New Advertisements

Notice—P. Adamson.
Allan Line—P. H. Carter.
Harness—D. K. Strachan.
Gift Enterprise—L. D. Sise.
The People's Grocery—G. H. Old.
Canned and Bottled Fruits and Vegetables—D. Ferguson.

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, March 25, 1874.

Voters Lists.

We have several times called attention to the errors, wilful or otherwise, which are made in the assessment rolls and voters lists, and pointed out the necessity of some change in the law to guard against mistakes and ensure accuracy. We are glad therefore to learn that Attorney General Mowat has taken prompt action to amend the law in this respect. He has a Bill before the house respecting voters lists, the principal provisions of which he explained as follows, when the measure came up for its second reading,—

He said the object of the Bill was necessary in order that the names of persons entitled by law to vote should be on the voters' lists, and that no other names should be upon the list. The object was of equal importance to both sides of the House, which should be equally desirous of attaining that object. The law as it stood afforded facilities for the creation of false votes, and facilities for preventing persons who should have their names on the lists from being put on. It was impossible to prevent these evils from time to time, it was their duty to remedy them as far as possible, and he thought the provisions contained in the Bill would go a great way to reduce the existing evils. One objection was that the revision at present had too much of a political character, and the state of voters' lists was not known by the people until the election arrived. It was frequently found that people who thought they had votes did not possess them, and others who had no right to them were put upon the voters' lists. Under the English system they had a revising barrister who determined matters in respect to these lists. He proposed, however, instead of the revising barrister, that they should make use of the County Judge. A revising barrister appointed by the Government would never have public confidence, and it was necessary that justice should be as free as possible from suspicion. He proposed that an alphabetical list should be prepared by the clerk, of the persons who appeared on the assessment rolls to be entitled to vote, and that this list should be subject to revision by the County Judge. He had also provided that the list should be printed, and that copies should be posted in some conspicuous place in his own office, and that two copies should be transmitted to the following persons: Every member of the municipal council of the municipality except the reeve; every teacher of a Public School in the municipality; every postmaster in the municipality; the treasurer thereof; the sheriff of the county; the county judge, or each of the county judges in case there shall be more than one county judge in the electoral division; the clerk of the peace; the member of the House of Commons, and the member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division, respectively, in which the municipality lies; the unsuccessful candidate, or each of the candidates for whom votes were given at the then last election of a member for the House of Commons, and for the Legislative Assembly, respectively. Objection to the list would have to be made within thirty days, and if no objection were made within that time, the list would be confirmed. He had in the Bill afforded facilities for witnesses being produced, because he thought it right, if an objection was made to the vote of any person, that it should be his duty to attend, and he proposed, if such voter refused to attend, that his name should be struck off the lists. The cost occasioned by errors of the Assessor or the Clerk might be ordered to be paid by the guilty parties. For every name erroneously inserted or omitted, the penalty was $10. This provision was for the purpose of preventing mistakes which ought not to occur, with the use of fair and ordinary diligence by the officers concerned in this matter. If the Assessor wilfully inserts or omits, a fine not exceeding $200 might be imposed, and imprisonment until the fine be paid, or imprisonment in the common gaol of the county or city for a period not exceeding six months, or both such fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court. Then, in order to prevent bogus leases and other transactions of a similar character, he had made them penal offences. He was sure hon. gentlemen would see that there was no desire on his part to favour either, and thought it should meet with general approbation by the House.

The measure has been very favourably received and commented on by both sides of the house.

The Judiciary Bill.

It has been felt for some time that the work imposed on the Judges of the Superior Courts, largely increased recently by the change in the law for the trial of controverted elections, is entirely too heavy. Attorney General Mowat has a bill before the house authorising an increase in their number, and introducing some other changes in the working of the Courts. He proposes to procure the appointment of three additional judges and re-constitute the Court of Appeal, by making it consist of the Chief Justice and the three judges proposed to be appointed under the act. As the business of the Court of Appeal would not, however, be sufficient to occupy their whole time, it is proposed to utilise the additional judges by requiring them to aid in the circuit work of the various courts. It is also proposed by the bill to abolish stamps in Division and County Courts, which will be a great relief to poor people who have litigation in those courts. Though the measure is one the necessity for which is universally acknowledged, Cameron, Boultbee, Lauder, Rykert, Merrick and other opposition members selected its second reading as the occasion for making a furious onslaught on the government, and wasted a whole day in futile efforts to defeat or postpone it. Their conduct shows them to be actuated, not by a desire for the welfare of the country, but by a factious spirit, which leads them to oppose any measure, no matter how good, which emanates from the government side of the house.

—The nomination in West Durham, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Hon. E. B. Wood to the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba, will take place on Friday next, 27th inst. A Reform Convention has nominated Mr. Burke, a popular local man, and it is probable he will be elected by acclamation. No Tory ever stays.

Huron and Quebec Railway.

The bill incorporating the Huron and Quebec Railway Company having passed its third reading, John Fowler, Esq., promoter of the scheme, visited Goderich on Monday last and had a by-law for granting a bonus prepared and submitted to the Council at a special meeting convened that evening. It is proposed to grant a bonus of $100,000 on certain conditions favourable to the town. The sum may seem large, but if Goderich is ever to be a place of importance it must become so through the instrumentality of this road. We have already pointed out the advantages which the construction of the road will confer, and shall have occasion to do so again more fully before the by-law is submitted to the people. The by-law provides that the bonus will be granted on the following conditions,—that the debentures shall not be negotiated or converted into cash or pass out of the hands of the trustees, with whom they are deposited till the western terminus is located and fixed permanently within the limits of the town; or till bonuses amounting to $5,000 a mile over and above the government grant have been secured for the whole line between Goderich and Peterboro, said bonuses to be granted within one year; or till a *bona fide* commencement has been made in constructing the road at the western terminus, said commencement to be made within one year; or till an agreement is entered into to expend the $100,000 or so much as is necessary for the works, within the town; or till such other agreements and conditions are entered into as may be agreed upon. Should these conditions not be fulfilled the debentures will become null and void. An agreement has been signed by Mr. Fowler to establish workshops, elevators, &c., here. Of course it is our duty to secure ourselves in such a manner that the town will reap corresponding advantages for the outlay it is called upon to make. and this security Mr. Fowler is willing to give. The by-law passed its first reading on Monday evening and will come up for a second reading on Friday, after which it will be published and submitted to the people in due course. We trust there will be no difficulty in passing it. We shall return to the subject in subsequent issues.

The Government Railway Policy.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the charter-sellers, British Columbia appears to be perfectly satisfied with the railway policy of the Government and to see that it is the best for themselves as well as for the country at large. The Victoria *Standard*, after carefully reviewing the details of the measure, says:

"The persistent efforts of the charter-selling party in the East to misrepresent the policy of the Dominion Government in respect of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have met with but little encouragement or success, as the people on the other side of the mountains are too well posted in the tactics of that party to be misled by their unprincipled sophistries and audacious misstatements. Nor have the sympathizers with the charter-sellers on this side of the continent been any more successful in deluding the people by their attempt to manufacture and retail falsehoods touching the same subject True, when statements were first set afloat and industriously circulated to the effect that Mr. Mackenzie had entered into an agreement with the Government of this Province, by which he was to advance a certain sum of money to be spent in public improvements in British Columbia as the price of such a relaxation of the terms of union as would enable the Dominion Government to postpone the commencement of the railway in this country for an indefinite period of time, they gave rise to to a feeling of uneasiness and apprehension in the minds of not a few of our most prominent citizens; but the feeling soon subsided, and confidence in the integrity and ability of the Local Government remained firm and unshaken. That Mr. Mackenzie intends to keep faith with British Columbia, and to carry out the Terms to the utmost possible extent, is every day becoming more and more apparent. He cannot do impossibilities, nor do British Columbians expect him to make the attempt."

Income Franchise

Hon. Mr. McKellar's bill giving votes to those who pay taxes on an income of $400 and upward has passed the House of Assembly. On its second reading the Opposition, headed by Messrs. Rykert and Boultbee, voted to have the minimum fixed at $600. Mr. Rykert argued against the $400 clause as follows,—"He thought it was going too far towards universal suffrage. He was entirely opposed to universal suffrage, and considered in so far as *carpenters and workmen* had very few of them less than $400 per annum, this was approaching too near it, and he thought $600 should be the sum." Mr. Boultbee objected to the bill "because it would give railway laborers, or men receiving $1.50 per day, a vote. This would be going too far in the direction of universal suffrage, to which he entirely objected."

MECHANICS, WORKMEN AND LABOURERS, you have often been appealed to to vote for Tory candidates because they professed themselves to be your friends. You now see the hollowness of their professions. The Liberal party have given you Income Franchise, a bill to secure correctness in the Voter's Lists as a shield against fraud, and the Ballot as security against coercion or intimidation. We trust you have learned who your true friends are, not by their hollow professions of friendship by their measures in your behalf.

Imperial Parliament.

The Imperial Parliament re-assembled last Thursday. The Queen did not attend in person but her speech was read by commission. It embraced a variety of topics, among them foreign relations, which were described as most friendly; the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, referred to as a pledge of friendship between two great empires; the Ashantee war, in alluding to which Her Majesty highly complimented the forces which have been operating on the Gold Coast on their courage, discipline, and endurance; the Indian famine, to alleviate which no cost is to be spared; the necessity of facilitating the transfer of land in England and Scotland, and kindred matters; the liquor question, and the laws affecting Provident Societies. The moving of the Address in reply gave rise to interesting debates in both Houses, that in the Upper Chamber appearing from the telegraphic summary to have been the more vigorous. In the Commons, Mr. Gladstone pledged his side of the House to abstain from factious opposition to the Ministry. An amendment to the Address was proposed, but afterwards withdrawn, and the reply, which is a mere echo of the speech, adopted.

—General Wolseley, commander of the Ashantee campaign, has reached England. Most of the troops have also returned.

Orange Incorporation.

The *National*, the organ of Jimuel Briggs, has a very sensible article on the Orange Incorporation question. After recapitulating the history of the question it closes as follows:

"Orangemen would have had just ground of complaint had they been refused privileges granted to other organizations, but the Government measure is amply sufficient to confer upon them all the results from the special legislation upon which they appear to have set their hearts. Their grievance is merely a sentimental one. There is absolutely no difference between the position their order will occupy if they take advantage of the Government measure, and that they would attain under special acts of incorporation. The whole question resolves into mere legal hair-splitting, as to the precise mode in which an object upon which both parties are agreed shall be accomplished, and as Attorney-General Mowat very justly observed, where there were two methods of effecting any object, one of which was calculated to arouse sectarian animosities and give offence to a large section of the population, and the other would not be attended by any such results, the latter was surely the preferable mode."

The Southern Extension.

Some time ago the Tory press in this County and in South Bruce, charged the Reform government of Ontario with being the cause of the delay in opening the Southern Extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway by withholding the subsidy. We showed conclusively at the time that the Government were not to blame in the matter. Last Friday Treasurer Crooks moved in the house the ratification of an Order in Council granting increased aid to that portion of the line between Palmerston and Wingham, urging that unless it was given, the road would fall into the hands of the contractors, as the company were not able to pay them for the work done. *The Tories, headed by Mr. Rykert, did all they could to defeat the motion.* Will the charter-selling organs make a note of this.

An Absurd Measure.

A bill is before the Ontario Legislature to provide for compulsory voting at elections. It provides that every person entitled to vote and not excused from voting shall vote at every election of a Member of the House of Assembly for the Province of Ontario, for the electoral division in which he resides. Any person who is sick, and any person who is absent from the electoral division in which he resides at the time of the election, on business of a pressing nature, shall be excused from voting. A penalty of $20 is incurred for violating the act. We do not see why any person who does not desire to exercise his franchise should be compelled to do so and therefore we regard the bill as an absurd one. It is not likely to pass.

The Scrap-book Man Coming.

Charles Rykert, M. P. P., the man of scrap book notoriety, announced in Parliament last Friday that he would visit all the constituencies in the West during the coming season, even at the risk of losing his own election. How magnanimous of Charley to take the trouble to come and enlighten the western heathens on political matters. So far as risking the loss of his own election is concerned there is no risk whatever. The loss of it is sure. Come on Charley. Anything you can say will be more likely to strengthen the government than to weaken them.

Payment of Crown Witnesses.

The question of paying Crown witnesses was discussed in the Ontario Legislature last Friday. It is the intention of the Government to pass an act for the purpose as soon as possible. Unexpected difficulties have arisen to prevent the immediate carrying out of the reform. The estimated cost will be $60,000 or $70,000 a year, and there is great difference of opinion as to whether the province or counties should bear the expense. Mr. Gibson of North Huron expressed his opinion that the counties should.

—A New York paper recommends the United States government to send for Sir Garnet Wolseley to subdue the Indian tribes which cause them so much trouble. It says that whether in India, in Abyssinia or in Ashantee, the banner of St. George, flaunting in the van of a few regiments of British troops, commands respect from the most warlike and intractable hordes of uncivilized foemen, while there, on the contrary, the military power of the Republic, maintained at enormous expense, and with no other military mission to fulfil than that of holding a few thousand redskins in subordination, utterly fails to accomplish that purpose. Its remarks are highly complimentary to Sir Garnet and the British government.

—On Saturday last Mr. McCall introduced a motion in the Ontario Assembly in favour of Universal Suffrage. Only Messrs. McCall, Meredith and O' Donoghue voted for it.

—The unknown victim of the Komoka railway disaster has turned out to be a Mr. Marlatt of Thorold. He has no relatives in this country.

Hon. George Brown has gone to Washington to take part in negotiations for Reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

—An overflow of the Thames river in England has caused great destruction of property and the loss of several lives.

—The Local Legislature of Ontario was prorogued yesterday.

Riel.

The *Manitoba Gazette* says:—"On Monday last reliable information was received by the proper authorities here that Riel was to be present and to address a meeting of the French Canadian Colonization Society at St. Boniface that evening. Steps were at once taken to secure his arrest on a warrant, and a number of special constables sworn in for the occasion. When the posse of constables proceeded to put into execution that their order, and as they were approaching the house of one Larivierre, they were observed by a man who was standing outside with a horse and cutter. This person gave three shouts as signals, and drove off up the Red River. As he drove away another man was observed to come from behind the house and run after the horse and cutter, shouting to the driver to stop. On reaching the conveyance he jumped in and succeeded in escaping along with the other person who was driving. Some of the constables proceeded in the same direction, but as they were on foot, there was no hope of overtaking the cutter. They, however, made diligent search of some of the houses up the river, but failed to find any traces of the fugitives. The above will show that the authorities are on the alert to arrest Riel whenever he shall show himself, and from the facility with which men were obtained it is an evident fact as we have frequently stated it to be, that amnesty or no amnesty it will be dangerous for Riel to show himself openly either in this Province or the lower one, as there appears to be a strong feeling for his arrest. Failing this, we are afraid that others more hot-headed will take the law into their own hands instead of permitting justice to vindicate herself.

LOCAL NEWS.

THUNDER STORM.—A heavy thunder storm passed over this place early on Thursday morning last.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN LUCKNOW.—A move is being made to erect an Episcopal Church in the village of Lucknow.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—We have to thank Archibald Bishop, M. P. P. for supplies of parliamentary papers.

MARBLE SEASON.—"Hallo, got any marbles," "knuckle down," and other similar sounds on the street show that the marble season has fairly opened.

BLYTH POSTMASTERSHIP.—Mr. Rooney, postmaster at Blyth, writes to the *Mail* denying that he has resigned his office or that Mr. McKinnon has been appointed to it.

CANNED AND BOTTLED FRUITS.—D. Ferguson announces in our columns that he has a large assortment of canned and bottled fruits for sale. See advertisement.

A NOR' WESTER.—On Sunday night and during Monday we had a regular Nor' west gale, accompanied with a flurry of snow. Hard frost accompanied it.

BUTTER FAMINE.—We understand that there is a regular butter famine in town at present. The article can hardly be obtained at any price. As high as 40 and 50 cents a pound has been paid.

THE DRAMA.—A number of the villages in the northern part of the County are giving their attention to amateur dramatics. Wingham, Lucknow and other aspiring places have their theatrical clubs.

THE JENNY RUMBALL. — Captain Bogie has purchased from Captain Dancey one-fourth interest in the schooner *Jenny Rumball*, and will sail her this season. She has been overhauled and thoroughly repaired.

THE COURT HOUSE.—We are glad to learn that the Court House is to receive a thorough overhauling, to be painted and repaired throughout. It needs it. Tenders are advertised for in this issue for the first instalment of the work.

NAVIGATION.—There promises to be an early opening of navigation this season. Steamers are now running on the St. Clair river and other places. The weather bureau at Washington has ordered the storm signals to be displayed on and after the 1st of April.

MAPLE SUGAR.—It is said by those who pretend to know, that the maple sugar crop will be poor this season. The reason alleged is that the past winter has been so mild that the frost has not penetrated to a sufficient depth to cause a good run of sap.

SPECIAL BAILIFFS.—Law business being dull with them, a number of our young lawyers have been sworn in as bailiffs, in the hope that they will thereby be able to supplement their incomes by the fees they trust to obtain. Special attention given to the service of protests.

PERSONAL.—We learn that the Bishop of Huron has, at the request of the parishioners of St. Thomas church in the town of St. Thomas, appointed Rev. S. B. Kellogg, of Clinton, incumbent of that parish, vacent by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Caulfield. We are sure the people of Clinton will regret Mr. Kellogg's departure.

SPARE THE BIRDS.—Now that the small birds are beginning to make their appearance we trust our sporting youths will bear in mind that there is a law against their wanton destruction. The feathered racers of incalculable benefit to the farmer and should not be ruthlessly destroyed. Boys, spare the birds.

THE ANCHOR LINE, after April 1, will dispatch three of their fine steamers to and from Glasgow, viz: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; the last named going direct, Thursday's steamer calling at Queenstown, and that of Tuesday touching at Londonderry. This company have now such an enormous business, that it would not be surprising to hear soon of their daily line.—"*N. Y. Express*," *March* 13th.

IMPROVED WHEELS.—We learn that the Grand Trunk Railway Company are replacing the wheels at present in use on their passenger cars, by putting on wrought iron wheels, with steel tires. The new wheel is a great improvement on those formerly in use, and accidents through the breaking of wheels will be of rare occurrence. The new wheels so far as they have been tested give great satisfaction.

A GRAND JUROR.—One of the grand jurors subpoenaed for the late assizes who was a little late in arriving and had to be sworn in alone, was anxious to know if he would have to do the whole of the work himself, promising to do the best he could though he was rather hard of hearing. The Clerk after some difficulty made him understand his duty but on account of his physical defect the Judge exempted him from serving.

DAILY GRAPHIC.—We received a few days ago a copy of the New York *Daily Graphic*, the only daily illustrated newspaper in the world. It was a bold venture to establish such a paper, and it speaks well for Canadian enterprise, seeing it was Montrealers who originated and carried out the project. From comparatively small beginnings it has now grown to be a large and respectable sheet, and we understand has a large and growing circulation. It is published by the *Graphic* Company at $12 a year.

THE RIVER OPEN.—The Maitland river and the harbour, with the exception of a strip along the docks, is quite clear of ice. The winter has been so mild and the ice in the lake so thin that when the pressure came from above it gave way, and the river has now a clear outlet beyond the piers. It is well that this is the case, for had there been a shove such as there generally is, incalculable damage would have been done. The whole of the new south pier and very possibly some of the warehouses in rear of what remains of the old docks would probably have sailed out into the lake. It is many years since there has been such a quiet break up in the river and harbour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred a few days since at Port Frank, by which an old resident of Hay was instantly killed. The Exeter *Times* says the Canada Company have been for some time making great improvements in their lands in the vicinity of the lake, and have engaged a number of men to dig enormous drains for the purpose of clearing off the surplus water. The sides of these drains in some cuts are over forty feet high, and it was while working in one of these places that Mr. Jamison came to his death. The ground was frozen some feet deep at the top, and from some cause or other, large masses of earth broke off and went crashing to the bottom of the small canal, falling upon the unfortunate man and knocking the life out of him. Mr. Jemison was an old resident of Hay, and leaves a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his sad end. He was unmarried. The same journal adds that since the above was written "we hear that three more men have been killed at these drains in the same manner, but we are not in a position either to verify or contradict the rumor."

Temperance Mass Meeting.

On Tuesday evening (17th instant) the Wesleyan Church was crowded to hear addresses from M. Knowlton, Esq., of London, and Rev. J. Williams of Simcoe, on Prohibition. Rev. Mr. Graham was called to the chair, and, after some temperance songs from a choir of young ladies, under the direction of Prof. Samuel, who also favoured the audience at different times through the evening, Mr. Knowlton was called upon to address the meeting. After remarking that he came here, not as the advocate of moral suasion, but of prohibition, he asked, I. Do we need it? II. Will it be practicable? We need it in the first place, to protect the young of our fair Canada. And we do not, in advocating prohibition, advocate a new law, but one whose principle has already been established. We need it to reclaim the drunkard, who demands our utmost sympathy. The inebriate said that he was a reclaimed drunkard. We must pity, not only the drunkard, who is enticed to his destruction, but his family also. We need prohibition to stop moderate drinking, for I must say (said he) that the moderate drinkers are the men who send 60,000 persons yearly to a drunkard's grave! We need it to protect all classes of men, laborers, tradesmen, lawyers and even ministers. He said that the principle of prohibition was already admitted in our laws; do not prohibit the sale of liquor after a certain hour at night, on Sundays and on polling days? There are only two sides to this question. If you don't drink you will never be drunk, while if you do you may. We need this law to prevent the fruitful waste of our wealth which is going on. Our legislators spend vast sums of money to bring over immigrants, and when they are here, we have our laws ready to kill them. Away with such legislation. Is it wrong to commit crime? Then license the sale of liquor! Who is responsible for murders committed by drunkards? Not the tavern keepers, not our councilors, not our legislators but *ourselves*. We can put in the men who will give us what we want. Let us sink party differences to accomplish our end, Some say we are not ready for prohibition, but so far (said the lecturer) as I am acquainted with Ontario, we are. As to our right to pass this law, have we not sanitary laws to stop the spread of contagion? and this is worse than any contagious disease. Are we not then to have the power to stop it? Some say it has failed in Maine, but it has not. There is no doubt but that this law if passed would be broken, but then the country won't be responsible for the crimes committed through liquor. Some object that we will lose our revenue. But have we any right to get revenue from our brothers' blood? Also, if the capital invested in this were applied to a legitimate calling, it would be better for the country. After an eloquent appeal to all to aid in this work, the gentleman sat down amid cheers,

Rev. Mr. Williams said, No man needs liquor—40 years experience has proved this. Will prohibition succeed? to do this it must commend itself to the christian community. This liquor business is a great anomaly. Why should we blame legislatures about it when we have made them what they are? It is objected that prohibition will increase our taxes, this is a selfish objection. To get prohibition we must get men of one idea. We must get the church roused. The liquor traffic has no rights, only privileges. We can abolish its privileges. If we can't get prohibition immediately, we will take the next best, and heartily support Mr. Crooks' bill now before Parliament. Am I sorry that liquor makes a man drunk? No! I am glad it clothes men in rags and tatters, for then they will be less likely to drink. Some say we can't make men moral by law. Can't we? Then what is law for? We can stop crime by law, and it is a crime to drink to excess. I think society has a right to protect itself. Will there be a whiskey rebellion? Let them try it. Button your coat up, or take it off, for we will have to fight, but the Lord is on our side! Friends, I hope and believe that soon the sun will shine and the stars look down on a temperate world! (Loud cheers.)

A resolution in favor of prohibition was carried almost unanimously, and this most successful meeting closed with the benediction.

Spring Assizes.

The Spring Assizes opened in the Court House, Goderich, on Tuesday 17th inst., Mr. Justice Morrison presiding. Besides the local bar there were present Messrs. Robinson, Q. C., of Toronto and Miller of St. Catherines. David Glass, Esq., of London, conducted the Crown business. The following composed the Grand Jury,—

Alex. Smith, *Foreman*.

Joseph Agnew,	Rich'd Manning,
Geo. Fulton,	John Passmore,
Wm. Graham,	Marsden Smith,
W. G. Hingston,	John Shirra,
David Kirk,	Robt. Smylie,
John Lewis,	John Slemmon,
Chas. Middleton,	R. Thompson,
Henry Mathers,	Wm. Warner,
John Moseley,	Thos. Yearley.

His Lordship briefly addressed the Grand Jury congratulating them on the lightness of the criminal calendar, after which he dismissed them to their duties.

The following cases were disposed of:

McGregor vs. Lake Superior Navigation Co.—Action to recover balance due for wages. No defence. Verdict for Piff. for $175.67. B. L. Doyle for Piff.

Hagyard vs. Walters—Action on a promissory note. Verdict for Piff. by consent for $116.95. Cameron & Garrow for Piff. Sinclair & Seager for Deft.

Brewer vs. Brown—Action on promissory note. Verdict for Deft. S. Malcolmson for Piff. B. L. Doyle for Deft.

Cameron et. al. vs. Luxton—Action on covenant in chattel mortgage. Verdict for Piff. by consent for $284.50. Cameron & Garrow for Piff. Benson & Meyer Attorneys, J. S. Sinclair, Counsel for Deft.

Ontario Salt Co. vs. Larkin—Action against Deft. as ship owner for not delivering 1000 barrels of salt in Chicago. Verdict for Piff. for $476. Cameron & Garrow for Piff. Mr. Miller of St. Catherines for Deft.

Delone vs. Caldwell—Action for taking goods under a chattel mortgage before same became due. Verdict for Piff. to enter a verdict for $10 damages should the Court see fit to allow the same. McCaughey & Holmested Attorneys, B. L. Doyle Counsel for Piff. Benson & Meyer Attorneys, C. Robinson, Q. C. Counsel for Deft.

Morley vs. Whitehead—Action on two promissory notes. Verdict for Piff. for $1454.05. Cameron & Garrow for Piff. Sinclair & Seager for Deft.

Archer vs. Killin—Ejectment, Verdict for Piff. B. L. Doyle and C. Robinson, Q. C. for Piff. Sinclair & Seager for Deft.

Malone vs. Carter—Action to recover for a quantity of wood delivered to Defts. at their salt works in Seaforth. It was alleged on behalf of Defts. that the wood was inferior in quality and not according to agreement and they paid into Court all they considered it worth. Verdict for Defts. McCaughey & Holmested and B. L. Doyle for Piff. Cameron & Garrow for Defts.

Donelly vs. McCanse et. al.—Action on account. Verdict for Piff. against Thos. McCanse for $253 and for the other Defts. T. G. Fennell Attorney, M. C. Cameron Counsel for Piff. W. R. Squier for Deft. Thos. McCanse, Sinclair & Seager for other Defts.

Jones vs. Scott—Seduction—Action brought to recover damages for seduction of Piff.'s daughter. Verdict for Piff. for $200. Cameron & Garrow for Piff. Sinclair & Seager for Deft.

Anderson et al. vs. McMicken et. al.—Action on covenant in mortgage. Verdict for Piff. against Defts. G. McMicken for $1351.46 and for other Deft. Ann T. McMicken. W. R. Squier for Piffs. Sinclair & Seager for Defts.

Crabb vs. Archibald—Action for rent, Verdict for Piff. for $500 subject to award of W. R. Squier. Cameron & Garrow for Piff. Davison & Johnston for Deft.

Herr vs. Oliver—Ejectment. No defence. Verdict for Piff. P. R. Walker Attorney, C. Robinson, Q. C. Counsel for Piff. W. R. Squier for Deft.

Mitchell vs. Brace—Seduction. Action to recover damages for alleged seduction of Piffs. daughter by Deft. This case was characterised by some very hard swearing. Verdict for Piff. for $350. Cameron & Garrow for Piff. W. R. Squier for Deft.

Anderson et. al. vs. McMicken et. al.—Action on account. Verdict for Piff. subject to award of I. F. Toms, Junior Judge. W. R. Squier for Piff. Sinclair & Seager for Deft.

Calinsky vs. Surerus—Action for damage done by setting out fire. Settled and withdrawn. Elliott & Watson for Piff.

CRIMINAL SIDE.

Queen vs. Dorothy Ridley—The prisoner was indicted for the murder of three of her children by drowning, in the Township of Grey, on the 1st of May 1873. The full particulars of the occurrence were reported in our columns at the time. The prisoner was committed to Goderich jail, and after being there about two months she was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at London. The Grand Jury at the Fall Assizes brought in true bills against her in all three cases. She was brought up from London last week and placed on her trial. The fact of her having drowned the children was clearly established on behalf of the Crown, and the evidence for the defence went to show that she was insane at the time she committed the deed. A number of the neighbours testified to the fact that she had always been a loving wife and fond mother, but that for some time before the unfortunate affair her manner had changed, and she had expressed to some of her friends that wicked thoughts and impulses sometimes took possession of her mind. The fact of her insanity having been satisfactorily established, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty on the ground of insanity." The prisoner was re-committed to jail to await the action of the Crown in the case. She will probably be sent to the Criminal Asylum at Rockwood. We may state that Mrs. Ridley's condition has much improved since her incarceration in the Asylum, and she appears to fully realize the position in which she is placed. Her's was evidently a case of religious monomania, there having been considerable religious excitement in her neighbourhood about the time she became insane. At the trial David Glass acted for the Crown. M. C. Cameron for prisoner,

Queen vs. Matthew Dorsey—False Pretences. The defendant was charged with fradulantly obtaining $400 and a due bill for $350, from A. G. McDougall of Seaforth, by falsely representing the financial position of a cheese factory at Carrondrook in which he had a half interest which he was selling to McDougall. The affair appears to have been a purely business transaction, and McDougall in purchasing had the opinion of Scott Robertson the other owner of the factory, as well as Dorsey's representations. After the examination of several of the witnesses the Crown officer said he could not ask for a conviction on the evidence and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was entered. David Glass for Crown. J. S. Sinclair for Private Prosecutor. F. W. Holmested and B. L. Doyle for Defence.

Queen vs. A. M. Polley—Assault. In this case the Grand Jury returned "No Bill."

The court closed on Saturday morning, the business having been all disposed of by Friday night.

The following is the Presentment of the Grand Jury:—

ONTARIO. County of Huron, To Wit: } We the Grand Jurors of our Lady the Queen, beg to present that we have visited the Jail and find it in a very clean and orderly state, and the Jailor, Mr. Campaigne, very courteous and attentive to his duties. We found only six prisoners therein, none of which, we are happy to say, are confined for any serious charge. We conversed with them and find that they have nothing to charge the keeper with and are as comfortable as they can expect under their circumstances. We understand that the clergymen of the different denominations, latterly have not been as marked in their Spiritual ministrations to the prisoners as might be desired, hoping that they will kindly volunteer their services in the future and administer Spiritual comfort to those who are out of the way. We would also recommend that it be brought before the notice of the County Council that we think there are some slight repairs needed in and around the Jail for the comfort and better safe keeping of the prisoners.

We beg to congratulate your Lordship that the criminal calendar is so light and hope that the County of Huron may long maintain its reputation for sound morals and a strict observance of the peace.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER SMITH, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, March 20th, 1874.

Stephen.

ACCIDENTLY KILLED.—We regret to learn that a farmer, who resides near Brewster's Mills, in the township of Stephen, named Jones, was killed on Friday last by his straw-stack falling on him.—*Expositor.*

Gorrie.

NICELY TRAPPED.—On Wednesday last a boy by the name of Richardson was ransacking the house of Mr. A. W. Spaulding in Gorrie, while the family were away, and, on opening a room door, was shot in the arm by a pistol attached to the door. The would-be thief was caught.

Hay.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.—We regret being called upon this week to record the death of another of Huron's pioneers in the person of Mr. William Turnbull, who died at his residence, Sauble Line, township of Hay, on Saturday last in the 61st year of his age. The deceased was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He emigrated to this country more than 30 years ago, was amongst the first settlers on the Sauble Line in Hay, and was for several years a member of the township Council. He was an energetic and useful public man and an estimable private citizen. His demise will be mourned by a large family circle, and his memory will be long cherished by many friends. —*Expositor.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last Mr. William Jamieson, an old resident of the township of Hay, while working in the township drain on the lake shore, in Stephen, met with an accident which resulted in his death. Mr. Jamieson was an Englishman by birth, was about 50 years of age, and had resided in Canada over 30 years. He owned a farm on the Lake Shore Road in Hay, of which township he had been a resident for many years. He had never been married. We have not been able to learn the particulars of the accident which caused his death.—*Expositor.*

Colborne.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Municipal Council of Colborne met on the 16th March. Members all present. Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

A communication from J. J. Wright was read requesting the Council to grant him Tavern License. Moved and seconded that he receive license and that the Clerk be and is hereby authorized to give certificate. Carried.

A communication was received from Mrs. McKidd asking for relief for Mrs. Murray. Moved and seconded that the Reeve furnish her one barrel of flour. Carried.

Notices of exemption from school rates were received from James Tobin and John Lamont, Mr. Tobin to be exempt but Mr. Lamont cannot claim exemption from the rates already imposed on S. S. No. 6, as the Debentures were issued before the separate school was established. Moved and seconded that the Council give $25 to public school competitive examination but to be given under the following restriction—That pupils who have not being attending school for six weeks previous to the examination are not to be allowed the privilege of competing. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Clerk write to and that the following offer be made to Mrs. McDonald for the piece of land previously examined by the Council for a Cemetery, viz:—$700 for the whole piece surveyed, and in case she does not approve of the aforesaid offer the Council would make a further offer of $40 per acre for 10 acres on the west side of said land giving the same width in front as at the back. Carried.

Moved by A. Malloy seconded by H. J. Nott that whereas certain communications have been received from York Township requesting co-operation in petitioning the government respecting the appropriation of the Municipal Loan Fund we beg to advise that we have communicated with the government and our request being granted we are notat liberty to so act.

Moved by A. Malloy seconded by John Buchanan that the motion made last meeting in regard to Shop Licenses be reconsidered. Moved in amendment by H. J. Nott seconded by David Fisher that the motion be not reconsidered. The Reeve decided in favour of reconsidering motion. After a sharp discussion the original motion made in the January meeting allowing no Shop Licenses for the present year was adopted.

Moved and seconded that the Reeve and J. Buchanan in company with the Ashfield Council examine the road (known as the boundary line) to see if it is practicable to get gravel from the Lake Shore to improve the said road, the Clerk to write and request the Ashfield Council to appoint a day to meet for the above purpose. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

JOHN A. McDONAGH, Tp Clerk.

Hullett.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, Mr. James Aikens, while cutting some straw for cattle, with a straw cutter, on Mr. Lewiston's farm, Hullett, had the third finger of his left hand cut off. He was endeavouring to adjust the straw in the box, when the knife descended and almost completely severed the finger from his hand, only a small piece of skin holding it on. Mr. Aikens acted as his own physician, and joined the detached piece to the stump and bound it up, and he is in hopes it will grow together again.—*Monitor.*

Bayfield.

PRESENTATION.—A donation party headed by Thomas Simpson, Esq., Reeve of Stanley, and Neil McGill, Esq., belonging to the Varna section of the Bayfield Congregation, under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. Gibson, waited on the Minister and his family at Lake View Cottage here on the evening of the 12th inst., and presented the former with a handsome Buffalo Robe, Carriage Rug and Scotch Plaid, and each member of his family with suitable gifts. The presentation was accompanied with a very touching address from Neil McGill, Esq., which did great credit to his head and heart, one of the paragraphs of which was to this effect, "In the name of the Varna section of your congregation, we beg your acceptance of these gifts, as a very small expression of our esteem and appreciation of your ministerial labours amongst us, praying that the Great Head of the Church may bestow on you that better robe—the robe of righteousness which he gives to all his faithful servants." Mr. Gibson made an affectionate and suitable reply. After partaking of a sumptuous entertainment provided by the Ladies, the company spent a very enjoyable evening, enlivened with vocal and instrumental music.

The Huron and Quebec Railway.

We take from the *Expositor* the following report of the meeting recently held in Seaforth in furtherance of the scheme for building the Huron and Quebec Railway:—

A meeting of the ratepayers of Seaforth was held in the Commercial Hotel Hall, on the evening of Thursday of last week, for the purpose of considering matters connected with the construction of an extension of the Ontario and Quebec Railway from Port Perry to Goderich, with a branch from Brussels to Sarnia, via Seaforth, and to connect with American lines of Railway at Sarnia. This would be a through competing line with the Grand Trunk. By this route the distance from Seaforth to Montreal would be some 30 miles shorter than by the Grand Trunk. It would be a much easier road to construct than the Grand Trunk was, owing to its passing through a more level country, and could be constructed for about one third less than it cost to build that road. After showing the benefits which his scheme would confer upon the country in the way of competition, &c., he referred to the amounts which would be required from the municipalities. The Company would require in bonuses from this County $5,000 per mile. He said that $4,000 per mile had been granted in bonuses to the London, Huron and Bruce Railway, and contended that this road would be of very much greater advantage to the people than that. Besides the $5,000 per mile from the County, he would require a bonus of $100