THE FENIAN INSURRECTION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FENIAN "RISING" IN IRELAND—THE REBELS IN THE FIELD—SKIRMISHES WITH THE POLICE, AND RUT OF THE FENIAN "ARMY."—HOW THEY "ROSE" AND "FELL," &c., &c.

New York, March 18.

Editor of the SIGNAL:

By the arrival of the steamship City of Baltimore at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th inst., we have additional details of the second Fenian "rising" in Ireland. From the latest Irish papers brought by this steamer, I send you the following interesting extracts, embracing a history of the insurrectionary events as they occurred up to the afternoon of the 7th inst.:

THE "RISING" AT TALLAGHT.

Cor. of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, March 6.

The village is approached by three roads: one from Dublin, another from the County Kildare, and the other from the County Wicklow. By each of these roads bands of men wended their way last night to the hills, and by midnight a force said to exceed six thousand men were collected there. They were men from all ranks of society. The city sent out artizens and men of the working class, shopkeepers and shop assistants, while the surrounding counties contributed farmers, laborers and workmen to swell the ranks of the so-called national army. Each man seems to have made haste to obey the summons, and armed himself with the weapon nearest his hand. Some carried revolvers, others pikes and rifles, while a large proportion had but the most formidable tool of their various crafts which they could snatch in haste. Butchers were armed with their long knives and cleavers, blacksmiths their hammers, shoemakers their knives; but the great body expected a supply of arms and ammunition to meet them here. In this they were disappointed. Ammunition carts, containing large quantities of ball cartridges and powder, were seized by the police and constabulary in transit; others with swords, rifles, pikes, daggers and knives. Also carts of provisions were seized.

The constabulary of the villages through which the Fenians passed on their way here were quite powerless to interrupt them, but information was forwarded to the garrison, and troops demanded. Previous to the arrival of the latter a collision took place between the Fenians and the constabulary of the village. A band from 300 to 400 collected near the barrack. Evidently they did not know the strength of the garrison, which was but fourteen men. The latter turned out, and as it was a very dark night, the Fenians were enable to distinguish their numbers.

After mutual demands of surrender, the Fenian party advanced to the attack. They fired in the direction of their opposers, but as the latter were on their knees the shots passed over their heads. The volley was returned, and, after some smart-firing, the Fenians retired, leaving several severely wounded on the road.

They formed under shelter of some houses and were preparing to renew the attack when the dash of horses in hot speed on the road from Dublin warned them it was time to retreat. They gave a parting volley to their opponents and retreated towards the hill district.

The troops gave chase. Artillery, lancers and dragoons dashed at headlong speed after the retreating Fenians. The latter in their haste threw away arms, accoutrements, clothing, or anything that could impede their flight and succeded in evading their pursuers.

Other troops were soon on the scene, and pursued the Fenians by each of the branch roads. The latter were not armed, so they did not attempt to fight, but escaped to the mountains. Since I commenced writing I learn that one of the wounded Fenians has died, another is dying and five severely wounded.

The country is in a state of the most intense excitement. The troops have succeeded in capturing nearly a hundred stragglers, but the main body have escaped to the mountains. The troops are still pursuing them and will continue to do so all this day.

The sight is most harrowing at present—women and children enquiring for their husbands and fathers; the groans of the wounded, for whom there is no accommodation in this little country station.

The men captured are nearly all armed—with revolvers, daggers and dirks. A few American officers' swords have been picked up. Several green flags, with mottoes, have been captured. The Fifty second regiment, company of lancers and four pieces of artillery at present occupy the village.

The Guards and another troop of Lancers are in pursuit of a body of one thousand five hundred, reported to be moving towards the Kildare road.

SKIRMISH AT TALLAGHT BRIDGE.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, March 5.]

This morning between one and two a collision took place between the insurgents and the constabulary at Tallaght bridge. The parties fired at each other. Five of the insurgents were shot. Two received mortal wounds. None of the constabulary were injured. Lord Strathnairne, with a large military force, is following a body of the insurgents into the recesses of the mountains. Nearly two hundred prisoners have been taken at Tallaght.

One of our special reporters has just arrived from the scene of the conflict at Tallaght, and he reports:—

The men who assembled here last night, to the number of several thousands, have been utterly dispersed, in fact driven about by a few policemen; who acted last night entirely without the aid of the military.

The police at Tallaght station, which is about seven miles outside the city, observed yesterday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a motley and unusual gathering of men, who were rapidly making their way in the direction of Tallaght Hill, which is three or four miles distance from the police station at Tallaght. Sub-Inspector Burke and two sub-constables, shortly before twelve last night, when proceeding from Rathfarnham station to the Tallaght station, met about forty men, supposed Fenians, in charge of a cart load of ammunition. These men, some of whom appeared to have had arms, were under the command of a leader. They were stopped by Inspector Burk, who called on them to surrender. The leader of the band, who was himself armed with a sword, was disposed to give fight, and accordingly made a blow with the sword at one of the policeman, who, however, having had his sword bayonet fixed on his rifle skilfully warded off the blows striking in return at his assailant, whom he stabbed in the abdomen. Thus ended the first encounter, the Fenians at once retreating, taking with them their wounded leader, but leaving behind them their large supply of ammunition. Dr Steward subsequently met this party bringing with them on a cart in the direction of Dublin the man who had been wounded. The second party which the small police force at Tallaght encountered came up the Green Hills road. The police say that they were between five and six hundred strong. Other accounts show that they at all events numbered some hundreds. Mr. Burk, who at this time had under his orders about twelve men altogether—he had been reinforced by the Tallaght police—called on them in the name of the Queen to surrender. He at the same time intimated that there was a large armed force at hand, and that they would be compelled to surrender.

The insurgents hesitated for a few moments, and that they were badly armed was proved by the fact that when they proceeded to action their instruments of offence mainly consisted of stones taken off the road. About three shots were fired, the police believe, from guns. The police returned fire, and immediately the undisciplined band commenced a retreat. Their leader called upon them to halt, but they preferred to run, and refused to stand fire. About half past twelve o'clock a third party came up the Rathfarnham road, and were also met by Mr. Burk and his party of police. This was the most numerous of the several parties, and consisted apparently of about 2,000 men and boys. There can be no doubt that there were several hundreds in it who walked with such regularity that at a short distance the police were unable to say whether they were not a military force. The police had previously received orders to fix bayonets and load, and to be prepared for attack. They were ordered to fire in case the parties refused to surrender.

The demand for surrender having been made, the leader of the band said to his command, "Now, boys, now," and immediately a discharge of about eighty guns took place, but without result as regards injury to the police, not a man of whom was touched. The police had knelt down and the bullets flew over their heads. The return fire from the police was instantly given, and with some effect, one man having been mortally wounded and another receiving a flesh wound in the right thigh.

A very extraordinary circumstance occurred after this affair. So much affrighted, it would appear, were the Fenians, that many of them threw away their arms and fled with all possible haste from the sturdy police. Among the arms found were about a dozen rifles, several bayonets, revolvers, pikes, swords, dirks, &c. The ammunition seized consisted of several hundred weight of ball cartridge and precussion caps, of which there was an enormous quantity in canisters, which were placed in boxes, bags and baskets. The police arrested sixtyfive of the party and filled the little station. The village of Tallaght remained pretty quiet during the remainder of the night, but it is believed that some four or five thousand men succeeded in reaching Tallaght hill, which was the appointed rendezvous.

The Lancers arrived at Tallaght at half past six o'clock this morning, and captured eighty-three of the insurgents. The Fenians dispersed in all directions before their approach, running, as the people informed me like hares. A very large number of men congregated last evening at Corballis Constabulary station and at Mr. Clarke's public house at Jobstown where they were as thick as they could stand. Lord Strathnairne and the military force under his commend scoured Tallaght hill and its neighborhood, but met with no opposition in any direction.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS.

The military and police have just arrived at the Castle, Dublin, from Tallaght, bringing with them 140 prisoners. With the exception of about ten or twelve they are all miserable, wretched looking men and boys. There are four or five very well dressed, gentlemanly looking men, supposed to be leaders. They look like first class shopmen. They were marched into the Upper Castle yard square, and his Excellency and staff walked round them with great interest. The cart of Reilly the cooper, of Abbey street, was brought in with a large quantity of well made up ball cartridge. On the cart were twelve first class Enfield rifles, with bayonets fixed, which were dropped by the insurgents. The number of wounded is said to be seven.

The wretched captives seem weary and worn out. They drink with awful avidity water ordered for them by the authorities.

Three of the insurgents wounded at Tallaght by the constabulary are now in the Meath Hospital. One of the three states that thirty-five thousand insurgents were assembled this morning on the Dublin Mountains.

REBEL REINFORCEMENTS.

[From the Dublin Freeman, March 6—2 P. M.]

The Kimmacud road, near Dundrum, was this morning crowded by a body of about two hundred and fifty Fenians fully armed with revolver and pike, who marched on towards Tallaght. They declared their intention to seize the police barrack, but the gallant men in charge fired out with loaded rifle, and the attack was averted. The small station at the opening of the Glen, near the mountains, was attacked, but further than the attempt to set fire to it nothing since occurred. The failure of leaders or of reinforcements seems to have produced alarm, and many of the insurgents rushed wildly to the mountains, throwing away their arms, which were collected by the people in large quantities.

It is stated that over one thousand persons assembled at Cromlin. Lord Strathnairn was on the spot at three A. M. with a body of the Fifty-second light infantry and some of the Lancers and Scots Grays and a few field guns. The troops followed the insurgents to Tallaght, whither they had fled, led by Lord Strathnairn in person.

Nearly three hundred men marched from Kilmainham district to join the insurrectionary force. Some of them had bread, meat and a change of clothes provided for the campaign.

On Tallaght bridge the police who were on the watch were fired on this morning by a body of insurgents, but none of the shots took effect. The police returned the fire, wounding several of the assaulting party. About one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken, some by the police and others by Lord Strathnairn's command.

Two thousand insurgents are reported to be hanging about the residence of Lord Hawarden, near the Dundrum Station, on the Great Southern and Western line.

ANOTHER FENIAN DIVISION—MORE SKIRMISHING.

Our special correspondent has just returned from the route taken by the division of the Fenians forces which may be designated the Glencullen division. He reports that they assembled in the fields near Miltown last night, fully provided with arms and ammunition. After some drilling and preparation on the part of the force, numbering about five hundred, the greater porportion of whom were rather boys than men, they proceeded to the Dundrum Police station. There were nine constabulary waiting there to receive them, having been apprised from the Castle of the intended attack, and directed how to act. The Fenians assembled in front of the barrack, and are said by the police to have endeavored to induce them to come out. They fired shots and broke the windows of the adjoining house, and got a sort of sham fight on the road; but the police would not leave the barrack. After some time the Fenians, in obedience to orders, went off on the road towards Stepaside.

They are next heard of at this village, where, about two o'clock in the morning, they called on the police to surrender to the Irish Republic. Constable McIlwaine and his four men refused to do so. Shots were fired on both sides; and, a quantity of straw having been forced through a window into a room on the ground floor, for the purpose of burning the house, the constable offered to surrender on condition that his men and himself would not be injured. This was assented to, and the police then became prisoners of war. *They delivered up the barrack, and their arms and ammunition.* One policeman (McCarthy) hid his gun, and has it now in his possession. After taking a few loaves of bread and about six gallons of porter at Booney's shop the whole party marched off on the road towards Bray.

A halt was made near Old Connaught, and a messenger was sent into Bray to reconnoitre, with a view to an attack During his absence various matters were discussed. Among the Fenian division Constable McIlwane says that besides himself and his men there were also four of the Metropolitan Police prisoners. These men have been taken in the neighborhood of Donnybrook, and forced to accompany the captors. During the halt some of the Fenians proposed to shoot the four Dublin policemen, but this proposal was over-ruled.

On the return of the messenger from Bray it was deemed advisable not to attack that place, and the order was given to return by the road they came. The division marched to the Golden Ball, and seized the bakery establishment of Mr. Lutton, there being about two hundred loaves of bread, which they distributed among the whole party, including the prisoners. Some of the party offered to pay for what they took.

After a hearty breakfast the force proceeded to the Glencullen police barrack, where they called on Mr. O'Brien and his four men to surrender to the Irish republic. He said he would not surrender, but defend the barrack. The order was then given for riflemen to advance, and fifty men, armed with rifles, came to the front. They drew up before the barrack, and just as they fired into it the police fired out and wounded two of the Fenians. The Fenian riflemen were then ordered to take cover, and having done so several shots were exchanged. Finding the resistance so stout it was proposed to place the nine policemen who were prisoners in front of the attacking party, and expose them to the cross fire. Constable McIlwane objected to this as a violation of the surrender. After some discussion in the course of which the commander said he would force the police to the front if constable O'Brien did not surrender, Constable McIlwane was sent forward to communicate with O'Brien. He still refused; but ultimately, to save the lives of the prisoners and of his own party, agreed to surrender on condition that all the police were set at liberty. This was agreed to, the release not to take place for two hours. *The arms, ammuniton, &c., at Glencullen barrack were taken, and the Fenians went off through the mountains through Killakee.*

A party was left behind to guard the prisoners, and after two hours set them free and followed the main body. They frequently spoke during the marching of going to "the camp at Tallaght." They appeared to be all sober and in perfect obedience to order.—Their commander was a tall respectable looking man, about twenty four years of age. He wore a suit of dark tweed. The second in command wore a sword and had a feather in his cap.

The party left a green flag on the road near Stepaside, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Emmanuel Daly, J. P. It was got up in very handsome style, and bore upon it the words "God and your Country—Remember Emmett." The flag staff was quite in keeping with the appearance of the flag itself.—The party had with them a van like a grocer's van, and also an outside car carrying guns, pistols, &c.

They had more arms than the party wanted. Numbers of pikes fitted with handles, pistols, two guns, cartridges, &c., were found on the road between Miltown and Stepaside this morning and brought to Dundrum police station.

It was rumored this division attacked Mrs. White's house at Killakee. A third man was wounded by the police at Glencullen.

THE "PAT-RIOTS" AT CASTLE MARTYR.

[From the Cork Examiner, March 7.]

At Castlemartyr the arrival of the Fenians who included the Middleton party (it is believed), took place about 3 o'clock this morning. A bagpaid belonging to Mr Walker, near the village, was set on fire, it is believed, as a ruse, but the police—five men under Constable O'Connell—having recovered, thought they saw more than a mere fire the in affair, and declining to render any assistance, returned to their barracks, where they made every preparation to resist an attack. They had not long to wait for it, when a large boy of men—some say as many as five hundred, but it was impossible to state accurately, the night was so dark—drew up before the station, after having been directed by some person, in stentorian tones to go and attack the police station at once. Having arrived before the station some persons called upon the police to surrender. The party had come in with baggage, and they seemed to wear haversacks containing provisions; and, as well as the police could see them through the windows, they had rifles and fixed bayonets, which they carried "sloped," in true military style. They knocked several times at the door of the barracks; receiving no reply, they commenced firing, the bullets entering pretty thickly window shutters, &c. The Fenians called out to the villagers, who looked out of their windows, to keep in their heads. The police returned their fire with interest, and it is thought with effect. The Fenian leader, Timothy Daly (who had come on from Middleton) was found, when the party had departed, lying dead about ten perches from barrack, in the line of retreat. He seemed to have been shot through the body, near the heart. He wore grey trousers, blue jacket and vest (all plain) and a square-pointed cap. Round his waist was a leather belt and case for a revolver, and over his shoulder was a strong canvas haversack, containing bread. It was fastened with a quilt button bearing a harp. He had dropped a seven chamber revolver where he was shot.—Daly, the Fenian leader who was shot, was a carpenter by trade. He was well-built man, five feet seven inches high, and was a person of considerable intelligence. He had long been suspected of complicity in the Fenian movement. He leaves a wife and eight children.

AT KILMALLOCK.

A telegram has been received stating that there is "hand to hand fighting at Kilmallock" between the military and the Fenians.

The latest telegram from Kilmallock states that the Fenians attacked the constabulary barrack in that town this morning. The police killed three of the Fenians and wounded another, after which they dispersed. Mr. Browne, manager of the Union Bank, was shot while standing at his own door, and dangerously wounded. There was no attack made on the bank.

A telegram from Charleville states that all was quiet there, but that a "rising" would have taken place if the Fenians had been successful at Kilmallock.

A special telegram announces that the police station at Castlemartyr has been attacked, and that a body of Fenians are marching on Youghal.

The prisoners referred to in our fourth edition were retained in the Castle square for a considerable time. Some of the miserable men were so exhausted that they stretched themselves at full length on the mud-covered square to rest their wearied limbs.

The accounts from Drogheda are very contradictory.

One telegram received this day spoke of the movement as very trivial.

At Holycross, about a mile and a half from Thurles, the wires of the telegraph poles cut and thrown across the railway. Mail train to Dublin stopped. Engine thrown across the line at Knockloug. Telegraph poles also cut and rails torn up.

About fifty men of the Sixty-second regiment at the junction; portion of same regiment sent to Tipperary. Rumors of people being on the Holyford mountains. No arrival of troops from Dublin.

AT DROGHEDA.

About twelve o'clock last night a body of Fenians, nearly one thousand in number, assembled in the Potato Market at Drogheda.

These men were *fully armed*. A body of the police, thirty in number, advanced upon them, and were received with a volley of musketry. The police returned the fire, and a few men were wounded.

The Fenians, upon having received the return fire, fled, and the police arrested twenty-five of the insurgents.

The telegraph wires on the section line were cut, but they have been since repaired.

Eighteen arrests were made this day on board one of the steamboats. There is considerable excitement and anxiety. Reinforcements of military are hourly expected.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, MARCH 28, 1867.

Admirable Consistency.

The venerable editor of the *New York Tribune* is capable of great inconsistency. He sympathises deeply with Ireland—deems her down-trodden, and thinks it a terrible thing that Ireland should not be free if she desires it. Very prettily doth brother *Greeley* write on this topic, and very palatable his lucubrations must be to the Fenian element of New York society. But, unfortunately, his charity does not commence at home. The south was pretty unanimous, four or five years ago, in its desire to set up a government of its own, and what said the *Tribune* then: "On to Richmond! Crush the hideous serpent of revolt! Down with the revolutionists!" The South *was* crushed with the assistance of the very Fenians who now cry out for Irish Republicanism, and the Germans.—What course does the *Tribune* recommend with regard to the treatment of the discontented South to-day? Military rule! The bayonet at her throat! How prone we are, regardless of home horrors, to regard all beyourselves *Fan Qui*, or outside *Barberians*. If Providence has decreed, in terms of the Monroe Doctrine, that Louisiana or Virginia must be *forever* an integral portion of the American Union, why may not the same Providence have decreed that, in the nature of things, it is impossible for Ireland to be aught else than an integral portion of Great Britain? The day will come, we believe, when American politicians will curse the day that found them pandering to Feninism, or any other *ism* which is ready to turn and fasten its fangs in the warm bosom of its foster-mother.

☞ We publish elsewhere a full account of the rising in Ireland. It will be read with interest.

☞ We would direct the attention of those interested to the card of Mr. Andrew Donogh, who has opened in the well-known North American Hotel. We have no doubt he will exert himself to give satisfaction to his patrons.

☞ The Brampton *Times* in a flattering notice of the Goderich Salt Well, says it produces "300 bbls. per diem." Thank you, Mr. *Times*.

Very Likely.

A *Herald's* Washington special says:—"It is reported that Sir Frederick Bruce has been informed by the British Government that the sentences of the Fenians in Canada will be remitted."

Just as truthful, no doubt, as the majority of *Herald's* cock-and-bull stories.

A GOOD THING.

We publish below the statement of a principle which has taken such a hold of the minds of the masses "at home" that the proud and aristocratic have been compelled to bend before it as the mighty oak bends before the hurricane. When the key is discovered it can be read in a thousand directions:—

wonsuevasnacecnecensavcusnow
onsuevasnacecnonecansavcusnon
suevasnacecnolonecansavcusn
suevasnacecnolnlonecansavcus
uevasnacecnolamalonecansavcu
evasnacecnolamrmalonecansave
vasnacecnolamrormalonecansav
asnacecnolamroformalonecansa
snacecnolamrofeformalonecans
nacecnolamrofeRformalonecan
acecnolamrofeformalonecana
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NORTH HURON.

In consequence of the refusal of Mr. Somerville to accept the nomination of the Clinton Convention, the delegates from North Huron are requested to meet (as agreed upon) at Clinton, on Thursday, the 4th of April, at noon, to consider the steps necessary to be taken under the circumstances.

☞ The members of the Canada Presbyterian Church, of Stratford presented Mr. W. N. Horsie with a copy of Henry & Scott's Bible, worth $25,00, on his removal from that town.

THEFT.—On Wednesday night last, some person or persons unknown, stole a load of wheat from the barn of Mr. John Dennis, Goderich Tp. At present prices the quantity stolen, was worth about $100. We trust the thief may be caught.

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Courts of Assize and *Nisi Prius* opened before Chief Justice Draper, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon. E. B Read, Q. C., assisted by the County Attorney, appeared for the Crown. Besides the local members of the bar, we noticed several gentlemen of the robe from Toronto and elsewhere.

The following gentlemen of the Grand Jury answered to their names, and were sworn.

John Holmes, Esq., foreman; James Craig, Robert Coats, Wm. Chesney, Thomas Eadie, John Elliott, Wm. Finlay, John Kerr, John Kay, John Londesboro, John McNaughton, James McDowall, John Petty, Chas Ridout, Robt. Scott, Wm. Seymour, Henry Steep, John Sweet, James Scott, James Watson.

In addressing the Grand Jury, His Lordship said that if he was late in opening the Court, it was no fault of his, but because the railway authorities did not keep their engagements as to time. He regretted to see that there was a heavier calender than usual. There were three charges of arson, by which the law meant the destruction of almost any kind of building. Unlike the law of England, our statute did not require that there should be the intent to defraud, the simple firing of any class of building, the property of another, is a felony, whether there be fradulent intent or not, and the crime would be equally established if a man set fire to his own property so as to endanger that of another, but one could destroy his own property if in the middle of a field or other detached position, just as he could destroy or throw away his own money if he was foolish enough to do so. Still, if a man set fire to his own property, without endangering that of others, for the purpose of obtaining insurance, that was a felony. In cases of arson it must be proven that there was not merely an attempt, but an actual firing of the building sought to be destroyed. Until recently this crime was punishable with death, and even now, under certain circumstances, it was a capital offense. There were several cases of stabbing, on which point His Lordship explained the law very lucidly, defining the difference between contused, cutting, and piercing wounds, and dwelling particularly upon the *intent* with which the crime was committed. There was one case of horse-stealing. This was an offense punishable with more severity than ordinary cases of larceny, because a horse could not be protected and a man guilty of it not only stole the animal, but the means of escaping with it. His Lordship explained at length the nature of the crime of subornation of perjury, after which the Jury was directed to enter upon its duties,

Gemmill vs. Turnbull.—Ejectment. Verdict for plff. Cameron for plff.

Irvin vs. Miller.—Ejectment. Verdict for plff. Cameron for plff.

Darling vs. Stewart.—Ejectment. Verdict for plff. Sinclair for plff.

Gemmill vs. Turnbull.—Defended issue, Verdict for plff. $1736.88, Cameron for plff.

Joint vs. Thompson.—Plaintiff nonsuited. Harrison for plff. Robinson for deft.

A number of civil cases were settled by the parties and withdrawn.

Fory vs. Head.—Verdict for plff. $60.00. Harrison for plff. Robinson for deft.

Scott vs. Barry.—Ejectment. Verdict for plff. Gordon for plff.

Williams vs. McDonald.—Verdict for plff $10.00. McDermott for plff. Gordon for deft.

Wade vs. Robinson.—Verdict for plff. $813 damages. Gordon for plff. Moore for deft.

THE CRIMINAL CASES.

The Queen vs Wm Dayley, stabbing. Prisoner discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

The Queen vs. R. Charles, horse-stealing.—The prisoner was charged with having stolen a mare from a farmer living near Sarnia, in January last. The evidence was the same as that published by us in full at the time. Verdict guilty. His Lordship sentenced Mr. Charles to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Queen, vs. Jacob Hobson, arson. The prisoner having put in a plea of not guilty, this case was taken up on Saturday morning, Mr. McDermott appearing for the defence. Eleven jurymen were challenged, it not being considered healthy to take any from Goderich or vicinity. After the County Attorney's address to the jury, the following evidence was adduced:—

Alice Jeffries, sworn.—I know the house in question. It was owned by Mr. Wallace; it was on Walnut Street; it was a frame house; I know it was burnt down on the 19th of Nov. last. It was unoccupied at the time of the fire; I occupied it before it was burned; I lived about a quarter of a mile from the fire; I was stopping at Mr. William Hobson's after I left the house that was burned. On Sunday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, Jacob Hobson asked me to go for a walk; we went up towards the house; we entered and went round among the bed rooms. When we came out to the back kitchen he asked me if I had a match; I said I had not; he said he had one. He then lit it and threw it among the straw, which begun to blaze; I said don't do it, as people seen us coming here. He said, "never mind," and added, "they brought me back, and I will be a terror to them." He said, "If I could burn one more house I would have my revenge." He said it was Trainer's house; we then went up to Munroe's and from that to Wm. Hobson's; we stayed in there a few moments when Jacob Hobson said "if the 'brown house' is not a-fire I am a liar."

Cross-examined by Mr. McDermott.—I kept a house of ill-fame for 4 months; I never told Mrs. Hobson I set fire to it myself; I was accused of doing so, and was arrested for it; I never was in gaol before. I have known prisoner since last October; no one induced me to give evidence; Hobson and I have been in gaol for the offence.

William Wallace, sworn.—The house belonged to my son Alex. McKenzie Wallace; I was agent for it. (At this stage of the proceedings, the Queen's Counsel stated that he wished parties would try and ascertain the truth and facts. His Lordship then stated he had power to amend, and on hearing the argument of Counsel, he said he would amend the indictment.) I was not in the County when the fire took place.

Mrs John Hyslop, sworn—I remember the night of the fire. I saw Jacob Hobson and Alice Jeffries in company going towards the Brown House between 7 and 8 o'clock; our house is three town lots from the Brown House; I was standing at my own door when they passed. I knew the prisoner by sight, I have no doubt about its being him, he used to frequent that house all summer.

John Hyslop, sworn—I know the prisoner at the bar—he had been in the habit of frequenting the Brown House. On Sunday in quest on I saw the prisoner and Alice Jeffries were going in the direction of the Brown House; did not see the fire; I have often seen Alice Jeffries before; have no doubt that she is the person.

Jas Sinnill sworn—the fire occurred about half past 8; the building was a frame one; it was near by down when I got to it; it must have been set on fire about 8 o'clock.

Charlotte Hobson sworn—I know Alice Jeffries, I had a conversation with her before she left the house—she said I set fire to the house myself—then she said to me on the Monday after the fire that she split a can of coal oil over the straw before she left it—she left no furniture in the house.

Cross-examined—I am the wife of William Hobson—Jake Hobson had kept her in my house for two weeks; she paid her own board; she is Jake's kept mistress. I washed for her two weeks before the fire occurred, and for a month afterwards; she took the washing away from me; owed me a good deal of money, and I felt a good deal annoyed—indeed I was very angry. Jake was living with her in the cottage, I mean Graham's cottage, I went up to her and gave her a good deal of my mind; then Jake came down and gave me a good deal of his mind; this was about a month after the fire occurred.—This occurred before the examination before the magistrates. On the night of the fire they both left my house about 7 o'clock and came back about 8 o'clock, they went towards the house that was burnt, she said she struck a match and set fire to the straw which was in the kitchen over which she had previously split oil. Jake was at this time standing out side, she gave as her reason that no one else should live in it. A few moments after they came back, Jake went to the door and said if the brown house is not on fire I am a liar.

William Hobson, sworn,—I am a brother to the prisoner; Alice Jeffries told me that she had left a bundle of straw; she said they may blame who they like but I struck the match; this was a day or two after the fire, in my own house. I was at home on the Sunday evening they both went away together across the commous towards the Brown House. When they came back she said she would give fifty dollars if she could find out who did it.

This ended the defence.

Mr. McDermott then addressed the Jury, reviewing the evidence for the crown. His principal arguments were to endeavour to throw discredit upon the evidence of Alice Jeffries, owing to her occupation.

The Queen's Counsel then addressed the jury. He dwelt largely on the fact of the defence not calling evidence as to the character of Jake, and showed that the standing of Mrs Hobson and Mr. William Hobson was not much better.

His Lordship then addressed the jury, dwelling very strongly on the connection existing between the prisoner and Alice Jeffries, and the fact of them going out together, coming back together, and having been seen going towards the house together. It was for the jury to draw the conclusion. Were Hobson and the woman together during the whole time; if so it made no difference who set the house on fire; the one was guilty as the other. His Lordship quoted two cases showing to the jury that the Law held them equally guilty.

The jury after being out for a considerable time returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

His Lordship after Elliott's trial proceeded to pronounce sentence upon Jacob Hobson.

He dilated on the enormity of the crime, and upon his generally bad character, after which he sentenced him to incarceration in the Provincial Penitentiary at hard labour for seven years. The prisoner tried to put a good face on it, but he was evidently very much cut up at this disagreeable episode in his life of gentlemanly ease and pleasure.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT ARRAIGNED.

The Queen vs. Wm. Elliott, arson. The accused pleaded not guilty, and declared himself ready for his trial.

The Crown Counsel having addressed the jury.

James Elliott was sworn, and said:—I live on lot 23, on the 3rd con., Goderich Township, the barn was on lot 23, on the 4th; it was on a lot owned by me; it was burned between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. I had been in town that day and had just got home and was sitting down to read the paper when the boys called my attention to a fire, we found it was our barn. I had about 14 or 15 ton of hay in the barn, I found when I got there we could save nothing, we then looked for tracks.—Prisoner had the barn in use for the purpose of storing his grain, he had peas and other grain in it; he removed the grain on the Saturday before the fire. Prisoner had the deed of farm from my father but he mortgaged it and through that mortgage it was sold and I became the purchaser—Prisoner had it insured for about 700 or 800 dollars—we were the first parties at the fire the door was shut on the north side; we searched for tracks my boy said "here is a track," we followed it and saw it was going on to the fence. There were two tracks; one as if coming and one going, we followed it to Tuchburn's creek, say about ½ a mile; we then got to where he fell twice. I then went to John Cox's and got a lantern; I was not long away, about 20 minutes; Cox came back with me we then found my son James; we went on till we came to the rise of the hill at Touchburn's; the track led to a side road; we then halted and my boy went for George Cox who is a magistrate; we then went on following the track straight to the door of Wm. Elliott's house. Geo. Cox rapped at the door—and after some time he was arrested. He did not show the least surprise when arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr Cameron. I bought the farm in March last; my brother was with me while I was buying the farm; he said he would sooner I should have the farm, if it had to pass out of his hands; the wheat was removed a long time before the fire; the oats was removed a few days before the fire, I did not ask the insurance money; I wrote to the Insurance Company, the circumstances. We followed the track right to Wm. Elliott's door, I did not remove the snow out of the track to compare them.

James Elliott, Junr., sworn.—I am son of the last witness. I discovered the fire about 8 o'clock—it was snowing very heavy. When I discovered the fire it was very small; I then ran and got there; my father arrived about the same time; I went round to the South West side of the barn and found fresh tracks coming out of the stable door; we then followed them to Touchburn's creek; we could not see the tracks any longer. My father then went to John Cox's for a lantern. John Cox came back with him, he then advised us to get a Magistrate. I then went and got George Cox who is a magistrate and then followed them; I am not positive about a track coming to the barn—but I am positive about a track going from the barn to William Elliott's house. Mr. Cox rapped at the door and it was some time before he got in, he then told him his errand and took him prisoner he said. "Oh, very well." People go to bed in the country form ½ past 8 to 10.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cameron—I was at the barn that day. I heard that my brother had been at the barn that afternoon.—William Elliott never exhibits surprise at anything—our families were on the best of terms until the fire.

John Cox, sworn—James Elliott came to my house very much excited calling for a lantern—he said his barn was burnt. I gave him the lantern and went with him. We went to the North side of Touchburn's hill. I said he had better get somebody else; the boy then went and got George Cox, a Magistrate. I followed the same fresh track till we came to the side road, I then gave the lantern to young Touchburn, he then followed the track along with the rest of us, none of us stepping on the tracks, the tracks led towards the house of William Elliott.

Cross-examined—I consider there were two tracks as if two men were coming from the barn. I examined the tracks, there was about a quarter of an inch of snow in them. I live on the 6 con. I think the snow had covered all other tracks but the recent ones; the distance from the house of prisoner to the barn in about ¼ of a mile; the side road is a road very seldom used.

Richard Touchburn, sworn—I was made a constable for that night. I was going up the side road when I saw the fire. I saw James Elliott and his two sons—I remained there for a time, then went away; came back again and followed the tracks; there were tracks as if two men made them; I followed the tracks direct to William Elliott's door.—Two sets tracks of full grown men. Mr. Cox then told us to arrest him. He had arrested him.

Cross examined—I followed the track to the creek where there is a path; I then followed the path up to the door.

Irvin Dougherty, sworn—I had a conversation with prisoner at harvest. I said to Mrs. James Elliott after the barn was burnt why she did not have suspicion that it would be burnt from the reports going around the country.

No evidence was called for the defence.

His Lordship charged the Jury that the evidence was too slight to warrant a conviction. The Jury without leaving their seats returned a verdict of, Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Queen vs. A. Welsh.—Prisoner discharged.

The Queen vs. Jas Stratton.—Conspiracy. No witnesses appearing in this case, the accused entered into recognizance to appear at next assizes.

The Queen vs. Alex Jeffries.—A son. The prisoner was discharged by His Lordship, after being solemnly warned of the results of a life such as hers.

The following is the

PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY.

The jurors of our Lady the Queen upon our oaths present that we have examined the Gaol and are of opinion that it is well kept under the present keeper, Mr Champion. The prisoners have no cause of complaint. The jurors point out to us what he considered would greatly improve the situation of the gaol. Although we agree with the views of the grand jury in reference to the proper treatment of insane persons, we are of opinion that the prison inspectors are the proper parties to take cognizance of all such matters. We would take the liberty to suggest that the Jail Act should, in our opinion, be advisable to have all such matters to the proper authorities, namely, the Prison Inspectors. We, the jurors, would take leave to congratulate our Lordship and the County on the appearance of the present criminal calendar as compared with that which appeared when your Lordship last graced this court. We hope that now as we stand alone as a county that the County of Huron will become a part of morality and sobriety to the surrounding counties. In conclusion, we humbly pray that it may please the Almighty Giver of all good Gifts to continue your Lordship (as you have heretofore been) an ornament to the Courts of Justice in this province

JOHN HOLMES, Foreman.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met on Friday evening last, the Mayor presiding. Present, Messrs. Gibbons, McKenzie, Seymour, Kay, Horton, Clifford, Leonard, Smith, McKay, Pasmore.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Report of Finance Committee, recommending the acceptance of Mr. Cox's offer for printing. The committee after taking into consideration the finances of the town cannot recommend the sum demanded by the County in full, but advise that $1500 including non-resident taxes now on hand be paid. Report adopted on of Mr. Horton, seconded by Mr. McKenzie.

Account of Mr. Jas. Laird, $2.50, relief by order of Mr. Cattle. Ordered to be paid.

Account of Mrs. Moss, for attending Chri tina McKenzie, who came to town and made her way to Mrs. Jones'. $2.00 to be paid.

Mr. Pasmore said Mr. Wells was keeping a sick man, and could do so no longer without getting something for it.

Mr. Leonard thought they should appoint a committee to knock him on the head. The Council thought it would be more humane to have him sent to gaol.

Account from Mrs. Jones, board and care of Christina McKenzie, three weeks, $15.00. Having received some aid from the Ladies' Benevolent Association, it was resolved to grant $6.00 in addition.

Mr. Gibbons said he had received a communication relative to the needed repairs on the bridge hill, with instructions to confer with the Co. Engineer. He had seen Mr. Bay who said he could do nothing, as the County had not assumed the road, but added that if the town would do the work, he would, as he did last year, recommend that the County pay part of the expenses.

Mr. Leonard wished information relative to the proposed House of Refuge, and hoped a large piece of ground would be purchased.

Mr. Gibbons said the matter had been up at the last meeting of County Council. A committee had been appointed and to meet on the last Monday in May, at Clinton, and would report at the June meeting as to site, quantity of ground, &c. He expected to be present at the meeting of the Committee, and would urge the purchase of at least 50 acres of land. It they got too much they would find it filled up with parties from Counties which had made no such provision for the destitute.

Mr. Leonard thought Mr. Gibbons' ideas too contracted altogether. They should have at least 100 acres of land, which, when the County came to have 1,000,000 inhabitants would be very valuable.

Mr. McKenzie said he would move for a Committee to enquire into the feasibility of securing a portion of Maitland street upon which to erect store-houses, by which means the price of grain would be greatly enhanced. The expense of hauling grain from the existing store-houses of the town was one great reason why we could not pay as much for wheat as other markets.

Mr. Horton admired the public spirit of Mr. McKenzie, but thought such action should be left to private enterprise. The past season should not be taken as a criterion as regarded prices, the bad roads, stoppage of mills, &c., having diverted grain to other points which formerly came here. Several parties were making arrangements now to have