





## COURTS OF REVISION.

As now is the season when these Courts hold their sessions it may not be out of place to say a few words on the subject. It will be seen from the "Voters List Act" the text of which we give elsewhere that the lists after having been revised and published are final, and that no objection to any voter can be raised at an election, if his name occurs in the list, only as to his identity with the person whose name he proposes to vote on.

Hence all the expense and time heretofore spent in protested elections, in examining the legality of votes, will for the future be prevented, and hence also the importance of Courts of Revision approaching this matter with a spirit of impartiality and a determination to do justice by all parties. Indeed they are solemnly sworn to do so. Their own safety requires their doing so, as they are equally liable to punishment, with others, for neglect of duty or wilful wrong doing.

The lease clause is one that becomes of considerable interest just now from the special efforts that have been made to manufacture votes by means of leases. The clause is explicit and mentions even a "colourable interest," and one of the first questions any Court should ask of any person who has been made a voter on these grounds should be "Is this a bona fide lease?" If the party, no matter what his politics, refuse to answer such questions, the duty—aye the safety of the Court requires that the name be struck off immediately. There is no need of any lengthy argument or discussion in cases of this kind—no need of waste of time—the refusal to answer these questions would be *prima facie* evidence of a bogus lease within the meaning of the Act.

If the make the suitable answer to the questions—then it is time enough to go into the questions of valuation &c.

We hope our readers will study up this Act and make themselves familiar with its phraseology and it will then be seen how careful are its provisions.

## ESTIMATES 1874-1875.

We publish below an extract from the Estimates for the present fiscal year which it may be seen that their total amount is \$42,923,416, being an increase over the previous year of \$7,337,509. A part of this may be justly debited to increase of the bounds of the Dominion, but by far the greater part was necessitated and anticipated by the late Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, which is solely responsible for the increase.

We have only time to remark on a few items of importance to us in a local sense. We find \$1,000,000 chargeable to Capital Account, devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the St. Lawrence Canals, and a further sum proposed to be expended hereafter to complete the work, of no less than \$7,000,000. We also find another sum under the head of repairs and working expenses, of \$12,000 for repairs of the Cornwall Canal, and \$10,000 for repairs of the Williamsburg Canal.

Altogether the Estimates are presented in such a systematic and consequently clear manner, that one may get an intelligent idea of the whole business in a few minutes. The promptitude [with which the Estimates have this year been brought down, is worthy of note, and is emblematic of the energetic administration of affairs which now prevails at Ottawa.

Public Debt (including O. & Q. Trust Funds).....	\$12,376,037.01
Charges of Management.....	207,072.00
Civil Government.....	946,881.66
Administration of Justice.....	494,161.66
Police.....	62,895.00
Penitentiaries.....	341,155.91
Legislation.....	537,953.00
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics.....	94,680.00
Immigration and Quarantine.....	372,610.00
Pensions.....	123,184.83
Militia (including Mounted Police, N. W.).....	1,313,500.00
Public Works chargeable to Capital.....	11,606,625.00
Public Works chargeable to Income.....	2,723,300.00
Ocean and River Service.....	400,397.00
Lighthouses and Coast Services.....	524,930.00
Fisheries.....	62,185.00
Biological Survey and Observatories.....	92,550.00
Marine Hospitals and Sick and Distressed Seamen.....	75,000.00
Steamboat Inspection Subsidies (including P. E. Island).....	14,200.00
Diaries.....	3,757,464.44
Land Surveys.....	149,100.00
Land Surveys.....	119,198.00
Land Surveys.....	79,300.00
Collection of Revenue.....	
Land Surveys.....	685,939.75
Land Surveys.....	227,950.00
Land Surveys.....	78,800.00
Land Surveys.....	
Land Surveys.....	50,000.00
Land Surveys.....	3,000.00
Land Surveys.....	2,867,84,500
Land Surveys.....	1,505,50,000
Land Surveys.....	100,000.00
Land Surveys.....	10,000.00

## THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

There seems to be at the present time a more than usual activity on the part of temperance men against the vending and using of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. In the United States a novel, and at the same time a most powerful means of attack has been devised against this traffic. Woman ever foremost in all good works, is taking the field in person. Banning themselves together they invest the hotels and liquor saloons, and like the Israelites of old, actually sing and pray, until the proprietors of these institutions yield to the pressure, and promise to abandon their business. This new feature in moral suasion, although very successful so far, does not promise to supersede the only radical cure of this evil, viz.—prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The very fact, however, of such means being resorted to, and the success which attends them, is evidence that public opinion in that country is being strongly awakened, and if not now, soon will be sufficiently alive to ensure the passing, and what is of more consequence, the enforcing of stringent prohibitory measures.

Here in Canada, while we cannot boast of the human crusade, at least to any extent, we notice a peculiar activity amongst temperance organizations and temperance men. Leagues are formed, Lodges and Divisions established, petitions circulated, and public meetings held in every direction, in behalf of the good cause. Evidently the friends of prohibition are wide awake, and work is meant. Already the first blow has been struck in parliament, by the abolishing of the bar in parliament buildings. Only four out of the whole number of our legislators could be found to uphold the traffic within the precincts of the House. Of course we do not suppose that all of those who voted for this step did so from love to the cause, but it is a great step in advance when men are compelled to do right by the force of public opinion, even against their inclinations.

Rightly or wrongly the impression generally prevails that with the present Dominion Government and the present House, the cause of prohibition has a much better prospect of succeeding, than has heretofore been the case, and we confess that we ourselves coincide in this opinion. We have never until lately believed the country ripe for a prohibitory liquor law, and even now we have misgivings as to such a law being effectual if carried in parliament. It requires a very strong manifestation on the part of the people for such a reform, and an overwhelming majority in its favor, in order that it may be fully enforced. It is a grave question, whether to try the matter with the present strength, or to wait awhile and agitate until the public mind is more fully aroused to the necessity of such a law.

Of course there are great difficulties in the way of such a law. How can the deficiency in the revenue resulting from the loss of the excise duties be met for a few years until the change can accommodate itself to the country. We say for a few years, for we fully believe that in a short time, the country would be so much more wealthy and able, that this difficulty would no longer exist. This question may be left for our Finance Minister to solve. It is a standing disgrace, a crying shame if our revenue has to be raised from the consumption by a particular class of what is acknowledged to deprave in many cases, and to do good in none.

Then again there are vested interests. These must be respected. It is unreasonable that so many men who have been licensed and encouraged in this business, and by reason of this encouragement, have spent thousands of dollars, in buildings, machinery, &c., it is unreasonable we say to destroy their business without making them some compensation.

Such compensation is quite as reasonable and just, as that granted to slave-owners by the British Government on the abolition of slavery. Then again provision must be made for a sufficient supply of alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes, and here most likely would be one of the most faithful sources of violation of the law.

Difficult as the task promises to be, and afraid as governments generally are to meddle with the matter, we see no reason why it is undertaken honestly, and with the desire of succeeding that it cannot be done.

At any rate it is worth the trial. Every lover of his country must deplore the sad results flowing from this traffic, and will welcome any effort for its suppression.

May success crown the efforts in behalf of the good work.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Monday the 13th was taken up in discussing the subject of changing the Constitution of the Senate.

The Government have under consideration the abolition of newspaper postage.

The King of Ashantee has signed the treaty, but has given no guarantee for the execution of its provisions.

Another bad crevasse is reported to have occurred on the Mississippi, about 40 miles above New Orleans, threatening the railway lines with destruction, and the country for miles round with inundation.

At a meeting of Ottawa mill-owners held last week, the question of increased facilities for towing logs on Lake Chat and Lac de Chien was discussed, and a proposal to build a boat for each lake was favourably considered.

Prevailing fashion yesterday—umbrellas.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from first page.)

He (Mr. H.) had helped to defeat it a dozen times during the last twenty years. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, and Mr. R. gave notice that he would move it to-morrow.

Mr. Paterson moved for a Committee (whom he named) to inquire into the affairs of the Six Nations Indians. Without reflecting on the management of the Department, he would say that such progress had not been made, as should be, in the condition of these Indians—the descendants of men whose forefathers had spilled their blood in the defence of the country.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the Government would only consent to such changes in the present management, as would be assented to by the Indians themselves, and would not seriously interfere with their prosperity and happiness. It was the duty of the Government to see that the rights, the Indians have, are not interfered with by any hasty action.

Mr. Fleming said it was a question as to the enfranchisement of the Indians.

Mr. Thompson had a petition in his possession signed by 169 Chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations with reference to this matter. The people in the County he represented had been looking for the lands held by the Indians to be put into the market.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) said there were in his County 12,500 acres of land in the hands of Indians, lying an uncultivated waste. He would strongly advocate these lands being put into the market.

Hon. Mr. Laird was understood to object to selling Indian lands.

Mr. Gillies found that meetings had been recently held by both Whites and Indians in his Riding, at which it had been agreed to petition the House that the lands given the Indians should be sold. The Indians desired to be allowed to hold these lands in their own right. He hoped power would be given the Committee to consider all the Indians of the Dominion.

Mr. Gordon expressed the same wish.

Mr. Snider sympathized strongly with the Indians, but much more with the white men. He considered many of the Indians entitled to the Franchise.

Mr. Davies said, notwithstanding the efforts made to civilize the Indians in Prince Edward Island, they appeared to be incapable of appreciating its blessings, and enjoyed their lands in common. In enfranchising the Indians they should take care that it was not the means of wiping them out.

They might be settled on the "Thousand Islands." He thought the donation of lands among them would be tantamount to driving them out of the country.

Dr. Schultz feared that to detach the Reserves would be to annihilate the Indians. He was desirous of a large committee, as the matter involved a principle which would ultimately affect the people of the West.

Mr. Paterson expressed his willingness to enlarge the scope of the Committee provided the notice given would warrant it.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie thought a Committee to inquire into the whole question affecting Indian life, character and position on the Continent, would be very inconvenient and would produce no result. If there were to be a change of policy, it must originate with the Government. They would not object to any inquiry with regard to the several localities and tribes referred to. The Government had received no such petitions as mentioned.

The original motion then carried. The first order of the day was read, which was for the attendance of Attorney-General Clarke to give evidence in the Riel case.

Mr. Cauchon, in consequence of yesterday's telegram, moved that that order and the two following ones (for the attendance of Riel and Detective Hamilton) do stand over till Friday next at 3 o'clock.

Ottawa, April 8.

Mr. Bowell would not object to the postponement of the first order, but he saw no reason for it in the case of the other two. Besides the Finance Minister was to make his Budget speech on Friday.

Mr. Cauchon said they should proceed logically. The police officer was to be called only in corroboration of Attorney-General Clarke's statement.

Dr. Schultz said the more quickly the House disposed of a matter so interesting to everybody, the better. The cause, which detained Mr. Clarke to-day, might detain Mr. Riel another. Mr. Bowell suggested as a question of order, that it was incorrect to move to set aside three orders in one motion.

Mr. Speaker ruled the motion in order.

Hon. Mr. Holton said the evidence of one witness should be completed before another was examined.

Mr. Palmer moved in amendment "that the first order of the day be postponed until to-morrow, then to be the first order of the day."

Hon. Mr. Holton moved in amendment to the amendment, that the first, second and third orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow, then to stand as the first, second and third orders of the day.—Carried.

Mr. Cartwright announced the postponement of the Budget speech from Friday, as he had been unable to get the Estimates through the Printer's hands in time to give to members to day.

Hon. Mr. Holton made some explanations with reference to precedence of orders.

The House adjourned at half-past eight.

A very large number of petitions in favour of a prohibitory liquor law were presented.

Amongst the new bills introduced, was one by Mr. Irving to amend the Grand Trunk Act, and one by Mr. Charlton to prevent cruelty to animals carried by railway.

In answer to questions by Mr. De Cosmos, The Premier declined, in the absence of a complete survey, to state when the western section of the Pacific Railway would be commenced. It was the intention of the Government to construct a telegraph line from Esquimaux to Nanaimo, when the route of the Railroad was decided upon.

Mr. Charlton moved for a Select committee to enquire into the working of the Act 31 Vic. cap. 44, so far as it relates to the imposition of an export duty on saw logs, shingles, bolts, and stavebolts. He stated that the revenue realized from the duty was very small, having averaged less than \$200,000 per annum since its imposition.

The duty was, in effect, a local tax falling upon a comparatively few persons.

Dr. Orton then moved for a Committee to enquire into the condition of the agricultural interests, which he alleged to be in need of protection against foreign importation of grain.

Mr. Mackenzie would not oppose the motion, but could tell the hon. gentleman that the legislation he proposed had been suggested many times before and he could assure him it would be of no benefit to the farmer if it were passed.

Mr. Sturton declined to act on the Committee. He was opposed to it altogether.

Mr. Smith (Peel) ridiculed the selection of a Committee of doctors and lawyers to perform a duty, it must be assumed, the farmers were not competent to undertake for themselves.

Mr. Young, in a vigorous speech, exposed the fallacy of the notion that a country exporting an enormous surplus of agricultural produce should need a protective tariff on cereals. The result of the attempt to exclude foreign grain would be to destroy our carrying trade, and only pave the way for claims from all other interests to protection.

Mr. McKay Wright supported the motion. Mr. Davies agreed with the member for Waterloo, and strongly opposed the protectionist theories of the mover of the resolution. Mr. Gordon, in a very able speech, alluded to the fact that a very large portion of our grain imports pass through the country and pay freights. He was, as the representative of an agricultural county, opposed to all such legislation as the mover of the resolution desired to see enacted.

Mr. Brouse gave some statistics from Prescott and Morrisburg business showing the large trade done in his section in exports of farm stock and produce to the states. The true policy was to induce the Americans to take off their duties, not to put duties on ourselves. Mr. Casey regarded the Committee as a sort of benevolent club of professional gentry who had taken pity on the poor farmers.

Mr. Chisholm supported the motion. Mr. Biggar thought the farmers would feel aggrieved if they did not get the Committee.

Mr. White (East Hastings) asserted on hearsay authority that the Finance Minister had declared the Government to be willing to put a duty on foreign grain.

Mr. Cartwright gave an emphatic denial to any such story.

Mr. Blain advocated protection in the interest of the growers of coarse grain.

Mr. Jones (Halifax), if the mover succeeded in his object, would be disposed to ask for a bounty for Nova Scotia fishermen.

Mr. Walker showed that we did not raise coarse grain enough to keep all the establishments for their consumption in the Dominion running.

Mr. McCallum supported the Committee, which then agreed to.

Mr. Dymond moved for a return of capital convictions and acquittals since July 1st, 1867. His object in doing so was to obtain information as a basis for future action towards the abolition of capital punishment. Mr. Dorion would be happy to do his best to obtain all the statistics required by the member for North York, but some of them could only be had by application to the Local Governments.

After a few words from Sir John A. Macdonald, the motion was carried. At the evening sitting, the House resumed the examination of the Attorney-General of Manitoba. The evident purpose of the questions put by Mr. Oimmet was to show that for some time subsequent to Mr. Clarke's arrival in Manitoba and anterior to the legal proceedings taken against Riel, he (Mr. C.) had been fully aware of Riel's movements. He admitted having visited Riel at his own house in order to dissuade the latter from becoming a candidate.

Mr. Clarke himself desired to stand for Provencher. He acknowledged that they had come to an arrangement about the election, and that he (Mr. Clarke) had once offered to fight Riel at ten paces, because Riel was "impertinent." It also came out that the person who applied for the warrant against Riel was one of the Grand Jury who found the indictment against him. He declared that he had not set the law in motion on receipt of a telegram from Ottawa, and would have treated such telegram if received with contempt. In the course of the enquiry it was elicited that a threatening anonymous letter had been sent to Mr. Clarke, warning him that his life was in danger if he persisted in his course with regard to Riel. He was at length allowed to withdraw, and the order of the day of Riel's attendance in his place was read. No response being given Detective Hamilton was called to the bar, and examined. He gave evidence, that he had done all in his power, but unsuccessfully, to arrest Riel.

Constable McVety was also called, and gave similar evidence. On his withdrawing, Mr. Mackenzie moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Bowell asked whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps with reference to the seat of Riel in that House.

Mr. Mackenzie replied that they would not take the matter out of the hands of the member for North Hastings, who had pledged himself to follow up the evidence with a motion. Mr. Bowell argued that from English precedents the duty devolved on the Government to move in the matter, but in the absence of such motion on their part he would give notice of motion for Riel's expulsion on Monday night.

Mr. Dorion showed that in an English case the motion for expulsion had come from a private member. Mr. Mills referred to the English precedent on the subject. The House then adjourned.

April 10.

Another crop of Prohibitory Liquor Law petitions was presented at the meeting of the House.

On motions being called for,

Mr. Mackenzie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to vest the control of the Intercolonial Railway in the Government of the day instead of the Commissioners, as at present. He explained that he thought it was expedient to make a change, so far as the completion of the work was concerned. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Walsh, had resigned some months since, and his place had been filled by the Deputy Minister of Public Works as Commissioner *pro tem*.

The Bill was then read a first time.

The House then went *pro forma*, into Committee of Supply, and the Committee having reported, it was resolved the House should go into Committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday next, when the Finance Minister will make his statement.

The House then went into Committee.

Mr. Ryan in the chair—upon Mr. Kirkpatrick's resolution respecting the collection of demands against vessels navigating the inland waters of the Dominion.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) was opposed to the measure. It should be taken up, if at all, by the Government. He hoped the matter would stand over.

The Election Bill will, it was intimated, be considered on Tuesday next.

Mr. Holton also considered that such measures should only be introduced on authority of the Government. He hoped the evil precedent in this respect under the late Administration would not be followed again.

Sir John A. Macdonald having said a few words in reply to Mr. Holton.

Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the introduction of the motion by a private member.

Mr. Dorion thought there was some doubt as to the jurisdiction of the House in respect to the subjects covered by the measure proposed. He would favor the passing of the resolution, reserving his opinion on the question to a future stage.

Sir John A. Macdonald suggested the possibility of a conflict of jurisdiction.

Mr. Mitchell urged the importance of the measure.

After some conversation, the motion was agreed to, and the Committee reported.

In reference to the buoying of the Detroit River,

Mr. Mackenzie said that the channel was buoyed, and correspondence was going on with the United States Government with respect to the removal of any obstructions.

Mr. Charlton moved a resolution in favor of a Geological Survey of the North-west territory, and the encouragement of immigration to that region. He showed that hitherto the North-west had been almost a sealed book, the works on the subject failing to give all the information needed. He did not urge the Government to make detailed geological survey, but would have them follow the model of the United States system, so as to secure good exploratory surveys similar to those of Colonel Fremont and others. He then alluded to the importance of immigration, and to the want of efforts on the part of the late Government to promote immigration as energetically as the interests of the country required. His speech which showed a most careful consideration of the question he had undertaken to advocate, was warmly cheered at the close.

Mr. D. A. Smith, while not agreeing with some disparaging remarks made by Mr. Charlton with reference to the Hudson Bay Company disagreed with him on no other point. He cordially supported the motion.

Mr. Cameron (South Ontario) referred to the rashness with which the Pacific Railroad had been undertaken, without proper surveys. He yielded to none in his interest in the Pacific Railway project as a national undertaking, and had years ago made a speech on the subject. He went on to urge most strongly the necessity for a thorough exploration of the North-west Territory.

Mr. Laird was glad the question was brought up. The Government had already taken steps in the direction the motion indicated, and he hoped, in the course of time, to push the investigation further.

After a few words from Sir John A. Macdonald,

Mr. Mackenzie suggested the

object of the motion was simply to call attention to the subject, and that object had been accomplished. He also referred to the discoveries of coal in the North-west of a very superior character, and assured the House that the Government had every desire to further the views expressed by the mover of the resolution.

Mr. Haggart moved for correspondence respecting the dismissal of a Postmaster at Lanark. The dismissed Postmaster, Mr. Munro, had been placed in the office as the successor to the person who had now been appointed, and who had been discharged by the late Government.

The Post-master General would require that the correspondence relating to the dismissal of the former Postmaster should be included in the motion.

Mr. Galbraith having shown the injustice done to the Postmaster by his dismissal.

The motion was carried.

After a few words from Mr. McCallum.

Mr. De Cosmos moved for correspondence relating to the mail contract between San Francisco and Victoria.

After some remarks from Mr. Dewdney.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Bellow is lying dangerously ill at Bath, England.

The Somersetshire (England) colliers, who struck last week, have consented to resume work.

Several suits against the G. W. Railway Company, arising out of the Komoka disaster, have been entered for trial at the Middlesex Assizes, which open on the 5th prox. The claims for damages range from nominal sums to \$10,000.

Some fifty of the inmates of Sing Sing prison refused to go to work on Friday, and there was reason to apprehend a general revolt of the convicts.

A St. George's Society has been organized at Kingston.

Three Western lines—the Iron Mountain, the Cairo and Fulton, and the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas, have amalgamated under the name of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

AN ACT RESPECTING VOTERS' LISTS.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. To prevent the creation of false votes: where any person claims to be assessed, or claims that any other person should be assessed, as owner or occupant of any parcel of land, or as possessing the income which may entitle him to vote in the municipality at an election for the Legislative Assembly, and the assessor has reason to suspect that the person so claiming, or for whom the claim is made, has not a just right to be so assessed, it shall be the duty of the assessor to make reasonable enquiries before assessing such person.

2. In the alphabetical list or lists of persons appearing by the assessment roll to be entitled to vote in a municipality or in each of its sub-divisions (as the case may be), being the list or lists required to be prepared under the seventh section of the Election Act of 1868, if the qualification is in respect of income, the clerk shall, in the proper list, state that fact, and the place at which the voter resides in the municipality.

3. Immediately after the clerk has made the said alphabetical list, and at latest within thirty days after the final revision and correction of the assessment roll, the clerk shall cause at least two hundred copies of said list to be printed, and shall cause one of such printed copies to be posted up, and to be kept posted up in some conspicuous place in his own office; and shall forthwith also deliver, or transmit by registered letter, two of such copies to each of the following persons, that is to say:

Every member of the municipal council of the municipality except the Reeve;

Every teacher of a Public School in the municipality;

Every post-master 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;

(2) And the clerk of the municipality shall forthwith also deliver or transmit, by registered letter, ten of such copies to each of the following persons, that is to say:

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 (as the case may be), for whom votes were given at the then last election of a member of the House of Commons, and for the Legislative Assembly, respectively;

The Reeve of the municipality;

(3) Upon each of the copies so sent to each person, shall be a printed or written certificate, over the name of the clerk, stating that such list is a correct list of all persons appearing by the assessment rolls of the municipality entitled to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly; and also stating the date upon which a copy of such list was first posted in the clerk's office; and further calling upon all electors to examine the said list, and if any omissions or other errors are perceived therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said error corrected according to law.

(4) The Sheriff shall immediately upon the receipt of his copies cause

one of them to be posted up in a conspicuous place in the court house; the clerk of the peace, upon receipt of his copies, shall cause one of them to be posted in a conspicuous place in his office; every public teacher shall in like manner post up one of his copies on the door of his school-house, and every post-master shall post up one of his copies in his post office.

4. The Clerk shall also forthwith cause to be inserted in some newspaper, published in the Municipality, or in case no newspaper is published in the Municipality, then in some newspaper published in the Municipality next thereto, or in the County Town, a notice, signed by him, stating the date of the first posting up of the said list in his office. One insertion of such notice shall be sufficient.

5. The said list of voters shall be subject to revision by the county judge, at the instance of any voter or person entitled to be a voter, on the ground of names of voters being omitted from the list, or being wrongly inserted therein, or of names of persons being inserted on the list who are not entitled to vote; and upon such revision, the assessment roll shall not be conclusive evidence in regard to any particular, whether the matter on which the right to vote depends had or had not been brought before the Court of Revision, or had or had not been determined by that court; and the decision of the judge under this Act, in regard to the right of any person to vote, shall be final so far as regards such person.

6. A person complaining of any error in the said list shall, within thirty days after the clerk has posted the said list in his office, and transmitted or delivered the said copies, give to the clerk of the municipality a written notice of his complaint and a statement to apply to the judge in respect thereof; and the proceedings thereafter by the clerk, judge, and parties respectively, and the respective powers and duties of the judge, clerk, and other persons shall be the same, or as nearly as may be the same, as in the case of an appeal from the Court of Revision; but no deposit shall be required to be made before any such complaint is heard or disposed of.

7. In case no complaint respecting such list is received by the clerk of the municipality within thirty days after the first posting up of the same, the clerk shall apply to the judge to certify one of the copies received by the judge as being the revised list of voters for the municipality; and a duplicate of the list shall be retained by the judge; and the certified copy shall be delivered to the clerk of the municipality, to be kept by him among the records of the office.



# WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN.

Jolly B—is a notorious joker, living not a hundred miles from Bell's Corners, and will go as far for a practical joke and laugh as long at it, as any one within fifty miles. He tells a good yarn too, and does not hesitate when the point is against himself. One 1st of July there was to be a celebration at South Mountain, and Jolly made up his mind to go and enjoy himself. To that end he called together some of his chums and, with the natural kindness of their dispositions, they resolved to do a good action as well as make some sport for themselves. Now it chanced that there was in the neighborhood, a poor old ragged half imbecile tramp called "old Francis." Well, Jolly and his companions brought old Frank out to the barn, got a tub of water, brooms, soap, &c., and gave him a regular scrubbing. You may depend there was a *lively* time among the old He was shaved, had his hair and one furnished him a coat, and another a pair of pants and so on, until he had quite an outfit. He was then taken to the house, and stuffed with all the dainties the larder afforded. They next provided a conveyance for old Francis to the scene of the celebration.

In the mean while, Jolly fixes himself up in his "dead fines" gets the object of his affections and also starts for South Mountain. Arrived there, due attention having been paid to the refreshments, Jolly, with his "heart's delight" on his arm, starts forth for a pleasant promenade, and to see the sights. He had just become greatly engaged in a lengthy account of the fun they had had with old Francis when the subject of discourse—old Francis himself came in view, with the unmentionables presented to him by Jolly, on one arm, and the other beckoning frantically to Jolly, who, it need not be said, did not answer the appeal, but turned on his heel (no rhyme intended) and dragging his companion along with him, started at his best pace for the Hotel. It seems that the dainties fed to old Francis in such abundance, had disagreed with his stomach, and by a process of reasoning peculiar to his weak intellect, he had attributed the trouble to the new garments, which had felt rather uncomfortable and confined ever since morning. Hence doffing them hastily he had started in pursuit of the former owners and was demanding the return of his rags. The pursuit was maintained for some time, through main street, the perspiration caused by his unwonted exertions under a July sun, streamed down Jolly's face, the lady was pale through fright, and Jolly, not particularly jolly just then, thought he would have to turn and try and stop the fierce yells of "give me back my clothes," when luckily he saw one of his confederates in the affair, and calling him begged him for pity sake to take that fool away. Jim goodnaturedly complied, and Jolly and his girl entered the Hotel and kept shady until time to return home. How Jim pacified the poor old lunatic,—whether he traded back, or gave him the benefit of both suits, is not known.

But to this day, if any one wants Jolly or Jim to treat, all they have to say is "give me back my clothes."

# NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. C. M., Antisville. Remittance received.—Thanks. Your letter has the true ring.

A. A. Butternuts, P. O. Pleased to hear from you. Let us know if *Herald* is received regularly.

C. C., Winchester.—Much obliged. Will go all right hereafter, Chester-ville, Winchester. Thats the right sort.

D. B. McC., Heckston. Article on Watertown Ins. Co., too late. Will appear next week.

P. M., Iroquois.—Much obliged. Will attend to it.

J. N., Iroquois. Called twice during his absence.

JUDGE JARVIS LECTURE.—The attendance on Wednesday evening of last week at this lecture, was far from what it should have been. The lecture was highly interesting, and enlivened with anecdotes illustrating personal history. The Judge's early soldiering is apparent in his present erect, military bearing, notwithstanding his 87 years.

It does not speak well for the intellectuality, to say nothing of the patriotism of the people of Morrisburg, that so few of them attended this very pleasing discourse on the history of our own Province.

ANNIE DE MONTFORD.— This celebrated mesmerist gave an exhibition in Bradfield's Hall last Friday night. She met with considerable difficulty in procuring "subjects," and then her efforts were almost rendered nugatory by disorder among the audience. It appears that only a few understand that it is only when perfect order is kept, that she can give a fair display of her powers as a mesmerist. Three subjects were found however, who answered to her will, and amused the audience with their performances, while imagining themselves on the ice, or freezing, or burning, or in the water, &c. Madame De Montford was too ill to give an exhibition on Saturday evening as proposed.

NEW MAP.—Mr. Wesley Lock of Iroquois has just shown us a very neat and compact map of the Dominion, Newfound-land &c., for which he is taking orders. The usefulness of such for reference is obvious and our readers cannot do better than patronize him.

Owing to some packages of the *Herald* breaking open last week and the loss thus being lost, some subscribers may not get their papers. I will again.

A paper published in Sacramento, Cal., gives the following:—"Yesterday a young lady called at the counter of the registry department of the Post Office, and asked for the privilege of re-opening a letter which she claimed to have dropped in the box that morning. The Postmaster, after finding the address and taking a particular description of the missive sought, obligingly searched among the letters in the "drop," and, finding the letter, proceeded to open it in the presence of the writer. In doing this the official used a common lead pencil, but the lappel of the envelope was stuck, "and a general mutilation was imminent. Observing the unprofessional method, the lady said, 'Give it to me; let me show you.'

The letter was handed over, when the fair manipulator deftly ran the thumb-nail under the edges of the lappel, raising it neatly. Following this up, with delicate touches in kind, it soon became apparent that the opening without leaving a trace of the manipulation, was only a question of time. The postmaster and his deputy looked on in charming innocent interest. The performance was a high art; a deft facility eloquent of patient practice. Neatly the work was done, and as the careful opening was completed, the lady remarked, by way of explanation merely, and lest inference unfavorable to the legitimacy of this skill might be drawn, "*I used to be in a post office, myself, you see; I learned how it is done, as you know.*"

Morrisburg Markets.	
Flour per cwt	\$3 00 to 3 25
Buckwheat Flour do	2 25
Commeal, do	1 75
Oatmeal, do	3 00
Corn per bush	65 to 70
Spring Wheat, do	1 00 to 1 20
Fall Wheat do	1 20 to 1 35
Barley, do	1 10 to 1 20
Oats, do	37 to 40
Peas, do	60 to 65
Beans, do	1 00 to 1 10
Mess Pork per bbl	17 00 to 18 00
Butter in Bolls per lb.	24 to 26
Butter in tubs do	25 to 28
Eggs per doz	13 to 14
Potatoes per bush.	30 to 35
Hay per ton	10 00 to 12 00

Money Market.	
REPORTED BY THOMAS DARRIS, BANKER, MORRISBURG.	
Gold 152.	Greenbacks bought at 12 discount and sold at 114.
Morrisburg, March 26th 1874.	

Iroquois Markets.	
REPORTED BY JOHN TUTTLE.	
Fall Wheat per bushel	\$1 20 to 1 32
Spring do do	1 00 to 1 32
Barley, do do	1 00 to 1 14
Oats do do	39 to 40
Peas, do do	60 to 65
Beans, do do	1 00 to 1 25
Pork, per bbl	16 00 to 18 00
Beef, per cwt	7 00 to 8 00
Mutton, per lb	10 to 11
Butter, Rolls do	25 to 28
Butter, Tub do	28 to 32
Eggs, per doz	13 to 15
Potatoes, per bush	35 to 40
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Hard Wood per cord	3 00 to 3 25
Soft do do	1 50 to 2 00

**NO ! FARMERS, NO !**  
Here's just what you've wanted.

**FRENCH CHAMPION**  
was brought from Lower Canada, March 26th, 1874, by the undersigned. He was bought in Longueuil, south of Montreal, from a stock raiser. He was sired by the Black Raven Perishaw and from the Canadian mare, both being pure French bred. The Champion is a coal black, heavy mane and tail, girls six feet, is 15½ hands high, weighs 1200 pounds, and will be only 5 years old in July. For style and action he cannot be surpassed. He will stand for the improvement of stock at North Williamsburg and vicinity the present season.

W. FORD.  
North Williamsburg, April 6th, 1874. 2m

NEAT AND CHEAP PRINTING  
PROMPTLY EXECUTED  
AT THE  
HERALD OFFICE.

# REMOVAL, REMOVAL.

# J. S. WELLS, PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST,

has removed from his old stand to the

Bradfield and Barry Block,

Where he will be most happy to wait on all those who may favor him with a call.

Having re-fitted the rooms and rebuilt the sky light, the gallery is now second to none in the Province.

All work leaving the gallery will be warranted first-class, as it is the desire of the proprietor to please all those who may favor him with their kind patronage.

Gallery will be open from 9 o'clock, a.m., until dark every lawful day.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
**ENLARGING & REDUCTION OF OLD PICTURES.**

The Proprietor hopes by strict attention to business, combined with good work, at still merit a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

Good give him a trial and be convinced that he is now better prepared than ever to meet your wants.

A LARGE  
**STOCK PICTURE FRAMES**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
Don't forget the spot—Bradfield and Barry Block, Morrisburg. 2—f

# Court of Revision.

The First Meeting of the Court of Revision, for the

# VILLAGE of IROQUOIS

will be held at the Inn of Daniel Bowen, on

**MONDAY, MAY 4th, 1874,**  
at 2 o'clock, p.m

**JAMES TINDALE.**  
Iroquois, April 13th 1874.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
That Splendid Farm, being the West half of Lot 9, Con. 3, in the Township of Mountain, lying within one-half mile of the Village of South Mountain, where there are two grist mills, three sawmills, a shingle factory, an extensive coopeage, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises or Wm. Coughay, at the rear of said lot, who will show the premises, and give every information respecting said land. April 8th, 1874. 3t

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
I hereby forbid any person purchasing or renting the West half of Lot 22, Con. 10, Winchester, or the stock on the place.

**MARY HUNTER.**  
Morewood, April 6th, 1874.

# NOTICE.

A general meeting of the Stock-holders and Directors of the "Dundas County Herald," Printing Company, will be held in A. G. McDonnell's office, Morrisburg, on Monday the 13th inst., at 2 p.m. Full attendance is requested.

**THOS. McDONALD, Sec'y.**  
Morrisburg, April 8th, 1874.

**R. MILLER, LATE OF BOSTON, BARBER** AND HAIR DRESSER, Benard's old stand, Opposite the Post Office, Lock Street, Morrisburg. Ladies' Hair Work done in the latest style. Switches, Braids, Curls, Puffs and Combs made to order. Highest price paid for hair. Kid Gloves Cleaned. Also manufacturer of Miller's Celebrated Hair Restorative. Travellers are reminded that this is the only First-class establishment of the kind in the place. Give him a call. If he fails to give satisfaction no charge is made.

# Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of  
**ALEX. S. CAMPBELL,**  
An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, S. K. Mathews, of the Village of Morrisburg, in the County of Dundas, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors to file their claims before me within one month.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that a meeting will be held at the office of S. K. Mathews, Official Assignee in the Village of Morrisburg, on Thursday, the seventh day of say next, at two o'clock, p.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

S. K. MATHEWS,  
Assignee.

Dated at Morrisburg, this 9th day of April, 1874.

# Photograph Gallery

FOR SALE.  
A Portable Photograph Gallery will be sold or less than half its value.  
Any person purchasing, and not understanding the business, will be instructed gratis.  
For particulars apply to  
**J. S. WELLS, Photographer.**  
Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874. 1—f

# MOLSON'S BANK.

After 1st of April this Bank will close at 3 o'clock, p.m., and on Saturdays at one o'clock, promptly.

**GEO. K. MORTON, Manager.**  
March 26th, 1874.

# Harness and Saddlery.

The undersigned have opened a Harness Shop in connection with their Carriage Factory and are prepared to furnish all customers with

# FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE.

EITHER IN

# HARNESS OR CARRIAGES.

at moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Trimming done to order—from Open Buggies to the best Top Buggies.

A call solicited.  
**CHAMBERS & ROSS.**  
West Winchester, March 25th, 1874.

# E. W. KELLOGG'S Cabinet & Organ Factory.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends in Morrisburg and vicinity, that his

# CABINET FACTORY

is yet in full operation, and that, in addition thereto, he has begun the manufacture of

# MELODEONS & COTTAGE ORGANS.

AND HE BOIES BY SECURING

# THE BEST OF WORKMEN

ofurni sh a superior article, both as regards Material, Finish and Tone.

# In Th CABINET DEPARTMENT

Will be found a large stock of all kinds of Household Furniture.

# Coffins Kept Constantly on Hand

A supply of Picture Mouldings, of different styles, always ready.  
**E. W. KELLOGG.**  
Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874. 1—ly

# TOM BELL'S COLUMN

# Tailoring Depart

OF THE

# Mammoth.

IMPORTANT

# ANNOUNCEMENT.

# CASH ! CASH !

For any quantity of Saw Logs and Shingle Bolts delivered at West Winchester Mills.

The Subscriber will pay the Highest Prices for the following description of logs:

*Oak, Rock and Soft Elm, Hard and Soft Maple, Birch, Beech, Pine, Hemlock, Ash, Basswood, &c. Pine and Cedar Shingle Bolts. Also a few hundred Cords of Hard and Soft Wood.*

Custom Sawing done so as to enable parties bringing Logs to take their Lumber home with them. Custom Grinding, Sawing, Planing, Matching, etc., promptly attended to.  
A general assortment of Lumber, including matched Flooring, Fence Pickets and Shingles constantly on hand, also Rustic, a new material for outside sheeting for buildings. Cheese Boxes manufactured. Flour and Feed for sale. Agents for the celebrated C. W. Williams & Co's Family Sewing Machines—the best in use. Always awarded First Prize wherever exhibited.

**M. F. BEACH & CO.**  
West Winchester, March 26th, 1874.

# TOM BELL

Would beg to advise his numerous customers that he has just opened out his

# SPRING STOCK of CLOTHS

CONSISTING OF

# Over 250 Pieces

IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

Sherbrooke Tweeds,

Rosamond do

Scotch do

English do

&c., &c.

French & English DIAGONAL FANCY COATINGS

“ “ DIAGONAL & FANCY VESTINGS,

Black Broad Cloths,

Blue Black “ “

Black and Blue “ “

BLACK AND BROWN

Velveteen Coatings !

EXTRA HEAVY.

THE NEWEST THING IN

# TWEEDS

—FOR—

SPRING SUITS,

—THE—

**ABERDEEN MIXTURE,**  
**ONLY \$15 A SUIT.**

Scotch Tweed SUITS

**ONLY \$13.**

ALL Cloths Sold at the "Mammoth"

**CUT FREE OF CHARGE.**

Don't Forget the Spot.

**TOM BELL,**  
Bradfield and Barry Block, Morrisburg.

# DAIN'S STEAM FOUNDRY

MORRISBURG,

Manufactures and Repairs all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural Implements such as

Plows, Plow-points of various kinds, Cultivators, Dairy Kettles and Coolers of all sizes.

# COOKING, BOX & COAL STOVES

of all sizes and the latest styles.

Hollow Ware constantly on hand.

# RAILINGS

for Houses, Gardens and Cemeteries, made to order.

Railroad Horse-Powers made and repaired

and all orders promptly attended to.

# In the PROVISION STORE

WILL BE FOUND A GOOD ASSORTMBENT

Of Groceries,

Provisions

Crockery, &c.

**AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.**

Old Iron and Produce taken in exchange at highest market price.

OFFICE AND STORE—LYLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG.

*N. B. Stoves Cheaper than the Cheapest.*

MORRISBURG March 26th, 1874. 1—ly

# DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.

# Patent Medicines, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

OILS  
Boiled and Raw, Linsed, Olive, Seal, Sperm Turpentine.

PAINTS.  
White Lead, Ochres, Greens, Reds, Blues, dry or ground in Oil; also a large assortment of Tube Paints, and all styles of Paint, White-wash and Varnish Brushes. Varnish of all kinds.

CHEMICALS.  
In quantitie to suit purchasers, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Sal Soda, Brimstone, Borax, Sulphur, Carb. Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Blue Vitrol, Copperas.

DYE STUFFS  
Of every kind, most reliable quality, and sold at the lowest prices.  
PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.  
The very best qualities, and the cheapest to the purchaser, will always be found at

# The Central Drug Hall.

TRUSSES,  
Common, Single and Double, and all the various styles for sale.

PURE WINES,  
And Liquors for Medicinal and Sacramental purposes

For Sale at the  
**CENTRAL DRUG HALL.**

# Morrisburg Carriage Factory.

MORRISBURG, ONT.

# McGEE & MORRIS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Coaches, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters,

Waggons, etc.

Having entered into Partnership in the above business we feel that we are now in a position to supply our customers and friends with all their wants in our line. For style, finish and material our work will be second to none in the market. Special attention given to **Painting Trimming &c.** Orders filled promptly.  
Main Street, Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874.



# TOM BELL'S COLUMN

# Immense Arrivals

—OF—

# NEW SPRING GOODS

AT THE

# Mammoth.

# TOM BELL

Would respectfully intimate to his friends, that he is now receiving and opening out the bulk of his Spring Stock, and would feel obliged for a call when coming to town.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING MY

# Stock of Crockery

I am prepared to Retail my present stock at

MONTREAL

# WHOLESALE PRICES.

A Call will convince you that I am in earnest.

WHITE STONE CHINA

Only \$3 per Set—44 pieces

CHAMBER SETS—9 PIECES,

**ONLY \$2.75.**

YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST

# ASSORTMENT OF HATS

IN THE COUNTY

# At the Mammoth.

Hats that R Hats.

Call and look them through.

THAT FAR-FAMED

Cornwall Cotton

ALWAYS IF STOCK.

# Gents' Furnishing Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY.



