heavy pains and penalties. If his office is useless, let it be abolished, but for the sake of fair play, let him enjoy the fruits of his industry, won by the sweat of his brow, and painful mental anxiety, inseparable from public responsibility, unknown to the merchant, the mechanic or the agriculturist.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DAN. LIZARS.

Goderich, 3rd May, 1852.

EDITORS NOTE.—As we are especially addressed in the above letter, and some explanation requested of us, we feel it to be our duty to notice it. And in the first place we would remark that we think if Mr. Lizars had met the requests for information which have from time to time been made by the different writers to whom he alludes; and who, we would assure him, are of respectable standing in Society! and think that the public have a right to have the information they request, although they may not desire to appear openly as the champions of the public; we say, we think that if Mr. Lizars had met these applications for information in a better spirit and with less acrimony, it might have been all the better in the end. He seems perfectly aware that many complaints have been made of the expense of the Administration of justice in these of the Administration of think are justified by the amount assumed, and if groundless that a very few words from him would long erenow have set the matter at rest.

With regard to anonymous Communications, we find it universally admitted by the *practice* of the Press, that certain circumstances in some measure justify them; and we do not feel that in Mr. Lizars case we are in any way to blame. We cannot admit it to be our duty to Public Officers or any one else, when complaints are addressed to us against them on public grounds, to inform them of these complaints before publication, as we think it would be a breach of faith with our correspondents, and however the party complained of, might be able to satisfy *us* on the subject, it would be unjust to the public to suppress inquiry which we believe they desire, and have a right to demand.

We also think that Mr. Lizars might have spared his sneer at our "Literary experience and attainments," we have never professed much claim to either, but fortunately we have a lenient public to deal with and we feel perfectly satisfied with such proofs of *their* approval as have been hitherto awarded us.

Glenburnie, 1st April, 1852.

TO THE HURON SIGNAL.

MAISTER EDITOR,—I hae been sae vera angry, sir, thae twa three weeks bygane, that I was amaist determined no till wrete ye anither word. Just think a moment, sir, o' insultin' a responsible man like me, forbye disgracin' my faithers gude name, by prentin' a letter wi' my name at it which cou'd only hae been written by some fule that was mair fit for bedlam than to be allo'ed to rin a large in ony christian countra. If there had been ony sense at a' in't, I micht hae faithered the bautlin' an' no said a word about it but sic moonstruck nonsense as yon was, I canna stand that ava, I'll teach baith him an' you to tak nae freedoms wi' my gude name.

Weel Sir, just as I was sittin ae gloamin' broodin' ower the ill ye had done me; Janet, who had been out a' the afternoon makin' some marketry, cam in, an' throwin' doon an auld newspaper that she had gotten some things rowed up in, I was surprized to see owre freend John Galts name on it, I seized hold o' the paper thinkin' it wad waybe be something in answer to some o' my ain valuable wrettin's, or maybe a gude dressin' frae John to that fulish chiel' Sandy Mitchell for haein' daured to wrete sic a letter about him as he had done. But no, sir, it was something far mair astonished than either the ane or the ither cou'd hae been. I read the letter ower & ower again, twa three times, sir, an' the mair I read, it appeared to me to be the mair extra ordinar', just to think o' its bein' written by a man haudin' twa government offishes at the time he wrote it. It beats the ane he wrote about Malcolm an' the offishes that had been shoveled upon him hollow. And as John wad maybe like to see it again, noo that he has seen the result o' the *glorious* revolution alluded till in't, and as he maybe hasna a copy o' it laid bye, I shall send ye some bits o't, an' some remarks o' my ain on them as wee gae alang, an' if I hae taen a wrang view o' the matter he'll maybe send us a few lines explainin' what it does mean, which wad be vera satisfactory till an auld Green' like me, to whom the readin' o' sic an article has been the greatest wheenieness on his account; for I'm really feared, sir, that he maun be subjec' to fits of what they ca' monomania. The letter, or whatever he ca's it, is headed.

"THE EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

At first, sir, I thocht that John had been to point oot the bludey murders an' heathenish cruelties by which that revolution was brocht roun', as a warnin' to a' her gracious majestys happy subjects to rest contentit wi' that share o' the blessin's o' peace an' plenty; an' that mild government which is aye ready to heal up a' grievances when they are laid before it in a constitutional way an' speerit; and which has been bestowed upon us by a mercifu' an' benevolent providence; an' no to be followin' in the gory footsteps o' the fickle french in their newfangled notions o' *liberty* an *equality* as they ca' them. But na, na!, Sir, thats no Johns view o' the subjec' at a', ye was richt, sir, when ye said no langsyne that he's an "original thinker an' must therefore adopt an original style in which to convey his ideas" ye were richt there, sir, as we shall see as we get along.

He begins, sir, by pointin' the finger o' his approbation at the french folk for having sae quickly an' quietly returned to "perfect order after the overthrow of the old established tyranny" under Louis Phillipe, an' tells us o' his pleasure at seein' the great nation, "second to none" proceedin' in the election of its new "Chief Magistrate" Noo, Sir, I canna believe but that, to a weel regulated mind, the pleasure o' seein' an auld chief magistrate rulin' a *greater* nation wi' a kind an' faitherly hand, maun be far greater an' purer, than to see the election o' a new ane, red wi' the blude o' his fellow creatures; to say naething o' the doots an' fears that maun hae disturbed the bosoms of some o' them, on account o' their ignorance o' the real character o' the man they were choosin' to rule ower them; doots an' fears that hae been fearfully justified by the heartless atrocities of Louis Napoleon, in his ambitious struggle to secure a langer lease o' power, than the "four years" spoken in which they frae time to time elect their "Chief Magistrate" OVER THE LAKE and ACROSS THE CHANNEL, an' then bids us "consider the effects" such things "are likely to exercise on the destinies of other Countries, more particularly that of our own," and, for fear that we puir folk shoudna understand what he means, he adds; "let it always be borne in mind, that no sovereign is such by inherent right, he is such only by election at one time or other," an' after shewin' how thae elections have been conducted in different Countries he says, "such being the case, and we challenge contradiction, the divine right of Kings is a blasphemous notion."

Now sir, I think I hae read o' a people that cried for a king to rule ower them, that they micht be like "all the nations," an' ane was gi'en to them as a curse or judgment for their sins, an' if we micht compare modern things wi' ancient, without bein' "blasphemous." I wad like to ask John if his MODEL NATION that's "second to none," that prayed for, an' waded kneedeep in blude in their eagerness to get a "Chief Magistrate" to rule ower them, under the fashionable name o' PRESIDENT; if they, like the people of old, haena gotten the "desire of their hearts," to be a curse to them as a nation, within three short years o' the "overthrow of the old established tyranny and government of Louis Phillipe." We also read of more than ane that was "anointed to be king" by Divine Command, there micht maybe no be muckle "inherent richt," in the man, but ane wad think that the divine command to "anoint him to be king," was vera like a divine command to the folk to honor an' obey him. And, I'm no sure but the savages which he speaks o', that made their "chief magistrate," by "lifting them on their shields" had maybe received a "command" to do it in that way instead o' by anointment; and although they couldna maybe understand whare the order cam fre, they seem to hae considered it bindin' on them to obey the man that had been so "lifted up" for a' the RED MEN, an' they're "natures children," seem to think there's some "divine richt" in the "chiefs" blude an' family. But I'm gettin' beyont my depth in what I think they ca' metaphysick's, sae we'll stop there.

John goes on to say that kings "were raised for the good of the people, and when the advantage of the many demand their dismissial they must go," granted, John, but wha's to be the judge o' whats for the real "advantage of the many"? my certie! na man it'll no be you if I can help it, until ye shew mair gude common sense than ye hae dune o' late, and some discretion alang wi' it. Ye seem to think that "Rebellion" is only *in the beginning* o' sic ploys as that ye seem (sae cunningly) to recommend; but that in the end (if sucessful) it becomes Revolution, the one somewhat ignominious, the ither a "glorious consumation" o' pure patriotism; but suppose that you an me an some thousands mair get knocked on the bead, or strung up by the neck in the Rebellion ye talk sae flippantly aboot, I fear we wad then hae little share in the Revolution. Na, na, John, tak a friends advice an' neither say nor write ony mair on sic a subject, just let sweet enough alone" an' dinna forget that "edge tools are dangerous playthings." But, we mau begin again.

Mr. Galt goes on to say, "Should the French Government carry on, as we are sure must be the desire of all true philanthropists, no matter to what party they belong, in the same quiet manner the Americans have done—the result will modify all the Monarchies, as at present constituted, of enlightened nations;" an' again asks what effect a' this will hae on them, "our own more especially," then he adds "Should, therefore, the people of Britain behold the French nation succeed in their present endeavor to carry out a cheap government, they will, *no doubt, contrast* their own with that in existence across the channel, and *very naturally* arrive at the conclusion that what the French are able to accomplish in economy, *they can try also;*" is not sic language, Maister Editor, calculated, if not *intended*, to urge the English to try their hand at a little "revolution." But thats not a', he tries if possible to put it in stronger language, an' in a way he kens they will feel maist quickly an' that is by shewin' them hoo far it touches their purse, he says, "Twenty-four thousand pounds sterling is all that is considered necessary to support the dignity of the French Sovereign. Surely less than a million may do that of Britain." He urges the subject on the notice of the folks in every possible light, an' says, "with how much greater force will its (the League) arguments apply when it shall be able to point to France and say the Sovereign of that country receives but £24,000 for doing precisely the same that our Queen receives £1,000,000. Does any person believe that such a contrast can exist?" In case I shou'dna see John, Sir, tell him to look in the last *Colonist*, an' he will see that the ENGLISH CHARTISTS say that owre present Gracious Queen will be the last that will ever sit on the throne; that will be some satisfaction to him till *his* "better days" come. One bit more an' i'll hae done for the present, he says "if Monarchy weathers the storm, it will be so much shorn of its revenue. It would be folly, worse than folly, to disguise from ourselves the onward movement progressing every where. This is the age of common sense," and then he closes his epistle with the remark "This has resulted from the impetus given to popular movements by the revolution in France in February."

Now Mr. Editor, is it a reality or a fiction that such an article was penned by a Government Officer in the "Loyal Huron," an' that the writer had afterwards the assurance to put himself forward to give advice to the Electors in their choice of a representative? I think, Sir, we hae seen, even in owre day, the "Age of Reason" twice in MODEL FRANCE, an' twice hae we seen it followed by the "Reign of Terror," and I greatly fear that in the hands o' sic men as Mr. Galt, *his* "Age of Common Sense" would hae a similar result.

In conclusion, I would strongly advise of Mr. Galt, as his surest way to enjoy his "Age of reason and of Common sense," according to his own theory, is just to "go over the Lake" or "across the channel," an' leave us puir folks to enjoy ourselves in owre ain way; and, on bidding us farewell, he may console himself on our account, with the thocht that "where ignorance is bless its folly to be wise."

In muckle heaviness of heart,
I am Dear Sir,
Your very obed't Serv't,
KIRSTY FORSYTH.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE FRANKLIN.

ENGLAND.

Of political affairs from England there is nothing new, the House of Parliament having adjourned for the Easter Holidays. The note of preparation for the ensuing general was, however, being sounded throughout the country, and everywhere the constituencies were preparing for the great contest which is finally and forever to settle the question of Free Trade versus Protection.

In the event of the Crystal Palace being pulled down, it was understood that a London firm had offered £70,000 for the building, and intended to re-erect it in one of the suburbs for the purpose of a winter garden. In consequence of an order from the Government, the building has been closed to the public, and, we fear, will be soon removed.

A long correspondence has taken place between the Admiralty and all the leading coast officers, in reference to the probable loss of two large ships upon the northern coast of America. It was occasioned by the following statement from Captain Coward of the ship *Renovation*, which is again at sea, upon whose return strict enquiry will be instituted:—

"April, 1851, when near the east edge of the bank, off Newfoundland, in lat. 45° 30', N., wind N. E., fresh breezes and clear weather, as much as I could carry foretopmast-studding sail, fell in with icebergs, one of which was very large, with field ice attached to it, in which there were two three-masted ships, having their masts struck and yards down, and all made snug; to all appearance they had passed the winter together in the ice. About 5 o'clock in the morning when within one mile of them the mate called me to see the berg and ships; by the time I got up and dressed and on deck, my ship was abreast of them: took spying-glass and carefully examined them to see if there was any one on board, but could not see any one. At the time, did not think of Sir John Franklin's missing ships, anxiety to get ahead out of the danger, while the weather was clear from fogs, and being too far past before I could make up my mind, caused me not to reduce sail and examine them more accurately. I am since of opinion they might possible be the missing ships."

The Admiralty wish to ascertain if the ships might be whale ships.

—We quote:

WOOLWICH, Wednesday, April 14, 1852.

"The greatest activity has been displayed to day at the Dockyard to complete the stores required for the vessels of the Arctic Expedition, that all may be on board tonight or early to-morrow morning, as the whole of the squadron are under orders to proceed down the river between 9 and 10 o'clock. A. M., on Thursday, April 15. The *Monkey* steam vessel, Second Master, Sallenger, will tow the *Assistance*, Captain Edward Belcher, C. B; the *Zephr* steam vessel will tow the *Resolute*, Captain Kellet, C. B.; and the *Adder* steam vessel will tow the *North Star*, Commander Pullen, of Greenhithe, where they will have their compasses adjusted. The *Intrepid* screw steam vessel, Commander M'Clintock, and the *Pioneer* screw steam vessel, will get up their steam and proceed to Greenhithe at the same time."

In the House of Lords, on the 5th April, the Archbishop of Canterbury laid on the table a Bill which was read the first time, for the purpose of enabling Colonial and other Bishops to perform certain functions, under the Commission of English and Irish Bishops.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Overland Mail with dates from China, February 17th, Bombay, March 15th, Calcutta, March 6th, had arrived in London. The British expedition against Burmah, consisted of 6,000 troops, two ships of war, and thirteen war steamers. Additional forces from China were expected. The departure of the expedition was to take place from Calcutta and Madras on the 19th March. The forces were to rendezvous at the mouth of the Case, or the eastern branch of the Irawaddy. It would probably proceed up the latter branch to avoid the resistance provided on the route by Rangoon, where 20,000 Burmese troops were assembled.—The British forces had orders to advance to Prouce. Parties of Burmese had ravaged the frontier villeges.

FRANCE

All continues quiet. The 10th of May has been fixed as the grand review and distribution of Eagle on the Camp de Mars, all the regiments comprising the garrison of Paris will be present, and the other regiments of the French army will be represented by their Colonels and deputation.

On the 9th, a grand fete will be given at the Role Militarie by the French army to the President, who has accepted the invitation.

M. Michlets and Mickiewiose are removed by a decree from their professorship in the University.

M. Martin de Strasburgh, counsellor at the Court of Cossation has refused to take the oath of allegiance and has resigned his place.

A fortnight's later news has been received from Australia, but it shows simply the fact that there is an increased productiveness in the mines by the announcement that a ship was about to sail for England with £180,000 worth of gold dust—being the largest shipment yet made from the Colony.

The *Washington* had not arrived at Cowes when the *Franklin* left, although was felt on her account.

Accounts from China state that an English Brigate had visited on the Japannese Islands, and every attention and kindness had been shown the Captain and crew.

The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says.: Railway shares and speculative stocks exhibit still great improvement, and supposing no political interruptions to occur, there is every reason to anticipate that the advance of an uninterrupted increase.

The greatest distrust prevails against all new schemes—Californian and Australia Gold Companies included.

No rain has fallen for a long time, and the country looks as though it had experienced the severities of a protracted drought. The manufacturers however, had been the chief sufferes.

NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

SAILING OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 28th.

ENGLAND.

It is said that the friends of Lord John Russell, despairing of getting him re elected as a member for London, are trying to smuggle him in for Edingburgh.

The Arctic expedition sailed on Thursday, the 15th inst. The ships composing it are the *Assistance*, Captain Belcher; the *Rescue*, Captain Kellet; and the *North Star*, Captain Cullen. Propellers: *Intrepid*, Captain McClintock, and *Pioneer* Captain Osbourne.

The story of the two ships seen in the iceberg, being those of Sir John Franklin's expedition is generally discredited.

Letters received in England from the African squadron say, that the efforts of the cruisers have quite extinguished the slave trade in the Bight of Benin.

Sir John Mathieson, owner of the Island of North Rona, on the west coast of Scotland, has offered it as a gift to the Government for a penal settlement.

Professor Wilson, the "Christopher North', of *Blackwood's Magazine*, has resigned his chair of philosophy in consequence of age and infirmity.

IRELAND.

The first part of the census returns have been printed. It shows the population of Carlow county has diminished one-sixth since 1841.

Lord Eglinton, Viceroy of Ireland, intimates that the Government has no intention of abolishing the Viceroyalty.

FRANCE.

A paragraph in the *Siecle* denies that there is or has been any difficulty recently between the French and English Governments.

The Ministers of Public Instruction had issued an order to assume the manners and habits compatible with their profession.

M. Martin, an advocate of Strasbourg, resigned rather than take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the President.

Forty nine provincial papers have ceased to exist since the 2nd December, in consequence of the excessive restrictions placed upon the press.

A great drought prevailed in the South of France.

The *Intelligence Belge* says that orders have been given to persons expelled from France not to enter Belgium.

Some sensation has been created by a statement that the Russian Imperial Almanac sets down Henry V. as King of France, and the Count de Paris as heir apparant.

It is considered not unlikely that measures will be taken for the proclamation of the Empire, even before the Grand Review of the 20th of May. No loss then 2000 petitions have already been presented for the establishment of the Imperial Government.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburgh Journals announce another victory by the Russians over the Circassians.

GERMANY.

Hanover has declared in favour of a Commercial and Custom Union with Austria.

The new Constitution of Cassel is about to be published. It proposes to establish two Houses, the upper ones composed of nominees of the Crown, the lower one of 32 Delegates chosen by the people.

Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemerg and some other small States have agreed to afford protection, through their Ministers and Consuls, to each other's subjects abroad.

A meeting has been held of ship owners, from all Baltic Ports to endeavour to procure a reduction of the iron duties.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon are to the 11 inst. Newspaper correspondents, there, claim to have discovered that intrigues are on foot jointly in Portugal and Spain for a further curtailment of Constitutional Government. The French Consul who recently retirned in the steamer *Porto*, is said to have had a hand in these intrigues.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan State trials are indefinitely postponed.

A letter from Florence states that in consequence of the inflamatory appeals posted up in most of the cities of Tuscany, the retirement of the Austrian troops has been countermanded.

MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—James McHenry quotes flour at an advance of 6d. per bbl.; Wheat 1d. a 2d. per 70 lb.: and Yellow Indian-Corn 6d. a 1s. dearer. White Corn in lese request.

NEW ORLEANS April 21, 1852.

The steamer Pocahontas, from Arkansas bound to this port, with 2,360 bales of cotton, took fire on Friday last, and burned to the water's edge in half an hour. Ten persons were either burned or drowned, including a former Sheriff of Arkansas, lady and three children, a cabin boy, two firemen, and a chambermaid. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was insured for $14,000.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

We have no doubt many of our readers will regret to learn that the favorite steamer *Magnet* has met with a serious disaster, which will be the means of confining her to the Niagara Docks for at least a month, or perhaps longer. We give the particulars as we have received them:

On Friday night last, the 30th ult. about 11 o'clock, near Presque Isle, thirty miles below Cobourg, the *Magnet* on her way up was met by the *Maple-leaf* and the *May flower*, on their way for Kingston. The *Magnet* held her course, till the mate apprehended the *Maple-leaf* was coming too close, when the helm was put down, and the *Magnet* headed to the shore; still, the danger was apparently imminent. The *Magnet's* bell was rung, and the engine stopped, but no avail,—it was to late. The *Maple-leaf* came on and struck her with tremendous force a little *aft* of the stern on the *larboard* side, carrying away about eight feet of her bow, stem, anchors, windlass, cabins, and all. The crash was fearful, and the terror of all on board was awakened. The boats were prepared, and the *Magnet* was expected to go down in an instant. The crew and passengers went to work like desperation, and carried wood, freight, &c., *aft*, so as to lighten the bow and keep it out of the water, and were so far successful.—*Canadian.*

BOSTON, April 22, 1852.

About three o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear part of the National Theatre, on the corner of Portland and Travers streets, and is still burning. The wooden buildings on Travers street opposite the theatre, were badly scorched, and some out houses fronting on Friend street were consumed. We could not learn how the fire originated. The theatre was a very large plastered wooden building, and was owned by William Sohier, Esq., who purchased it, recently, of Mrs. Pelv. It was under lease to Messrs. Wright, Fenno & Co., and Mrs. Sinclair performed in the theatre last night, to a crowded audience.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Logie will Preach in the United Presbyterian Church, East Street, on Sabbath the 16th, inst., at 11 A. M., and at 6 in the evening.

Died,

In Colborne, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Sarah Walter, aged 76 years.

R. H. BRETT,
GENERAL MERCHANT--WHOLESALE.

16 *King-St., Toronto, Upper Canada,*

IMPORTER of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Chain, Nails, Gunpowder.
—ALSO—
Importer of Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Dye Woods, Oils, Paints, Glass, Earthenware—in their Original Packages.
April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

CIRCULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned desires to acquaint his Correspondents and the Country Merchants of Western Canada that he is daily expecting by first Vessels in Liverpool and London, a large stock of Merchandize, which will be sold low to Cash buyers or on fixed definite credits.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

LINSEED OIL, PAINTS, HEAVY GOODS &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has for Sale
180 hogsheads and quarter-casks Boiled Linseed Oil.
70 hogsheads and quarter-casks Raw.
4 tons Putty in barrels, best English,
5 tons Whitening, in casks,
2 tons Chalk, in casks,
120 kegs best Dry White Lead,
200 kegs " " Red Lead,
10 casks containing kegs Ground Paint—all colours,
50 casks Epsom Salts,
10 barrels Sulphur,
10 barrels Cream Tartar,
40 cases Borax.
—ALSO—
Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch, Oil for Machinery, Olive Oil—in barrels; Vinegar in barrels; Castor Oil in cans and tins.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

HARDWARE &c.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
8 casks Moore's Grass Scythes,
4 do do Cradling Scythes,
1 do Hooks,
460 dozens American Scythes, several Makers,
2 do Sickles,
70 kegs Coil Chain, all sizes,
140 do House Nails,
160 do Wrought Nails,
800 do Gunpowder (kegs and cannisters),
7 tons Shot,
6 cases Single and Double Guns,
2 casks containing Saddles and Bridles,
22 do containing Cutlery, Edge-tools, Saws, Files, &c. (Sheffield Goods),
70 do containing Locks Latches, Scales, Balts, Traps, and a general stock of Birmingham & Wolverhampton Goods,
40 large Potash Kettles (Scotch)
8 tons of Pot and Camp Ovens.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15

GROCERIES &c., IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE,
70 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
8 do Loaf do
50 bbls and 8 tierces Crushed Sugar,
380 chests Tea, various grades,
70 bags Coffee,
20 do Pepper,
20 do Pimento,
200 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Currants,
44 bbls do
4 cases Ginger,
260 boxes various qualities Tobacco,
100 jars Macaboy Snuff,
4 tierces London Mustard, in 4lbs & 1lb jars,
4 cases Liquorice,
8 casks Bath Brick,
100 boxes Starch,
140 do Tobacco Pipes.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th 1852. v5-15.

COTTON YARN. COTTON BATTING, CANDLE WICK, &c.

FOR SALE.
45 bales best American Cotton Yarn,
120 do Batts,
300 bags Candle Wick,
70 do Twine,
12 bales Wadding.
—ALSO—
45 cases Stationary, Foleoap, and Letter Paper, assorted qualities,
2 bales half ton Mill Board,
10 do Wrapping Paper,
7 tierces Ink—best London Ink in Stone Bottles.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. Buckley and Geo. Acheson, is this day mutually dissolved. All debts due to the above are to be paid to George Acheson, who will continue to carry on the business, and all debts contracted by the said firm are to be paid by him.

Dated at Goderich, this 5th of May, 1852
WILLIAM BUCKLEY.
GEORGE ACHESON.
Goderich, May 6th, 1852. v5-n15.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

200 CORDS of good Hemlock Bark for which the highest market price will be paid by the Subscriber.
W. G. SMITH.
Goderich, May 5th, 1852 v5-n15

NOTICE is hereby given that I charge all persons against receiving a note, drawn in favour of John S. Armstrong, given by me, dated Feb. 17th 1852, payable in 18 months after date, as I have not received value for the same.
JOHN CASTELLO.
Kincardine, May 5th, 1852. v5-n15.

LOST a note of hand to the amount of £6, which was given to me by George Whiteford on twelve months. I hereby forbid any person that may find this note selling or collecting it, or I will prosecute according to law.
MURDOCH MCKINNON.
Stephen A. Garrett, Esq., Kingston.

are now for Sale, namely,—
Con. 4, Wawanosh, Lot 26, 200 acres.
Con. 5, " " 26, 200 "
Con. 6, " " 26 & east ½ 31, 300 acres.
Con. 7, " " 31 & 32, 400 acres.
Con. 10, " " 32, 200 acres.
Total, 1,300.

The above lots are situated on, or near the River Maitland. The land is of the very best quality and well watered, one fourth of the price is required down, and the remainder in ten annual Instalments with interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at the Crown Lands Office, Huron Road.
JOHN CLARK.
Goderich, April 8th, 1851. v5 n11

TO TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

TEACHER, who obtained a first class certificate at the last Examination, held at Mr. Rattenburry's Hotel, Goderich, on the 31st of March and 1st of April, wishes for a situation as teacher in a school in the neighbourhood of Goderich. Address to A. B. at the office of the Huron *Signal*, (post paid,) or to Mr. Dark, British Exchange.
April 1st, 1852. v5n14-t-w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS MACQUEEN, late of the Huron *Signal*, are hereby notified, that unless their notes and accounts are paid on or before the 1st day of May next, they will be immediately handed to the Clerk of the 1st Division Court for collection.

Persons residing in the County of Perth who are indebted to the Huron *Signal*, will find their notes with Dr. John Hyde, of Stratford, who has been authorized to collect immedtately.
HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, 13th April, 1852. 12

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having purchased from William Holton, his exclusive right (for the Counties of Huron and Bruce) of a
NEW KIND OF PLOUGH,
for which he has obtained Letters Patent from the Government. Would respectfully give notice that any person or persons infringing upon said right will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.
WM. J. KEAYS.

N. B.—The Goderich Foundry, having undergone all necessary repairs; the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom. He has now on hand an excellent assortment of Ploughs including Holton's new pattern together with Potash Kettles, Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves, Potash Kettles and Thrashing Machines of various horse power all of which will be sold on the most liberal terms.
WM. J. KEAYS.
Goderich, 28th April, 1852. v5n14.

NOTICE

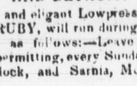
IS hereby given that the partnership Subsisting between Alex. McIntyre, and James Donaldson, town of Goderich, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22nd day of January, 1852. And all persons indebted either by Note or Book account are hereby requested to make immediate Payment, and save costs.
ALEX. McINTYRE.
JAMES DONALDSON.
Goderich, April, 28th 1852. v5n14.

THOMAS NICHOLLS

BROKER, House, Land Insurance, Shipping and General AGENT.
Produce and Commission Merchant, Accountant, &c.
Produce bought and sold on Commission good- carefully stored, and forwarded. Books balanced, Partnership settlement adjusted.
Goderich Feb. 25, 1852. v5-n9

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A SECOND or third class Teacher for Scool No. 8, Downie, apply to Adam
JOHN MENNIE, Sec. & Tr.
Downie, April 10th, 1852 v5-n13 5w.



GODERICH, PORT SARNIA, HURON AND DETROIT.

The new and elegant Low-pressure Steam Boat RUBY, will run during the ensuing season as follows:—Leave Goderich, (weather permitting, every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and Sarnia, Monday at 8 o'clock.

Leave Detroit, for Goderich, every Saturday, at 9 o'clock, a. m. and Sarnia, at 4 o'clock p. m.

First trip, the first of April, 1852.

WANTED.

Three hundred cords good Merchantable Steam Boat Wood, well split, four foot long. Delivered on the Goderich Pier. A portion of the above Wood must be hard and seasoned would be preferred.
ELI WARD, 2nd.
Detroit, Feb. 23th 1852. v5-n5

BY-LAW

Authorising a Loan of [illegible] pounds for the erection of the [illegible] Buildings, for the County of Perth.

WHEREAS it is necessary to the [illegible] the sum of five thousand [illegible] the erection of the necessary [illegible] ings for the County of Perth, [illegible] the 15th Section of the Act 14 [illegible] And whereas the amount [illegible] perty in the said County of Perth [illegible] by the assessment returns for [illegible] to be £471,[illegible] and the sum of £711 3s 8½d, will [illegible] annually for the payment [illegible] the redemption of the principal [illegible] according to the terms of payment [illegible] after provided. And whereas [illegible] of three eights of a [illegible] on the rateable Real and Personal Property in the County of Perth, [illegible] County of Huron Perth, and Bruce, at the Union Hotel, Stratford, on Monday the 7th day of June next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon, at which time and place the members of the said Council are hereby requested to attend for the purpose aforesaid.
STEWART CAMPBELL,
Pro. County Clerk.
Stratford, 17th Feb., 1852. v5-n3-5t

Goderich, 2nd April, 1852.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

TWO Lots of Land, in the 2nd and 3rd Concessions of the township of Stanley, one mile from the village of Bruceford, and eighteen miles from Goderich.

On the lot in the 2nd Concession there is a House, Barn, and sixty acres cleared.

On the lot in the 3rd Concession there is a House and thirty acres cleared.

The Farm is well watered by a never failing stream, and the quality of the land is of the best description.

The lots would be disposed of separately, if required.
v5-n14 M. B. SEYMOUR, & CO.

MISS S. NICHOLLS,
(From Regent St., London, Eng.)
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
SOUTH EAST ST., GODERICH.
(Mr. Hare's new Brick House.)
BONNETS, CAPS, DRESSES, CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., made in the latest style of fashion.
A choice Assortment of Fancy Goods on hand.
April 15th, 1852. 12

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Copartnership existing between Hadley Doan and Orrin S. Doan, Tanners, in the Township of Usborne, London District, was this day Dissolved by mutual consent. Hadley Doan is to settle and collect all notes and accounts of the said firm.
HADLEY DOAN,
ORRIN S. DOAN.
Usborne, London District, March 27th, 1852. v5n13t3

NOTICE.

THE accounts of George Miller & Co., in Mr. Lewis' hands, and all debts due to the GODERICH FOUNDRY are now transferred to Wm. J. Keays, Esq., who will receive, grant receipts, and pay all bills due by said Foundry.
MALCOLM CAMERON.
February 9th, 1852. v5n3

ATTACHMENT.

CANADA, County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

BY Virtue of a writ of Attachment issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and to me directed against the Estate, Real as well as Personal of JOHN SMALL an absconding or concealed debtor at the suit of Malcolm Holmes, I have seized and taken all the Estate Real as well as Personal of the said JOHN SMALL and that unless the said John Small return within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the same to be discharged within three calendar months; all the Estate Real and Personal of the said JOHN SMALL, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit or satisfaction of the said claim or claims of each other Plaintiff as Plaintiffs, as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said JOHN SMALL within six months of the issuing of the above Writ.
JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff, H. P. & B.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, 18th, February, 1852. v5-n4-6m

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office.
December 20.