forms and instructions to
also, must each of the le-
ers, Councils, &c. Each
Superintendents and each
ion must be provided annu-
ank School Report. All
rts, forms, &c., are prepar-
out from the Education
ach of the Municipal Coun-
local Superintendents, and
portion of the 2,871 Schools
es or Teachers, or both)
orrespondence takes place
ne, and this correspondence,
instances, involves gener-
questions of law, arising
a desire for information on
, modes of proceeding, or
ements of some kind. In
ence, the object of the De-
ot to deal in dry technicali-
every possible information;
ct views, and inspire proper
ard to the great objects and
the School System. The
hool Grant is to be annually
each city, town, village and
ell as county, in Upper Ca-
ied to the Municipal Coun-
data of that appointment
ually collected from these
xamined, which often causes
rouble and correspondence,
of defective Returns. The
rvision extends (as the Offi-
n the office will show) not
municipality, but to every
ol receiving public aid in
; and the various Statistical
be compiled for my Annual
ts—a work for the Senior
months. In addition to this
gencies and quarterly ac-
ation of school bills, corres-
he School Law—which has
considerable (as that printed
Legislative Assembly shows)
ope, will be less in future,—
ations and calls at the office
n, advice, &c., by persons
school matters, besides the
common to all public depart-
he letters reports, and other
ceived at the office, must be
filed away: all the official
cuments sent from the office
ied twice from the original
for the post, and secondly,
priate books of the office;
are copied a third time for
s in respect to the whole of
dence on the School Law laid
nent. Now, the mechanical
labors is performed by the
n the Education Office—the
being responsible, the junior
g him. Besides, the senior
much assistance to me daily
ormation to parties applying at
d acts as my deputy in my
having thoroughly studied and
School Law and School Sys-
its principle and various details
ons.

espect to the second branch of
the Education Office,—those
he Provincial Normal and Mo-
—I observe that the creation of
important department of our
em, has added much to the
es and duties of the Education
n more than I had intended or
It has, of course, fallen to me
and devise everything connec-
establishment and location of
on; the appointment of officers
ties, all the details of its go-
d system of management, and
improving its efficiency and
The deliberation and decision
s have required no little time
of the Board of Education, after
en brought before it. And
ave taken no part in teaching,
way assumed the relation of the
the Students in the Normal
Masters have ever since its
, had almost daily consulta-
ne respecting occurrences and
nected with the operations of
tion. The additional duties
devolved upon the senior clerk
ablishment of the Normal and
ols, have also been beyond any
I had anticipated. The law
ided that he should be—"Re-
rk to the "Board of Education,
ll its proceedings in a book to
that purpose." But in addition
giving notices of all meetings
d, it has been found advisable
conduct the correspondence,
ge all the financial affairs of
and Model Schools through the
Office—a duty from which the
ts clerks are exempted in the
State of New York. Of
execution of all the orders and
Board is under my direction
y responsibility; and the senior
sponsible to me. The system of
nt is as follows:—Every thing
cured on behalf of the Normal
l Schools—including fittings,
epairs, books and stationary—
through the Education Office.
according to a prescribed printed
be sent into the office, signed by
s of the Normal School, address-
Chief Superintendent, for every
hired in either School, whether
stationary or repairs about the
If it be a matter of ordinary
y, the Chief Superintendent up-
order under a general regulation
rd; if it involves any special ex-
he lays it before the Board for
ration and decision. In either
xecution of the order is entrusted
senior clerk, who purchases all
and stationary required for about
ed students in the Normal School
undred and fifty pupils in the Mo-
—stores them away in a room
rpose in the office,—gives them
order prescribed—noting on
the orders, together with the
l articles purchased or work done,
ompare the items in each bill
rders and the entries in the ac-
nished and audited at the end of
er. It also devolves upon the
k to prepare all accounts laid by
Superintendent before the Board
of each quarter; to pay the salaries
salaries of the Masters, Sub-
employed in the Normal and
hools; to keep the vouchers, nu-
umbering, and filing them away;
e cash-book, ledger, account or
ther books required; to record
weekly, from the Model Schools
lso money for the copy and other
oks sold there at the office; to
the Normal School every Satur-
each session, to pay and take
s of the students to whom work

ly aid is given · and generally to attend to all other mechanical duties required in connexion with the Normal and Model Schools embracing a variety of details which it is needless to enumerate. I believe that hundreds of pounds have been saved by this system of careful and economical management; and it is by this means that so much has been done with so small a grant for the establishment of the Normal and Model Schools.

3rd. Then as to the salary of the clerks, I think the salary of the senior clerk ought to be £250 per annum. In the Common School Education Office of the State of New York, at Albany, the salary of the senior clerk is $1000 per annum; and I have reason to know that his duties are neither so various nor so responsible as those of the same clerk here. The senior clerk in the Education Office there has nothing whatever to do with any matters connected with the State Normal School; nearly all the correspondence of the office is conducted by means of printed forms, and its decisions and instructions given through the monthly State "District Common School Journal," a copy of which is furnished at the public expense, by order of the Legislature, to every School Section in the State.

The senior clerk of this office is a person of good classical education—a man of general intelligence and ability—has been selected on the ground of his fitness for the office; he went home to Dublin, at his own expense, and at the sacrifice of a year and a quarter's salary, and made himself familiar with the several departments of the great Education Office of the National Board in Ireland, and returned with the high testimonials of the Board. He has assisted me in the office ever since I have had charge of it, except during his year's absence on my recommendation. The duties of the Education Office are very different from those of an excise or post office, and require a different class of qualifications. I desire those, and no other, to aid me who feel as deeply interested in the duties and objects of the office as I do, and who will study and labor to advance the interests of education and knowledge in every possible way; and such, I believe, is the case in regard to both the senior and the junior clerks.

In regard to the salary of the junior clerk, I dare say a purely mechanical copyist might be obtained for less than £175. But I think in a department, the whole object of which is to promote education, it is desirable and important that each person employed possess good attainments, and be worthy of implicit confidence, and cherish an intelligent and patriotic ambition for the educational and social advancement of the country. It has been as much my object to seek out persons of this description as my assistants, as to seek out persons of right feelings and proper qualifications as Masters of the Provincial Normal and Model Schools. I believe I have been successful in both cases. The efficiency of my department is promoted by the talent, intelligence and zeal of each person connected with it; and I do not think that £175 per annum is too much to encourage and aid a young man, such as I have mentioned, to consecrate his time and his life to an employment in which every accession of experience, talent and knowledge may be rendered extensively useful. A second clerk was allowed, about two years since, on the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Education; and the new School Act greatly increases the duties of the department.

Ques. Can you suggest any means by which the contingencies and other expenses of your office can be reduced, having due regard to the efficiency of the public service?—Ans. I cannot—having made it my study and ambition to do as much as possible at as little expense as possible.

Ques. Are the clerks employed in the Education Office in any way occupied in the printing, publishing, or getting up of the "*Journal of Education*."—Ans. I write the Editorial articles and make the selections myself; the senior clerk collects and prepares the *Educational, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence*, contributes occasional Editorial notices and articles; and reads the proofs—which he usually does in the evenings, and after or before office hours. The junior clerk addresses the *Journal of Education* to persons to whom it is sent—but only during office hours when haste is required. Every thing done in connexion with the *Journal of Education*, has been done as not appertaining to the duties of the Education Office, but as a gratuitous contribution to the public, for which (preparing nearly four hundred closely printed octavo pages per annum,) neither the clerks nor myself have received a farthing's remuneration, except the pleasure and hope of doing good; besides which, at the conclusion of each volume, a considerable balance has been left against me on the score of the mechanical expenses of the publication—which I have paid myself. Many copies of the *Journal of Education* have also been gratuitously sent, at my own expense, to Members of the Legislature and other public persons.

But while I have proceeded in the manner above stated, I wish to state distinctly, that I consider all that has been done in reference to the getting up the *Journal of Education* as coming strictly within the duties of my office, and that I might properly, not only have done all that the preparation of it required during office hours (could time have been commanded), but that I might have fairly asked the balance necessary to defray the expenses of its publication, as contingent expenses of my office, instead of paying from time to time such balance myself. The School Law expressly requires (and has done so from the beginning) the Chief Superintendent of Schools, among other things, "*To employ all lawful means in his power to collect and diffuse information on the subject of Education generally among the people of Upper Canada.*" It will be seen by the printed Correspondence on the School Law, recently laid before Parliament (p. 29, 30), that as early as the 29th of December, 1846, I proposed the publication of the *Journal of Education*, as one means of carrying out the provision of the School Act just quoted. The needful sanction having been obtained, I commenced it in January, 1848. If, then, even more than two or three days of a clerk's time had been employed each month in preparing the subject, it would have been in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law. In the State of New York, the law authorizes the Superintendent of Common Schools to "subscribe for a sufficient number of copies of some monthly periodical exclusively devoted to "Education," to supply a copy of each of the 11,000 Common Schools in the State. In the Prospectus of the *Journal of Education*, it was stated:—"The whole amount of the subscription will be devoted to the support and improvement of the *Journal*, independent of Editorial management." A strict and separate account of every farthing received, has been kept, and devoted as intimated. If, then, I have undertaken to do without a Legislative appropriation, what such an appropriation has been made in the State of New York to accomplish, I think the economical complaint to the Finance Committee, implied in the question which I have now answered, might, upon the soundest principles of public economy, have been a recommendation to the Legislature to aid me in diffusing a monthly periodical, wholly devoted to Education, upon broad Christian and patriotic principles.

If it be said that the law has not *expressly* authorized the publication of an educational periodical by the Chief Superintendent of Schools; I reply, neither has the law *expressly* authorized him to take steps to establish a Provincial Normal School,—yet he has done so, and in doing so has, I think, as well as in establishing a *Journal of Education*, but carried into effect the provisions of the law.

[Witness withdrew.]

Adjourned till to-morrow, at half-past ten.

PROGRESSION.—On Saturday morning last our new Market was opened, and every stall occupied. We started before breakfast to make, as we thought, the first purchase, but we were agreeably disappointed by finding some returning from market, and many more in the act of purchasing. The supply, in quantity and quality, was creditable alike to the feeders of stock and the butchers. Where all are anxious to do their best, it would be invidious in us to say this or that stall had something remarkable in it. Talk of centralization in political economy, what is it compared with a good, clean, well-supplied market, where every exertion is made to present food in a tempting form. Concatenation of ideas is all very well for logicians and wranglers, but give us a concatenation of beef, mutton, veal, fruit vegetables, &c. Pope has sung—

"The proper study of mankind is man."]

But we beg leave to dissent for a while from the dogmata of the great moralist, and sing in our turn,

"The proper study of mankind is food."

For mental effort, we know nothing as a preparative that can compare with a good breakfast, dinner, or supper. We are Teetotalers, but not Grahamites: we have never got the length of the vegetarian system yet: we wont swear that we may not, but in all probability we never will.

For aught we know, it may be owing to this stubborness of ours, that we are not transcendental enough to see things in the same point of view that some of our neighbors do. Among those things we may mention a few:—for instance, we dont see the chance a Tory has to be returned for Lincoln, in preference to a Reformer, and least of all do we see any probability of Geo. Rykert supplanting the Hon. W. H. Merritt in the affections and Parliamentary support of the electors of Lincoln. Mr. Rykert's personal influence with an Orange Lodge inducing it to do as a favor for him, what was refused to be done for B. Foley, Esq., Warden of the Niagara District, nor yet the fact, however flattering, of the health of the member in nomination being drank by an Orange Lodge, are not arguments of much weight with the yeomanry of this county. Well may Mr. Rykert say—"save me from my friends."

There are other things we dont happen to see, owing perhaps to our mental vision being impaired by animal food: such, for instance, as to the propriety of any man being compelled to pay the expense of his neighbor's earthly pilgrimage to heaven.

Among the things we cannot understand, may also be noted, why any clique or incorporated company should seek for support from liberal members of the House of Assembly, to saddle on the country a monopoly directly opposed to the interests of the people. We cannot, for the life of us, see why the Hon. Francis Hincks and D. McFarland, Esq., M. P. P., should be cajoled into any effort to secure for a Fire Insurance Company, a bill prohibitory of foreign companies, when nine-tenths of the people would oppose it, only give them a chance to express their opinion in its merits. We can tell those gentlemen who have been induced to take action in this matter, that they will find that they have engaged themselves in a most unpopular species of legislation, and more, we will say a perfectly *impracticable* one. They may leave themselves all the trouble, and the country the expense, as well as avoid the unpopularity of such a course, for the more they investigate the subject, the more deeply will they be convinced that they dont possess the power of meeting the views or practically effecting what the *Niagara Mutual Company* want to accomplish.—*St. Cath. Jour.*

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We are happy in being able to announce that decisive steps have at length been taken to promote the representation of Canada at the great Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1851.

The Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly has reported, and recommends that local fairs be held throughout the Province, and that one general Provincial Fair shall be held in Oct., for the collection of such products as will best exhibit the condition and resources of the Colony. Selections will then be made and prizes awarded, the prize articles being transmitted to London free of charge. With this object, the Committee recommends a public grant of £2000, and it is expected that the contributions from localities will amount to £1000 or £1500 which together will form an ample fund, calculated to induce a spirited competition.

The City of Toronto and the County of York, by their representative bodies, have, determined upon establishing a Fair at Toronto for the collection of articles from the Upper Province, and have made liberal grants in aid of the project; and the Mechanics' Institute, with very laudable zeal has undertaken its management, consenting to merge it in its own annual Exhibition, already announced for Sept. next. The Mechanics' Institute has also subscribed £25 towards the formation of a liberal prize fund open to the competition of all Upper Canada, and we are informed that prizes amounting to nearly £350 will be awarded at Toronto, the prize articles and others of merit to be subsequently forwarded free of charge to the Provincial Fair, again to compete for the prizes there, and if successful to be transmitted thence to London, at the public charge.

We can conceive no more liberal or tempting arrangement than this; and we feel confident that all parties possessed of the ability or opportunity to present articles indicative in detail of the resources of this Colony, vast and important as they are will enter zealously upon the duty of promoting a scheme so obviously to the advantage of all, if energetically carried out. He who sends a sample of flax, of wheat, of merchantable timber, of metalic ore, woollen manufacture, or any other specimen indicative of our progress, condition and resources, performs a patriotic duty, in lending his aid towards removing the film which darkens the eyes and tightens the purse-strings of the British capitalists; nay more, he assists in erecting a finger-post in Europe, which will direct the Emigrant to our shores, and thus tend to an early and complete development of those resources which it is now our interest, and already our pride, to exhibit. Who can doubt it, at the approaching convocation of nations, *Canada*, be absent, that their claims to an important although comparative equality, much as they have been vaunted, constantly and justly as they have been urged, will be jeered at and disregarded?—*Toronto Globe.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

The American steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock,—in 10 days and 13 hours from dock to dock.

Cotton advanced ½d.
Corn advanced 6d a 1s.
Flour firm.
Slight advance in American Provisions.
Coffee 1s dearer.

The demand of the American Government on Portugal continues to excite attention. The Berlin papers are filled with comments on the Holstein treaty. No party in Germany seem satisfied with it.

A man named Mr. A Walker was arrested under suspicious circumstances at Paris. A loaded pistol was found upon him, and he declared it was his intention to shoot the President. He is said to be insane.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA

The *Asia* arrived at Boston 6 o'clock, 15 min., Tuesday night.

ENGLAND.

The political news from England is unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, a resolution was adopted, amid profound silence, for an address to her Majesty, to give direction for the erection of a monument in Westminister Abbey, in memory of the deceased Sir R. Peel. The address was ordered to be carried up in the usual form.

Mr. Goulbourn then moved that the Speaker issue his writ for the borough of Tamworth, in the room of the late Sir R. Peel.

Pate, the man who struck the Queen, has been transported for seven years.

FRANCE.

The new electoral law will disfranchise six million electors, or two-thirds of the whole body. The Assembly has confirmed, by a majority of 137, its vote of the previous day, that every leading article should be signed by its author.

AUSTRIA.

The mercantile letter from Vienna, of the 5th instant, mentions that owing to a report, that a reduction of 800,000 men was to be in the army, and a large number of artillery and the premium on gold and silver has experienced a fall.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

There is very little news from the south of Europe. We have nothing fresh from Portugal respecting the American claims. The Queen of Spain keeps Madrid in a most interesting state of anxiety.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROPERTY.

Washington, July 20.

Gen. Taylor, I regret to learn, leaves his business affairs in a very unfinished, and somewhat doubtful condition. When he left for Mexico it is stated, that in three sealed letters, he left directions for the management of his property in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will and these three letters were not opened till after his burial here,—but no will was among them, and the directions applied to a property which is now almost wholly changed in its form.

Indeed his family now have no home, and therefore Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here, to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that that home is lost. Previously however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned out to be a very unprofitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of being flooded repeatedly.—Then the homestead is gone to make one payment on a sugar plantation, on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due—and the middle plantation is under water. Probably, some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the Sugar plantation, but that salary is gone.

You see from these general facts, that General Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had previously however to Col. Bliss's marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum in money.

Mrs. Taylor accompanied by Mrs. Wood and Bliss, went from here to the Eutaw House in Baltimore, on Tuesday evening. Col. Bliss remained to pack up his papers and books, but will follow this evening.—Old Whitey and a favorite dog, are consigned to Capt. Boyce to-day, an intimate friend of the late President, living on Georgetown Heights.—*Cor. N. Y. Express.*

CALIFORNIA ITEMS BY THE LAST STEAMER.

The intelligence from the mines is of such a nature as to prove that there will be a greater quantity of gold dug out this summer than ever before. We scarcely know which valley, the San Joaquin or the Sacramento, has set out the richest specimens; but the gold comes from both [illegible] one in sufficient quantities to prove that there was but little extravagance in the assertion that the city is inexhaustible. It has been found too, as far north as Oregon, and as far south as the mountains near Los Angelos. There appears to be a ridge of gold bearing quartz running the whole length of the country almost north and south. The ore has been richer in the mountains of Los Angelos than even in the mines of Mariposa.

The recent murder of Glanton's by the Yumos, at the mouth of the Gila, has caused an order to issue for a detachment of United States transports proceed to that point for the protection of emigrants, and for the punishment of the murderers.

Because of great destruction at the fire all kinds of building materials have advanced in price, and for some time to come, we think will be held above their late running rates.

The foreign miners are paying their tax without opposition.

In the Upper Sacramento there is much excitement about land titles between those who wish to settle upon a part of those immense claims of Capt. Sutter, and others who have purchased his right to many of the best localities, and hold them for speculation.

Pacific City, near the mouth of the Columbia, is drawing very considerable attention among business men. Quite a number of buildings have already been erected there lately, and several large improvements are in contemplation. An able firm of San Francisco is about to ply a steamboat between Pacific City and the upper waters of the Columbia.

From the British colonies we have had several arrivals lately, bringing crowds of passengers. Quite a trade has sprung up with that part of the world, and most of their products are to be found on sale in this market. From China we have a late arrival, giving notice of the death of the Emperor. We are in receipt of late dates from the Sandwich Islands, but there is no news of interest.

THE AMERICAN CABINET.

WASHINGTON, July 20th.

To-day Mr. Fillmore, President of the United States, sent in the following list of cabinet appointments, which was confirmed by the senate in executive session.

Hon. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. James A Pearce, of Maryland, as Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Edmund Bates of Missouri, as Secretary of War.

Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, as Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, as Attorney General.

Hon. N. K. Hall, of New York, Post master General.

Mr. WEBSTER has entered on the duties of his office.

LOSS OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER ORION.—The distressing intelligence of the loss of this steamer, on its passage from Liverpool to Glasgow, reached us yesterday, in the telegraphic report of the "Europa's" news. It will cause many a sad heart in our community, for among the names of those drowned are Mr. and Mrs. James Scott of Montreal, and we need not add that few, very few, of our residents were so widely known and so universally respected and esteemed as Mr. and Mrs. Scott. Beyond the few words in the telegraphic despatch which we publish to-day—we have been, unable to learn anything of the particulars of the wreck of the Orion, but expect that we shall receive full accounts of them to-day. There is every reason to believe that Mrs. Smith, (sister of Mrs. Scott and widow of the late William Smith, Esq.,) and their only child—a fine little girl of some six years old—who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Scott on their voyage home, were on board the Orion with them: but as their names are not mentioned among the drowned their relatives and numerious friends here, may still hope to hear of their having escaped the fate of those, whose loss they mourn.—*Montreal Herald.*

WILD DEER IN THE CITY.—*A dear chase for a Deer.*—Yesterday afternoon a deer came into the city, and in the chase rushed into Main street among the large and fashionable stores, causing quite a sensation among the *bucks* there. It came down Court street, and over the fences of the gardens on Hammond street, and made a leap and dashed at the back window of Mutlay's crockery store, into and through the store; then across the street and dashed into the large and brilliant window of Messrs. Hemenway & Hersey, each pane of which cost $75, and smashing a large astral lamp, and trotting across the glass show case. When headed off, it leaped through a side light of small demensions, and made his escape across the street, jumping over a large load of lumber, into the dry goods store of T. C. Strickney, leaping through the window and under a railing, and on taking a Horried survey, was attracted by the large mirror in the rear end of the store, and rushed against it, smashing it to atoms.

This shock caused it to sally back, but it immediately recovered, and trotted along the glass show case, and when headed, it glibely dodged and escaped from the same place where it entered. In the chase it pushed ahead into West Market place, and into the store of J. A. Whitmore, where it made itself exceedingly busy among the barrels and boxes, until in its fright it dashed against the back window, carrying away the whole sash, and striking upon the wharf below. But not yet overcome, it rallied and made its way along the wharf to the store room of Messrs. Fiske & Dale, in the window of which it was caught and then slaughtered. We learn that Mr. Stickney's mirror cost over one hundred dollars, and that the destruction caused by this deer's visit to the city, and the exciting chase, was not less than $4000.—*Bangor Whig.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday evening last, about eight o'clock, whilst two young lads were bathing in a part of the river, a short distance above the bridge, one of them named Matthew Ryan, was, by the other and a young man who was standing on the bank, heard to cry as if in distress, immediately after which he disappeared under the surface, though not before an effort was made by his companion to save him by thrusting a plank towards him. The alarm was given as quickly as possible, a large number of people until the arrival of the Messrs. Sinon and a young man named Hunter, the body was suffered to remain in the water. These young men, with that true courage which always exhibits itself most readily in the cause of humanity, lost no time in diving for and recovering the body, from which however, the vital spark had fled. A coroner's inquest was held a few hours afterwards and a verdict returned according to the facts above narrated.—*Brant. Herald.*

Markets.

MONTREAL, July 20.

Flour.—Fine 20s; superfine No. 2, 21s a 21s 3d; do. No. 1, 21s 6d a 23s; sour 19s 6d a 20s. Market dull, and amount of business during the week trifling. Sales of No. 1, superfine yesterday as low as 21s 6d. Oatmeal, no sales.. Peas, 2s 9d with a downward tendency.

Wheat.—No Upper Canada in Market, for Lower Canada red 4s 6d per 60 lbs. offered and refused.

Moderate sales of Mess Pork at $13 in other grades no transactions except by retail.

Ashes in good demand and the tendency upwards. Sales to-day at 33s 9d for pots, and 29s 9 for pearls.

Freights.—But few vessels offering; flour has been taken to Liverpool at 2s 9d and Ashes 30s. No London or Glasgow ships in port.

MONTREAL, July 24.

Flour dull, pending the receipt of the Asia's advices.

Ashes continue in demand. Pots to-day are worth 35s a 35s 3d; Pearls 31s.

HURON DISTRICT
Agricultural Society.

THE Show of FALL WHEAT will take place at the Colborne Inn (Mr. Ellis'), on Wednesday the 28th day of August next.

ON THE SAME DAY

The Society will sell by public auction two thorough bred DURHAM HEIFER CALFS, three months old.

Terms—one years credit—approved endorsed notes will be required.

R. G. CUNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 20th July, 1850. v3n24

An Excellent Tavern & Tavern Stand for Sale.

THE above Tavern is situate on the corner of Lighthouse street, adjoining the Market Square, at present occupied by Mr. A. Donough. A liberal time will be given for all or part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to GEO. ELLIOTT, Sen. Esq., Township of Goderich,—W. McCONNELL, River Sable—or to H. B. O'CONNOR, Goderich.

Goderich, July 24, 1850. 3-n23tf

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent Farm of Land.

BEING Lots No. 15 and 16, on the 14th concession, Township of London, containing 200 acres, 70 of which are cleared. The Land is of a Superior quality, and well watered. It is situated ten miles from the Town of London, on the Macadamized Road. There is a Frame House and two Frame Barns on the premises.—It is in the centre of a populous locality. The place is well adapted for a Store or Tavern Stand. This Farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of going into business. There is also a good Bearing Orchard on the said Farm, and will be sold on very reasonble terms. For particulars apply to Wm. McMahen, on the adjoining Lot, or to

JAMES McMAHEN,
Town of Goderich.
July 3rd, 1850. v3n22

Farmers, Thrash out
AND
Get CASH for your WHEAT!

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any Quantity of

MERCHANTABLE FALL WHEAT

delivered at his Store previous to the First day of September next,—or he will advance Cash on the same, and Sell it on Commission either in Montreal or the Mills on the Welland Canal, as may be agreed on.

Goderich, July 23, 1850.
C. CRABB.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
NEW GOODS!!

SUGARS, TEAS, Nails, SALT, GLASS from 7x9 to 14x20, and Crockery, which he will Sell Low for Cash or Produce.

23-4 C. CRABB.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the GODERICH POST OFFICE, to 3rd July 1850.

Acheson Robert	Morrish Charlotte
Alcock Miss	Mousson Oliver
Alexander Wm.	Mavor Thos
Anderson Thomas	Miller Robert
Begs Wm.	McMullan Mrs C
Beinhemoir Julia	McIntyre Joseph
Brick Mary	McKenzie Euphemia
Barber John	McGlade Michael
Beat Samuel	McCurdy Patrick 2
Ball James	Macpherson Wm
Baird John	McCoy Robert
Booth Robert	McGregor Andrew
Blake Matthew	McLennan Martin
Bedford Miss T.	Nicholes I
Barwick H. C.	Naftel A D
Brown Charles	O'Connor H B
Crowin John	O'Connor Joseph
Churchill Arthur 2	Palmer George
Connor John	Peck Leonard 2
Crabb Mary Ann	Pace Thomas
Craig William	Park John
Cruse William	Pfannebecker M
Campbell Colin	Pier Margaret
Campbell John	Rutledge William
Crighton Donald	Reid Alexander
Durning William	Richards Richard
Donough Andrew	Ralph Thomas
Dotherty George	Ross John
Donoughue John 3	Smilye James
Duncan Andrew	Saunders Henry
Fraser Mrs Themisan	Stiles Simon
Fagnan Henry	Savage John
Griffin John	Steep Peter
Grimes William	Stafford Stiles
Hawkins John 2	Schneider Rev P
Hurly John	Doby James
Henessy John	Doyle James
Hedden John	Shea Patt
Hambly Thomas	Stewart David
Henry George 2	Swanson George 2
Hogan Patt 3	Shepherrd William
Hudson John	Tebutt Edward
[illegible]	Valentine Barthel
Holmes Joseph	Vanstone Samuel 2
Johnston Thomas	Wilson Molyneux
Jones E R Esq	Whitely Mark
Jones Wm	Walsh David
King John	Woodward Miss
Liddel Robert 2	Williams Rev John
Lusk Edward 2	Webster Daniel
Larivier Pierre	Whalen John
Lavin Dominick	Yates John
Morris Prince	

THOMAS KYDD, Post Master.

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Stanley and Colborne, that under a power of Attorney from the BARON DE TUYLE, dated the 25th April, 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in these Townships, and to grant Title Deed for the same—and also to collect all Monies due him, and to grant Discharges for the same.—and I hereby request all persons indebted to the said Baron de Tuyle, forthwith to settle up their respective debts.

THOS. MERCER JONES.
Goderich, 8th May, 1850. 3v-n15tf

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to all that it may concern, that I have under a power of Attorney granted to WILLIAM STORY, authorized him to collect all moneys due me either by Note of hand or otherwise, and grant discharges for the same. And I hereby request all persons indebted to me forthwith to settle the same and save costs.

JOHN LANCASTER.
Goderich, 25th day May, 850. v3n17

DIVISION COURTS.

THE next Division Courts for the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, will be held at the times and places following:—

1st. *Division.*—Court house at Goderich,—3rd August. T. G. Morgan, Esq., Clerk.
2d. *Division.*—Donkin's Tavern Huron Road—2nd September. Robert Cane, Esq., Clerk.
3d. *Division*—Wood's Tavern, Stratford, 6th September George Williams, Esq., Clerk.
4th. *Division*—Quicke' Tavern London Road. 13th September. George Carter, Esq., Clerk.
5th *Division*—McKenzie's Inn, Brucefield 14th Sept. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.
6th. *Division*—School house St. Mary's. 4th Sept. James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.

The Sittings of the Several Courts will commence punctually at 11 o'clock. A. M.

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. D. C.
Goderich, July 18th, '50 3v-n-xxi

LATEST News from Huron!

—The subscribers beg leave to inform the Farmers of Huron, and all others interested, that they have commenced the manufacture of POT-ASH KETTLES, which they will warrant sound, and are determined to Sell as Cheap or Cheaper than any Imported. Any Kettle found defective from sand, or air holes, will be taken back within two months from date of purchase.

GEORGE MILLER & Co.
Goderich, June 13th, '50. 3v-n6t

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of settling on the Durham Road in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kinloss and Kincardine, must apply personally at the Office of the undersigned, and no locations will be confirmed except such as are made in accordance with this requirement.

All assignments of interest in locations without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.
CROWN LAND OFFICE,
Bentinck, County of Waterloo.
March 14th, 1850. v3n7

NOTICE.—The Partnership

heretofore existing between ALEXANDER BARRINGTON ORR and CHARLES JAMES WILSON, of Stratford, as Iron Founders, carried on under the name, style and firm of Orr & Wilson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the said firm, will be paid by the said Alexander Barrington Orr, to whom all debts due to the said firm are to be paid forthwith.

Witness, A. B. ORR.
D. H. LIZARS. C. J. WILSON.

Dated at Stratford, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1850.

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.

—The subscriber having had PARK Lots Nos. 435, 434, 433, 432, 431, and part of 429, near the centre of the Town of STRATFORD surveyed and laid out into one-fourth acre Lots, would respectfully call the attention of Parties wishing to become purchasers to the same.—Free and unincumbered Deeds will be granted to those purchasing, or bond for Deed will be given to those who cannot pay for Lots cash down, at such a length of time as may be agreed upon.

For particulars as to Price, &c. apply to Mr. D. H. Lizars, Solicitor, Stratford, with whom the plan of the Property lies.

W. F. McCULLOCH.
Stratford, 18th June, 1850. 3v-n29

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to intimate to all that it may concern, that the 5th Division Court having been removed from Clinton to Brucefield. The Clerks duties of that Court will be attended to "during his absence at Bucefield," by Mr. Don. McMillan of that place, also at his office at Clinton.

JAMES GORDON, Clerk
No. 5, Division Court.
Clinton, 25th June, 1850. v3n21

Goderich, Canada West,

19th June, 1850.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

A Quantity of Potash Kettles, "of the celebrated St. Maurice, Three Rivers Iron Works,"—Also daily looked for from Liverpool, via Montreal,

BALES Bleached and Unbleached Calicoes.
do Cotton Yarn, assorted colours.
do. Fancy Prints.
Hds "Hennessy's" First Quality Pale Brandy.
Qr. Casks Pale and Brown Sherry Wine.
do. " Port do
And in addition to the above, an assortment of HARDWARE, &c. &c. which the subscribers purpose selling very low.

n20 M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Stratford P. O. up to July 7th, 1850.

Anderson Duncan	Kennedy Andrew
Anderson James	Kilterborn Rev. A.
Ambler David	Lewel Saml.
Allen James	Murray Walr. or Jno.
Boyle Samuel	Mevryless Wm.
Breen Philip.	Murray James
Brown Miles	Magill David
Carey James	McLean Robt. F.
Curly John 2	McMaster Thos.
Conry Wm.	Niel Wm.
Campbell Thos.	O'Donnell Judith
Court Daniel	Paden Michl.
Conly Peter	Ryan Jno.
Connell Patk.	Riley Margret
Draper Thos.	Rowan Wm.
Ditson Chas.	Rodger Wm.
Fisher John	Richardson Wm.
Frazer Hugh	Russell Leonard
Flynn Hugh	Sherite Thos.
Gent Wm.	Stewart Jno. Sen.
Gealy [illegible]	Stewart [illegible]
Hunter Matthew	Skillen Eliz.
Hill Sarah	Wright Alexr.
Irvine George	Watson Jas.
Joyht Catharine	White Rachel
Kleeman Gottlob	Wallbridge Jno. E.

A. F. MICKLE Post Master.

STOKES,
Chemist and Druggist,

WEST-STREET, GODERICH.
July 1850. 20-3