascertain what legals means can be adopted to ascertrin the age, of children seeking admission into schools; if they canrequire a declaration from the parents. Carried.

The Principal's report for April was then read showing on the Roll,

	average attendance	
Boys	389	297
Girls	298	291
	787	588

Compared with 1870 Increase on Roll 93
" " avge attendance 51

Mr Crabb moved, seconded by Mr Swanson, that in consequence of the unexpected increase in Miss McMahon's and Miss Longworth's schools, the half day system be adopted, till the difficulties be obviated; Mr Swanson thought if this school was overcrowded, rent a School in St Andrew's Ward and hire a teacher. He would oppose two teachers in one school. Mr Kay disapproved of the half-day system if a school could be rented in an other Ward. Mr Crabb as a man, a christian and a gentlemen, insisted that it was necessary for sanitary and benevolent reasons to adopt the half-day system till another room could be rented. Mr Swanson withdrew from seconding Mr Crabb's motion, as he had pledged himself not to move any motion till the people who sent him to the board put in their petition for school-accomodation. Moved by Mr Elliot, seconded by Mr Swanson that the contingent committee be empowered to find a room suitable for a school house in St Andrew's Ward and report to the chairman, with a view of having an early meeting of the Board. Carried Mr Elliot then seed. Mr Crabb's motion, for the half-day system, which was voted on as follows:—

Yea	Nay
C. Crabb	J. V. Detlor
L. Elliot	W. Kay
	D. Ferguson
	J. Nairn
	G. Swanson

LOST. Account of D. Ferguson $5.23 for supplies ordered to be paid. $5.00 were appropriated to the trimming of the ornamental garden in front of the School. Adjourned.

The Civil War in France!

Paris, May 4, via London, May 4, 2 a. m.—The Communists are falling back. The Versailles forces on Tuesday night reoccupied the park of Issy. The village of Issy is almost completely surrounded, and the remaining defenders are closely pressed. Shells have fallen in the Rue Vangierard and several persons have been killed in the open streets. The Versaillists are massing with apparent intention of making an attack on Fort Issy.

London, May 3.—The *News* special from Versailles announces that Gen de Merode, formerly Papal Minister of war and a Belgian by birth, has presented to Thiers a petition bearing the signatures of a great number of Belgian catholics, requesting the French intervention for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

A despatch from Versailles says there is a report that MacMahon has resigned.

Paris, May 3.—There was an infantry engagement before Fort Issy this morning. Versailles forces were repulsed; losses were considerable on both sides. Several minor engagements have occured at Neuilly, where the forces of the Commune and those of the Assembly still hold their old positions. The Commune is silent as to the recent battle at Clamont.

London, May 3.—The *Times'* Paris special says the efforts for conciliation continue to be made; seven societies propose to hold a monster peace meeting.

The slaughter of the officers at Clement was heavy; the fighting was literally hand to hand; fully 300 insurgents were killed by the bayonet.

Versailles, May 3. The situation is unchanged. The government batteries are still breaching the wall of Fort Issy. The night passed quietly.

New York, May 3.—Despatches dated Versailles, Tuesday evening, says: After hoisting the white flag on Issy the insurgents hauled it down. They will soon have to surrender. The same fate will soon befall Montrouge and Vanvres.

Hossel is much more liked by the Versailles commanders than was Cluseret, and regarded as a much better officer.

At Point du Jour the insurgents tried to erect a citadel, but Valerien threw six forty pound shells a minute, and totally destroyed the work.

Spring Assizes—County of Huron.

Continued.

HOLDEN v PRESTON.—Action for damages for seduction of plaintiff's daughter and money borrowed from plaintiff. Verdict $350 damages and $145 for debt. M. C. Cameron for plaintiff. No defence.

RUNCIMAN v OLIVER.—Action to recover amount of two promissory notes. No jury, verdict for plaintiff $109. M. C. Cameron for plaintiff.

ELLIOT v MCCONNELL.—Action on promissory notes. Verdict by consent for $183.11. J. B. Gordon for plaintiff. D. S. Gooding for defendant.

SPARLING v TRAINOR.—Ejectment. No jury, verdict for plaintiff, 1s damages. Holmsted for plaintiff.

BUTLER v BUCHANAN.—Action on breach of contract to deliver a quantity of cordwood. Referred to arbitration. P. Adamson arbitrator.

ROBERTSON v KEE.—Action to recover the value of two car loads of coal shipped to defendant in Clinton. Verdict for plaintiff $109.35. Cameron & Garrow for plaintiff. I. F. Toms for defendant.

MITCHELL v CRAWFORD.—Action on contract in May 1867, between plaintiff and defendant who resides in Hullett, to build foundation of cellar and wall to house, and lath and plaster same for the sum of $80; defendant to give board and attendance. After foundation and cellar were finished and house lathed defendant decided not to go on with plastering till spring, on account of which plaintiff claimed damages for loss of time and other work. Plaintiff went back in spring to see what defendant would do, defendant said he would never give him a cent and ordered plaintiff not to put his foot on his place again. It was endeavored to show by the cross-examination that the work was not well-done, and the building useless on account of foundation. B. L. Doyle for plaintiff. J. S. Sinclair for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff $32.00.

FOSTER *et al.* v MCQUARRIE *et al.*—An action brought by the plaintiff to recover the price of some goods amounting to $409.19 purchased from Foster & Morley by the defendant before entering into partnership with a Mr. Theobald and delivered about the time of the partnership, and on which certain payments were made. C Robinson and S. Malcolmson for plaintiff. F. E. Cornish and J. Y. Elwood for defence. Verdict for plaintiff—$100.

CAMPBELL v MACDONALD.—An action to recover money had and received by the Sheriff. J Y Elwood, for plff. C Robinson, for deft. Verdict for plaintiff, $458 damages.

THURSDAY, 9 a. m,

Court opened by proclamation.

MCCANCE v WILLIAMS.—An action for damages against the defendant for not granting possession of a farm leased by plaintiff in Wawanosh. I F Toms for plff. M C Cameron for defendant. Verdict for the defendant.

QUEEN v AUGUSTUS J. HAMILTON.—felony. True Bill. Defendant was charged by the Beaver Mutual Insurance Co. of Toronto with stealing a promissory note of $54.00 the property of that company. Defendant on being placed in the dock pled "Guilty."

HIS LORDSHIP addressing the prisoner said:—If he had committed an offence of this kind before he would have been sent to the Penitentiary now. The law generally took the view that it was proper to give a criminal one chance for repentance. If ever such an offence was committed by him again the punishment would be very severe, and such a course, if a second step were taken generally ended in the gallows. He would, in view of his pleading guilty, and as it was the first offence, sentence him to one calendar month in the County Jail with hard labor.

THE PRESENTMENT,

of the Grand Jury was read as follows:—

County of Huron }
To Wit, }

The Jurors of our Lady the Queen beg to present:—

We desire to congratulate your Lordship upon the absence of crime in the county, and hope that you may long live to preside over courts with as light a criminal calendar as this one. We have examined the jail, and find everything there in good order; the rooms and wards clean and comfortable and the few prisoners apparently contented. Amongst them, we noticed one young man confined for assault. Judging from the state of his mind it is very evident to us, that he should not be allowed to run at large, and yet that the jail is not a proper place for him, and would suggest that some more suitable place be found for him.

We think that it is consistent with our duties to call attention to the present state of the law, with regard to paying witnesses for the crown in criminal cases. We think it a very great hardship to such witnesses to be brought from their homes at their own expense. We believe that such a system sometimes defeats and often delays the ends of justice.

We have to thank the Crown officers and other officials for the courtesy shown us while preforming our duties.

If not inconsistent with our duties as jurors, we should much desire to express the delight which the people of this prosperous and loyal County feel at the alliance of one of the Princesses of Great Britain with the no