in the 31st year of the reign of His late Majesty, appropriated to that object, and are of opinion, that the extent of the present reservation is injurious to the prosperity of the Colony, we feel a strong desire that no further appropriation may be made, but that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to submit to your Parliament the expediency of repealing so much of the late act as permits the said further allotment.

"We further most humbly represent, most gracious Sovereign, that the lands set apart in this Province, for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy, ought not to be enjoyed by any one denomination of Protestants, to the exclusion of their christian brethren of other denominations, equally conscientious in their respective modes of worshipping God, and equally entitled, as dutiful and loyal subjects, to the protection of your Majesty's benign and liberal government. We therefore humbly hope it will, in your Majesty's wisdom, be deemed expedient and just that, not only the present reserves, but that any funds arising from the sales thereof, should be devoted to the advancement of the Christian Religion generally, and the happiness of all your Majesty's subjects of whatsoever danomination: or, if such application, or distribution, should be deemed inexpedient, that the profits arising from such appropriation, should be applied to the purposes of education, and the general improvement of this province.

JOHN WILLSON, *Speaker*.

"Commons' House of Assembly, 27th January, 1826."

Sir Peregrine Maitland sent this address home on 7th March, 1826. The Despatch which accompanied it containd the following passage:—

"I imagine if the Scotch Church had foreseen as they easily might, that the claim advanced by them to participate as a Protestant Clergy in these Reserves, evidently set apart for the established Church of England only, would have led to this claim in all other Protestant denominations to share equally, they would have paused before they made it; and it is not less probable that if the Assembly had not had in view the opening the door to the present liberal application, they would not have been so forward to maintain the right of the Scotch Church when advanced singly. As the matter now stands, I trust some good may arise from this address, as it must show his Majesty's Government that by giving way at all in a matter that, till very recently, was never agitated, they will not quiet expectations, but rather encourage discontent, unless they give way altogether, and leave the Church of England on a level with the dissenting sects. It would I think, be at once useful and gratifying *to be able to devise some means of affording support to the Church of Scotland within Upper Canada, and I believe a moderate provision would suffice*; but I think this Address will plainly show how impolitic and unfortunate it would be to effect that object at the expense of the Church of England, and thus set an example that would encourage the clamors and attacks of every Protestant sect."

The High-church Colonial Secretary caught at the hint of the Lieutenant-Governor at once, and it was agreed to throw a sop to the Church of Scotland and the Church of Rome, to close their mouths.—The degrading manner in which these baits were offered will be best gathered from Lord Bathurst's despatch:—

(Copy of a Despatch from Earl Bathurst to Lieut. Governor Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B.)

"Downing St. 6th Oct. 1826.

"Sir,—You will receive instructions from the Treasury for the payment, from the funds to be derived from the Canada Company, of the sum of £750 per annum for the salaries of the Presbyterian ministers, and a similar sum for the support of Roman-catholic priests.

"I deem it advisable that the allowances which may be granted to ministers of the Presbyterian persuasion in Upper Canada should be limited to persons who are natural born British subjects, who are in full communion with, and who are acknowledged by the Kirk of Scotland, by whom they should be recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor for their appointments.

"With respect to the Roman-catholic priests who are to receive an allowance from Government, they will be recommended to you by Bishop Macdonnell, who will be considered responsible for their good conduct; and the Bishop himself, the Presbyterian minister, and also the priests, should be required to produce your certificate that they have been in the actual discharge of their duty for the period of which the salary is claimed, and that you have no objection to the payment being made.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

At the Session of 1826-7, Sir Peregrine Maitland laid before the Provincial Legislature, the Colonial Secretary's reply to their address of the previous Session. In it, the paragraph relating to the supposed increase of Clergy lands through the Canada Company sale was explained, but not the slightest allusion was made to the more important part of the address, The House of Assembly took up the subject, and after much debate, passed the following resolutions, on 22nd Dec., 1826:—

"1. Resolved,—That the despatch of the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicated to this House on the 12th instant by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the Address to his Majesty of this House at its last session, respecting the Clergy Reserves, is unsatisfactory to this Assembly, inasmuch as it is silent on a material part of the respectful representation of this House contained in the said Address.

2. Resolved,—That the Imperial Parliament, by conferring on the people of Upper Canada a constitution in many important respects similar to that enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Parent State, was disirous of promoting the happiness and prosperity of all persons who might become resident in the Colony.

3. Resolved,—That the appropriation of a seventh of all the surveyed lands within this Province for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy is a shrinking manifestation of the paternal regard of the government of the Mother Country to all His Majesty's subjects; and, with power by the Assembly to legislate thereon, a most important point of said constitution.

4. Resolved,—That the Imperial Legislature foresaw the probability of circumstances in the condition of the inhabitants of this Colony which might render an alteration in the law with respect to the Clergy Reservation expedient, and wisely left the Parliament at liberty to make such changes therein as the future state of society might require.

5. Resolved—That the construction given to the Imperial Act, which appropriates the Clergy Reserves to individuals connected with the Church of England, and the determination of the Clergy of that Church to withhold from all other denominations of Protestants residing within the Province, the enjoyment of any part of the benefit arising, or which may arise from the lands so set apart, call for the immediate attention of the Provincial Legislature to a subject of such vital interest to the public in general, and that such claim by the Protestant Episcopal Church is contrary to the spirit and meaning of the 31st Geo. III., and most injurious to the interests and wishes of the Province.

Yes 28, Nays 3—Majority 25.

6. Resolved—That a comparatively small proportion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada are members of the Church of England, and therefore ought not in justice to desire the sole enjoyment, by their clergy, of all the advantages which these lands present, to the exclusion of their fellow subjects, although equally loyal and firm in their attachment to His Majesty's Government and the Constitution.

7. Resolved—That in a thinly inhabited country such as Upper Canada, where the means of moral instruction to the poor are not easily obtained, it is the bouden duty of the Parliament to afford every assistance within its power towards the support of education.

8. Resolved—That the present provision for the support of District and Common School is quite inadequate to the wants of the people, and ought by every reasonable exertion to be increased, so as to place within the reach of the poorest inhabitant the advantages of a decent education.

9. Resolved That it is the opinion of a great proportion of the people of this Province, that the Clergy Lands, in place of being enjoyed by the clergy of an inconsiderable part of the population, ought to be disposed of, and the proceeds of their sale applied to increase the Provincial allowance for the support of District and Common Schools, and the endowment of a Provincial Seminary of learning, and in aid of erecting places of public worship for all denominations of Christians.

Yes 31, Nays 2—Majority 29.

10. Resolved—That it is expedient to pass a bill authorizing the sale of the Clergy Lands within this province, for the purpose set forth in the foregoing resolution, and to address His Majesty, humbly soliciting that he will be graciously pleased to give the Royal Assent to the said bill.

11. Resolved—That the number of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Province bears a very small proportion to the number of other Christians, notwithstanding the pecuniary aid long and exclusively received from the benevolent Society in England by the members of that church, and their pretensions to a monopoly of the Clergy Reserves.

Yeas 30, Nays 3—majority 27."

On the 28th December Mr. Morris reported a bill for the sale of the reserves, in the terms of the above resolutions, which was passed by a majority (on the second reading) of 20 to 3. The Legislative Council, however, put an extinguisher on the Bill.

(To be continued.)

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN UPPER CANADA.

Circular from the Chief Superintendent of Schools to Teachers, Superintendents, and other Officers of Common Schools throughout Upper Canada.

The 65th section of the present School Act authorize the holding of a TEACHERS' INSTITUTE in each County in Upper Canada, "under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Schools, by and with the sanction of the Governor General in Council."

The requisite sanction has been proposed for this purpose. The Board of Education has proposed to the Masters of the Normal School to devote a part of the next few months to conducting such Institutes; and Messrs. Robertson and Hind have very cordially acceded to the suggestion, and expressed their utmost readiness to visit all the Counties in Upper Canada, as far as practicable, in the prosecution of a work for which they are so admirably qualified.

It becomes then my official duty to specify some of the regulations which should govern the proceedings of these TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, before stating the times at which they will be held in the several Counties of Upper Canada.

A Teachers' Institute is a meeting of Teachers assembled two, four, or two or four weeks, for the purpose of improvement in their profession. During each evening of such Institute, a public lecture is usually delivered on some subject connected with Common School Education. During each day the Teachers composing the Institute, are either formed into classes, for school exercises, under able instructors, or discuss the modes of teaching the various subjects of Common School instruction, and school organization and discipline.

What is contemplated during the approaching summer is intended as a preparation for or introduction to Teachers's Institutes, rather than holding such Institutes themselves. It is intended to limit each meeting (with one or two exceptions) to TWO DAYS, including two evening lectures—the first on the eve of the first day of the Institute, the second on the evening of that day. In some cases, a third lecture may be delivered the evening following.

The evening lectures will commence at 8 o'clock. The exercises each day will commence in the morning at nine, and continue until noon; will be resumed in the afternoon at two, and close at five.

The subjects which will engage attention during these exercises will be chiefly, the METHODS AND PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Orthography, Geography* (with Mapping), *Natural and General History, Grammar*, and, in some instances, perhaps, higher subjects; also School Government and Discipline.—Some of these subjects may occupy much less time and attention than others, according to their relative importance, and as circumstances may suggest. Collateral subjects may on some occassions be introduced; but the proceedings of each Institute will be under the direction of the Masters of the Normal School.

During many years such Institutes have been held in various parts of Germany; and during the last four or five years, they have been held with great advantage and success in the New York and New England States. They have been numerously attended by Teachers, School Officers, and other educationists, and have been productive of the happiest results in respect both to Teachers and large portions of the community where they have been held.

Shall we have proof in the experiments now to be made that such Institutes may be held in Upper Canada? Will Canadian Teachers show that they have as much energy and noble ambition to attend and participate in the proceedings of such Institutes as Teachers in other countries? If Teachers desire their position and profession to be advanced, they must exert themselves, and not depend on others, or sit down in complaining inactivity. No one circumstance would speak more in behalf of Canadian School Teachers than to see them as one man attending the Institutes about to be held; and the proceedings of such Institutes largely attended cannot fail to be individually useful to Teachers, and give a powerful impulse to the cause of general education.

And may we not hope for as much cordial co-operation on the part of local Superintendents of Schools, Ministers of religion generally, and other public men, as is shown by corresponding orders of men in neighboring countries? Upon public and patriotic grounds, it is hoped that pains will be taken in all the congregations, and through the press, and in other convenient ways, to give the widest publicity to the evening lectures; and that School Teachers, Superintendents, Clerical, and other School visitors and officers will attend the day exercises of the Institutes.

I venture to assume from personal experience of such courtesy, that the Court Houses in the several counties will be allowed to be used for holding these Teacher's Institutes; and that the Superintendent of Schools in each city or town where an Institute may be appointed, will make the necessary preparations as to place, lights, &c. Perhaps, in some instances, a more convenient place than the Court House may be obtained for the evening Lectures, if not for the other exercises, of the Institutes.

I confidently hope also, that School Trustees will in all cases readily assent to the absence of their Teacher long enough to attend the Institute in their County, and that as many as possible of the Trustees themselves will also attend. I would likewise bespeak the favourable consideration of the friends of education in the Towns and neighborhoods where these Institutes may be held.

It is not probable that the Masters of the Normal School will be able to make a second visit to the several Counties of Upper Canada; all, therefore, who wish to understand the principles of teaching and system of instruction adopted in the Normal School, and sought to be introduced into all the Schools in Upper Canada, are earnestly invited to attend these Institutes, and to do so in every instance from the beginning to the end of their proceedings, in order to be able to judge intelligently of the system of school-teaching which they will develope.

I shall be happy to make a personal visit to the several Counties in the course of the ensuing autumn, to confer with local School-officers on the provisions of the School-law and the establishment of School libraries, to furnish them with copies of the School Act and all Forms, Regulations, &c., required for its execution, and to consult on the best means of promoting the interests of education generally.

It only remains for me now to state the times and places at which Messrs. Robertson and Hind will hold Teachers' Institutes for the several Counties in Upper Canada.

St. Catherines, Lincoln, Haldimand and Welland, May 30 and 31.
Hamilton, Wentworth and Halton, June 4 and 5.
Simcoe,* Norfolk, June 7 and 8.
Guelph,† Waterloo, June 7 and 8.
Woodstock,* Oxford, June 11 and 12.
Goderich,† Huron, Perth and Bruce, June 11 and 12.
London, Middlesex, June 14 and 15.
Chatham, Kent, June 18 and 19.
Amerstburg, Essex, June 21 and 22.
Cornwoll, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, July 4 and 5.
L'Orignal, Prescott and Russell, July 9 and 10.
Bytown, Carleton, July 12 and 13.
Perth, Lanark and Renfrew, July 16 and 17.
Brockville, Leeds and Grenville, July 19 and 20.
Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, July 23 and 24.
Picton, Prince Edward, July 26 and 27.
Belleville, Hastings, July 30 and 31.
Cobourg, Durham and Northumberland, August 2 and 3.
Peterborough, Peterborough, August 6 and 7.
Barrie, Simcoe, August 15 and 16.

Let it be specially observed, that the first lecture in each place above mentioned, will be delivered *in the evening previous to the first day named for holding the Institute;* and it is hoped that Teachers, and all others purposing to attend the Institute, will be present at the preceding evening's preliminary lecture, and thus be prepared for entering upon the proceedings of the Institute the morning following.

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE.
Toronto, 16th April, 1850.

* This Institute will be attended by Mr. Robertson alone.

† This Institute will be attended by Mr. Hind alone.

Last week, we took notice of an attempt that had been made by the Tory faction to make the law a vehicle for their party spite and malevolence, in reference to the petition on which our ex-Mayor's dismissal from the Commission of the Peace was founded. We stated then that a presentment had been produced against eight of the alleged signers of that petition. The Grand Jury made their presentment on Wednesday, and the Tories chuckled in all the glee of triumph. A considerable part of the two following days was spent in the attempt to found a bill on the presentment that had been made. Some of the "Jurors for our Lady the Queen upon THEIR OATH" had some qualms in reference to it; and as ten Jurors, however much they might feel disposed to do so, could not find a bill, on some pretence or another the Grand Jury did not assemble on Saturday,—their meeting was postponed from Friday until Monday.

It may appear somewhat strange although nevertheless true, that the only obstacle to a true bill in this case, should be a chest of young hyson tea. It will naturally excite surprise how the China herb could have had such an influence in defeating the ends of justice (?). What connexion could there be between a 'true bill' and 'the cup which cheers but not inebriates,' between the price of tallow-candles and the facts before the Jury? Had some of the Jurors gone to the Courtroom without their tea?—and were they unable, like old women, to enter into the true merits of this scandalous affair until they had taken their favorite beverage? Such was not the case, the chest of tea in question was still in New York and unbroken—it was not the influence of the tea as a decoction in the tea-pot but the price of the tea in the box that delayed the 'true bill.' While the Jury were discussing the merits of the libel case in the Court House at London, a 'Tory grocer,' from London, C. W., one of those summoned to the Grand Jury, and a man who could be depended upon *for Dixon*, 'on his oath,' was higgling about the price of tea in New York.

Monday came, and so did the grocer, and another who could be depended upon even upon his oath;'—they were sworn in:—and the 'true bill' turned out in a trice. It appears that a messenger had been despatched for the Provincial Secretary, but the Provincial Secretary couldn't come.

Yesterday, the Assizes terminated. During the previous day the Queen's Counsel intimated to the parties that he did not intend to proceed in the case, as he had not sufficient evidence. Mr. Dixon yesterday made affidavit to the same effect, and the affair has conseqently been laid over till next Assizes. Thus ends this spiteful attempt where it began. Mr. Dixon's chance of obtaining evidence by the next Assizes, is about as likely as his being reinstated as a Magistrate. To keep up appearances, however, the prosecuted were each required to enter into their personal recognizance of £25.

This case has afforded quite a new feature in the duties of a Grand Jury. In the depth of our simplicity on these matters, we had imagined that the principal object aimed at in summoning grand jurors, was to save the time and expenses of the Court, by rejecting such cases as were frivolous or unsupported by sufficient evidence. The faction have reversed the usual order to suit a case in which a considerable number of them were directly interested. After a week's hard work their true bill is found, and it is brought into Court to end there.

This is a miserable ending for the attempt that has been made. If the faction in this neighbourhood could possibly sink lower in the opinion of every one who cares for law, order or justice, the case before us would do it. It is useless to waste words on such an abandoned set.—*Free Press.*

FARM AND GARDEN WORK.—Beans of all kinds may be planted from the 20th to the last of May, and they often yield well when they are planted as late as the 10th of June, but more risk of frost is run. The bean is so sensitive that a slight frost cuts the vine in May, and it is not prudent to plant early in exposed grounds. All should have a good supply of garden beans, as they make a cheap and wholesome food. The cranberry bean needs no stringing, and is, therefore, a favorite among the cooks. For field beans, the small whites are best.

Squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, water melons, muskmelons, &c., should not be planted till after the middle of May; and the 20th of the month is soon enough.—Under glass, or under coarse cotton cloth, these vegetables are planted earlier.

Indian corn, that rich and most productive of the cereal plants, ought to commence its growth here by the 20th of May, and the best farmers aim to finish planting by that time. The middle of May is probably as safe and sure a time as any to deposit the seed; yet some prefer an earlier day, and many plant by the first of the month.—Some farmers plant by the Almanac, some by the putting out of the oak leaf, and some as soon as the weather looks favorable.—Some choose a hot and fair day for planting, though they know not what will be on the morrow, or what a day will bring forth. Corn is not injured by being planted in a cool or cloudy day, provided the following days are warm enough.

Markets.

Montreal, 3rd May, 1850.

ASHES.—Sales to a fair extent at 27s for Pots, and 26s 3d to 26s 6d for Pearls.

FLOUR.—The Stock in Market is light and Flour of good brands is readily saleable at 22s to 22s 6d for superfine.

WHEAT.—For a good sample of U. C. Mixed to arrive, 4s. 9d. per 60 lbs. was offered and refused. There is no Stock upon the spot. Lower Canada Red, of good quality, is in demand at 4s 6d per minot, holders generally demanding 4s 9d.

PEAS AND BARLEY.—Nothing doing.

OATS.—There have been no transactions during the past week. The latest Sale was 5000 minots at 1s. 5d.

PROVISIONS.—In Beef, a few Sales have taken place at 57s 6d for "Prime Mess" and 30s. for "Prime." The quantity in Market is, however, trifling. In Pork considerable sale of "Prime Mess" took place a week ago at 51s 2d, at which it is in active demand. The Sales of "Mess" have not been important, and at prices ranging from 63s 9d for American a 66s 3d for Canada. Canada "Prime" is saleable at 45s.

BUTTER.—No No. 1 offered. The trade being well supplied with the lower qualities, the Market is dull.

New York, May 6th.

ASHES.—Quiet at $5,62 for Pots and Pearls, Receipts moderate.

FLOUR.—The inclemency of the weather checks business,—market very heavy: sales 900 bbls at $5.12 a $5,31 for common to streight state: $5,44 a 5,69 for Michigan; and $6,75 a $5,81 for pure Genesee.

Buffalo, April 16.

MARKETS.—Flour—But little change to notice to-day: holders firm at the rates of last week, but buyers are not plenty: sales 500 brls favorite Canadian at $5, duty paid. Ohio and Michigan No. 1 held at the same figure.

Birth,

At Glenlyon, Goderich Township, on the 9th inst, Mrs. Peter McDougall, of a Son.

Died,

At Glenlyon, Goderich Township, on the 7th instant, Mr. PETER MCDOUGALL, aged 50.

In the Township of Fullarton, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, JANE, youngest daughter of Mr Hugh Wylie, aged 19 years.

GODERICH, 14th May, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I observe a paragraph in the "St. Catharine's Constitutional," containing an obvious allusion to me, as about to edit a new paper here. You will much oblige me, by stating that such is not the fact. Being a paid County officer, I consider it would be inconsistent with the duties of the situation to interfere with politics at all.

Yours very truly,
ALFRED W. OTTER.

The Frenchman's Canoe.—A friend of ours was reading the new regulation, regarding the painting of the owner's name on the stern of his boat. He read as follows: "each owner of a boat &c., shall paint his name on their *stern*." The honest Frenchman misunderstood the reading, and exclaimed indignantly, "me no paint my name on *my stern*, no how you fix him," and walked off damning the immaculate Ministry in good round French.—*Amherstburgh Courier.*

Three Wives.—A clergyman in England was thrice married. His first wife he married for money, the second for her beauty, and the third to take care of him when he was old. His last partner proving a shrew, he was accustomed to remark that, during his life, he had three wives—the world, the flesh, and the devil.

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

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

EZRA HOPKINS, of West Flamborough, having for a few months past been acting as Travelling Agent for the WASHINGTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., takes the present opportunity of thanking the Inhabitants of the Wellington District for the very liberal patronage and encouragement which he has received at their hands; and has now the pleasure of informing them that he is duly authorized to act also for the GENESEE MUTUAL, the former Institution being exclusively devoted to the Insurance of Farm Stock and Buildings, the latter taking risks in Towns,—and both on very moderate terms.

THE WASHINGTON COMPANY offers peculiar advantages to the Agricultural Interest, taking ordinary risks at one per cent., doing an immense amount of business, having a very large cash capital on hand, and promptly settling all claims against the Institution,—Capital, $384,009; Members, 37,986,—both being daily increasing.

THE GENESEE COMPANY is intended to Insure against Fire in Towns and Villages, and the rates are cosequently higher in proportion to the risks being greater; but in consequence of the large business done, little more has hitherto been required than the first payment for during the past thirteen years the Assessments have only averaged two per cent, although during that period some of the most disastrous fires ever known have occurred. Capital, $401,125.

EZRA HOPKINS, Agent for the Wellington and Huron Districts.

April 18th 1849.

N. B.—Parties wishing to have their property insured in either of the above offices, will forward their views, and oblige E. H. by leaving their names and place of residence with either of the following gentlemen:

JOHN GOGGISBURG, Cambridge.
HENRY EBY, } Berlin.
THOMAS SPARROW, }
R. RICHARDSON, Agent for Guelph and the neighboring Townships. 3v-n15

HURON BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the British Hotel on Saturday evening, the 25th Instant, for the receipt of subscriptions and sale of one or more Shares. WM. BENNETT RICH,
T. & S'y. H. B. S'y.
Goderich, 13th May, 1850. 3v-n15

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

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratford up to 7th May, 1850.

Brannon James	Hevim Richard
Barker John	Keneday David
Barnes John	Kahler Nich's
Barker C	Kastner Peter
Curry James	Miller Joseph
Coulton R	Maclusky Calbert
Crerar Peter	Moss Thomas
Clyne George	Marzies Arch'd
CosGrove John	Madden James
Campbell Arch'd	Magill David
Carroll Pat'k	Montgomery James
Daily Hugh	McDowell Robert
Dart John	McFadden Wm
Dickson George	McNaughton Wm
Douglass Thomas	Neigh George
Dick John	Parker John W H
Daugherty James	Parker John
Frimner Val	Rutledge John
Fraser Mary	Ritter Val
Gengerich Chris'r	Seibert John
Gettler Antony	Stevenson Hugh
Gray Nicholas	Stevenson Tean
Ginder William	Sanderson Henry 2
Greive Robert	Scarth Henry
Hay Andrew	Shellerbury Nich's
Hamilton Hugh	Tait John
Hoffmire John	Tackerbury Nath'l
Hall Robert	Waid John

A. F. MICKLE, P. M.

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. v3n13

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 costs.

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. v3n13

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 OFFCE, }
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., 9th May, 1850. v4-1m