the money as plenty as at any former period.—The actual wealth and comfort of the world results from the proper application of human skill and human industry, and can in reality be as little influenced by a mountain of gold as by a mountain of charcoal, or even considerably less, for a mountain of ready-made charcoal would diminish human labor to some extent, and a mountain of gold would increase toil in the way of trinket-making.

We do not dispute the existence of a gold region—nor even of mountains of gold. The Creator was just as able to make a golden mountain as He was to make one of limestone or granite, and it is quite possible that a fair proportion of the body of the earth has been formed of gold, if men could only discover its geographical and geological position. Calafornia is just as likely to be the golden locality as any other. But though one half of all mankind should go to Calafornia, and become vastly rich, though they should laden fleets and scatter gold over the world, till it became as common and as cheap as tobacco, it would not supercede one hour of human toil, save one pang of human suffering, nor dry one tear of sorrow. The physical happiness of man depends on his own industry and prudence. His necessities can only be supplied, and his comfort procured by toil or ingenuity. His discoveries in science, and his inventions in mechanics may lessen his labor, and facilitate the production of these things which are essential to his temporal happiness, but the mere accumulation or possession of gold can never abridge the aggregate amount of human labor. The same quantity of plowing and sowing and reaping—the same quantity of spinning, and weaving, and sewing, and tanning, and currying will be necessary to supply the necessities of mankind, whether the amount of gold be great or small. And whatever proportion of mankind can secure a sufficient quantity of gold to enable them to go idle, will just shift over their portion of the necessary labor upon the shoulders of the less fortunate members of the community. And if all mankind should become immensely rich in gold, they would just have to despise their worthless wealth and labor with their hands, each one to support his own existence! Activity and industry must still continue the source of our temporal happiness, and that happiness will flow more abundantly from a world capable of bringing forth "thorns and thistles," than from one which could produce nothing but gold! If somebody would discover a country where wheaten bread grew spontaneously in abundance, we would have some hope that the period of man "eating his bread in the sweat of his brow" had come to an end; but the gold region can have no effect on his destiny, so far, at least as labor is concerned.

Still, the gold fever will prevail and become more and more contagious for some time, and millions will rush to California, and thousands will find early graves at the sole reward of their enterprise. And we wish the story of the gold region may be true, and that gold may become cheap as iron; for although it can never supply the place of labor nor augment the happiness of mankind, yet a great abundance of it might have the effect of dissipating the delusion—of shewing that that delusion had been the curse of our race—and that the sufferings and starvation of the working millions had not arisen from a scarcity of gold, but from the preponderating value which the mere possession of gold or *capital* has acquired over labor. And whenever this discovery becomes generally recognised as a fact, the anomaly of starvation, among the producers of all wealth, will cease.

## THE MINISTRY AND ITS PREDECESSOR.

"The members of the Administration are popular, and will remain popular in the Province, whether we hate or love them.—they are entitled to popularity, they have during one short month of the present session done more business for the public, than their predecessors did in three years. We do not see the utility of such meetings, *retoeting* the Acts of a strong Government, lest, peradventure, if we do not love them, they might be disposed to make us *fear* them."—*Huron Signal.*

"The above is the language of a journal in the interest of the administration. One word of comment is unnecessary; but we would feel obliged if our Radical contemporary, who appears to think that his friends can establish a reign of terror in the country, would point out the "business" which entitles the administration to popularity. We entertained an idea that they had *done no business whatever*, thus far, but the *Signal* will doubtless put us right."

Such are the remarks of the Hamilton *Spectator*, on a few of the sentiments delivered by us at the "Monster" meeting of the Goderich *warriors*, on the 15th ult. And as we have much pleasure in giving and receiving information, we will cheerfully answer the enquiries of our *Tory* contemporary, and then take the liberty of proposing a few questions, which we doubt not will be answered by the *Spectator* with equal readiness. And first we must admit candidly that the present Administration had not done *much* business during the month that had elapsed at the time we made the assertion, but it does not require *much* to substantiate the truth of our assertion. We take it for granted that the Municipal Bill, the Assessment Bill, and the Election Bill which have been submitted during the present Session are the work of the Ministry. We are aware that the *Spectator*, and we entertain very different views of the merits and probable effects of these measures, but our assertion was not founded on the opinions of the *Spectator*, but on our own convictions, and we feel satisfied that any *one* of these Bills embodies a greater amount of legislative talent and labor than can be honestly attributed to the late Government. And when these measures become law, they will do more in securing the political independence and prosperity of Canada, than any acts that have preceded them, the Resolutions of 1841 excepted. In fact, these three measures, if once put into operation, will for ever preclude the possibility of Canada being again cursed with that withering, blasting, paralysing policy that had long characterized the Legislation of this country, before the radiance of the Hamilton *Spectator* burst forth upon the benighted Province.

We are willing to give the Ministry full credit for all the acts of the Legislature during the period of their incumbency, and willing to extend the same liberality to their predecessors.—And without expatiating on the value of such acts as the Reciprocity Bill, or the Memorial on the Navigation Laws, we would refer to the proceedings in the cases of the Oxford and Waterloo Elections, as entitling the Administration not only to popularity, but also to the gratitude of all good citizens of Canada. These proceedings have exposed to public odium two of the basest, and most flagrant attempts to trample on the liberty of the people, that could possibly stain the political history of any country. We would also refer to the summary and unbiased manner in which the Cornwall contested Election was decided, as a proof that the present Government is not only disposed to administer justice to all her Majesty's subjects indiscriminately; but also willing to do so in the most expeditious manner, and at the least possible expense to the country. We think if the *Spectator* will just reflect a few moments upon these hints which we have thrown out, and bear in mind that the petty quibbling opposition of his party, although frivolous and contemptible, has still some effect in wasting the time, and impeding the progress of the Legislature, he will perceive that his notion of the Ministry having "done no business whatever," is much farther from truth than is our assertion at which he shews a disposition to cavil.

We have no desire to burthen our memory with the *evil* deeds of our fellow-men, and as it is not assumed even by the Tories, that the Metcalf Administration in any of its varied phases, was guilty of proposing or carrying any good measures; the annals of its acts have nearly faded from our recollection, and we will, therefore, allow the Spectator to ballance in the best way he can, the three years labor of his friends, against the few proceedings of the present Government to which we have referred. And when he comes to the decision of the Cornwall contested Election Committee, we expect his honesty will suggest the propriety of ballancing it with the appointment of John P. Roblin to the Collectorship of Customs at Picton! The University Bill of J. A. McDonald of Kingston, and the appointment of O. R. Gowan, we leave him to dispose of in any way which may best suit his convenience. The *Spectator* seems willing to give us credit for a desire to "establish a reign of terror." Now if he is at all acquainted with history or human nature, he must be aware that the "reigns of terror," have all been, and *ever must be* established by the faction to which *he* belongs. A popular Government like the present, may be a "terror to evil doers," but can never establish a *reign* of terror. Our language sufficiently conveyed our meaning to every honest man who heard it; for instance we said, "We cannot see the utility of *such meetings* retoeting the acts of a strong Government," "*such meetings*," viz:, a mere handful of exasperated and despairing Tories! the whole meeting consisted of only thirty-six or thirty-eight individuals, the whole business of gulling and *retoeing* was concocted, and performed by some half dozen of the most rabid ultras! Such contemptible proceedings being foisted upon the country as the act of the people of Huron, is just another ludicrous edition of the *Tooley street tailors*. And however much the *Spectator* may condemn our opinion, we do believe seriously that a popular Government, that is, a Government legislating for the benefit of the population, is "a terror to evil-doers," and we do believe that every evil-doer in Canada, from the holders of the FIFTY-SEVEN RECTORIES, down to the lowest official who lives on the public, and uses his official influence against the public interests, is actually living in terror, lest the present popular Government may visit his iniquities with a just punishment, such as has been dealt out to Mr. Vansittart!

In Conclusion, we must ask—Is the *Spectator* not aware that this whole alarm about Mr. Lafontaine's Resolutions is a genuine specimen of what is vulgarly called "*Clap trap*"? Is he not aware that the Rebellion claims of Upper Canada were virtually paid from the Consolidated fund? Or in other words, that the Tavern Licences of Upper Canada in the year 1845 formed a part of the Consolidated fund? Does he not know that Mr. Lafontaine's Resolutions are merely calculated to redeem the pledge of the Spectator's "*model*" Government, the Metcalf Administration? Is he aware that the deeds of the party which he so zealously supports are recorded in characters of blood and fire in almost every Country in the world? Is he aware that the Canadian Rebellion, and bloodshed, and burnings, and losses, originated in the iniquities not only of the party, but of the very men whom he supports? And does he not perceive that these men would again produce a rebellion, would again spread fire and death, and desolation over the land, if by so doing, they could again establish a Family Compact of High-Church Toryism in Canada?

On the 23rd ult., Mr. Lafontaine's "Resolutions" passed the House of Assembly by a majority of *fifty to twenty two!!* And we understand that a meeting of the *sixteen* Goderich *invincibles* is likely to be held for the purpose of burning the printed petitions which they have been so industriously *hawking* for the last two weeks!

☞ The length of the Report of the Stratford Meeting, precludes the insertion of our remarks on the subject, but they will be forthcoming in our next.

## STRATFORD'S CONTEMPT OF TORYISM!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

STRATFORD, 24th Feb., 1849.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Stratford and vicinity, held at the Union Hotel (Mr. T. Woods) on Saturday the 24th of February, 1849, called by the following Magistrates, J. C. W. Daly, Esq., W. F. McCulloch, Esq., and Daniel McPherson, Esq., in accordance with the underneath requisition: "We the undersigned resident inhabitants of the town of Stratford, do hereby request that you will call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, at an early date, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions proposed by the Honorable Mr. Lafontaine, in the House of Assembly, during the present session of Parliament, on Rebellion Losses." Stratford, 17th February, 1849.—(Signed) Alexander McGregor, Daniel Lizars, C. R. Dickson, U. C. Lee, James Woods, Jr., John P. Vivian, Wm. Irwin, Peter Woods, Peter Fergussion, Duncan McGregor, and Peter Reid. To J. C. W. Daly, Esq; J. P., W. F. McCulloch, Esq., J. P., Daniel McPherson, Esq., J. P. (Copy notice,) "To the inhabitants of the town of Stratford and all others to whom it may concern." "Whereas we the undersigned, magistrates having been requested by the above *requisition* to call a meeting of the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions proposed by the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, in the House of Assembly, during the present session of Parliament on Rebellion Losses.—Now, know ye, that we, in accordence with the above requisition, do hereby call the said meeting; and do appoint Saturday the 24th day of February, instant, a fit and proper day, for holding the said meeting, to be held at the hour of one o'clock, P. M." Stratford, 17th Feb., 1849. (Signed) J. C. W. Daly, J. P.; Daniel McPherson, J. P.; W. F. McCullock, J. P.

On motion of Daniel McPherson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Duncan McGregor, J. C. W. Daly, Esq., was appointed chairman of the meeting.—Mr. Daly took the chair accordingly, and Mr. Alexander McGregor was elected secretary.—The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, read the resolutions proposed to be introduced by the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, in the House of Assembly, for the payment of all just claims arising out of the Rebellion Losses, in that part of this Province formerly called Lower Canada.

Mr. C. R. Dickson proposed the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Isaac May, "That this meeting has learned with feelings of the deepest regret, that it is the purpose of the present Ministry to introduce measures granting remuneration for losses incurred during the Rebellion in 1837, to men who where then proscribed as rebels and traitors, to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province. That this meeting therefore *do* protest against such an infamous measure, as an outrage on the feelings of the people of this province, and a gross insult and injustice, to that part of the population, who endangered their lives and their property to put down the Rebellion."

Mr. William Smith apposed the resolution,—He said the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the resolutions of Mr. Lafontaine, but the proposed resolution had no reference whatever to the principles of these resolutions; it was founded altogether upon a supposition.—Now, was this meeting to be guided by the suppositions of a factious and disappointed party of politicians; that they were factious, he would prove to the satisfaction of the meeting, for it was the very party, the very small minority of the present House of Assembly, who themselves, when in power, had instituted an enquiry into these claims, (thereby admitting there were just claims) which it was the intention of Mr. Lafontaine in his resolutions to carry out. A party when in power would carry out no measure beneficial to the country; and now, they were determined to retard by every means in their power, the progress of good measures, and this they attempt to do, by raising false alarms, and creating a hue and cry, of robbery and rebellion, throughout the length and breadth of the Province. But it is they themselves that create the bug-bears They make the giants first and then they kill them.

But what right, he would ask, have they to attribute motives to others. The question for the meeting to consider is, whether there were just claims for losses sustained in Lower Canada during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and if so, the Lower Canadians had been unjustly dealt with, as the Upper Canada losses had already been nearly all paid. Another objection had been raised that said losses ought to be paid by local taxation, but it was proposed to be paid them out of the same fund as the Upper Canada losses had been paid; for the Tavern Licenses, formed part of the general revenue of the Province, and certainly Upper Canada, ought to be the last to complain in this respect, as Lower Canada shares our burdens. The debt of Upper Canada at the time of the union, amounted to about a million pounds and nearly two millions contracted since the union, the greater part of which has been expended on improvements in Upper Canada. The speaker then adverted to the issuing of fifty thousand pounds militia scrip, and the payment £4,500 to Mr. Papineau (who was a proscribed rebel) by the late Ministry. Where then, he would ask, was the very *loyal* men of Huron, who are now agitating the District from the one end to the other. Mr. Smith then moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Alexander Mitchell:—

*Resolved*, That this meeting is of opinion that a settlement of all just claims of losses, by the inhabitants of that part of the Province, formerly Lower Canada, during the Rebellion of 1837-8, should be made without delay; and it is with entire satisfaction that we learn that the attention of the Legislature has been directed to this subject, by certain resolutions submitted to the House of Assembly, by the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine

Mr. Strachan, Barrister, from Goderich, begged to address the meeting, not as an inhabitant of the county of Huron merely, but as a proprietor in this same locality—if the meeting had no objections to his doing so, that he might correct some of the mis-statements of the last speaker. The meeting at once assented. Mr. Strachan then proceeded to declare, that the Tavern License fund formed no part of the general revenue of the Province, nor never did, and made an attempt to prove that it was the intention of Government to pay the claims of those who had taken an active part in the Rebellion. He quoted an expression in a speech of of the Hon. M. Cameron, on being called upon to read the whole paragraph, he insisted that the part read expressed the whole meaning. The rest of his address was a mere declamation about loyalty to the Queen. The *loyal* men of Huron! Radicalism! Rebellion and annexation to the United States! Do you want to be saddled with a burden of £180,000? Do you want to pay money out of your pockets for remunerating Lower Canada Rebels?

Mr. T. W. Daly then addressed the meeting. He said that the amount intended by the present Government to be appropriated for Lower Canada Rebellion Losses, was greatly exaggerated. £180,000 were claimed, but it was intended to grant only £90,000, and even that amount might not be allowed, as it was only just claims that would be admitted. To shew that Mr. Strachan attempted to misrepresent Mr. Cameron's sentiments, he (Mr. Daly) would read to the meeting a report of the speech from a paper he had in his hands. Mr. Strachan.—"What paper is it? the Globe, I suppose."—Mr. Daly said it was a Montreal paper. Mr. Daly proceeded with his remarks, but Mr. Strachan's interruptions became so intolerable that he (Mr. Daly) had to stop till Mr. Strachan should be called to order.

The amendment being then put to the vote was carried (though Mr. Strachan had a large party along with him from the western end of the District to support the motion), it was considered useless to put it to the meeting.

Daniel H. Lizars, Esq., proposed the second resolution, seconded by Mr. Andrew Monteith.

*Resolved*, That this meeting *do* concur in the resolutions adopted at the General County Meeting held lately at Goderich, for the purpose of petitioning the Legisture, against the measure proposed by the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, and farther, that this meeting *do* adopt the petition sent down by the Secretary of the Goderich County Meeting for signature."

Daniel McPherson, Esq., would oppose this resolution on the grounds that the Tories are trying every means in their power to make the present Ministry unpopular, by endeavoring to make the people believe that they are to be burdened with an unjust debt, whereas it is evident that, they wish only, all just claims sustained by the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada, to be liquidated in a just and equitable manner. And as Lower Canada took us with our debt, we are in duty bound to take her with her defects. The Rebellion Losses, in his opinion, are not what the Tories are most afraid of. The present Government is about introducing a new Assessment bill, which the aristocratical faction dread more than they do the Rebellion Losses.—They assuredly are afraid that their properties will be taxed in proportion to their respective values, which will form a new era in the family compact mode of taxation. Mr. McPherson then moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Alexander McGregor:

*Resolved*, That this meeting express its entire confidence, in the judgment and wisdom of the present Government, to raise the necessary means for the liquidation of all such claims, which were incurred during the Rebellion of 1837-8 in Lower Canada, in a manner that will be equitable and satisfactory to the whole Province.

The accomplished Barrister from Goderich, again got up vociferating Radicalism! and had the impudence to tell the people that they did not know much about the matter, not being in the habit of reading the newspapers. And insinuated that, therefore, they should take his word for it, and adopt the resolutions of the Goderich Meeting. He said that he was a black! black! black! blooded Tory, and said something, (so far as he cold be understood—owing to his foam and froth, his ungraceful attitudes and inhuman gestures,) about the bottomless pit. Yet he did not go exactly the length he appears to have gone at Goderich, when proposing a resolution, approving of Mr, Cayley's amendments, he stated, "That only those who had lost, *not* their property merely, but their *lives also*, are entitled to remuneration for losses sustained during the Rebellion of 1837-8."

Mr. Alexander Mitchell supported the amendment, and made some very pointed remarks relative to what Mr. Strachan had stated, respecting the people in this quarter, "*That they did not know much about the subject not being in the habit of reading the newspapers.*" Mr. Mitchell would ask Mr. Strachan if he supposed *himself* the only person in this meeting that was in the habit of reading the newspapers, or did he really look upon the people of this place as actually so ignorant as not to be able to propose resolutions of their own without his coming from Goderich, with resolutions concocted to suit a Tory faction, in its iniquitous intentions to oppose the present Government, in every measure proposed to be introduced by that Government, however just and equitable such measure might be.

Mr. John Shannon supported the amendment, as he considered that all just claims arising out of the Rebellion of 1837-8 in Lower Canada, should be paid without delay.

Mr. Robt. Kay also addressed the meeting and read a paragraph from a newspaper which he held in his hands, relative to the Tavern License fund, in Upper Canada forming part of the consolidated revenue of the Province, and not a local fund, as stated by Mr. Strachan to this meeting, and as falsely alleged by some of the Tory organs of the late meeting. The meeting then having divided a majority was declared in favor of the amendment.

Mr. William Smith proposed, and Mr. Robt. Kay seconded,—That Messrs. Alex. Mitchell, Alex, McGregor, and Daniel McPherson, Esq., be appointed a committee to draft a petition in accordance with the resolutions now proposed. Carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Strachan, seconded by Mr. Lizars,—That Mr. Daly leave the chair, and that Mr. McPherson take the same. Carried.

A vote of thanks was then heartily given to Mr. Daly, amidst the cheers of the meeting for his impartial conduct as chairman.

The following petition was then drafted by the committee appointed for the same, copies of which are lying at the Post office, Mr. Daly's store, Union Hotel, Mr. D. McGregor's store, in course of signature.

Unto the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the village of Stratford and vicinity—humbly sheweth:—

That at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Stratford and neighbourhood, convened by a requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions submitted to you Honorable House, regarding the losses sustained by the inhabitants of that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada during the Rebellion of 1837-8.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that a settlement of all just claims for losses as above referred to, should be made without delay, and it is with entire satisfaction we learn, that the attention of your Honorable House, has been directed to this subject, by certain resolutions proposed to be introduced by the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine.

That your Petitioners, therefore, would humbly express, their entire confidence in the wisdom and judgment of your Honorable House, to raise the necessary means for the liquidation of all such claims in a manner which may be equitable and satisfactory to the inhabitants of the Province at large.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

## TORY TRAP TO CATCH REFORMERS!!

Ever since the present Administration superseded the Cayley-Cameron-one-majority-Ministry, that apology for a government and their friends have left no means untried to entrap those now in power. Reformers know this well enough; they have never trusted Tories without being deceived: after long acquaintance with several of the men now in power, and full confidence in their honesty and ability, they placed the direction of public affairs in their hands; but notwithstanding all this, they allow themselves to be used as tools to turn their own friends out of power, and to reinstate the contemptible little clique that a year ago was driven from the majority of the hustings of Upper Canada! Reformers are too unsuspicious: they are held together only by a rope of sand; they cannot trust their own leaders even to hear their story out; no, as soon as the Tories set a trap, they stick their heads into it almost of their own accord—even without looking to see what the bait is, or waiting to hear what their own friends have done amiss!

The Tories, by their galling misrule, brought on the rebellion; as soon as it was over, in 1838, they (the Tories) appointed commissioners to ascertain what losses had been sustained, both in Upper and Lower Canada. Out of the Lower Canada funds, they gave £10,000 to pay the Losses of the loyalists; in Upper Canada, the commissioners reported all the losses, at about £200,000; but even the Tory Parliament of 1845, knowing that many of these were feigned losses reported by the Tories in order to fill their own pockets from the public funds, cut down the £200,000 to £43,000 which are now nearly paid.

When these Tory Commissioners presented their report of £200,000 losses, did their friends raise any shouts of remonstrance against that immense sum? Not a word!

There was no requisition—no running about to get the names of District Councillors to doom that administration—they would have pocketed every shilling in gracious silence. But now as soon as Reformers mention, not £200,000 for Lower Canada, nor even £130,000, as they falsely say, but £90,000 or £100,000, they will not wait to see how much Parliament will dock off of this amount, for losses sustained by men who actually took part in the rebellion, but in a moment, so as not to give time to Upper Canada Reformers to inquire into the matter, a public meeting is called to remonstrate against paying men actually engaged in the rebellion—*a thing never thought of by the present Ministry.* £100,000 are reported for Lower Canada, just as £200,000 were for Upper Canada; of the latter only £43,000 were allowed. Remember this in the first place. But why should any be charged upon the Consolidated Fund? Upper Canada paid her own rebellion losses—why should not Lower Canada pay hers? This is the question with which the Tories are ensnaring the Reformers. Let us see.

When the provinces were united, their revenues formed a common stock or fund; Upper Canada tavern licenses *formed a part of the united consolidated fund*; in 1845, *the Tories then in power, took a part of the common consolidated fund—the tavern licenses—to pay Upper Canada Rebellion losses!* and now they object to pay Lower Canada rebellion losses out of the same consolidated fund! Here is Tory justic and fair dealing!! But that is not all; in the same year, 45, *they alienated the tavern licenses of Lower Canada, so that they could not afterwards be applied to the payment of Lower Canada rebellion losses* and gave them for municipal purposes, as they are now applied; and after doing this themselves, their frieads here say, let Lower Canada tavern licenses be given to pay her losses! a thing *rendered impossible by the Tories themselves!* Here is more Tory justice and impartiality!

Reformers of Canada! remember that Upper Canada Rebellion losses are now actually and positively paid out of the united Consolidated Fund, formed by the Union Act, for our tavern licenses formed a part of that fund until '45, and that Lower Canada is deprived of that part of the consolidated fund since '45. Where then is the injustice of paying Lower Canada Rebellion losses out of the same Consolidated fund?

The Tory leaders see this well enough, and their object is, to get the Reformers to condemn the thing before they understand it and thus turn out the present Ministry! Remember this, Reformers; consider the past conduct of the men into whose hands you are now playing, and under whose incapable and unjust control you will reduce the country, should you and them to remove your own friends out of office! Remember you are not called upon to pay the losses of the men who actually fought against the government! Think of all these things, Reformers, and then act; but do not allow yourselves to be ensnared by men who trampled upon you while they were able, and would do so again if they could!—*Provincialist.*

## EDUCATION OFFICE,

Goderich, 28th Feb. 1849.

I propose to spend what remains of this Week, and next Week, in visiting the SCHOOLS ON THE LONDON ROAD, and may be expected in the Township of Biddulph, on Tuesday, the 6th March next.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
Supt. C. S. Huron District.

2v-n4

## Huron District Building Society.

*THE EIGHTH LOAN MEETING*

Of the Society will take place at the British Hotel, on Saturday next, the 3rd March, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

A full attendance of Directors is requested.

By Order,
THOMAS KYDD, Sec'y.

Goderich, 26th Feb. 1849 2v-n4

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all parties indebted to the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, by Note or otherwise, that unless the same is paid by the First day of May next, proceedings will be instituted against them.

By Order,
R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.

Goderich, 21st Feb 1849.

*Huron District,* } *NOTICE IS*
To WIT. } *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 April 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 these things which to their respective offices appertain.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff, Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
28th February, 1849. } 2v-n4

## NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber, at his Office, on or before 12 o'clock, noon, on the 5th day of March next for the PRINTING required by the Municipal Council of this District.

Specimens of how the work is to be finished are to be seen at the Office of the subscriber.

The Council require securities for the due performance of the Contract.

DAV. DON, H. D. C.

District Clerk's Office,
Goderich, 26th Feb. 1849. } 2v-4n

## STALLIONS.

## THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL AWARD the sum of Ten Pounds Cy. to the best Stallion shewn at Goderich on Saturday, the 21st day of April next. The Horse receiving the Premium shall be obliged to travel, (during the season) within the limits of the Society.

The Directors may withhold the Premium, should the Judges consider the Horse shewn, unworthy.

R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1949.

## TRAVELLER'S HOME,

STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849. }

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN ABEL.

N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2-n4tf

## LOST.

A DEBENTURE on the District for the sum of £12 8 3, drawn payable to EDWARD RUTLEDGE or bearer on demand; there is £2 8 3 paid on the same and endorsed on the back. I hereby caution any person or persons from purchasing the same.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

Stratford, Feb. 26, 1849. 2v-4 3t

## DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing at Goderich and Harpurhey, in this District, under the name of Thomas Gilmour & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm, will pay their respective accounts or notes to Robert Moderwell, and all those to whom they are indebted will be paid by the said Robert Moderwell, by whom the business will hereafter be continued.

THOMAS GILMOUR.
ROBERT MODERWELL.

Goderich, Huron District
February 20, 1849. } 2-3

## To All whom it may Concern!!

THE Subscriber requests all those INDEBTED TO HIM by *NOTE* or *BOOK ACCOUNT*, to

CALL AND PAY UP

On or before the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, next. Any Accounts UNPAID after that date will be

*PUT OUT FOR COLLECTION,*

as his Libilities must be discharged by them. I hope this will be sufficient notice.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
*Boot and Shoe Maker.*

Goderich, Feb. 7th, 1849. v1-1

## SUPERIOR STUD HORSE.

## *FOR SALE.*

THE Subscriber hereby intimates, that he will SELL by private bargain his well known Horse, YOUNG COEUR DE LION.—He is a very superior animal of French Canadian Blood,—sired by the celebrated Horse of Mr. Heaton, Granville Bay, Lower Canada, (well-known to be the best Canadian Horse in the Province,) from an excellent, pure Canadian blooded Mare, owned by Mr. Shetra of Lower Canada.

*YOUNG COEUR DE LION,*

is in his prime, and has already obtained a celebrity that renders all further commendation unnecessary. He will be sold on moderate Terms, as the proprietor cannot conveniently attend to him in future. About one third of the Price will be required in hand, and for the remainder Twelve months credit on approved security will be given. Apply to James Rogers, Township of Stephen, Huron District.

Stephen, 8th Feb. 1849. 2-52

## AND SAWING DONE ON SHARES.

THE Subscriber will pay cash at the Goderich Mills for Good Black Cherry Saw-Logs, and will saw any other description of good Saw-Logs for any parties on shares.

WM. PIPER.

GODERICH MILLS,
September 5th, 1848. } 32tf

## STRAYED.

ABOUT the 12th of May last, from the premises of JOHN LINDSAY No. 20 Huron Road, Township of Goderich, a dark brown MARE, three years old, with a white star on the forehead, and one white hind foot and a heavy mane and tail. The proprietor purchased her below London and supposes she may have strayed in that direction; whoever will restore her to the owner or give such information as will lead to her recovery, will receive $4 as reward.

Goderich, 18th Jan., 1849. 5v