

perhaps impossible; yet the increasing number of authoritative names which sanction such experiments, afford at least a fair ground of hope to any wise and benevolent capitalist who may be inclined to attempt, step by step, the realization of these agricultural reforms.

And if this be not the future agriculture of the world, still an ideal there is, to be revealed and realized in God's good time. Man stands upon the earth to breathe and subdue it; to conquer the brute phenomena of nature by obedience to her laws. But the same God who has given him that mission, has promised him, in a hundred passages of holy writ, that he shall be enabled to fulfil it; that the days shall be as the days of summer; that he shall be as green as grass on the earth.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

New York, Jan. 4, 10 1/2 A. M.
The Niagara has arrived at Halifax.
Liverpool, Dec. 21
Cotton advanced 1/4 to 1/2. Sales were 65,000 bales. Speculators—14,000 exports—12,000.
Flour dull at previous rates.
Lard advanced 1/4.
Trade exceedingly good.
Money abundant. Consols 96 1/2.
German affairs unsettled.
New York, Jan. 4—3 P. M.
The Niagara, on her arrival at Halifax, was completely encased in ice. On some parts of her nearly a foot in thickness. She will be due at Boston to night, too late for her mails to come south before Monday afternoon unless despatched by special train to-morrow. This will probably be done by the post office authorities.
The American steamship Franklin, hence Dec. 6, 6 1/2 A. M., arrived off Cowes on Wednesday morning, the 18th, at 11 o'clock—a passage of twelve days and five hours.
The Atlantic arrived at the bar of Liverpool on Thursday the 9th—exact not stated.—Her mails reached the city at 6 o'clock. She therefore made the passage in twelve days and eleven hours.
The German question begins to assume a new aspect, inasmuch as it is now expected that the conference to be held at Dresden on the 23rd between Austria and Prussia, bodes no good to the smaller German States, who, it is said, are now using energetic measures to form a league of their own.
It is stated confidently at Paris, that General Lahti, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has entered into an agreement, that if the approaching conference at Dresden attempt to make any territorial changes affecting the arrangements made by the treaty of Vienna, the French and English Governments will interfere and prevent them.
American provisions were scarce, and prices consequently remain firm.
Lard had slightly advanced and prices were quoted about 1s. higher.
The state of trade at Manchester and other manufacturing districts was exceedingly good.
The late news from India and the Continent have given a decided impetus to trade in woolen and cotton fabrics.
Money continued abundant. Bar silver continued in request at previous rates, but dollars the price had begun to yield a trifle.
Consols for account closed on Friday at 93 1/2.
There has been but a limited demand for American securities.
Annexations were the quotations in London on Friday, 20th U. S. G's of '68, 108 a 108 1/2; Boston five, 92 a 93; Penn. 5's, 84 a 84 1/2; Maryland 5's, 90 a 91; Canada 6's, 103.
Corn had receded 6d, but holders generally had declined to sell at the reduction.
Wheat was 1/2 to 3d cheaper.
New York, Jan. 4.
The French prisoners arrested in this city some time since, charged with stealing the property of Sauman of Paris, a portion of which was found on their arrival in this country, were yesterday taken on board one of the Havre packets, to be delivered to the French Government.
Weather mild—snowed last night. About two inches now on the ground. Ther. 32 deg.
Storm of snow and wind, equal to any of the season, now raging—four inches fell last night.—Ther. 20 deg; wind N. E.
BUFFALO, Jan. 4.
Eastern cars 24 hours behind time—prospect of further interruption.

MONDAY NIGHT'S REPORT.

Boston, January 6, 1851.
The Niagara arrived here yesterday morning.
ENGLAND.
The Papal excitement is waning out from sheer exhaustion, to be renewed when Parliament meets. Pio Nono and Dr. Wiseman were burnt in effigy at Crowden, and a blaze which lighted the country for miles around.
President Fillmore's Message to Congress attracted more than usual attention from the press. Nearly every paper of note printed the document entire, among the papers that did so were the London Times, Chronicle, Daily News, and while they profess to admire the masterly style of the Message, and the clear and statesmanlike manner in which the President grapples with the leading questions of the day, they cavil at his tariff policy as being against the notions of free trade. The Herald and Post, on the contrary, commend the policy of the President on the subject.
Public Non-popery Meetings are becoming less frequent in England, and the tone and temper of such meetings is becoming more mild and forbearing.
It is reported upon authority that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will propose a considerable reduction in the duties on Coffee. The returns of the Board of trade will, it is said, enable the Chancellor to make many more reductions in the present tariff.
An extensive system of enlistment gives weight to the report that the Duke of Wellington has recommended an addition of 30,000 men to the English army.
Accounts from Australia say that Smith O'Brien had made an unsuccessful attempt to escape to California.
Louis Napoleon, it is said, is in debt to the amount of nearly 2,000,000 francs. His application to the Assembly will, it is reported, be obstinately but unsuccessfully contested.
The Emperor of Austria has, it is said, issued a proclamation to the army, thank-

ing them for their warlike preparations, and assuring them that their services will not now be required.

The American Protestant Chapel at Rome has been closed by order of the Government. This want of tolerance has caused much irritation in Rome.

We are quite amused by the variety of causes assigned for the resignation of the Hon. W. H. Merritt, by different portions of the Press—some very far from the truth, and some very near it. Mr. Merritt will give no cause for his resignation, until the proper time arrives; and then, in his place in the House, he will satisfy the country and his constituents as to the course he has pursued. The country, we are well aware, is most anxious to be informed on this subject; and our contemporaries, of course, very properly wish to be in a position to give the required information; but we must say, that the hon. gentleman has adopted, as we think the wisest course. To engender idle controversies, arising out of verbal statements, subject to misrepresentation, on the part of a retiring Minister, is at all times injurious; but under present circumstances, would be endorser and undignified. If Mr. Merritt had good reasons for retiring, they will keep till the House meets, and be given to the country in perfect accordance with ministerial and parliamentary etiquette; and we are perfectly satisfied, that this course will be justified by our brethren of the Press—if not, at all events will be when the time shall have arrived. The comprehensive mind of a statesman, occupied with measures, as he thinks, fraught with advantages for his country, but yet, in their application surrounded with difficulties, is not in a mood to create capital, by either flattery or fault-finding, or justifying every step he may think right to take in promoting his views. We have said as much on this subject as we are justified in saying at present; and however anxious we are to give the information looked for, we must say—wait awhile. Only a few short weeks will have transpired, when an exposure of the past, present, and it may be, future policy of this country, will be submitted.—St. Catharines Journal.

THE NEW LAW RESPECTING THE OFFICE OF CORNER.

We have lately had an opportunity of seeing the new Act passed during the late Session of Parliament, referring to Coroners, and as it is now in force in Upper Canada, and as a short synopsis of it may prove useful, we endeavour to lay such before our readers.

The first section provides that no Inquest shall be held by any Coroner on any deceased person, unless it shall previously be made appear to such Coroner, that the deceased came to his death by some violent or unfair means, or culpable or negligent misconduct; a mere accidental death not requiring investigation by an Inquest.

The second section provides, that an Inquest shall be held upon the body of any person dying in confinement in any Gaol, Penitentiary, or Lunatic Asylum, and that the gaoler or keeper is always to give notice to the Coroner of the death of any party occurring under his charge.

The third section provides for the summoning of Jurors for Inquest, and in default of Jurors attending, the Coroner may impose a fine, not exceeding twenty shillings, a certificate of such fine, and the cause of fine, to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace, and copy to be left at the residence of the defaulter. Such fines to be levied and satisfied by the Justices of the Peace, in the same manner as other fines are levied and satisfied under their jurisdiction.

The fourth section provides, that all defects or want of technicalities in any proceedings of Coroners shall not occasion the setting aside of such proceedings, and that any of the Superior Courts of Common Law, or Judge thereof may order and cause amendment.

The fifth section provides for the Coroner if necessary, summoning the legally qualified Medical practitioners who may have been present at the death of the deceased, or if none attended, then any competent practitioners in actual practice; and the Coroner can direct that a post mortem examination shall be had, and if necessary, an analysis of the stomach and intestines. If any person shall make oath to the Coroner that he or her belief, the death was caused partly or entirely by the improper or negligent treatment of any medical practitioner, or other person shall not be allowed to assist at the post mortem examination of the deceased.

The sixth section provides, that the Jury in any case, if not satisfied with the explanation of the Medical practitioner, may require the Coroner to call to the Inquest other Medical men. Should the Coroner refuse, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of ten pounds, or imprisonment for one month, at the discretion of the Court trying the offence.

The seventh section regulates the fees of Medical men in attending Inquests as witnesses, as follows:—Attendance at Inquests without post mortem examination, 50s.; with post mortem examination, 60s.; with analysis of contents of stomach and intestines, 25s; and 1s. per mile in travelling to Inquests—to be paid to Medical practitioners so attending, from the County Treasury on the order of the Coroner.

The eighth section authorizes two Justices of the Peace in any County, upon complaint of Coroner or any two of the Jury, after hearing parties, to inflict a fine, not exceeding £10, upon any Medical practitioner refusing to attend at the inquest. Such fines to be levied in a summary way, by distress on offender's goods and chattels.

The ninth section confines the operation of this Act to Upper Canada.

Mr. W. Kennedy, of Kingston, lately of Saugwine has proceeded to New York on his way to England at the request of Lady Franklin, to assist in searching for her lost son John. Mr. Kennedy some time ago proposed a plan of search which it appears has been at length adopted.—From his experience in Arctic journeying and his vigour of both body and mind, and remarkable firmness of character we think the choice could not have been better made. May his labours be attended with success.—The Packet.

Mr. T. F. MASON, the Typographer and Printer, has been appointed one of the Noble Guards of Prince Abohadradin's Regiment, and was one of the 30 chosen Officers of late occasion in Rome, as the body-guard of the most illustrious Pius IX. Mr. Mason's only Sister is a Nun in one of the most ancient Convents in England.—Exchange Paper.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY JANUARY 16, 1851.
THE NEW JURY LAW.

It is an easy matter to find fault. The real scientific fault-finder finds fault with every thing. He thinks the sea, with all its beauties and advantages to mankind, might have done well enough without possessing the power of drowning people—the sun might have shone equally bright without dazzling his eyes—the wind might have impelled ships and driven windmills without blowing the shingles off honest men's barns—the gooseberries should have been as big as pumpkins, and well-baked loaves might have grown on trees, just as well as beech nuts. We do love occasionally to meet a real scientific fault-finder.—He is so zealous and industrious in his endeavors to persuade everybody that "whatsoever is, is wrong," and his eccentricities and absurdities are so truly ridiculous, that they act upon dull spirits like the extravagant drolleries of the buffoon or the Merry-andrew. He is, in fact, a kind of living Dispensary, or medicine chest for the monotony of every-day life, and, therefore, we do love to meet him, occasionally. But, there is another, and a very different class of fault-finders or grumblers, with whom we have not the sympathy nor patience. They are the snarling, ill-will, selfish, one-sided grumblers, who are totally void of wit, humor, eccentricity, and real sentimental ridiculousness. They understand nothing of the true, scientific mode of fault-finding, but can be considered mere Quacks, dawes, or hatches in the profession. They can find faults, and find faults, with everything and every body that do not belong to their own little party, or that militates against their own little paltry interests, but their grumblers are so circumscribed, so snarling, so full of envy, and so thoroughly mean, when compared with the great expansive principle of universal fault-finding, that an honest man can do nothing less than despise them.

We have, of late, had some rather extraordinary specimens of this small unprofessional fault-finding, manifested against the new Jury Law; and, before noticing these specimens of snarling, we beg leave to state, that, for reasons which we shall, on a future occasion lay before our readers, we seldom read a long Act of Parliament, (particularly if it has been drawn up by a Lawyer.)

We therefore, do not pretend to be a judge of the merits of the new Jury Law, but we are indebted to our friend, Mr. Lizars, Clerk of the Peace, for his candid opinion of the matter; and he assures us, that the principle of the Act, as a thorough barrier against partiality and corruption in the selecting of Jurors—a complete system of checks and counterchecks—as a just and equal distribution of the duties required of Jurors, and, in short, as a public Act, for the promotion of justice, and for the protection and benefit of the whole public, it is entitled to a prominent place among the chief Statutes of the country. Mr. Lizars is a scholar—a man of business, who from his very boyhood has been familiar with the real, approved principles of systematic or methodical arrangement—be he an extensive knowledge of all manner of commercial transactions, and has had much practice in studying and deciphering Acts of Parliament, and there are few men of our acquaintance to whose opinion, in such matters, we should pay more deference. Besides, Mr. Lizars is not a Radical, in the common acceptance of the term, and, therefore, we conclude that the new Jury Law, in reality, very superior to the Jury Laws that have gone before it.

It is probable that there may be some defects in it—that some improvements in some of its details may be required for working it out conveniently and satisfactorily. This was reasonably to be expected, and indeed if such amendments were not required in an Act of such magnitude and importance, the new Jury Law would form a new era in the history of Legislation.

But, the objections which have been raised against it, in so far as they have come to our knowledge, and which we intend to notice at present, are not of the class to which we have here alluded. They are not objections founded on certain defects or errors in the provisions of the Act, which require to be amended—they are strange objections, and do not admit of amendments, simply because they are not founded on the Act, but on assumptions, and occurrences altogether apart from it. The expense—the enormous expense of working it will ruin the whole country! Now, both the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace, who certainly perform the great part of the labor, declare that they are much worse paid for their services than formerly; and, we believe they are not over paid. But then there is the Crier! His fees alone, for the two or three days of the balloting, amounted to some hundred or hundred and twenty dollars! The "Crier" Who is the Crier? The Act, in so far as we can discern, does not recognize—does not, in fact, even name such a person! In the 30th section of the Act, we find that the whole process of balloting devolves on the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and the Clerk of the Peace. The Chairman is required to "declare openly" the number of the ballot drawn, and the Clerk of the Peace is required to "declare loudly" the name of that number. And though there is something said in a subsequent part of the same section about "proclamations," yet, as nothing is said about a "Crier," and, indeed, as his name is not mentioned in the Act, and as no provision is made for the payment of these proclamations in that part of the Act that specifies the fees to be paid for the services required by the Act, it may very reasonably be presumed that these proclamations are intended to be made by the Clerk of the Peace, who, in reality, does make them. It is true, that in an old schedule of fees, drawn up in the palmy days of Toryism, when all services performed in the Courts of Law and Equity, were beautifully rewarded, there is such an officer as the Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions provided for, and, among other fees, he is to receive one shilling for each proclamation. In the ordinary business of Quarter Sessions to which this old schedule of fees exclusively refers, it is probable that not more than twenty or thirty proclamations would occur in the course of the year. At all events, it is certain, that no man ever contemplated paying for a hundred or a hundred and fifty proclamations in a day, at the rate of one shilling a piece! And therefore, every honest intelligent man, will at once conclude that the new Jury Law neither contemplates nor provides for the payment of its hundreds or rather thousands of proclamations.

But supposing that a "Crier" is necessary in the process of balloting—that is, supposing that some person is needed to repeat the following words after the Clerk of the Peace has repeated them, viz.—"If any one can inform the Court why the name of *Bandy Baird* should not be inserted in the Jury List for which it is now balloted, let him come forth and he shall be heard," the "Crier" is just the creature of the Court, and may be dismissed or superseded by the Court at any time. And in balloting Jurors, the Bench have certainly the power of employing any person they please, and at the least price they can bargain for; and they will have no difficulty in getting a man, who for a dollar a-day, or perhaps less, will cheerfully repeat this proclamation five hundred times a-day if required. But we deny that the Act either authorizes or provides for the payment of even this cheap rate—and, therefore, we would just say that the Magistrates who would pay one shilling a piece or one penny a piece for the "proclamations" required by the new Jury Law, are acting outrageously against the spirit and intention of the Act, for the purpose of bringing it into contempt, and are totally unworthy of having any control of the public funds. The only just ground of complaint in reference to the expense of working the new Jury Law, is in the case of the Selection, which might, and in fact, must be done for most, one half the expense allowed by the Statute. Canada is at present a comparatively poor country—the principal object of her Legislation should be efficiency on the most economical scale. And we are anxious to impress the people with the important fact, that the chief field for the practice of economy is in these little local matters, such as the Selection of Jurors, the emoluments of Clerks, and Bailiffs of the Division Courts, &c. &c.

In our last issue we informed our readers that a few Germans, unacquainted with the English language, had been balloted as Jurors for the late Court of Quarter Sessions and County Court, and that the circumstance had been grasped at with avidity, and wielded as a triumphant weapon against the new Jury Law. Now, the real scientific fault-finder would have come out boldly and said, "Why should Dutchmen be allowed to live in an English Colony?" "Why not invent a language which everybody would understand and speak by intuition?" But our Quack fault-finders have neither honesty nor talent for such sentimental criticisms. They could only say, "That's your new Jury Law! that's your Radical Legislation!" and such other little, envious, silly things, without being aware that they were, in effect, saying, "Why did Robert Baldwin either not teach the Dutchmen to speak English, or otherwise blot out the Township of South Easthope from the new Jury Law?" It is one of the unpardonable iniquities of Radicalism! It is very probable, however, that Robert Baldwin was not aware that South Easthope contains a number of inhabitants who are not thorough masters of the English language—we say it is probable that at the time of constructing the new Jury Bill, Mr. Baldwin was not aware of this fact, and hence, his enemies should have some mercy on his sins of ignorance—especially when they find that with his usual shrewd, discriminating cautiousness, he has made the very best provision for the contingency of the un-Englished Dutchmen that the circumstances of the case would admit of. In the 11th section of the Act, it is stated that the duty of the Selectors shall be to select from the Assessment Roll the names of such persons as

"From the integrity of their characters, the soundness of their judgments, and the extent of their information, be in the opinion of the Selectors of Jurors, or of a majority of them, most discreet and competent for the performance of the duties of a Juror."

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DIVISION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH.

We are glad to learn that a Petition on this subject is now in course of signature, and we have no doubt that if proper diligence is used, three-fourths, at least, of the whole Township will cheerfully sign it. As a matter of convenience, and as an act of common justice, it recommends itself to every honest man. It is a fact, that a very large proportion of mankind consult ease and pleasure rather than interest; and, as there is neither ease nor pleasure in travelling nearly the whole length or breadth of the Township on the first Monday of January, it may safely be presumed that so long as the Township meetings continue to be held at Holmes' School House, they will, in reality, be very far from deserving the name of "Township Meetings." That portion of the Municipal Corporation's Act which provides for the Division into five Wards, of extensive or populous Townships, is just intended to prevent the inconvenience, injustice, and discontent which must naturally arise from holding the Township Meetings in one particular spot, and that too, at an unreasonable distance from the great bulk of the population. Or, in other words, the intention of this part of the Act is to give the whole inhabitants of the Township an opportunity of being represented in the Municipal Council, that is, to have a voice in the election of the Council, on terms and conditions as nearly equal as possible. It cannot be disputed that men naturally feel most interest in the improvement and prosperity of the locality in which they reside, or in which their own property is situated. And if the whole members of Council reside in one and the same corner of the Township, it is reasonable to suppose that the principal interest of the Council will be found in that particular corner—this, we say, is natural. By dividing the Township into five Wards, as provided for by the Act, the Council would be composed of a man from each of these Wards consequently, the interest would be divided—or, rather we should say, the interests of the whole Township would be embraced and fairly and satisfactorily represented by such a Council. We trust the subject will obtain that consideration to which its importance, and the justice of its principle entitle it.

During the past week, the Roman Catholic Congregation have improved the appearance of their Church by suspending in the belfry, a large, well-toned Bell.—This is the first of our worshipping assemblies in town, who have had enterprise enough to provide themselves with this useful and ornamental appendage. We are, therefore, inclined to give them credit for their enterprise; and as we have still a pleasure in the solemn sound of Church Bells, we could wish that the Town Council would enter into some arrangements with the Rev. M. Swider, and the manager of his congregation, to have the Bell rung at stated hours, at least two or three times a day, for the benefit of the Township.

We have received a copy of Scobie's Almanac for 1851. Like its predecessors, it is full of useful and interesting information, relating to the Municipal, Commercial, Financial, Educational and Ecclesiastical affairs of the Province; besides extracts from the most important of the late Acts of Parliament. In short, it is valuable, far beyond its selling price, and should be in the possession of every one who takes an interest in the affairs of the country.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received, too late for insertion, a very important communication, signed "I. Battenbury" and "Matthew Black." These very consequential gentlemen have exerted an influence over Mr. James Watson, and induced him to stand as a candidate for civic honors against his own convictions—this we can readily believe. But we beg to assure these gentlemen that they never can have any influence or control over the *Huron Signal*. What these gentlemen are pleased to term our "mis-statements," could easily be verified on oath. But even though false, it is the coolest impudence to suppose that the testimony of these gentlemen from the public mind—they may influence Mr. Watson to act in opposition to his own convictions. But Matthew Black and Isaac Battenbury have just a little influence over the public as they have over the *Huron Signal*, and God knows that is never likely to be much.

The weather for the last ten days has been mild as April, and our three feet of snow is all but gone.

Received Money Letters from Thomas Smith, Mitchell, Hugh Hamilton, Downie, and Dr. McCosh, Paris.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Ashfeld, Waseonah, &c.—Charles Girvan, Chas. Wilson, Bernard McCabe, John King, and John Pentland.
McKillop and Hallett.—Robert Hays, Thos. McKillop, James Dowal, Dennis Downie, and Augustus Van Egmond.
McGillivray.—J. Craig, J. Barbes, T. Richardson, J. W. Marr, and P. Flanagan.
Biddulph.—Jas. Hodgins, John Hodgins, Wm. Ryans, Thos. W. Stanley, and D. Shoff.

Tucker-Smith.—Dr. Chalk, Constant L. Vanegeon, Francis Fowler, Robert H. Carraban, James McLean.
Hay.—Robert Bell, Robert Dalg, Castor Willis, Robert Patterson, Jacob Willson, Blushard.—Thomas B. Guest, —Bill, Henry Willis, Wm. Chambers, Beare.

Communications.

Goderich, 15th Jan., 1851.
Dear Sir.—I have no doubt but that your self-sufficient and epistolary correspondence of last week, thinks that he has upon me like "a thousand bricks;" and I must confess, that I scarcely know how to "come to the scratch" with this Galliver's Lilliput. This Giant amongst pigmies, even the respectable Joseph Williamson, who flings charges of falsehood, and gratuitous slander about him as furiously as a pound sledge-hammer in the Market place, and had he allowed me the slightest intimation to be designated "a man of truth," I would scarce have dared to appear again in print, in the face of such an antagonist; but, to have it "emphatically declared" by such a "man of truth" as Joseph Williamson; that there "is not even a colouring of truth" in anything I have stated; really, Sir, that is more than mere flesh and blood can stand without a struggle for it. Mr. Williamson has declared that he will meet "an assertion by assertion," &c. &c. as he is accustomed to this style of argument. I, Sir, am not in the habit of making assertions without having some proofs, within my reach, that what I state is true; and, since he has thrown the gauntlet by such a sweeping charge of falsehood, &c., against me, without one word of evidence or argument in support of his assertion, I hereby defy him to bring such forward; and I shall now adduce a few facts in support of what I advanced in my last, and should what follows cause any acquaintance of Mr. Williamson's, or perchance my own, to deliver me "the bitter and excruciating petition, to offer me from my friend," it is only because I cannot help it, after receiving the lie so very direct from Mr. Joseph Williamson. I have, however, another reason for being thus plain, viz.: Mr. Williamson's warmest desire at this moment seems to be to get advertised, I may therefore, be able to give him a little in this way, and as one good turn deserves another, he may perhaps, as a favor, let me alone in future.

To begin—this very letter of Mr. Joseph Williamson's, Sir, savours not a little of what I call "Club law," that is—a working on the feelings and passions of his readers, and not speaking to their reason, in other words, it is an attempt to put down by brute force (excuse the expression) what he cannot fairly meet with truth and argument.

Mr. Williamson seems, either wilfully or otherwise, to have misapprehended my letter; or he has some very contracted idea of what is generally meant by "Club law." I shall now, therefore, give a few specimens of what I mean by the expression, and then shortly, give a few comments on portions of Mr. Williamson's letter, as to his complaint about "Malicious Asses," Judges and Jurors! It is pure nonsense.

Does it not appear to you, Sir, to be somewhat singular that Mr. Joseph Williamson at once lays hold of a particular meeting, and speaks of it as "the meeting referred to" in "Club law." I shall try to explain how it all happened. I had opened no particular meeting; yet, he seems to think that this particular meeting required some explanation over and above all the other 999 public meetings which he has made a point of attending since his arrival in Goderich. But as Mr. Joseph Williamson's version of this "meeting," differs very widely from my knowledge of the matter, I shall now give you mine; and I was not late in being there, I was there at the hour the meeting was called for; and rather, should my statement be denied, I pledge myself to give you the names of men, who will corroborate what I am about to state, and whose words if placed in the balance with that of Mr. Joseph Williamson's, would make the letter "kick the beam."

This meeting "referred to," Sir, was called by two Magistrates to be held at the Goderich Hotel, at 12 o'clock noon, on a particular day, for the purpose of appointing or nominating a committee or deputation to wait upon, and do the useful honor to Sir George Arthur, whose arrival here was then daily expected. It, however, happened, unfortunately for the unanimity of this said meeting, that the late Mr. Hyndman, a man who was loved and esteemed by all who knew him, had a personal quarrel with an individual then in some authority in this place, this said individual had determined that Mr. Hyndman should not make one of the deputation, notwithstanding that his mother, Mrs. Colonel Hyndman, had a personal acquaintance with Sir George Arthur. The individual I have referred to, seeing, at the hour of meeting, that he could not carry out his purpose, called loudly for an adjournment, but no adjournment took place; the notice of meeting, however, on the door of the Hotel was clandestinely altered from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock; and, Sir, if you wish to know by whom this notice was altered, and by whose order it was altered, you have only to ask Mr. David Clark of Colborne who can tell you all about it.—After much altercation, Dr. Dunlop was called to the chair, and had taken it, when three waggons loads of workmen from the harbour, bridge, and other places, arrived; many, who, of their own accord, would never have thought of such a meeting, and then, something like what Mr. W. describes took place, but not, even then, by the majority which he asserts—could some man, Sir, did not his innate modesty forbid it, that would tell you that the majority was only two. I, however, used you his name, and you are aware that his word will not be doubted by any man in Goderich. When the newly arrived parties were informed that the meeting was already constituted, it was vociferated in a voice of thunder that the meeting was not "constituted" as the time was not yet up, and the clandestinely altered notice was produced to prove it; I again asserted, the affirmation was enforced, by the rap of a stick on the table which divided the opposing parties—as their looks then declared them to be—and that, with a force which proclaimed that it was wielded by no ordinary arm.—"Doctor Dunlop left the chair, placed his back to the wall near the door, and sent his party out of the meeting." That Mr. Williamson did not hear the "rap," I confess I do not

that it did not take late in getting to the was in the last struggle looked on that meeting "referred to" in "Club Law" which was held in the harbour, to be equal double in the gallantry, was if not a law, at least a compromise either complimentary or creditable to the event where the deception was highly emblematic of Joseph Williamson's this double game? At the first election the County, Mr. Hyndman, occupied Hastings Market Square, cert their election there, public property? the election, Sir, I was arrested for the first time the Hastings were but the remains of a tall although tall barrels w rich in those days. T a "lawless proceeding" the effect of "Club Law" The late Mr. W. a dozen of cedar posts the other side of the river preparatory to their hill, the little space unfortunately required, was not to be had. Cedar posts floated down have called this "Club Law" Mr. Williamson was only Prior Law.

A certain quantity of wood time encounter of the said wharf, and occupied by these parv only space whereupon, work could be performed must be performed first time to send word to men were called (I dare literally by the "wave sworn to) the order was were carefully raised & allowed to lay themselves with a force and no attempt to describe. Now this might be c but still, I can under the old name of "Club" I may be asked, Sir, occurrences from the ob have boasted a photo ca arises from their own real harm in this open To these, my answer is when I find parties in prominent parts in more despotism and tyrannical attempted to describe. busy to induce the unwa to join them in the movement toward a re Township; and when only hope of these parti believe again to power, I with the township, I can of the purity of their mot this particular crisis of we have everything to b everything to fear from a I meant, I stated the mat last, it was met with a falsehood from Mr. W now given a few particu of what I meant by the of the risk of givi and I regret much to d done it on public grou for the public good; and son; and should Mr. W if you are not tired of th has fairly digested 'Po which he seems to have perhaps treat the Co which will show that the sometimes attributable of the "powers that b" general good conduct of I think I could even have boasted a photo this I have extended my great a lengthy letter, with one remark on the Mr. Williamson's letter ting and prosecuting of I think, Sir, is just to my letter, as Mr. W herangues, an attempt ag feelings of party; such when so utterly uncred indicative of a coarse mil ed he may be—and, as necessary to the sum, as take my leave of Joseph" Yo

Charge Chester charge. At a meeting of the Township of Stanley, held 11th current, at Haacke's to take into consideration of the Township of River Bay. D. H. G. ing called to the chair, ad ing on the importance which the meeting was following resolutions were read unanimously.

1st. Moved by Mr. f acceded that this meeting a joint stock company be ing a Harbour at Bay application be made as g as it renewed.

2nd. Moved by Mr. B. by Mr. Haacke, and reso petent Engineer be emp the of the intended har specifications and estim with an little delay as p subscription be raised a liminary expense and ac 4th. Moved by Mr. M by Mr. Bates, and resol ve of seven be appointed giving resolutions into eff Messrs. Ritter, Fisher, C. Haacke, Morris, and D. G 5th. Moved by Mr. B. Mr. Haacke, and resol be called at some contral on Road, on Wednesd on purpose to appoint sub