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ul preparation of Sarsaparilla.
'S DEBILITY, NERVOUS
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, PAINTER'S CHOLIC,
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Relief will be certain.
PHŒNIX BITTERS
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Samaritans are copyrighted,
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B. MOFFAT,
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PARSONS,
Sole Agent.
1848. 1
OD FARMS
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McDONALD, Esq.
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849. 2v-7ntf.
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Rebellion Losses.
General's Office,
, 12th March, 1849.
is hereby given, that
Rebellion Losses in
ave not applied to, and
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the Bank of Montreal,
ts as heretofore notified
the first day of June
to apply for payment
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to the Parent Bank in
S. M. VIGER,
H. M. R. G.
2—12
on Signal,
LISHED EVERY THURSDAY
S MACQUEEN,
PROPRIETOR.
SQUARE, GODERICH.
Printing, executed with
N SIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-
paid strictly in advance,
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# HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1849. NUMBER XLV.

## Card.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-St.*
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

ALEXAKNDER WILINSON,
*Provincial Land Surveyor,*
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel.*
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v-5n

I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v-n10tf

ALFRED W. OTTER,
General Agent & Conveyancer,
*COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.*
GODERICH.
Oct. 1, 1849. 2-n25

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER:
*Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office,*
WEST-STREET,
*GODERICH.*
August 27th, 1849. 2v-n30

Stokes,
*CHEMIST* and *DRUGGIST*
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v-5n

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
*Commissioner Queen's Bench,*
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
*BELL'S CORNERS,*
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2-n8

DR. JOHN HYDE,
[LATE FROM EMBRO.]
MEDICAL HALL,
STRATFORD.
July 31, 1849. 2v-n26

WM. REED,
*HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c.,*
LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH.
Oct. 25, 1849. 2vn38

EDWARD CASHELL,
PAINTER & GLAZIER,
Corner of Light-House Street,
*GODERICH.*
October, 25, 1849. 2vn38

☞ SUMMONSES required by the New District Court Act, and all other *BLANK FORMS* used in the District and Division Courts, on Sale at the *Signal* Office. Also, all kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.
Goderich, July 19, 1849.

Blank Deeds and Memorials,
AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

☞ NOTICE ☜
To the Clerks and Bailiff's of the Division Courts.
THE increased demand for SUMMONSES and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Division Courts in the District, has warranted us in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently enables us to sell them much cheaper—therefore we intimate to the several Officers requiring these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summonses and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be Sold at the *Signal Office* at the reduced price of ☞ TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER HUNDRED. ☜
Signal Office, Goderich, 6th September 1849.

TAKE NOTICE ! !
*POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!!!*
ALL those INDEBTED to ROBERT MODERWELL, or to the Late Firm of THOS. GILMOUR & Co., are hereby requested to call IMMEDIATELY and SETTLE their accounts.
Without Reserve
OR EXCEPTION,
ALL Unpaid Accounts and Notes of Hand past due, will Immediately be handed over to an Attorney for Collection.
ROBERT MODERWELL.
Goderich, 1st November, 1849. 2vn39tf

LOST,
ON or about the 15th August, a POCKET MAP of the District of Huron, bound in a Black Leather Cover, (Scobie & Balfour), belonging to the District Surveyor, H. D. Any one finding it and sending it to this Office, or to the owner, will be paid for their trouble.
Goderich, Oct. 25, 1849. 2vn28-tf

FARMER'S INN STRATFORD.
MRS. DOROTHY DOUGLAS, widow of the late Thomas Douglas, of the Farmer's Inn, Stratford, begs to return her thanks to the Inhabitants of Stratford, and the public generally, for the very liberal support which they received during the short time they have been in Stratford.
Mrs. Douglas begs to intimate that she intends carrying on the business as heretofore at the Old Stand, in her own name, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her guests, and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Stratford, 21st August, 1849. 2v-n29tf

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO, 28th February, 1849.
THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2-n41tf

TO BE SOLD,
AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor
JONAS COPP,
Village of Harpurhey.
June 15, 1849. v2n19tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Subsriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.
JAMES WATSON.
Goderich, 13th June, 1849. v2n19tf

HURON HOTEL,
GODERICH.
JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he will constantly
Keep Horses and Carriages
FOR HIRE, for which he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
JAMES GENTLES.
18th Sept. 1849. v2n33-tf

TO LET,
THAT handsome two-story house, opposite the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John Wilson 4th, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a lage garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees of various descriptions. Its proximity to the harbour of Goderich enhances the value of the situation and as the proprioter is desirous that it should continue to be occupied, it will be let on reasonable terms, either for one or more years, as may be agreed upon. For farther particulars apply to
JACOB WILSON.
Goderich, 2nd February, 1849. 52

FURNITURE
GIVEN in exchange for any quantity of CHERRY and PINE LUMBER by
DANIEL GORDON.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1849. v2-n32-tf

CASH PAID ON DELIVERY,
FOR GOOD CLEAN BARLEY, at the *MAITLAND BREWERY*, by the Subscriber. J. F. BRITTAIN.
Goderich, Oct. 10, 1849. 2v-n36tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby intimates, that he is prepared to receive Subscriptions for Stock in the Proprietary Branch, and applications for Insurances in the Mutual Branch, and to give such information on the subject as may be required.
JOHN CLARK.
Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v-n34tf

New Church in Stratford.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the subscriber on behalf of the Presbyterian Church Building Committee, Stratford, till noon of the 31st December next, for providing materials, viz., Bricks, Lime, Stone, Sand, Seasoned Lumber, and Work, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH, proposed to be built at Stratford. Tenders may be made either for the whole or for any particular part of the materials, and according to Specifications as proposed by Mr. Peter Fergusson, Architect, Stratford.
J. J. E. LINTON, Act'ing. Sec'y.
Stratford, 30th July 1849. 2v-n26tf

STRAY STEER.—Strayed from the subscriber about the last of July last,—A DARK RED YELLOW STEER, with a white face, cocked horns, four years old coming five. He had been worked a little. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received and charges paid.
ROBERT KARR, 5th Con. Cut Line Township Goderich, Nov. 12, 1849. 41

## Poetry.

### ODE FOR ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

AIR—"*Cam ye by Athole.*"

Sons of Saint Andrew, stand
True to your native land,
Warm heart and ready hand,
Live to defend her;
Land of the lake and glen,
Wild wood and lofty ben,
Fair maids and gallant men,
Greetings we send her.
*Chorus*—Hail! to the banner blue,
Pennon of Alpine dhu;
Hail! to the brave and true,
Round it that gather:
Shoulder to shoulder stand,
Grasp we each Scottish hand,
Now for our native land,
Shout for the heather!

Sages of peerless fame,
Heroes of deathless name,
Minstrels whose notes of flame,
Kindled the heather;
Such were her sons of old,
Guarding their mountain hold,
Peasant and Baron bold,
Banded together:
*Chorus*—Hail! &c.

Wooers to win her came,
Roman, and rover Dane,
Saxon and Norman, then
Thought to have bound her.
Up went the cross of flame,
Ronald and Donald came—
Claymore!—and the foe in shame
Left as he found her.
*Chorus*—Hail! &c.

Far from Clan Alpine dhu
Wanders the bonnet blue,
Still as the magnet true,
Turn his thoughts thither:
Far though his fate may part,
Land of his love thou art,
Ever the Scottish heart
Warms to the heather.
*Chorus*—Hail, &c.

Flaunting in Beauty's bower,
Shrinking when tempests lower,
Our's is no summer flower,
Blooming to wither;
Up on the mountain crest,
Shrouding the eagle's nest,
Braving the tempest's test,
Grows the red heather.
*Chorus*—Hail! &c.

ROBERT RUSELL.
Guelph.

## Agricultural.

### ECONOMY OF FARMING.

In every department of industry, except that of the farmer, special efforts are made to cheapen the expense of producing articles of manufacture. This has resulted in diminishing also the price at which articles are sold, though the profits to the manufacturer, from the extensive sale of his articles, are larger than formerly. Why, then, may it not with propriety be asked, does the farmer in some instances continue in the beaten track of olden time, instead of availing himself of the facilities which have been furnished him for cheapening the cultivation of his farm? How many farmers content themselves with a preparation for a single crop, instead of adopting a system of manuring that will, by a proper rotation, be available for a succession of crops. How little attention is given, after all, to systems which have been adopted, by which the products of many farmers have been largely increased, and the expenses of cultivation, by the use of improved implements and the right use of manure, have been very materially lessened.

Now it must be evident that any farmer who does not avail himself of the means within his reach, and thus economize the expenses of his farm, is pursuing a course that must result in great loss, and in permanent injury. It may be said, and doubtless truly, that this deficiency arises from want of information. But are no agricultural journals published at such rates as to bring not only one, but several within the means of every farmer; and can it be excusable in a farmer to make his ignorance his apology, when the necessary means of information are placed within his reach? Our farmers read far too little of what is going on in the world around them. In the pages of our agricultural journals, in the proceedings of our agricultural societies, information is afforded that would enable one of these farmers greatly to increase his income, whilst at the same time his farm would be rising in value and increasing in fertility. Let me then urge upon the farmers of our country to patronize liberally the agricultural press. Give to their columns the results of experience on their every arm; add to the usefulness of these works by contributing the results of their observations—and thus make these papers what the editors desire them to be, the repository of the experience of practical farmers.—Were this done, I doubt not, economy in the management of the farm would prevail every where, as it now does in comparatively few localities.

Much might be accomplished towards attaining the object suggested, *Economy*, if the farmer should become systematic in his accounts with his farm as he is with individuals. I am pleased to learn that many of our farmers are adopting this system in their operation. Not long since I was permitted to look at a farmers' account for the year; and I found a statement with all the necessary facts to substantiate it, of the expense of all his crops—that is, what each had cost him per bushel. Thus, wheat 38c oats 13, barley 29, beans 37, &c. Now who cannot see that this farmer can at once determine whether the course he is pursuing is the one best for his interest, or whether a change is necessary? and if so, he knows where to make it.—*Genesee Farmer.*

WATER FOR STOCK.—This is a subject of great importance. In order that stock of all kinds may be comfortable and thrifty, they should have constant access to pure water; and if possible they should be supplied with water in the barn yard, as much manure is wasted, besides animals being liable to accidents, in going at a distance for water. When it is near, animals will drink often, but when at a distance they often go without, and suffer in consequence, and are a disadvantage to the owner, too; for no animal can be profitable without the requisites to its growth, health, and productiveness. Even sheep, that some farmers think can use snow and ice as a substitute for water, will drink frequently when water is near.

When animals have constant access to water, they usually drink a little and drink often, but when not properly supplied, they will often injure themselves by drinking to excess.

Some farmers have prepared water works so as to have a constant supply of good water in the barn yard, at an expense of some 25, 50, 75, or 100 dollars, and they would not be deprived of it for the interest, annually, on five times the cost.—*Boston Cultr.*

## European.

### NEWS BY THE "CANADA."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29.

The steamship Canada, Captain Harrison, arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th instant, and thus made a very short passage across the Atlantic.—She left Halifax at 15 minutes past 10 yesterday morning for New York, and will arrived here on Friday noon.

The political news is uninteresting, but the commercial news is of the highest importance.

Cotton has again advanced, and Consols are higher than they have been for a long time.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople to the 1st inst., state, that a British fleet was at anchor in Aboukir Bay, and would remain there till the arrival of the Courier with the answer of the Charte Capo of Fuad Effendi. Should that answer prove unfavourable, the fleet will proceed at once to Constantinople. The intelligence by the last Steamer, that Sir S. Canning had communicated to the Turkish Government that the English Cabinet had unanimously agreed to form an offensive alliance with the Porte in the event of hostile proceedings on the part of Russia, is confirmed. Also, that a similar communication had been made by General Aupick, on behalf of the French Government.

RUSSIA.—The presence of the English naval forces at the Dardanelles and the hourly expected arrival of the French fleet, occasioned some excitement at Constantinople, and the Emperor of Russia continues to show not a little irritation at the decisive attitude taken by France and England.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The most gratifying feature in the week's news is the interview between the President of France and Mr. Rives, the American Minister, at *Elysee Nationale.* The American Minister, it now appears, made an address adapted to the occasion, but observed a total silence respecting the misunderstanding between the Republic of France and that of the United States, arising out of the conduct of M. Poussin. The President, however, alluded to the affair in terms flattering to the American Minister and his country, adding, that in consequence of that misunderstanding, if Mr. Rives had been a monarchical Ambassador instead of a republican Minister, he (the President) would have been deprived of the honor of receiving him. There are again rumours afloat with respect to the vacant post of Foreign Minister in the French Cabinet. Mr. DeRaynevall's refusal it appears is not quite so certain, but should he eventually decline taking office, either M. Flaigua or M. Thuriot De la Rozier are spoken of as being likely to receive the appointment.

HUNGARY.—We lean that fresh condemnations are taking place, and not fewer than 15 additional executions have taken place at Arad, and more threatened. The valedictory address of Kossuth to his countrymen, and written at Orsoon, has been published. It is written in his most enthusiastic and poetical style.

ROME.—We have but little certain and interesting news from Rome. It seems, however, that the Pope really meditates an early return to Rome, and indeed, his arrival at one moment was actually announced.

The Spanish troops at present at Rome, have received orders to return to Spain.—The fact was announced in the French Assembly by the minister of foreign affairs on the 9 h instant.

SPAIN—OPENING OF THE CORTES—We learn from Spain that the session of the Cortes has been opened without the cumstomary speech, which has given rise to numerous attacks by M. Olozaga and his friends upon their implacable enemies, Narvaez and his colleagues.

MOROCCO.—The dispute between the Emperor and the French seems to increase in violence. The French Consul at Mogadore has been treated harshly and ignominiously and a Frigate has been sent to his relief. There is now every probability of the affairs ending in the bombardment of Tangier.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to September 4th. The *Neptune* with the convicts on board had not arrived out.

### PROGRAMME OF THE NEW MINISTRY OF FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 2nd ult., General Hautpoul rose and read the following programme:—

The programme contained in the message of the President of the republic is sufficiently explicit to place beyond all equivocation the policy which he has called us to follow.

When he applied to us for our co-operation he has already thought proper to use his constitutional initiative. We shall not certainly be precluded from seeking in the acts of the Cabinet that preceded us more than one example of glorious devotedness to the country and of an exalted appreciation of its interests.

In the situation in which we were placed, all individual sympathy ought to give way, or rather be resumed, in an adhesion to a signal and solemn testimony of friendship and gratitude.

The future was held up to us, and we became convinced of the urgency of providing for its security.

The new Cabinet, our previous opinions sufficiently indicated, has not been formed against the majority. On the contrary, it developes with energy its avowed principles. It has not, and cannot have others.

We must maintain the union of all shades in one party, for it is that party which will save France. We shall arrive at that result by a unity of views, by confidence in the strength of the power elected on the 10th of December, supported by the majority of the Assembly, and finally by the imperious sentiment awakened everywhere in the minds of the functionaries of the State.

Such is the object which the chief of the Government invited us to pursue with him, engaging according to his right, nobly understood, his responsibility along with ours in that difficult but patriotic effort.

Peace abroad, guaranteed by the dignity becoming to France; energetic maintenance of order at home; an Administration more than ever vigilant and economical of the finances of the State; such is the programme dictated to us by the interests of the country, the confidence of this Assembly, and the personal conviction of the chief of the Government.

In the first rank of our duties we place the protection of labour in all its degrees and forms. We wish that the farmer and the labourer, more and more re-assured respecting the future, should find at last completely that confidence which is beginning to revive.

We also desire that that security should spread to other regions, re-animate the labours of intelligence, and restore to capital and credit a spring too long relaxed.

The Cabinet, in accepting the burden of affairs which it did not seek, has counted on your sympathy and support; your exalted reason and patriotism have given it that right.

### ITALY.

THE ROMAN STATES.—Mr. Moore, the British Consul at Ancona, has received the Cross of St. Francis from the King of Naples, for the protection he afforded to the Consul General of Naples when the personal safety in that functionary was endangered; and Commander Vansittart, of H. M. S. *Fleric*, has been presented with a similar decoration for conveying the Consul General and his family to Trieste.

The Marchese de Vecchi has arrested in Rome, the famous Caputo, one of the chiefs of the Napolitan insurrection. He had hither escaped pursuit. The French had opposed the extradition.

Since the departure of the deputies of the Roman National Assemble, the police is least rigorous towards the compromised than it was before, and many have been allowed to return to Rome—amongst them Don Pantaleoni, the intimate friend of Count Mamiani.

The placarding of the walls with exciting placards still continues. On the 18th ult., a large bill was posted on the walls of the Palazzo Chigi, headed "news from France" and announcing a fresh revolution, and the triumph of the Mountain.

Baron Metzburg, the Austrian envoy, has arrived in Rome to conclude a treaty of commerce for the navigation of the Po.—M. Palaza late officer of the civic guards nobile, who had been amnestied in 1846, has been received on the palace of the French ambassador, in order to save him rom the Pontificial police. M. de Corcello attended giving him a passport for France.

The assassinations of French soldiers continued daily. It was not expected the Pope would return soon, or that the French army would leave immediately. Great hostility was still manifested by the people towads the Pope.

SARDINIA.—In its sitting of the 29th, the Senate of Turin rejected, by 48 votes to 10, the bill voted by the Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd ult., by which all Italian refugees residing in the Piedmontese territory were entitled to civil and political rights in the country.

The cholera had broken out in the southern provinces of Sardinia.

The Turin Government brought forward a motion in the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th, to the effect that it should be empowered to levy the taxes for two months, but the Assembly only granted the power for one month. This is considered a check to the Government.

### TURKEY.

Constantinople, Oct. 26, 1849.

Private letters from Constantinople announce the arrival of the British fleet, under command of Admiral W. Parker, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

The instructions by the English Envoy on 24th October expressed still more strongly the determination of the English government to grant material support to the Sultan, in case of emergency, and to form a defensive alliance with the Porte, in the event of Russia attempting hostile measures.

The French Envoy's instructions were nearly to the same effect; but though there was evident desire that France and England should act in concert, it was not certain that a defensive alliance would be formed with the Sultan in the event of war. It was understood, however, that France would support Turkey so long as she acted with prudence.

The Sultan and his Ministers were greatly pleased with the support of the two great powers, and still more so by the approval of their conduct by the London and Paris press.

No communication had been received from the Emperor of Russia relative to the reply of the Porte. The demand of Prince Radzville remained in the same state, and diplomatic intercourse was still suspended between Turkey and Russia and Austria.—It would be impossible for the Emperor to commence hostile operations by land against Turkey until May next year, and it was hoped in the mean time, that the dispute would be adjusted.

### THREATENED RENEWAL OF THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

Frankfort, Nov. 6, 1849.

The *Cologne Gazette*:—"There are more symptoms leading to the supposition that war will be renewed with Denmark.—The report is already current, that the army of the Empire under Gen. Peucker is in readiness to march, and that preparations are being made in the Duchy of Nassau which tend to confirm these warlike reports.

### PERSIA.

Persia is in a very disturbed state. The Shah appeared incapable of maintaining order.

### CALAFORNIA.

Order must be beginning to be established in Calafornia. Tax paying is a privilege unknown to the savage. The levying of custom-House dues at San Francisco by the United States' authorities—however large the amount collected—is at best but doubtful proof of the civilized state of the Sanfranciscans. A decree of the Common Council of San Francisco furnishes evidence of a more decisive character. Henceforth let no one doubt that San Francisco is habitable. Merchants and traders conducting a wholesale business can only do so by license, and must pay quarterly in advance, the sum of $100; retail dealers must pay $75. When the wholesale and retail are combined, the license is the same as for wholesale. Hawkers and pedlers' licenses $50 a month. Hotels &c. wherever liquors are sold, $50 a month &c. &c. These taxes represent established order.

Amid the conflicting accounts from this country, it is difficult to form a correct judgment regarding it. It is however manifestly improving. They have adopted a constitution for the state, modelled after that of New York State. Slavery is prohibited, as the people desire it, but they are threatened with exclusion from the Union on that account. The *domestic institution* is not doomed to damp the energies and degrade the character of freemen in that State. It appears too, gold-digging is not the most profitable occupation, mechanics wages range very high.

We very much regret to announce that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has resigned his office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. His resignation has been accepted, and we believe, he is somewhat dissatisfied with the position in the Public Works.—The appointment of Commissioner to the Receiver Generalship, and other arrangements necessary, and the Mr. Cameron was offered the Chief Commissionership of Public Works, which he declined to accept, and at the same time resigned his appointment as Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Cameron is one of the most active and popular public men in the Province. His active business habits, and his kind and conciliatory manners in discharging the duties of his office have gained him much esteem, and his retirement from the government will be generally regretted.—*Globe.*