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SIGNAL.

JNE 8, 1849.

THE MEMBER FOR
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even the smallest danger of such an event taking place—there will be no general election for at *least two years to come.* The British Government has already put its damning veto on the sham loyalty of Canadian toryism. There will be no recall of Lord ELGIN—no interference with Canadian politics, and no general election till the proper time comes. Before that time the knights of the *Toddy-ladle*, the "hot-stuff" League will have fought and *lost* their battle for "annexation." Canada will be a British Colony in *reality*, enjoying all the blessings of British Constitutional Government, and the sixpenny "loyalty" of the Family Compact of despotism will be "numbered with the things that were." If the Goderich Tories are sincere in their laudations of Hon. WILLIAM CAYLEY—if they are really proud of his *name* as their Representative (for, alas! he has not been the author of *one* act which entitles him to respect as our Member,) then we think they should use their whole influence, if they have any, to prevent the occurrence of an election before the proper time. For we assure them candidly and confidently, that the first election, come when it may, will terminate his representation of the County of Huron. A constituency, three-fourths of which voluntarily attached their names to an Address of confidence in the present Government, is not very likely to return the man, who for mere selfishness, attempted by the most despicable means, to upset the Government and to plunge the Colony into open rebellion. The appeals that are now being made to the Loyalists and the Orangemen of the District by the Goderich Tories, are just worthy of the contemptible source from which they emanate. They are direct insults offered to the Orangemen, by men who despise them—who have trampled on them, and will do so again if they have the power.—These Goderich Tories will be very friendly and very familiar with Orangemen just so long as Orangemen will be their obedient tools, but not one moment longer; and we are proud to know that many of them are now fully aware of this fact, and we have much pleasure, in intimating to the honor of Orangemen, and to the credit of the District, that many of the most respectable Orangemen of Huron came to this Office and attached their names to the Address of Confidence.

MENTAL ABERRATION OF THE "COLONIST."

In the Editorial of the *British Colonist* 29th May, we find the following very important paragraph:—

"We should think it most necessary to implore our readers' pardon for adverting so frequently to the Rebellion Losses Bill, but that we feel that they cannot suppose the subject less irksome and painful to us than it is to them. It is, in truth, a subject which must not, cannot, be laid aside, or suffered for one moment to be forgotten."

Now we feel a pleasure in finding at least some sentiments in the "leading Conservative journal of Upper Canada," with which we can cordially agree. And we do agree cordially with the sentiments which we have here quoted. We do think seriously that the Indemnity Bill should never, for one moment, be lost sight of till after the next general election. It should be constantly kept before the public in large legible letters, and encircled with a faithful account of the opposition which it encountered in its passage—a true history of the "indignation meetings," the *Burning of the Parliament house*, and the ferocious savageism of the Montreal tories towards Lord Elgin. We insist upon the propriety of keeping these things constantly before the public mind, till next election, and then we think the election will pass off very peaceably and very harmoniously. But we are surprised to see that in his great and laudable zeal to keep the subject of the Indemnity Bill before the public, the *Colonist* has lost sight of his leading characteristic, economy! his zeal to do good has fairly swallowed up his prudence—the sage, deliberating, calculating philosopher is lost in the enthusiasm to benefit mankind!

Judging from the article from which the above paragraph is taken, we would conclude that the Colonist's method of keeping the public in mind of the Indemnity Bill will be attended with infinite *labor* and expense. The writing of such editorials must be a serious undertaking, especially if they are to be written twice a week for two years! The liberal section of the Press has certainly hit upon a more economical plan than that adopted by the Colonist. The Radical Editors have *published the Bill itself*, and this is certainly a much better and cheaper method than writing long editorial commentaries upon it, besides it is far more satisfactory! Does the Colonist not see this? Does he not suppose that some contumacious animal will doubt the authenticity, or rather the accuracy of the Colonist's commentaries? Now there is no doubt can be attached to the thing itself; it carries its errors and perfections upon its face. Will the Colonist publish the Bill for the benefit of his numerous readers? He will not—he *dare* not. The Bill itself is a plain, simple and substantial contradiction of almost every sentence that has been written by every Tory Editor in Canada for the last three months, and hence it appears that there is not one Tory Editor who has honesty enough to bring it before his readers! The Colonist has given a synopsis of the Election Bill—an abstract of the Municipal Bill—an outline of the Assessment, the University, the Representation, and a host of other Bills. He has harped, and caviled, and tortured, and twisted and snarled at this clause, and bitten at that clause; but, alas! nobody read the Indemnity Bill in the columns of the British Colonist, and his readers are just as ignorant of the real nature of it to-day as they were three months before Mr. LAFONTAINE proposed his Resolutions!—Perhaps it is an oversight on the part of the "honest, honest" Colonist. We would almost believe that the neglect had occured in consequence of the Colonist's enthusiasm to *do good*; to enlighten his readers even at any expense! and we claim a little of the Colonist's friendship for thus suggesting a more economical method of keeping the subject of the Indemnity Bill before his readers for the next two years. If the *Colonist* will just get the Bill *stereotyped*, and send monthly, a copy of it, accompanied with his own commentaries, and a representation of the burning of the Parliament House, to every elector in the North Riding of York, he would certainly be saved the mortification of an ignominious defeat at the next general election!—But we are afraid he will not publish the Bill. It is too *cheap* a method of procuring information for his readers! In short, we suppose there is no point of infamy at which the Tories of Canada can become disgusted with their own organs, and yet, surely many of the Colonist's readers must shortly come to the conclusion, that his commentaries are intended for very verdant *spoonies*.

☞ We could not conveniently procure a copy of the Bill which the Tories passed for paying the Rebellion Losses of Upper Canada; but in another column will be found an article from our cotemporary of the *Journal and Express*, in which the difference between the Bill of 1845 and the Bill of 1849 is accurately pointed out: and it will be seen at the first glance, that the Bill of the Tories was far less stringent against the payment of Rebels, than the one which the self same Tories have made the pretext for arson and violent sedition.

☞ We hail with pleasure, the re-appearance of the *Dundas Warder*. It has been a valuable advocate of political righteousness; and the leading article, which we have transferred to our columns to-day, satisfies us that after all the blustering with which we have been tormented during the last four months, the "Men of Gore" are just as sacredly attached to *common sense*, as they are to the echo of the word "Loyalty." We both hope and believe the Warder will meet with a cordial reception and a liberal patronage.

☞ We are requested to state that an *extraordinary* "overflowing" of "Hot stuff," took place at a recent meeting of the "League."—The meeting consisted of six Gentlemen and Mr. Giles, and we understand that much business of importance was gone through!

☞ In our last we intimated that the Bill for the Division of the District had passed; it differs from the one introduced by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, in the omission of the Township of Usborne, which had been inserted through mistake. Mr. Cameron's want of success arose from the opposition to the Division of the Gore District; which was included in the same Bill. Let Stratford flourish!

☞ If either John Gallaher or John Hastings or any other John or Joe of the *two thousand six hundred and seventy-two* who signed the Address of Confidence in this District, will come manfully forward and declare that he was induced to sign it through misrepresentation or falsehood, we shall publish his declaration as cheerfully as we did the letter of Mr. S. H. Mountcastle; but that we should attempt to disprove or contradict the allegation or assertion of common Quackery, is more than can be reasonably excepted.

Communication.

PASSING EVENTS AND FUTURE PROBABILITIES.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

THE government as guaranteed to this Colony is in effect an independent one, leaving to Great Britian the power to interfere in measures, the tendancy of which, if passed, would be to derange those general principles of trade and external policy, in which for the peace and quietness of the whole Empire, it is absolutely necessary a perfect harmony should exist. It is true, in the Constitutional Act, power is reserved to Her Majesty any time within two years, to signify her dissent to any measure, even although it should in the meantime have become law, but it is apparent that such right must be very carefully exercised, as its effect would be to nullify all local government, and to give an uncertainty to legislation, highly detrimental to the interest of the Colony, and destructive of all government; it would give an undue preponderance to the minority, leading to great dissatisfaction, and tending to the dismemberment of the Empire.—It being well understood that the majority will not allow itself to be ruled by the minority.—As it is the admitted principle of our Constitution, both in Britian and the Colony, that the majority rules, and though for a time factions, such as the Family Compact, possessed of talent and means, may usurp the rule, yet in the end they must give way to popular opinion, either peaceably or violently expressed, and should it be attempted at the present crisis, to give by the interference of the Home Government, an undue influence, to the present minority, a minority as different as possible from the old Family Compact, being deficient in talent and devoid of any principle, then will the hold of the Parent State on the Colony be nearly if not intirely destroyed.

These remarks are elicited in consequence of the absurd (to use no harsher term) conduct of the present minority as displayed throughout the past session, and by which it flatters itself, that by the interference of the Home Government it may overthrow the present Ministry, and accomplish that by the influence of external causes which it has found itself unable to accomplish by fair and open debate before the country. The Rebellion Loss Bill, (now Act) upon which the late Sherwood and Cayley Administration trusted to regain power. They would be deserving of credit, if credit could or ought to be awarded to the display of such utter want of principle as is shewn by the whole conduct pursued by that party, both in and out of Parliament, during the discussion of the measure. It is a melancholy fact that as far as the late Ministry are concerned, it is a question, not of principle, but of pounds shillings and pence, and the existence of the League of which they hope such great things, or perhaps I should say boast, for hope they do not, is also a matter of the same kind, the second or third rule of the association providing for an annual subscription of two shillings and six pence from each member, in fact a revival of the O'Connell Rent. The only difference being that the one is in Canada, the other in Ireland, the one under the name of the British League, the other the Repeal Fund both on a par as to loyalty; the one would bring about our annexation to the United States, the other attempted a disunion of the Empire, for the purpose of enabling O'Connell and those who aided him, to act as kings and princes. The one failed and so will the other. Those that pay money (2s 6d) to the one will be quite as great fools and dupes as those that paid money to the other. But to revert to the stalking horse, the Rebellion Loss Bill or act, is just one of those measures whose purely local nature should debar the use of the veto power vested in Her Majesty. But for the sake of argument, suppose the Ministry to succeed, and that the measure is disallowed, what follows? The Governor resigns, a new one is appointed, the Home and Colonial Ministers are at issue. The Colonial Ministry is forced from pressure without the Colony to resign, Parliament is dissolved, a new election takes place.—The reform party that returned the present men to power reinstate them, what follows? The first measure which as fearless supporters of the rights of those who have placed confidence in them, they will find it their duty to advocate, will be the abrogation of the present power reserved to the Queen of disallowing measures of a purely local nature: and if that reasonable concession is withheld, then resort will be had to constitutional means of compelling it, such as withholding the supplies and other measures of a like nature. However much such a state of things will have to be deplored, it will be infinitely better than that by the exercise of such a power on questions of a local nature the influence of the Parent State should be thrown into the scale to raise or depress Colonial parties at the pleasure of the Home Ministry, swayed by false, garbled or interested statements. It requires no great insight into futurity to tell how such a contest must end.

Z. E. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

DEAR SIR:—Will you be pleased to tell us through the medium of your valuable Journal, whether the report is correct, that the Gentlemen of the League, whose names appeared lately on the new commission of the Peace for this District, do not feel themselves at liberty to qualify, because in doing so they would be required to swear Allegiance to Our Most Gracious Queen? The report is gaining currency, and if correct, ought to come before our Government, that a new Commission of the Peace may be issued without delay.

Query. Will the gallant Officers of our Militia who have joined the League "having for its purport the overthrow of the Government of our Common Country," have the assurance to call out for training, on the 28th inst., the Loyal Yoemen of this District, who may be within the limits of their Companies or Battalions?

Yours truely,

A SUBSCRIBER.

N. B.—We will give an answer in our next.

TORY LOYALTY.

Since the temporary suspension of the *Warder*, events have occurred throughout the province, but especially at the seat of government, of a character and tendency infinitely more momentous than any which have occurred since the period of the constitutional act.

The mere detail of these occurrences would be now out of place. By the contemporary press, they have been made sufficiently public, and our only object in noticing them is to express that opinion in reference to their origin—immediate tendency—and future effect on probably the whole of the British Provinces in North America—from which no faithful guardian of the public weal should shrink.

Historians will record, to the amazement of unborn ages, that on the 25th of April, 1849, in the midst of profound peace, and at a period when the wise and good had but recently, in view of the revolutions and upheavings of society in older countries, learned to feel grateful for the enjoyment *here* of an over-abundant share of social and political blessings—of present tranquility—of an immense plenty of food—of apparent security for life, liberty and happiness—at such a juncture, we say, the historian will be compelled to record, that, forgetful of the only tie which binds the elements of society together, the dogs of civil commotion were let loose—the life's blood of the Queen's Representative was sought—her Majesty's government insulted—the exercise of her prerogative derided and denounced—the halls of the Legislature fired and reduced to ashes, involving in their ruins magnificent libraries and public records, which years of labour had stored up and which any other than a vandal spirit would have considered as the chief treasures of a nation. These acts, together with others which closely followed, evince a barbaric ferocity exceeding any which has taken place since the ruthless and untutored savages of the north broke loose and in the wontonness of an uncultivated nature, laid waste the early traces of European refinement and civilization.

Instances are, unfortunately, abundant enough of personal worthlessness and of tyranic bearing, arousing the moral indignation of true-hearted freemen. Wherever liberty exists—wherever principles of constitutional government are discussed, it cannot be denied, that occasionally popular out breaks will occur. The good and the bad are permitted to exist together in close proximity. The antipodes of character are every where to be found, not in remote, but in intimate connexion. In all ages, we have have had Neros and Johns—Jeffries and Kirks—but while monsters like these are permitted to scourge mankind at intervals, they also serve as the means whereby the pent-up feelings of outraged Justice and Humanity find vent, and resistance in such cases, we need scarcely say, is not only justifiable, but its neglect would be cowardly and degrading.

In the instances at Montreal, to which we refer, the historian can offer no palliating circumstances. No tale of wrong or outrage on liberty can be wrung from the conduct of those who have been the subjects of such dastardly treatment. No personal unworthiness can be attributed to the nobleman whose lofty bearing under such unparalled outrages has only endeared him the more to the people for whose rights he has suffered. The act for which Lord Elgin has drawn upon himself the vengeful indignation of Toryism was one which the constitution vested in the Queen of these fair portions of her wide domain—an act universally admitted to be constitutional, and for which, if blame was anywhere attributable, the Ministers of the Crown were alone responsible.

In all the riots and burnings which have occurred in populous places, and during popular excitement, the enactors were invariably amongst the low, the worthless, the degraded and the untaught. For none of these were ever found sympathisers among the higher, wealthier, and intelligent classes. It was reserved for the city of Montreal to afford the exception to the general rule.—Happy would it be for the credit of the British name, British charteter and British institutions planted in Canada, if the repeated outrages in Montreal—the assaults on the person of the Queen's Representative—the burning of the Parliament Houses—the destruction of the public records and the libraries—the wanton spoliation of the property of high executive functionaries—the savage attacks on the social intercourses of society, and the entire state of insecurity which now pervades the country—could solely be attributed to a street rabble, to men who, being destitute of education or property, failed to estimate the value of either. But such, unfortunately cannot be; facts unquestionably go to prove that these outrages were the effects of a deeply-rooted scheme to overawe the constituted authorities—to bring the Queen's government in Canada into contempt—to inflame the national antipathies of two races, formerly hostile but now impelled by the most kindly impulses and the most generous desire to bear equally the responsibilities of a condition, for the existence of which neither was answerable, and to uphold a constitutional form of government, the blessings of which are common to both, and from the highest offices under which is neither excluded.

These damning acts, which, for atrocity throw all we have ever heard of Lynch Law Charleston, Broad Street, or other riots far in the shade, should have invoked (if they were merely the cut bursts of the low and the vile) a universal expression of Tory disapprobation from one end of the province to the other. No semi-toned loyalty of "Hurrah for the Queen," but "Down with her representative," should have been heard. The oft-repeated note of high souled, chivalrous, never-fainting, never-halting loyalty of Toryism should have been heard amidst the crash of the falling timbers of that Senate House, where adherence to law and order was often avowed, not as a contingent but as an *absolute* duty—the co-adhesive element in our political existence—a wear-and-tear principle, not to be extinguished when in the course of a constitutional line of conduct, the Queen's Representative, with the magnanimity of a Bruce, should refuse to be the minion of party, or the slave of a miserably disappointed political coterie.

Far otherwise, however, has it been; justification for Treason, Sedition, Arson, and Outrage has been sought—efforts have been made, with a fatal effect we are aware, for the parties implicated, to impress the the public mind at home with the idea that "the Burners" were not amongst the low, but of the class denominated "respectable." With a low-bred, fiendish glee, the paltry carricature of a Cromwellian mode of dissolving Parliament, was fastened on with avidity: neither the high rank, personal worth, noble lineage, nor exalted position as the Queen's Repaesentative, could save his Excellency the Governor General from loose and ribbald jokes, founded on personal outrages, which we boldly assert have no parallel in the history of the civilized world.

Passively and actively, the loyalty of Toryism in Canada is now sufficiently defined. "Give us the reigns!" "Give us place and power and patronage!" "Give us Ecclesiastical domination over the souls of men!" "Give us rectories; and give us Colleges, in which the sons of the rich shall continue to be educated at the public expense!" "Give us these, and we are loyal!" "Give us these, and we will pay a *thousand* rebel Papineans, as we have paid *one*; we will *pay* Rebellion Losses as readily as we *introduced the bill* for that purpose; we will espouse the French Canadians as readily—as heartily—and with as much alacrity as we set on foot the "Caron Correspondence!" "Give us power, and we as readily worship a Poorhouse Commissioner, in the shape of a Lieutenant-Governor as we pelt A BRUCE with rotton eggs." Give us power, and we will be the Queen's most devoted, heart-felt, loyal subjects; keep us from it and we die, or GO FOR ANNEXATION.—*Warder*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

After a long and laborious and most eventful Session of Parliament, our Provincial Legislature has for the present closed its labours. They have passed many measures of the highest importance to the prosperity of Canada, under circumstances of much excitement, and in the face of an opposition of the most fierce and unreasoning character. The Governor General prorouged the Parliament by proxy through General Rowan, on whom the temporary appointment of Deputy Governor was conferred. Lord Elgin exercised in this, as in all other matters, a sound discretion, and an amount of forbearance and mercy rarely exhibited. Grossly insulted as he has twice been by a mob, hired and set on by men calling themselves respectable, and with threats of fresh violence still preceeding from the same quarter, Lord Elgin could not, from regard to his own character, or to the British Crown, whose representative he is, have submitted to a third attack, without punishing the assailants on the spot; and the last scene of the political distinction of Montreal might have closed in torrents of blood. Mercy has been again extended to them, by the kind hand of him whom they have so grossly insulted.

It is impossible for one not on the spot to form any conception of the rabidness of these Montreal Tories. They fancy their city the Paris of Canada, and that this vast country must move as they move. Their whole proceeding have lately assumed a revolutionary character, not the mere discontent of a disappointed political party.—It is not a change of Governor or of Ministers, or a dissolution of Parliament, that they will be contented with; but they openly advocate the treasonable project of annexation to a foreign country. With matchless folly, they ape the revolutionary proceedings of the capitals of Europe—flatter the military, attempt to fraternize with them, and raise the most false and injurious reports of the troops being unfaithful to their colours, as if British troops would ever join in their treasonable plans. And what is the amount of physical force these disturbers of the peace have at their command? Not a thousand men could they produce, to back then in any act of violence. The whole British population of Montreal does not exceed five thousand men, one half of whom, including all the Roman Catholic Irish, are not disaffected; while two-thirds of the remainder would certainly stand aloof from violence. And yet the leaders of this handful, who, if the strong arm of power falls on them, could be driven from existence in a forenoon, presume to dictate to the people of Canada, and to threaten the subversion of our institutions, Proud and imperious in their mercantile, as in their political views, these men cannot quietly descend to the position in which they are placed by the fluctuations of trade, and the changes to which localities are liable in all countries. Montreal is no longer the terminus of the trade of the St. Lawrence, which has sought depots in Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton: but Montreal must have all or none. The Montreal tories hate free institutions, while the great majority of Canada love them and will have no other. The Montreal tories hate the population of French origin, and would grind them to dust; while the liberals of Canada insist on all being placed on a perfect level. The Rebellion Losses Bill is a mere pretext for the hostile demonstrations of the Montreal tories. It is their heart-hatred of freedom which has armed their hands against Lord Elgin. The leaders of the house-burners are the same men who feted Vansittart, because he suspended the rights of the freemen of Oxford. They hate Lord Elgin, because he will not rule by physical force, but by the constitution of the country. They have for ever covered themselves with ignominy, and cut themselves adrift from the sympathies of the rest of Canada. The blackened walls which lately contained the parliament and its valuable documents, will doubtless be suffered to remain a standing monument of the madness of these infatuated men. The Canadas would be dishonoured by their legislature ever assembling again in that city.—*Globe.*

The Organization called the British League already extensively formed in Canada, is the most promising indication we have seen of a speedy rupture of the Colonies with the Home Government. The League is composed of English, Scotch, and Canadian Yankees, there being a good sprinkling of the latter. The object of the League ostensibly is, to rescue, by united political action, the Canadas from the rule of the French population, but many of the leaders and most influential members of the League, openly declare their sympathies with annexation to the Union. This is especially the case with the Americanized members; and many of the English declare that if the issue is to be between Canadian rule and annexation to the United States, they go heart and hand for the latter. Brother Johnathan has only to fold his arms and keep quiet, to add the British Provinces to his already comfortable estate. Such a consumation would be a blessing to the Canadas.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Rather fast *Sunny*! the British population properly speaking, have no connection with the phantom called the British American League, and it is probable the British population will have a word or two to say before "annexation" takes place.—ED. H. S.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

ARRRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Details of the outbreaks in Canada were laid before Parliament on the 15th ultimo, which elicited some discussion of no importance beyond the fact that the Government evinced a determination to sustain Lord Elgin.

EARL GREY in alluding to Lord Elgin's Despatch, said—It would show that he had acted with his accustomed moderation and good sense, and that he was fully prepared to justify, and take the responsibility of every step of Lord Elgin's.

No further discussion on Canadian affairs was to take place until after the receipt of further intelligence, which reached Liverpool on the 20th, in the *Cambria*.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Darlington, at the suit of Robert Park; I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot number four in the seventh Concession, E. D. in the Township of Colborne, containing 100 acres; which Lands I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 11th August, 1848. } 3m29

ROBERT PARKE, vs. RICHARD DARLINGTON } ☞ The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first of February, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 20th November, 1848. } 43td

☞ The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of April, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, January 29th, 1849. } ROBERT PARK, vs. RICHARD DARLINGTON } The above Sale is postponed till Friday, the First day of June, 1849.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, March 24th, 1849. } ROBERT PARK, vs. RICHARD DARLINGTON } ☞ The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first of August, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 19th May 1849. }

CASH FOR WHEAT at the Goderich Mills. W. PIPER.

Goderich, 30th March, 1849. 2v—n3tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratford up to 4th June, 1849.

Allen Rev. D	Loughlin Cathrine
Carroll William	Leith Andrew
Caylor Henry	Muir David
Crosley Michael	Madden Ellen
Flynn Patrick	Miller Joseph
Flitcher James	Martin Cathrine
Fisher Alexander	McVittie William
Frimer Fladen	Ogilbie James
Gartiall William	Richardson William
Henry Robert	Smith Mrs. James
Higgins Bartholemew	Schnither Sebastian
Hay Andrew	Sargint Thomas
Hamilton Hugh	Sebbni George
Houlton Thomas	Seegmiller Adam
Jones Mr.	Vernar Moore
Kirley John	Winster Henry
Kippan Duncan	

A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

Stratford, June 4th, 1849.

Huron District, TO WIT. } *NOTICE IS hereby given,* THAT the Court of GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, and that of the District Court, will be holden in, and for this District, on TUESDAY the Third day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Keepers of Gaols and Houses of Correction, High Constables, Bailiffs, and all others concerned, are hereby required to attend, to do and perform those things which to their respective offices appertain.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 1st June, 1849. } 2v—n17

TO MY CREDITORS.

BEFORE I move into Goderich, I wish much to put my "House in Order," I would esteem it a favour if all my Creditors would meet me in Mr. Lancaster's large Room on Tuesday Evening the 12 of June, next, in order that I may give them a statement of my pecuniary affairs, &c., &c.

E. H. MARLTON.

Goderich, June 1st, 1849.

LOST.

TWO District Debentures, one No. 493, amount £6 10 ½ the other No. 574, amount £7 17 8½. Both are dated 20th February, 1849. Any person finding the same, and returning them to the owner William B. Moore, Teacher in No. 2 School Section, Tuckersmith will be handsomely rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing these Debentures.

Tuckersmith, 1st June, 1849. v2—n17—3t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE South half of Lot 16, on the 2nd Concession of Wawanosh will be sold at a moderate price, one half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the purchaser will be allowed to retain the other half for a number of years on common Interest. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. An undisputed title will be given.

For further particulars apply to John Stewart Esq., Barrister Goderich.

Goderich 25th May, 1849. v2—n16

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE Subscriber in returning his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for their most liberal patronage, begs leave to inform them that he has just IMPORTED a choice Lot of TEAS, &c., which he offers for Sale for CASH, BUTTER, WOOL, TIMOTHY SEED, WHEAT, or any other kind of Produce, lower than ever offered here before.

The Subscriber would also intimate that on account of the very large amount of Debts he has standing out, he has closed his Books against all Credit till 1850, and all those persons that have an account will please call and give their Notes, thereby saving costs. Good BUTTER and WOOL taken for old Debts.

OHIO WHISKEY!!

And FINE SALT for Sale, cheap for Cash.

CHRISTOPHER CRABB.

Goderich, May 10th 1849. 2v—n14

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE.

A PART or portion of BLOCK G. in the township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, with 25 acres cleared and in good order; fences in repair. There is a good Frame House [Cottage style], upon the premises, 35 by 32 feet; also, a Frame Barn 50 by 35, and Two Frame Sheds, each 80 feet long, with a Log Farm House in tolerable repair.—There are three running streams of water through the Lot; two of which are in the clearing; a small orcharp about the Frame House, and a first rate Well in the cellar.

The price of this desirable property is £650 currency. For particulars apply to Messrs. STRACHAN & LIZARS, Solicitors, West-street.

Goderich, March 22, 1848. 7tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. NAYSMITH

IN returning thanks to his friends and numerous Customers for the Liberal Patronage which he has received during the past year, begs to intimate that he has just received an extensive Assortment

OF NEW FASHIONS FOR 1849,

and is ready to Execute all Orders given to him with care and punctuality as formerly.

Goderich, April, 12th, 1849. 2v—n10tf

FOR SALE,

THE MAITLAND BREWERY PROPERTY.

THIS property consists of —— acres on the bank of the river Maitland, and on the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's Grist Mill, near Goderich. Upon which there is a BREWERY with excellent cellerage, a Malt house and Malt Kiln, all complete. There is also an excellent site for a Distillery on the lot, and the owner has a right to the water on the bank on the opposite side of the road which is sufficient at all seasons of the year for three such works.

For particulars intending purchasers may apply (if by letter postage paid) to

DAVID DON, Goderich.

Goderich, May 11, 1849. v2—n11