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- LETTER FROM
M CAMERON.

Examiner.
o, 22nd May, 1850.
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not over *three pence* in the pound additional taxes, in lieu of all the benefits of cheap wood, extension of trade and commerce, the facilities of travel and communication, and at the same time an increase of at least one hundred per cent on the value of all real and household property.

I have trespassed long enough on your patience, but I feel that Canadian enterprise and character are at stake if the present opportunity be neglected.

Yours truly,
MALCOLM CAMERON.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernia* Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax at half-past eleven o'clock, on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 4th inst. The news is one week later.

All quiet on the European Continent.

ENGLAND.—The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince on the 1st of May. Beyond the fact that the ministry have again been left in a minority on a point of little moment, the proceedings of Parliament possess no general interest.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—Eugene Sue received the votes of full one-half of the army at Paris, and beat his opponent by 8,000 votes. The election passed off quietly, the socialists greatly elected.

GREECE.—The Greek difficulty is neither settled nor apparently likely to be at present.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to April 2, Calcutta March 23, and and China March 27. The Bombay import market was dull; prices somewhat lower for the little business done. Exports also dull.—Freights very depressed—the rate of Liverpool was £3 for first class, and £2 15s. for second class. Money was plentiful.—The Calcutta imports were very quiet, and in some cases lower in exports. The activity has subsided. Merchants waiting further advices. Freights lower and little doing. There is but little change in trade at Canton. Market for manufactured goods rather lower, but expected to recover. Very little doing in tea.

THE MARKET NEWS.

Cotton advanced one-eighth to one farthing. Fair Orleans, 7¾. Sales for the week, 91,000 bales, of which speculators took 33,000.

Flour advanced one shilling and is firm. Corn is in good demand, at about sixpence advance.

PROVISIONS.—Full average business.—Beef advanced one to two shilling per tierce. Pork, no change, but new western less firm. Hams are in good demand, at previous rates. Bacon is steady sales sixty tons. Lard is about three pence lower.

Business in the manufacturing districts continues quite as favorable as for some weeks previous.

Freights were dull and a trifle lower—passengers and rates tending downwards.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY.—The Banner of Ulster mentions the following extremely gratifying circumstance:—It having been arranged by the Masters of Stewartstown Orange district, in the county of Tyrone, that, in consequence of a bill having been lately passed against party processions, they should meet in Stewartstown for the purpose of destroying the banners and emblems of the Orange Institution of that district, which they had so often hoisted in token of their attachment to the British constitution, and commemoration of the anniversary of the Boyne, about 16 masters belonging to the district attended in Stewartstown on the 8th inst., when a bonfire was made in the market square, and 15 or 16 warrants belonging to the district were burnt; and it was agreed that the members of the district should henceforth live in peace with their Roman Catholic countrymen.

DEATH OF JUDGE SHERWOOD.

The Hon. Levius Peter Sherwood expired suddenly at his residence in this city on Sabbath morning Mr. Sherwood attended the Legislative Council on Friday evening, and went to bed that night in his usual health. His servant on entering the bed room in the morning, found the hon gentleman suffering severely; medical assistance was immediately called in, when his malady was found to be a severe attack of epilepsy. All that medical skill could devise for the relief of the patient was resorted to, but death, as we have stated, was the termination.

Mr. Sherwood was the son of a U. E. Loyalist, who came into the Province during the revolutionary struggle of the thirteen Colonies, and settled in Lower Canada; he was born in St. John, C. E., in 1777. He studied law under Attorny Gen. McDonell, who fell at the side of Brock in the war of 1812, at his death stood the oldest Barrister on the books of the Law Society. Mr. Sherwood entered Parliament in 1818; he was elected Speaker in 1822, and held the office four years. He was appointed to the Bench in 1826, and retired in 1840 with a pension. He was called to the Legislative Council by Lord Sydenham in 1841.

Mr. Sherwood leaves a large family—all grown up—among whom are the hon. Henry Sherwood, M. P. P. for Toronto, and George Sherwood, Esq., M.P.P. for Brockville. He was much respected by all parties.—*Globe, 21st inst.*

A MURDER AT LARGE.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Sheriff of this District has received a notice that a man by the name of Patrick Sneed, late of Savannah, Georgia, has murdered a person by the name of Jones, and has made his escape to Canada. Sneed is said to be about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, freckled or pock-marked, light hair, with sandy whiskers, and when last heard of was a waiter in a hotel in Canada.—*Hamilton C. Advocate.*

Gratifying News.—The Scotsman states that there is scarcely an able bodied man out of employment in Edinburgh, and that the houses of the poor are marvellously free from disease.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.

THE CONCENTRATED WISDOM.

THE Provincial Parliament has been now two weeks in Session, and with the exception of an announcement from the Hon. Inspector General that the Government Debentures had been readily taken up at par in the London Market, and that the financial affairs of the Province are now in a more flourishing condition than they have been for some time past, we regret that we cannot congratulate our readers on the value of the two weeks Parliamentary proceedings.—We have no doubt that our readers and the friends of Reform, generally, will feel pleased to know that in the several Divisions which have already taken place in the House, the Ministry have been supported by large majorities. This is all very good in its own place, and we are very much pleased with it. But the country requires, and we certainly expect something better than the mere fact that the Ministry can command a majority! The people have been led to believe that there are certain practical reforms—certain measures which would produce tangible and immediate effects upon the actual progress and prosperity of the country, and they are willing to pay for judicious legislation on these practical measures. But this is comparatively a poor country—it is a country where toil is, to the great bulk of the population, a *stubborn reality*, and the novelties and nonsense which may be patronized in older and wealthier countries are scarcely tolerable in Canada. We are of opinion that if the whole items in the cost of our Legislature were added up, they would amount to, perhaps, two hundred pounds per day for every day the Parliament is in Session, and when we look at the proceeds of the past twelve days, we candidly declare that we have received but small value for our *twenty-four hundred pounds*. We are inclined to believe that notwithstanding the universal clamour that has lately been brought into existence in favor of retrenchment, the great majority of the people, and even a large proporation of our political economists have but dim conceptions of the real evil which they wish to remedy. The evil does not exist wholly in the large salaries paid to Officials, but in the regular old *gin-horse* system of *shams* upon which the business of the public is conducted. It may be vexatious enough to pay a man a thousand pounds for an amount of service that could be just as faithfully and as efficiently performed for five hundred, but it is still more vexatious to pay a thousand pounds for the mere paraphernalia—the *fashionless formalities* of Parliamentary ettiquette which should have been thrown to the bats and moles at the close of last century. The Debate on the Address has occupied the greater part of the time the Parliament has been in Session, and we have no hesitation in saying that if the said debate was a *weighable* commodity, it would be found that every hundred weight of it contained at least one hundred and eleven pounds of dross.—It certainly exhibits a large amount of a certain kind of twaddle, for the manufacture of which, Canadian industry is neither able nor willing to pay *two hundred pounds per day!* Col. Prince, and Wm. Cayley, and Sir Allan McNab, and Louis J. Papineau have been talking against time, and talking over and over again the same stereotyped catalogue of Ministerial crimes, which the country has heard at least a thousand times during the last two years, and which is likely to be repeated another thousand times before the close of the present Session. The allegations of these four worthies, against the Ministry, are either true or false. If true, the people are already aware of them, because they have paid dearly enough for the information, and if false, the eternal reiteration of them cannot make them true, hence we assert that to occupy the time of the Legislature with such stuff, at an expense of two hundred pounds a-day is a flagrant and a profligate waste of the public money. And if we are really in earnest in our retrenchment professions, we would begin here—this is, in reality, the true starting point. It is vain to talk of extravagant expenditure or of effecting retrenchment, so long as we attempt or expect to accomplish our proposed improvements through the agency of a systematic arrangement of expensive *shams*. Seven thousand pounds a year is certainly a large sum to be paid to a Governor General in a poor country like Canada, and there has been some grumbling about it; but, thirty-five days of our Provincial Parliament, at two hundred pounds per day, amount exactly to seven thousand pounds. And supposing the Session should last for ninty days, it may be safely taken for granted that at least thirty-five of that number will be spent in the same kind of cold, profitless, impracticable drivelling that has been exhibited during the debate on the Address. That is, the people will pay just as much for *learned nonsense* talked on subjects in which they have no interest, as they pay to the Governor General, and yet there will be no grumbling on this point, simply because the people are not awake to the enormity of the evil.

We do not wish to be understood as regarding the aggravated and unnecessary costs of Parliament, in the light of the only or the greatest public grievance—we take it as one of a class—a fair average specimen of the vast multitude of *shams* that constitute what is innocently called "Civil Government." And we take it in preference to any of the others because it exists in the head, or heart, or center of the whole system—it is part and parcel of the very source of legislation, and we feel persuaded that so long as the fountain is corrupt the stream must continue impure.

It is true, that, according to the established order of things, the Ministry have no power to prevent the nuisance of which we complain.—"Parliamentary Usage" decides that John Prince, and William Cayley, and Sir Allan McNab and his friend and brother, in rebellious tribulation, Louis Joseph Papineau, have all a liberty to talk as much as they please, and to introduce whatever subject they think proper.—"Parliamentary Usage" is the very evil of which we complain. In the British House of Commons, it may be all right and proper that the members should be allowed to talk as much nonsense as they please, because they talk at their own expense. But it is not so in Canada.—Wm. Cayley and Louis Joseph Papineau receive, each, four dollars a day from the public, and the public have a right to expect something better than sheer nonsense for such wages. Were the evil confined to the loss of their own time and services it might be tolerated, but when their drivelling is performed at a loss of two hundred pounds per day to the country, we certainly think that the people have a right to demand an immediate check to such extravagance. It is high time that mankind should escape from the expensive bondage of the absurd doctrines of precedents and "parliamentary usages," and should have their business done in a business-like manner, and with a dispatch and earnestness equal to the amount which it costs. The "Rules and Regulations" of the House of Assembly are surely not like the laws of the Medes and Persians: and where the Ministry have actually some measures of real importance to introduce, and can command a large majority in favor of these measures, we think it is quite possible to devise some means by which the factious trifling of Messrs. Cayley, Papineau, Prince and McNab would be prevented from picking the pockets of the people and impeding the business of the country.

A WONDERFUL MAN!

WE have to apologize to our readers for neglecting to notice the fact that "*Thomas C. Dixon, Esq., of London,*" the Ex-Mayor and genuine *Omega* of Martyrology, did, in his own proper person, honor Goderich with a visit during the week of the Assizes! The *Martyr* was pointed out to us by a friend in the Court, and we do acknowledge that we felt a slight sympathetic shiver as if somebody had applied a wet *dishclout* to the back of our neck; and we thought of the sufferings of Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and John Oldcastle—and the whole ponderous volume of Fox the Martyrologist became visible at a glance. Mr. Dixon is, withal, rather a venerable-looking man. His head is considerably above the average size—the animal region of the brain, especially Combativeness, Destructiveness and Secretiveness are large—the perceptive faculties are well developed—Conscientiousness very moderate—Firmness large, and Veneration and Wonder sufficiently large to make a good *stump*-preacher on the Millerite or some other of the extravagantly marvellous *isms*. Love of Approbation is fully developed but is checked by Selfesteem which is by far the largest organ of the Brain, and which, in conjunction with his large Firmness, Veneration and Combativeness, form the prominent features of his character. In short, Mr. Dixon is one of those men who would adhere with the zeal and tenacity of a Martyr to any doctrine or cause which he had been taught to revere—and his creed either in politics or religion will always be the result of external circumstances, rather than the fruit of intellectual investigation or philosophical reflection.

We have been informed that the business of the ex-Mayor at Goderich, was merely to try the innocent experiment of inducing the Goderich Tories to entertain him at a public Dinner, and it is said that he canvassed for this purpose, with his usual industry and zeal. Now, we do not affirm that he actually invited the Tories to invite the Martyr to a dinner—but whether he invited them or they invited him, we are assured that a Dinner designated the "Martyr's Dinner" did get eaten up at the British Hotel, on some evening (Friday we believe) of the week of the Assizes. It must be rather a mortifying fact to a man of Mr. Dixon's self-esteem and presumptions, that the aristocracy of our Goderich Toryism was either too high or too low to attend the "Martyr's Dinner," or to bestow any marked attention on the Martyr. The Dinner party we understand, consisted of *eleven* persons, exclusive of the Martyr! We give the names, as far as we have been able to obtain them, and we leave to the reader the privilege of measuring the laurels and *triumphal arches* which the memory of Mr Dixon is likely to derive from the "Martyr Dinner" at Goderich!

1. Henry Hands, Baker.
2. Robert Cass, Farmer.
3. Ebenezer Woodcock, Printer.
4. Hugh Johnstone.
5. R. N. Lyster.
6. Dixie Watson, Barrister.
7. Colonel Morgan, Huron Militia.
8. Colonel Hamilton, Huron Militia.
9. T. G. Morgan, Esq.
10. Barrister Beecher from London, and one other, whose name we have not heard, but we understand that No. 11 was not John Wilson, Esq. M.P.P., although he is an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Dixon, and was actually in Goderich at the time!

☞ Since our last issue we have lost some of our most sterling and useful townsmen by the California fever. During the week Messrs. Thomas Dark, John Lancaster, Alex. Wilkinson, D. B. McDonald, Thos. Woodliff, Thomas Watkins and Alex. Nasmyth have left for the land of Gold.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC LIGHT.

After a period of six years, employed in a series of experiments, conducted upon the most philosophical principles, and continued with indefatigable perseverance, Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, has completed his "Magneto-Electric Decomposer"—an ingenious apparatus for evolving hydrogen and oxygen gases from water by the agency of electricity, generated by mechanical means. The gases thus obtained many be used for light, heat and motive power, and have been practically tested for the two first named purposes on a considerable scale, with wonderful effect.

At his residence on Tuesday evening, April 23, Mr. Paine exhibited the operation of his invention to a number of gentlemen in Boston and Worcester, some of whom have had considerable experience in the gas business, and others have taken great interest in plans and projects, having in view the production of artificial light at cheaper rates than it can be furnished by the means hitherto employed by gas manufacturers, Mr. Paine had his house brilliantly lighted up, although he used only one small burner for each room. The light was exceedingly strong and white, and so pure that the most delicate shades of blue and green in some colored prints could be instantly distinguished at a distance of several feet from the burner (a common gas burner), which was supplied with gas from a pipe, whose diameter did not exceed one quarter of an inch.

At the same time that the light was being exhibited, the mode of using the gas for heating was also shown. A small jet of *pure hydrogen*, between two plates of iron, raised a few inches from the floor, was lighted, and in a few minutes an equal and general heat was diffused throughout the apartment. Thus the astonished party had the light and heat together, supplied from the same source below, and their expressions of admiration were unbounded; nor were they abated when they were led down into the cellar to examine the exceeding small machine by which the gas was made. The box containing it was about 13 inches square and 8 in depth. We cannot give the details of the interior of the machine, but will simply state that, as its name indicates, it evolves magneto-electricity by purely mechanical action. From the above-mentioned box there ran flat copper wires into the decomposing jar, which was about two feet in height and six or eight inches in diameter, and partly filled with water; in this jar, by the action of the electricity just spoken of, pure hydrogen gas *alone* was formed from the water, whence it passed into two gasometers or reservoirs, about the size of a barrel each The pole, at which oxygen gas is liberated, on this occasion passed into the ground, so that hydrogen only was evolved by the action of the machine. The process of carbonizing the hydrogen for illumination is exceedingly simple, and was open to view; it is very cheap, so much so that Mr. Payne says that the cost of carbonizing the gas he has burned in his house in three burners every evening for a week has not yet amounted to *one cent*. The hydrogen is used for the general purposes of light and heat, and the oxygen can also be secured in a second jar, and may be used with the hydrogen to produce the "calcium light" for light-houses.

Mr. Pain has also discovered a principle by which he can regulate the quantity of electricity to be discharged into the composing jar. A large machine has recently been perfected by Mr. Pain, of sufficient power to supply three thousand burners with gas; it is set up in the Worcester Exchange, and only occupies a space of three feet square by six in height.

One cubit foot of water will make 2100 feet of gas, and a weight of 67 lbs. falling nine feet in an hour, will make from this larger machine 1000 feet of gas. The apparatus can be applied to gas work of any kind, and be used with any of the gas fixtures at present in fashion.

ITEMS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The arrivals from the States, both by way of the Isthmus and Cape Horn, are begining to increase largely, and the consequences are favorably felt among us. A number of immigrants have been landed on our shores from Sydney and the other penal settlements of England, and so great has become this evil that the Legislature has taken the matter into consideration, and instructed their Judiciary committee to bring in a bill to prevent this class from flooding the land and requiring thereby additional police and prisons to prevent or punish the crimes which become more frequent with each new importation.

We have had several political meetings by way of preparation for the election, as well as a torch light procession of the regular sort The contest is hot, the stealings at stake being rich. The office of Sheriff is worth $25,000 to $30,000 a year. The candidates for this are Col. Hays of Texas and J. J. Bryant. Bryant has bet $15,000 on his own election. He keeps open house night and day and spends his money "like a gentleman," and "swears by his God" that if money can elect him he will have the office.

THE GOLDEN EMIGRATION.—We puplish our usual monthly statement of port statistics taken from the books of the Harbor-Master. The figures in every instance are below the average number and amount of arrivals:

From Feb. 28 to March 25, inclusive, there have arrived in 74 American vessels (19,228 tuns shiping,) 1,532 male and 55 female passengers. Foreign vessels 26, (5,814 tunage,) 2,208 male and 160 female passengers: Total—Vessels, 100; tunnage, 25,042; male passengers, 3 740; female passengers, 215.—[Al ta California.

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—We are pleased to learn from Mr. Simmons of the "Nevata Ranch," that he has entered extensively into Agriculture and that his crops are looking remarkably well. His ranch is situated near Sonoma, and he has upward of 60 acres of corn, potatoes, peas, onions, &c. under cultivation. He brought to market a large quantity of radishes, which went off briskly at 6 shillings a bunch containing four radishes. His salad brought four shillings a bunch. The fair average yield per acre for potatoes and onions is 500 bushels, and he estimates that the crop which he will gather would be worth at the present market price, $70,000. Surely agriculture is the best mining in California.—[Pacific News, April 1.

Fall Wheat promises to be a good crop this season in this country; the quantity sown, however, we learn, is only moderate. Rye also looks very well, and the farmers are "as busy as nailers," completing their spring operations.—*Picton Gazette.*

WOMEN AND THE WEED.—Ladies don't know whether they like smoking or not; with special favorites, "they like it;" with general favoritrs, "they don't dislike it;" and with no favorites, "they detest it."

Markets.

Buffalo, May 22.

FLOUR.—Holders are very firm to-day, and demand advanced prices, since our last there have been sales of 2,000 bbls. at $5, for good Wisconsin and $5,12½ for good Ohio and Michigan, to-day there were sales of 500 bbls. Prairieville at $5,00—1200 Alhambra Ohio a favorite brand at 5,25 and 570 bbls. county Wisconsin 5,—300 bbls. Canadian on private terms. Ohio and Michigan best brands are generally held at 5,25.

GRAIN.—There was considerable movement in wheat, and we notice sales of 10,730 bush. Kensha at 93c. 9,900 bush. Upper Lake mixt at 95c. Corn is rather easier to day with few transactions, holders being unwilling to submit to a decline, and buyers to give the closing rates of last week. The only sale that come to our knowledge was 2,600 bush. at 51c. afloat. 51½ was offered for a good sample of yellow, and refused.

Montreal May 22.

FLOUR has advanced since the steamers news, superfine may be quoted at 23s 9d, extra do, 24s. Ashes in demand at 29s for pots, and 28s for Pearls.

Groceries are selling at auction very low.

Buffalo, May 14.

FLOUR—The market is perfectly quiet to-day and we hear of no transactions except for the trade. GRAIN—Wheat is offered at $1 for good and $1,05 for Waukegan, but no sales came to our knowledge. PROVISIONS are in fair demand at previous rates. WHISKEY is doing better. There is not much inquiry but buyers and sellers do not meet; nominally, 21c a 21½.

Toronto May 21.

FLOUR.—Per barrel, 196 lb. 18s 9d a 23s 9d; Oatmeal per barrel 196 lb. 17s 6d a 20; Fall Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs. 4s 2d a 4s 11d; Spring Wheat per bushel, 60 lb. 2s 9d a 4s 4d; Rye per bushel, 55 lb. 2s a 2s 3d; Barley per bushel, 48 lb. 1s 9d a 2s; Oats per bushel, 34 lb. 1s 5d a 1s 6d; Peas per bushel, 60 lb. 2s a 2s 9d, Potatoes per bushel, 1s 6d a 1s 9d.

New York, May 20.

ASHES.—The market easier for pearls: sales 40 bbls. $5.56 a 5.62: pots in good request, sales 70 bbls. $5.56.

FLOUR.—A speculative demand, and at an upward tendency for Western and State flour, prices 6¼ better. Canadian pretty good enquiry, sales 800 bbls: mixed brands, $4.75. Receipts of Western moderate, but of No. 2 superfine, they are relatively large, and this description is dull and without buoyancy: sales of domestic 5,400 bbls $4.62 a 4.81 for No. 2 superfine, $5.37 a 5.56 for com. to strait, $5.63 a 5.81 for mixed to fancy Michigan, $5.68 a 5.66 for Oswego from Canadian Wheat, $6 a 6.6 for pure Genesee.

An Irishman who had just landed, said the first bit of meat he ever ate in this country, was a roasted potato—boiled yesterday. And if you do not beleive me, I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket now.

Married,

At Stratford, County of Perth, on Friday the 24th May, by the Rev. Thomas McPherson, Mr. WM. EASSON of Stratford, (from near Cupar Angus, Perthshire, Scotland,) to MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Donald McGregor of South Easthope, from Ballochrockan, Parish of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, Scotland.

Died,

On the 27th ult, in London, England, Jaqueline, the wife of Alexander Trotter, Esq., and the sister of Alfred W. Otter, Esq., of this town.

TO LET,

THAT two story Frame Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Acland, and immediately opposite his present residence. For terms and further particulars apply to
ALEX. M. ROSS, North St.
Goderich, May 23, 1850. v3n16tf

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 or 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, 1850. v3n17

HURON BUILDING SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the British Hotel, Goderich, on Saturday Evening, the 8th of June, for the purpose of disposing of two or more Shares. WM. BENNETT RICH, Sec'y. and Treas'r.
May 29, 1850. 3vn17.

NOTE OF HAND LOST,

ON or about the 11th of May inst., given by John Hilloch in favor of Edward Colwell or bearer, the sum of £17 5s cy. This is to forbid any person from purchasing the same; and any person retaining the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded for their trouble in so doing.
EDWARD COLWELL.
Goderich May 29th. 1850 v3-n17

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT excellent Lot of land No. 29, in the 18th concession of Fullarton, containing about 74 acres, with 40 acres cleared, well watered, a Shanty and Log Barn on the premises, and within two miles of a Saw Mill. Half of the purchase money to be paid,—the other half in instalments.
For further particulars apply to H. M. Byers, the proprietor on the premises, or to Mr. Alex. McGregor, Stratford.
Stratford, 28th May, 1850. v3n17

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

CAUTION.—Whereas Margret Roche, my wife, has absented herself from my bed and board without any just cause.—This is to forbid the public giving her anything on my account.
THOS. ROCHE.
Wawanosh, May 16th, 1850. v3n16

R. WILLIAMS, & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
And General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, etc.,
STRATFORD.
Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and promptitude. 3v-n15.

NOTICE.—Came among the cattle of the subscriber about the beginning of Summer last, a Red Heifer, three years old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay expenses and take her away. WM. BARRON.
St. Mary's, 8th May, 1850. 3v-n15

FARMER'S HOTEL,—MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLEIGH begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an attentive Groom in attendance.
Mitchell, May 15th, 1850. 3v-n15

NOTE OF HAND LOST.

ON or about the 15th of February last, a Note of Hand given by Alex. Taylor, for £5 7s. 1d. And this is to forbid any person from receiving or paying the said Note, as I have already paid it, and will not be again responsible for the same. Any person finding and delivering the said Note to the subscriber will be satisfied for their trouble in so doing.
THOMAS SPLAN.
Goderich, May 15, 1850. 3v-n15

ATTACHMENT.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

UNITED COUNTIES OF Huron, Perth and Bruce. By virtue of a Writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY of MARCH, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, and to me directed, against the ESTATE, REAL as well as PERSONAL, of ROBERT COOK, an absconding or concealed Debtor, at the Suit of HENRY DOTY and THOMAS F. ABBOT for the sum of Eighty-Three Pounds, One Shilling and Four Pence,

I have seized all the Estate, Real and Personal of the said Robert Cook, and unless the said Robert Cook return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in Bail to the Action, or cause the claim of the said Henry Doty and Thomas F. Abbot to be discharged within Three Calendar Months from the first day of the publication of this Notice in the *Canada Gazette*, all the Estate, Real or Personal, of the said Robert Cook, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the Payment, Benefit and Satisfaction of the claim.
JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 6th April, 1850. 3v-n10

BAYFIELD TANNERY,

ONE mile North of Bayfield on the Lake shore. The subscribers will pay cash or leather for hides, and will tann on shares all hides so entrusted to them. And from having a thorough knowledge of the business, they can confidently promise the public a good article.
WILLIAM HALL,
BENJAMIN ROSZEL.
Goderich, April 19, 1850. v3n12

DANCING AND CALESTHENICS.

MESSRS. ROBERT and THOMAS MACINDOE ROBERTSON, beg respectfully to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Goderich, that they have opened Classes for Instruction in Mr. Gentles' Hall, Huron Hotel, where, by a strict attention to the pupils intrusted to their care, they hope to afford the parents such satisfaction as will insure their patronage hereafter.
Hours of attendance from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gentlemen's Class in the evening from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
Goderich, 26th April 1850.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and pay immediately to save cost.
CHARLES R. DICKSON.
Stratford, April 22, 1850. v3n13

R. YOUNG,
BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Videan's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich.
April 26th, 1850. v3n18

DAVID H. LIZARS,
AUCTIONEER.
IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street.
Goderich, April 11, 1850. v3-n10

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Sable, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the very best Machinists. For Particulars inquire of James Crumbie, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber.
PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor,
McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v50tf
☞ The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

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

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from taking or accepting two promissory Notes made by the undersingned in favor of James McGormon or bearer, for the sum of twenty five dollars each, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1850, one whereof is made payable on the first day of January, 1851, and the other on the first day of August, 1851; as the undersigned has received no value for the same.
JOHN GLIDDON.
Stratford, 14th March, 1850. v3n7

Spring Importations 1850.

JOHN PHILIPS

IMPORTER of Dry Goods, 24 Dundas Street; will receive ex "Gladiator," "Erromonga," "Cambria," "Mary" and other ships, a large importation of new and choice goods, direct from the British Markets, which he will offer to the trade on very favorable terms.
The goods will be open for inspection about the 15th inst.
London, C. W. 29th May, 1850. n4-4m