New Advertisements

Blake—Int. Tax.
Rent—St. Peter's Church.
Fruit Trees—Wm. Campbell.
Local Notice—Fairbanks & Co.
Anchor Line—Mss. R. Warnock.
Insolvent Notice—Denis Watson.
Notice to Creditors—H. Macdermott.
New Boot & Shoe Store—Wm Campbell.
For Consumption—Allen's Lung Balsam.

Law Regarding Newspapers

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, they must pay up arrears, or the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are held responsible for all subscriptions.

3. If subscribers neglect to refuse to take the periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordering numbers back, or have them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publishers, and their periodicals or newspapers are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Grand Trunk Railway.

GODERICH STATION

Trains leave as follows,—

Mail	7.00 a. m.
Express	9.45 " "
Mixed	12 30 p. m.
"	3.30 " "

Trains are due as follows,—

Mixed	11.20 " "
Express	2.00 p. m.
Mixed	5.20 " "
Mail	10.00 " "

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, April 22, 1874.

Parliamentary Honour Vindicated—Riel Expelled.

On Wednesday last Mr. Bowell, M.P. for North Hastings, brought up as a question of privilege the right of Riel to sit in the House. He recounted the various steps taken by the authorities of Manitoba to bring him to trial and showed that he was a fugitive from justice. Besides, he had neglected to obey the order of the House to appear in his place. He therefore moved, seconded by Dr. Schultz that Riel be expelled.

Mr. Holton moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Cameron (Ontario) "That inasmuch as the crime charged against Mr. Riel was committed during the civil commotions in the North-West, and a Committee of the House has been appointed to enquire into the cause of those commotions, it is expedient to postpone further consideration till that Committee has reported."

Mr. Mousseau moved, in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr. Baby, that all after the words "that" in the amendment be struck out, and the following substituted: "First, that the interests of the Dominion of Canada require that there should be tranquility and contentment in the various Provinces which compose this Confederation. Secondly, that in consequence of the disturbances that occurred in the Province of Manitoba before its reception into the Dominion, and the acts of violence then committed, there exists in that Province a sense of uneasiness and disquiet which would give place to a general feeling of peace and satisfaction if Her Most Gracious Majesty would exercise her royal prerogative, and grant a full and complete pardon and amnesty for all acts, crimes, and offences which have been committed in the Province of Manitoba during the said disturbances. Thirdly, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to exercise her royal prerogative by granting such pardon and amnesty."

The debate on these motions, which was characterized as might be expected, by considerable bitterness, continued throughout Wednesday's sitting and was resumed on Thursday. About 9 o'clock the vote was reached, there being intense excitement in the House and galleries. Mr. Mousseau's amendment in favour of an amnesty was first put and lost, Yeas 27, Nays 164. The yeas, with the exception of Messrs. Cunningham and DeCosmos, were all Lower Canadians. Mr. Holton's amendment for delay was next put and lost, Yeas 76, Nays 117. Mr. Bowell's motion for expulsion was then put and carried on the following vote,—

Yeas—Messrs. Appleby, Archibald, Bain, Barron, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburn, Blain, Blake, Borden, Bowell, Bowman, Brooks, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Burke, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Cardwell), Cameron (Huron), Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Charlton, Chisholm, Cockburn, Coffin, Colby, Cunningham (New Westminster), Currier, Davies, Dawson, DeVeber, Dewdney, Domville, Donohue, Dymond, Farrow, Ferguson, Ferris, Fleming, Flesher, Forbes, Galbraith, Gibson, Gillies, Gordon, Goudge, Hagar, Haggart, Hall, Harvey, Higinbotham, Horton, Irving, Jones (Halifax), Jones (Leeds), Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Laird, Landerkin, Little, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Kingston), MacKay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie (Lambton), Mackenzie (Montreal), McCallum, McDougall (Renfrew), McGregor, McKay (Colchester), McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, Metcalf, Mills, Mitchell, Moffat, Monteith, Moss, Morris, Oakes, Oliver, Orton, Palmer, Paterson, Pettes, Pickard, Plumb, Ray, Rochester, Roscoe, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Victoria), Rymal, Scatcherd, Schultz, Scriver, Shibley, Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Stephenson, Stirton, Stuart, Thompson (Haldimand), Trow, Tupper, Walker, Wallace, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Willson, Wood, Wright (Pontiac) Young.—Total, 124.

Nays.—Messrs. Anglin, Baby, Barthe, Bechard, Bernier, Bourassa, Boyer, Cameron (Ontario), Caron, Casgrain, Cauchon, Cheval, Cimon, Costigan, Cunningham (Marquette), DeCosmos, Delorme, Desjardins, De St. Georges, Dorion, Dugas, Fiset, Flynn, Fournier, Frechette, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Gill, Gillmour, Howard, Holton, Huntington, Harteau, Jette, Jodoin, Laflamme, Lajoie, Langlois, Lanthier, Laurier, MacDonnell (Inverness), Masson, McDonald (Cape Breton), McDougall (Three Rivers), McIntyre, McIsaac, Montplaisir, Mousseau, O'Donohue, Ouimet, Paquet, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pouliot, Power, Pozer, Prevost, Richard, Robillard, Robitaille, Rouleau, Ryan, St. Jean, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Tremblay, Yeo.—Total, 68.

Parliament has vindicated its honour in thus refusing to allow a murderer to take his place in the House. It is to be regretted that the debate assumed such a strong political character. Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake, notwithstanding all the abuse which has been heaped upon them in connection with this matter, showed their consistency by speaking in favour of and voting for Mr. Bowell's motion. So ends the Riel matter for the present.

Another veteran of the war of 1812 Colonel D. Gregory, died in Louth on the 6th inst.

The Budget Speech.

Seldom has a Finance Minister made a clearer or more explicit statement than that of Hon. Mr. Cartwright, on opening his budget in the House last week. The financial statement was looked forward to with much interest, not only because a new and untried man was at the head of that department, but also because it was generally understood that a change in the tariff would be necessary in order to meet a deficit in the revenue. Mr. Cartwright showed that this deficit arose from the mismanagement of the late government. He pointed out the obligations they had incurred, which could not now be repudiated, though the members of the present government had opposed them when they were proposed. He reviewed the present condition of our revenue and expenditure, considered the prospects for the future and the means by which the required expenditure should be provided for. He pointed out how the late government kept the expenditure fully up to the revenue, and that when the latter was variable and fluctuating while the former was fixed, except in so far as it would be necessary to increase it year by year to keep pace with the growing wants of the country.

The late Finance Minister, Mr. Tilley, estimated the income for 1873-4 at $21,740,000; while his appropriations amounted to $22,586,700—showing an estimated deficit of $846,727. But the expenses were far greater than estimated. The additional items, not included at that time are—for Prince Edward Island, $400,000; expenditure resulting from the carrying out of an Act to preserve peace in the North West, $200,000; expenses of Public Works in excess of estimate, $400,000; surveys of Dominion lands $100,000; excess of Post Office expenses, $175,000; miscellaneous items, $156,000; in all, $1,431,000. Mr. Tilley's estimated expenditure, therefore, should have been $24,017,700—or about $2,227,700 of a deficit. This, of course, does not include $200,000 for the last general election, for which the present Ministry are alone responsible. Against the deficit are to be placed some small receipts from Prince Edward Island, and increased revenue from the Post Office Department. Take it altogether, a deficiency of some $2,000,000 with a fluctuating revenue and an increasing expenditure, was a very unenviable legacy handed down to the present government, and this without any reference to prospective engagements, entered into, to complete which will require about $200,000,000.

The income for the ensuing year is thus estimated by Mr. Cartwright:—Customs, $13,000,000; Excise, $5,000,000; Post-office, $1,100,000; Public Works, $1,600,000; Stamps, $200,000; Interest on investments, $500,000; and Miscellaneous, $600,000—making a total of $22,000,000. As the published estimates show, the expenditure will be $24,600,000. Many of the items of this estimated expenditure are the result of transactions opposed by the members of the present Ministry when in Opposition; but their repudiation now becomes, of course, impossible. The appropriations for the various departments, for the payment of subsidies and for the completion of the different public works, though based on the strictest economy—wherever any alteration is possible—will thus leave a deficit of $2,600,000. To meet this a readjustment of the tariff is proposed, by which an increase to the revenue of $3,000,000 is anticipated. This increase is estimated as follows:—$100,000 on cigars; $450,000 on tea and coffee; $200,000 on spirits; $100,000 on machinery; $200,000 on metals and shipbuilding materials; $400,000 on silks, velvets, laces, etc.; $500,000 from the increase in general duties from 15 per cent. to 16½ per cent.; $100,000 on miscellaneous articles; $100,000 on iron; $750,000 arising from the increased excise on tobacco and spirits manufactured in the country. The resolutions providing for this increase were passed by the House and came into force immediately.

It is never a pleasant thing to have to increase taxation, but there was no help for the Government but to do it, in order to meet the obligations incurred by their predecessors. The chief necessaries of life affected are tea and coffee, and these to such a small extent as not to be appreciably felt. These duties were abolished some time ago when the American Government took a similar step, but having been re-imposed by the Washington Government, it was generally understood that our Government would do likewise. The duty is however lighter than it was before, under the Tory administration. Then, there was a specific duty on green and Japan teas of 7 cents per lb., and on black of 3½ cents per lb., with 15 per cent *ad valorem* additional; now it is 6 cents per lb. for green, and 4 cents for black, without the additional 15 per cent. Coffee is 1 cent per lb less than formerly—being only 2 cents per lb. on green, and 3 cents on roasted—by no means an excessive taxation. The tax on sugar has been re-adjusted, so as to throw the burden more heavily upon the higher classes of sugars, while lightning it upon those consumed by the poor. No increase of revenue is expected from this source. The greatest increase is laid on luxuries such as spirits and tobacco. Silks, laces, velvets, &c., will also have to pay higher customs duties than before. The duties could not have been re-adjusted more equitably, and Mr. Cartwright has shown his ability and statesmanship by the policy which he has adopted.

In marked contrast to the deficit which the Reform Government have received as a legacy after twenty years of Tory rule, is the state in which the Tory Government just succeeded to power in England, find the finances of that country after about five years of Reform Government. The total revenue for the current financial year, ending March 31st, 1875, is estimated at £77,995,000, and the total expenditure at £72,503,000, leaving a surplus of £5,492,000. These estimates are virtually based on Mr. Gladstone's figures. Sir Stafford Northcote, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposes to dispose of the surplus by reducing the income tax one penny in the pound, abolishing the duties on sugar from the 1st of May, creating additional terminable annuities to the amount of £450,000; reducing the National debt £7,000,000 in ten years; contributing £1,000,000 to the relief of local taxation and abolishing horse licenses. These measures, it is estimated, will absorb £5,030,000 of the surplus, leaving a residue of £462,000. We make no doubt that after a short period of Reform Government in Canada our finances will be in an equally satisfactory condition. In the mean time the situation though grave is far from discouraging.

Increase in the Tariff.

As was generally expected, Hon. Mr. Cartwright, in his budget speech on the evening of the 14th inst., proposed an increase in the duties imposed on certain imports, and also an increase of excise duties on certain articles manufactured in the country. The proposition was adopted, and as usual in such cases the change was telegraphed to all customs and excise offices and came into force the next morning (Wednesday last.)

The following is a summary of the changes in the tariff,—

Cigars per pound—70c; former duty, 45c.

Tobacco and Snuff—12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, and 25c. per lb. Formerly, 12½ and 20c.

Green or Japan Tea—6c. per lb.; Black Tea, 4c. Formerly free, except when imported from the United States.

Coffee—Green per lb., 2c.; ground or roasted, 3c. Formerly free, except when imported from the United States.

Sugars—In addition to the *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. now imposed, 1½c. and 1½c per lb., according to quality. On Sugars under No, 13, Dutch standard, there is no change.

Liquors—Brandy, Genevra, alcohol, rum, gin, whiskey and unenumerated articles of like kind, $1 per gallon. Former duty, 80c. Cordials, old Tom Gin, and sweetened liquors, $1.50 per gallon. Former duty $1.20

Cologne water and other perfumed spirits, in bottles, 30 of such not containing more than one gallon, 3c per bottle.

Unenumerated spirits and strong waters mixed with other ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, &c., $1.50 per gallon. Former duty, $1.20.

Fruits preserved in spirits, $1.50 per gallon. Former duty, $1.20.

Wines of all kinds, including ginger, orange, raspberry, &c., 40c. per gallon when under 22 degrees of proof, imported in wood. Former duty 10c and 25 per cent. On all other wines, except sparkling, 60c. per gallon, when imported in wood; imported in bottle, $1.50 per dozen quart bottles. Sparkling wines, $2 per dozen.

The following goods, formerly free, to be subject to a duty of 10 per cent:—Locomotive engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron or steel for tires of wheels, (bent and welded), crank axles, piston rods, girdle and slidebars, crank pieces and connection rods; machinery for mills and factories which is not manufactured in the Dominion.

The following goods, formerly free, to be subject to a duty of 5 per cent:—Ship materials, such as binnacles, lamps, bunting, iron chains, compasses, pumps, cables and cordage, sail cloth or canvass, galvanized wire, steel plates, &c., &c.

The following articles formerly paying 15 per cent., to pay 20 per cent:—silks, satins, velvets, and all manufactures thereof; gold, silver or plated ware; fancy goods, of gold, silver, hair, flowers, &c.; millinery of all kinds; writing desks, ornamental cases and boxes; hats, caps and bonnets; jewelry of all kinds; watches and clocks, &c.

A duty of 7½ per cent. will be charged on the following articles formerly paying 5 per cent:—Iron—bar, hoop, rod and sheet; nails and spikes, rod, round square and flats; Canada plates, rolled plate and boiler plate.

Goods paying 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, formerly five:—Cotton warp, netting, thread in hanks, glass, paper, woolen netting, felt for hats and boots, &c., &c.

Wool waste is added to the list of free goods.

All goods not enumerated in any of the schedules as charged with any other duty or declared to be free, to be charged with a duty of 16½ per cent., (being one-sixth of the value) instead of 15 per cent., as under the former Act.

In the excise department the duty on whiskey has been raised from 63c. to 75c. per gallon; on cigars, from 30c to 40c. per pound; Cavendish, Cut Tobacco and Snuff, from 15c to 20c.; and Canadian manufactured tobacco, from 7c. to 10c. per lb.

Sanitary Statistics.

The importance of having full and accurate vital and sanitary statistics for the guidance of our legislative and municipal governing bodies, as well as for the information of the people at large, has been more than once pointed out in these columns. Some steps have already been taken to procure this information, but it is as yet of so incomplete a nature as to make it comparatively useless. We are glad to learn that the Citizen's Sanitary Association of Montreal have taken the matter up and are seeking the co-operation of those interested in the matter, throughout the country, in urging upon the Legislature the establishment at Ottawa, with branches throughout the Dominion, of a Central Board of Sanitary Statistics. The movement has our hearty approval and we trust soon to see it carried to a successful issue. The subject of the public health and the study of the best means to prevent the spread of infectious diseases is of the greatest interest and importance, and has we fear been hitherto too much neglected.

The following remarks of the Montreal *Witness* on the matter are to the point:—

Perhaps the most powerful allies of sanitarians in Great Britain are the reports and statistics published from time to time by the Registrars-General of each of the three Kingdoms. These are mainly compiled under the immediate superintendence of gentlemen of the medical profession, and besides throwing light on the social circumstances of the population in the matter of births and marriages, afford, from their carefully compiled and accurately classified mortality statistics, a most efficient and trustworthy guide in dealing with diseases, epidemic or otherwise, and its causes. At what epoch civil government in Canada will become sufficiently perfect and independent to endow the country with a similar system under the control of scientific men could not exactly be determined. At present there appear to be local yet powerful obstacles to the realization of such a system, and the State is either powerless or unwilling to grapple with them. As something must, however, be done in the interests of the general health of the country, and for the education of the people in the laws that govern their physical well-being, the Montreal Association proposes the formation of a Dominion Board of Health, the headquarters being in the Agricultural Department at Ottawa, with branches all over Canada. With this view, Mr. C. O. Perrault has been instructed to open negotiations with the Dominion Government for the establishment of such a board, and we are mistaken in the new Ministry if it does not heartily take hold of, and do its utmost to realize so useful and necessary a scheme. We notice statements that similar schemes formerly introduced into the Dominion Legislature were objected to on the ground that legislation on them pertained to the Local House, but experience will enable the promoters of the present scheme to avoid such difficulties. It would certainly be most outrageous that the interests of the people's health should be condemned to neglect on the plea that they are the exclusive concern of a Legislature of which nothing [illegible] is dealing with them. [illegible] With such a Board [illegible] monthly and [illegible] valuable lessons [illegible] to guide [illegible] and the sanitary [illegible] inoculation and progress [illegible] would be traced and timely warnings given to prepare for them [illegible] and papers on health [illegible] would be invited and published. By such means the people would be educated in the laws of health, and a salutary direction given to the sanitary arrangements of municipal councils.

It is to be hoped the endeavours of the Montreal Sanitary Association to procure so important an adjunct to the good government of the Dominion will be earnestly supported in all quarters.

A Reform.

In the American Legislature at Washington one day last week the Bill for the free transmission of exchange newspapers between publishers, and the free transmission by mail of newspapers within the county of publication, was taken up and passed. Yeas, 178; nays, 141. The text of the Bill is as follows:—"That from and after the passage of this Act, the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in mail:—1st, Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, regularly interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, so as to be confined to a single copy of each publication. 2nd, Newspapers. One copy to each actual subscriber, residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates."

When will our Legislature follow the example and abolish the postage on newspapers?

The Amnesty to Riel.

Some important documents relating to this matter have been laid before Parliament. From one of them we learn that the Imperial Government recommended an amnesty for the offences at Red River, *except the murder of Scott*. From what has come out it appears Sir John's government were too wary to give any written promise of amnesty, though there is no doubt there was a verbal promise. Bishop Tache alleges that promise was renewed indirectly, *after the murder of Scott*, and that he has documents to prove it. The investigation before a Committee of the House of Commons now going on is being conducted secretly. Some strange developments in connection with the Northwest difficulties are expected.

Shirking.

We observe that some of the Tory papers charge Mr. Wilkes, the member for Centre Toronto, with having shirked the vote to expel Riel from the House. If these papers don't know, they ought to, that Mr. Wilkes paired with Mr. Abbott, the former for expelling him, the latter against. But what about Sir John A. Macdonald? He was in the House shortly before the vote was taken on Mr. Mousseau's amendment in favour of an amnesty but sneaked out to escape voting on it. He immediately afterwards came back. Was not that shirking? These papers which falsely accuse Mr. Wilkes overlook Sir John. Like Lord Nelson they have a blind eye which they use when looking at anything they do not want to see.

The Witness Libel Suit.

The Libel suit brought by Mr. Mousseau, M. P., against the Montreal *Witness*, has resulted in a verdict of guilty, the Judge having charged the jury strongly against the defendants. On the jury coming into Court they appeared to be in a complete muddle, one half saying *guilty*, the other half *not guilty*. Some of them did not know who was on trial. Eventually a verdict of *guilty* was recorded, but the verdict is so unsatisfactory that a new trial has been applied for, and will most likely be granted. The result of this trial is not at all calculated to increase the faith of the people of Canada in trial by jury.

Dissatisfied.

The Tory Press appear to have made up their minds to be dissatisfied and find fault with every act of the ministry. They were indignant because the Government did not make Riel's position as a member a party question, alleging that the Premier and Mr. Blake were trimming to please the French members. When both those gentlemen spoke in favour of expelling Riel, they are accused of having deserted their French colleagues and are charged with insincerity in having voted for Mr. Bowell's motion. Truly there is no satisfying some people.

—From the Brantford *Expositor* we learn that the Hon E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of Manitoba, lies dangerously ill at St. Catharines, where he had gone for a couple of weeks to recuperate at the Mineral Baths, before setting out for Manitoba. He had taken the measles from one of his young children, and inadvertently caught cold while returning from the baths to his hotel. Mrs. Wood and Dr. Henwood were telegraphed for to Brantford on Wednesday and left at once for St. Catharines. We are glad to learn that later news is of a more favourable nature and hope to hear soon that Mr. Wood has fully recovered.

—The Tories find fault with the Government for having increased the tariff. The blame attaches to themselves. Had the late Government managed the finances better and not rushed into such extravagancies, there would have been no necessity for such a step. The expenditure must be met, and there was no alternative. Under economical management we have no doubt it will soon be lowered again.

—We regret to learn that another sad disaster has followed closely upon the heels of the loss of the steamer Europe, belonging to the French Transatlantic Company. Another fine steamer, L'Amerique, running between New York and Brest, France, was wrecked off the French Coast on the 14th inst. Fortunately all the passengers and crew were saved with the exception of the second officer of the vessel, who was drowned.

—There is every likelihood that Her Majesty will direct that a medal shall be struck to commemorate the Ashantee war, with one bar for Amoaful or Coomassie. Only the troops, marines and sailors engaged at the front will be entitled to the bar, but all who took part in the expedition, even those who were kept in reserve and did not land, will have a claim to the medal.

—Mr. Bickford, who was the Tory candidate for West Toronto at the election last fall, and whose character was exposed by the *Globe*, sued that journal for libel and the case was tried at the Assizes last Thursday. Mr. Bickford estimated the damage done his character at $10,000, the jury awarded him one shilling. He will have to pay his own costs.

LOCAL NEWS.

House Cleaning going on at present. The men that come smoke, if possible, to be away from home.

Salt Springs.—The salt rock was struck at the International Oil's works on Monday, at a depth of 1034 feet.

Our Northern Correspondents are always sure of one local item. They speculate when the Southern extension will be opened.

Red Chaff Wheat.—We observe that the press generally is cautioning farmers against growing red chaff wheat. It is said to deteriorate the value of flour very much, if used in its manufacture.

Read W. Campbell's advertisements. He has opened his Boot and Shoe Store with a large and well selected stock of goods. He is also prepared as usual to furnish Fruit Trees in great variety.

New Store.—W. M. Savage is about commencing general business in the store recently occupied by R. B. Smith. He intends to make a specialty of hats and the making up and repairing of furs. Look out for his advertisement next week.

The Latest.—The latest style of note paper is called "Royal Court Oblong Note." It is folded at the top instead of at the left hand side of the sheet and has an envelope "as long as it is narrow," to match.

Accident.—A little boy aged about six years, son of Richard Young, Jun., was run over by a loaded lumber wagon on Friday last. The wheel passed across his chest and scraped the skin of his cheek, but beyond this the child did not sustain any serious injury. The wonder is that he escaped so well.

A Heavy Colt.—Mr. Stewart McDougall of Goderich Township brought into town on Saturday last a yearling colt, got by J. J. Fisher's stallion "King of the Dominion," for the purpose of having him weighed. He turned the scale at 1050 lbs. Who can beat this?

Ice Trade.—A large trade in ice has been done along the eastern shore of Lake Huron this season. A number of vessels, including those reported to have been seen off this place some time ago, have been engaged in taking cargoes of ice to American ports. A considerable quantity of it is shipped south by rail.

Veterinary College.—At the session of the Ontario Veterinary College just closed, the following from this section passed the final examination and received diplomas,—Jas. Churchill, Clinton; Isaac Rathwell, Varna; John Welsh, Clinton. John Aikenhead of Clinton and James O'Brien of Goderich passed the primary examination in anatomy and physiology.

Consecration of a Bishop.—Rev. P. F. Crinnon of Stratford, who has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Hamilton, was on Sunday last consecrated at the former place with imposing ceremonies. There were nine bishops present besides a large number of clergy. A special train from Goderich conveyed a large number of persons to be present at the consecration.

Rose D'Erina.—Erin's Prima Donna, Rosa D'Erina, will give a concert in Crabb's Hall, on Friday evening, 1st May, in aid of the funds of the Ladies Benevolent Society. Tickets 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents. It is hoped that there will be a large audience, not only for the sake of the musical treat which will be enjoyed, but for the sake of the good object to which the proceeds, after paying expenses, are to be applied.

Fatal Accident.—A man named Jas. Ross who lived in one of Mr. Thomson's houses on Kingston Street in this town, met with an accident which caused his death, on Saturday night last. It appears he fell into a cistern outside the house and in so doing caught his leg on a nail making an ugly wound. He climbed out of the cistern and made his way into the house, when a doctor was sent for, who however did not come, and in about an hour the man bled to death.

Profane Language.—It is time something was done to put a stop to the profanity which is heard on our streets from the mouths of the youth of the town. Children scarcely able to articulate plainly are heard using the most filthy, profane and blasphemous language. Among the children attending the schools it is specially observable. We direct the attention of teachers and parents to the matter in hopes that something may be done by them to check it.

Railway By-law.—The Town Council at its meeting on Friday evening last passed the bonus by-law through Committee, and ordered it to be submitted to the people, after the necessary publication, on the 21st of May. The by-law, with the conditions on which the bonus asked for is to be granted, will be found in our advertising columns. We advise the ratepayers to read it carefully, and if they think the advantages to be gained are commensurate with the sum asked for, to cast their votes for it when the proper time comes.

Temperance in Maitlandville.—On Tuesday evening of last week a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in Maitlandville, Messrs. Yates, Thomson, Ball and others from town taking part in the opening ceremonies. It will be known as Saline Temple, and the regular night of meeting will be Friday. The following officers for the ensuing term,—Joseph, Beck, W. C. T., J. P. Taber, W. V. T., R. J. Oxenham, W. Sec., A. Campaigne, W. F. S., A. Sands, W. T., John McIntyre, W. Chap., Colin Sands, W. M., Robt. Ellis, W. I. G., Nesbit Campaigne, W. O. G., Christena Matheson, R. H. S., Alice Guilders, L. H. S., Isabella McBride, A. Sec., Mary Stewart, D. M., A. Sands, P. W. C. T.

Police Magistrate.—Would it not be well for the Town Council to consider the advisability of having a Police Magistrate appointed, for Goderich? The Local Government will make the appointment on their recommendation at such a salary as they (the Council) may agree to give. A salary of $300 or $400 might be a welcome addition to the income of some of our legal gentlemen in return for all the work they would have to do. Having such an officer he would be responsible for the good order of the town, our constabulary would be in a better state than at present, and the rowdyism which prevails, especially at public entertainments could be stamped out. We throw out the hint in the hope that the Council will act on it.

First Arrival.—The Schooner *M. C. Cameron* arrived here from Oswego on Tuesday of last week, 14th inst., being the first vessel of the season. She was loaded with coal for Kincardine and left here for that port on Saturday. Captain McPherson reports having passed through large fields of ice in the lake. On Saturday evening the *Tecumseh*, which wintered here, left for Windsor with a load of wheat, and the *Tecumseh*, which has been rebuilt, was ready to clear for Kincardine as soon as there was a prospect for her to get in. On Monday the steam barge *Vanderbilt* with the barge *Gildersleeve* in tow, arrived from Kincardine, and are now loading salt. Last year navigation opened here on the 29th of April, so that this year it is about a fortnight earlier.

Flouring Mills.—We stated a week or two ago that there was a prospect of a large flouring mill being erected at the harbour. We understand that the Messrs. Ogilvy of Montreal have fully decided to go on with the work. The mill will contain ten run of stones and will turn out at least 250 barrels of flour a day. There will be an elevator in connection, of larger capacity than that owned by the Grand Trunk. A sufficient quantity of wheat will be stored there during the season of navigation to keep the mill running all winter. We understand Platt's mills are to be rebuilt at once with four run of stones, which will probably be soon increased to eight. Goderich is very favourably situated for this class of business and we trust yet to see it the Rochester of Canada. There will be an excellent market for wheat here when these enterprises are carried out.

Bronchitis.—Unless arrested, will terminate in consumption. An almost never-failing cure for this complaint is found in Allen's Lung Balsam, which can be had of any Druggist, price one dollar per bottle.

In the Ice.—On Wednesday morning last, John Tolman with a crew of five men, started out with the tug James Daly to set some nets. The lake was pretty clear of ice at the time, but after they went out a north west wind sprung which brought the ice down so that they could not return. The tug got fast in the ice and was carried down the lake. Considerable uneasiness was felt for the safety of those on board, as it was known they had only provisions enough for the day and their supply of fuel was not large. On Friday morning Charles Lowland, a man in Mr. Tolman's employ, started down the lake shore to see if he could ascertain anything of the tug's whereabouts and to render assistance if possible. He found her opposite Grand Bend, about 20 miles south of here, and about 6 miles out in the lake. Four of the men on board came ashore the same morning, having experienced some difficulty in doing so, being obliged in one place to float themselves across a space of open water on cakes of ice which they detached. A boat fitted up on runners was procured, and three of the men returned to the tug with a supply of provisions, which they were badly in need of as they had nothing to eat on board but some tallow and a few bread crumbs. The tug was fast in the ice there being no open water as far as they could see. The prospect of their getting out of the ice was then rather poor, but the high wind on Sunday night broke up the ice, and they arrived here safely on Monday afternoon.

Assessment Statistics.—In our last issue we gave the total amount of the assessment of Goderich for the present year, together with the population. Below will be found some further details taken from the Assessment Rolls:—

Wards.	Real Property.	Personal Property.	Total Assessed Income.	Population.	Dogs.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Horses.
St. George's	$127,400	$15,700	$934,850	583	31	126	250	26
St. Patrick's	187,425	15,050	1,020,850	1056	57	63	13	65
St. Andrew's	274,425	24,000	1,020,850	1431	72	83	6	104
St. Peter's	244,675	23,000	1,020,850	1340	54	176	17	60
Totals	$833,925	$78,050	$3,997,400	4410	214	448	286	295
do. 1873	$870,410	$93,100	$27,450	4290	170	219	59	296

The total amount on the assessment roll on which taxes will be levied is $1,020,983, as against $985,190 in 1873. The population of St. George's ward has decreased, while in all the other wards it has increased. The whole increase in population for the year is 120, though it is to be observed that the enumeration was made a month earlier this year than last, so that the increase is probably underestimated. The number of persons over 21 years of age is 1890. It is a curious *fact* as shown by the roll that there are only four dogs of the female persuasion in town. *Perhaps* this is to be accounted for by the fact that the taxfor such is $2 while it is only half that amount for males.

Town Council.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment on Friday evening last, 17th inst. Present, the Reeve in the chair, and Messrs. Smith, Evans, Savage, Johnston, Sloan, Robertson, Watson, Smaill, Campbell, Passmore and Gordon.

A communication was received from P. Adamson, Secretary of the High School Board, enclosing a resolution of the Board (published in our columns) with reference to accommodation for the School.

The matter was referred to the Public Works Committee with the addition of the Reeve and Deputy Reeve, with instructions to report at the next meeting of Council on 1st May and to advertise for offers, for a suitable lot on which to build.

A petition was presented from E. Martin and others, asking for a plank side walk down the East side of Hamilton street. Referred to Public Works Committee with power to act.

Accounts were presented from John Craig, G. H. Old and R. Tichborne. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported in favour of payment of the following accounts,—Eric McKay, chairs, $11.25; Jas. Saunders, fitting pipes, $1,50; Jno. Runciman, lumber, $14.49; John Pharis, digging grave $1.50; John Martin, oil, $1.80; E. Graham, cleaning hose, $6; R. Young, burying dead animals, $4. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Smaill, the Fire Committee were instructed to procure the hose, hose cart, &c., already ordered by the Council.

The question of the Huron and Quebec Railway was taken up and a number of telegrams and communications relating thereto were read.

Mr. Robertson thought a public meeting should be called to obtain an expression of opinion with respect to the road and granting aid thereto.

The Reeve thought the By-law should be submitted to the people.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the By-law. Mr. Campbell in the chair.

After considerable discussion of a very irregular nature, it was moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Sloan, that the Committee do now rise and that the Reeve be requested to call a public meeting of the ratepayers in order that the public be put in possession of all the facts. Lost—Year 3, Nays 8.

The discussion on the By-law was then resumed. A motion to include a condition in the agreement that at least 100 mechanics should be employed in the proposed workshops was carried, and it was agreed that the polling should take place on the 21st of May.

The Committee rose and reported the By-law.

Mr. Worden applied on behalf of Messrs. Ogilvy of Montreal, who intend erecting a large flouring mill and elevator at the harbour, to be exempted from taxes for a term of years. The Council informed the applicants that they would be quite prepared to grant their request.

Mr. Campbell stated that Platt's mills were to be rebuilt this summer and that the proprietors would also claim exemption from taxes. The members of the Council stated that they would be prepared to grant a similar privilege to all similar enterprises started in our midst.

The Council then adjourned till 1st May.

Dungannon

Mr. Miller, Public School Inspector, requests us to intimate that the Teacher's Institute appointed for next Saturday at Dungannon is postponed on account of the bad state of the roads until the last Saturday of May, when we trust a large representation of the teachers of the District will be in attendance for the purpose of taking up practical work as required in the School-room.

Lucknow.

Incorporation.—A vote of the people of Lucknow is to be taken on Wednesday 22nd April for the purpose of determining whether the village shall be annexed to Huron or Bruce, the government having decided to issue their proclamation in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the ratepayers.

Accidents.—A few days ago a little daughter of Mr. John McKay was playing on the doorstep when she fell and broke her leg just below the knee. The next day a son of John McKenzie met with a serious accident by being struck on the head with a broken rail which flew up when he was unloading timber. He will be confined to the house for some time.

Robt. Hays, Esq., J. P.

This gentleman died at his residence in McKillop, on the 18th inst., in the 80th year of his age. He had been a resident of McKillop for over 40 years. He had been ailing for some time past and his death was not unlooked for event. His funeral took place on Sunday the 19th, and the procession was fully ½ of a mile in length, the largest ever seen in McKillop. He was interred in the Hay burying ground. He leaves four sons and two daughters and his aged partner to mourn his loss, being the first taken away from among them. One of his sons is a lawyer in Hensall, and also an ex-M. P. P., and by profession a lawyer.

As the deceased gentleman was a man of some note, a more lengthened notice seems to be demanded. He was born near Londonderry, Ireland, somewhere about the year 1794, and when a boy went to the Parish School of Cornwell, where he received a fair education. When about 24 years of age he married, and his father dying about this time, divided his farm between his two sons, hence the subject of this memoir went to farming and married about the same time. He continued at this occupation for about 10 years, during which time he was strongly impressed with the injustice of the tithe system and the oppressive taxation which burthened the people. He told an old friend that while working one day in the field, he began to think that surely there was a freer and better country somewhere, where a poor man would not be kept down by oppressive taxation. His resolution was taken. He threw down the spade with which he was working, sold his farm and River wrought another day in his native country. Before leaving Ireland he went six months to the Grammar School of Letterkenny. He then went to the United States, leaving his wife and family in the mean time in Ireland, until he would make a home for them on this side of the Atlantic. He went to the States and engaged in the milling business with his wife's uncle, General McClure, who figured in the war of 1812. Here he remained for a few years, after which he went to Rochester and engaged in milling again for 3 or 4 years. On the whole, his milling operations were not successful, for though an active, industrious, honest painstaking man, he did not always receive the pay which he was promised for his labor. This somewhat disheartened him. At this time he sent for his wife and family, having resolved to make America his future home. He next came to Canada and bought a farm near Ingersoll and united with it the business of tanning. After 4 years residence in Ingersoll he removed to the village now known as Hayesville; the place having been named after him. Here he bought 200 acres of land, and built a mill and made the village. Here he remained about 8 years, being somewhat discouraged at times by his mill dam being frequently carried away. He sold out in Hayesville and bought 200 acres of land in McKillop, where he spent the remainder of his days. He has been, we believe, about 30 years a resident of McKillop, and during about 25 of that time he has been a magistrate, and one of the clearest headed and best we have ever had, and of him it can be said, what can be said of but few, that though his decisions were frequently appealed from, no appeal was ever sustained. He sat in the County Council as Reeve for quite a number of years, when we believe, McKillop, Hullett, Morris, Grey and Howick were in one municipality, and old settlers maintain that the business of the country was fully as well transacted then as it