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ORS OF THE TOWN
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conduct have been sober, orderly and becoming high-toned patriotism; and if the conduct I have pursued, and the sentiments I have uttered, have been the reverse of this, then I am justly charged with this secession. But if they, on the other hand, have acted contrary to their professions, and in such a manner as to show that, for the sake of power, they would subvert every principle of free government—and of all government, I shall be acquitted of the charge.

And as regards this Bill there is one thing remarkable, that England, having given us Responsible Government, did not withhold her sanction to it, although no doubt it was distasteful to her. She did, as she has always done, preferred good faith to every other consideration, and thereby gave us another &'ample guarantee that she meant to let us manage our own affairs. But assuming that it was the most nefarious Bill which could be introduced,—the quiet working of Responsible Government, and the unconstitution course of the ultra-Conservatives, may well be illustrated by this very Bill. And first, all free givernments suppose that the will of the majority is to govern, and that the minority will submit. If, therefore, the majority in the House chose to pass the bill, the minority was bound to submit to its operation when it became law. If it were wrong, an appeal to the good sense of the country would have set it right, or displaced those who were rash enough to do what the country disapproved. Secondly, if to carry out any measure, or to carry on the Government without jar, it became necessary to change the majority of the Legislative Council, it was right to do so; and this is, virtually, to make that House so far elective, as not to thwart the free action of the Government. But for this change the Ministry are answerable to the Country—responsible for carrying out the Government, and for the means by which it is effected: and if in any respect they have been corrupt, the next elections would have set all right. Thirdly, in passing this bill, the Representative of the Sovereign did no more than by the Constitution, he had a right to do, and in my humble judgment, what he was bound to do, no onlyt as the Head of the Government, but as an act of fair dealing with his Ministry. But, instead of a reasonable appeal to the sense of the people, instead of the majority being in opposition, what they would have wished, being in power—we have seen that, immediately on the passing of the bill, the Governor General was assaulted, not by the mob, but by persons of education and standing, who have been applauded for the act.—Just following this, the Parliament Buildings, Library, and Records, were destroyed, by a mob, of course, but a respectable one! This flagrant act was palliated, its perpetrators screened, and all attempts to bring them to justice, thwarted, disapproved, and resented. In the same spirit and with the same impunity, the Governor was afterwards barbarously attacked in the streets: and missiles, not as before, merely calculated to insult, but to endanger, if not to deprive him of his life, were hurled at him, on an occasion when either resistance or retaliation was out of the question: but even these acts were not condemned by the ultra-Conservatives. English statesmen of all shades of opinion, in the meantime, pronounced unfavourably of these proceedings. Annexation to the United States, with the mockery of "peaceful attached to it, was next mooted; chiefly by those, too, whose feelings had just been so grieviously wounded by rewarding, it was said, those who had a few years before propounded the same scheme as a cure for their grievances! I. annexation was a high crime, and the right to dispense with allegiance denied in 1837, what has made the crime less enormous and how can allegiance be thrown off in 1849? If it be no crime now, it were surely no crime then. But if the highest penalties were justly awarded then, would they be unjustly awarded now? If to subvert the Government now, be patriotic, it was so then. To allege wounded feelings with one breath, and annexation with the next, is truly absurd! But this scheme, not really meant for what it professed, was too glaring even to entrap the unwary, for whom it was intended, and it spread little beyond the point from which it emanated. Next followed a Convention, a democratic assembly, which they who sat in it two years before would have denounced as republican, and subversive of everything British. In this assembly were debated propositions subversive of what Conservatism sought to conserve; and the concluding question left open to the country with its sanction, was a demand of the 92 Resolutions, unconceded, namely, an Elective Legislative Council.—And to crown all, an influential branch of the party has recently, and while professing the most exalted loyalty, resolved that not the two, but the three branches of the Legislature shall be elective! True Conservatism is to preserve our English institutions, this is totally to subvert them. I have all along deprecated the extremes into which parties in this Province run, but I was not prepared to find that the two extremes of ultra clamorous loyalty and ultra-clamorous radicalism would meet in the same radical point; nay, that the extremely loyal would in some degree outstrip the extremely radical.—The extreme radical of 1837 who did not disavow loyalty altogether, sought only the redress of grievances to the extent to which England has granted them, excepting an elective Legislative Council, but that part of the party referred to, then, now and always boasting of loyalty, seek this and other radical changes—an elective Governor and other elective functionaries not then thought of.

I was not in favour of the introduction of Responsible Government at the time it was granted to us, because I was afraid we could not, as a people appreciate its advantages and carry it out, I confess my fears in this respect never rested upon the party or the men who have been the first to try to subvert it. If this form of government was good for the ultra part of the Conservative party when in power, it should be good for it when out of power: it did not become that part of the party to show, that being in power they were Conservatives, but, being out of power they were Radicals and destructives; and that the distinction, in fact, between the one and the other was having, or not having the power.

Responsible Government was a step in our social progress, and in our political position, made, as I humbly thought, in advance of our wants and fitness to appreciate it, but having been made, it could not be recalled. All that remained was fairly to work it out, and I do believe, that if we would but do this, it possesses the quiet, safe and certain means of redressing every evil, which a government can redress. If we were annexed to-morrow we would be less free. It may work too slowly indeed for the impatience of designing and needy politicians, but not too slowly for the welfare of the country.

But it is said, we are in the power of Lower Canada, be it so, what would Lower Canadian influence be, but for our dissensions? The lesson it teaches is important in showing that "union is strength."

We possess a great country, great resources, and a people capable of developing these resources. Our great leading interests are one, and entire, if we could but see it so. Since the government was been based upon that of England, there is now no great political question about which to contend, but the bane of the country is the rancour with which its politital parties assail each other. Rather than forego this, they would ruin the Province. The feeling common to both, is, that each only can do the right thing in the right way. My constant aim has been to soften down this bitterness, but for this I have been designated as wanting in political principle. I have always looked upon outrage and violence as retrogade movements in our social progress, and as unbecoming a free and civilized people. I have on all occasions spoken against such conduct, and lamented its occurence. I have always been averse to sudden political changes and hope never again to see bonds of law and order shaken. I have always looked upon the British Constitution as the perfect model of a good government, and our connexion with that country as an invaluable inheritance. I have always esteemed loyalty as a sentiment sacred to good order, and to the maintenance of our social rights. I will not, therefore, be of any party whose acts subvert that constitution and sap that loyalty. But I know, there are some among you whose opinions differ from mine, and who think disorder and violence are things to be encouraged; with such, to whatever party they belong I wish to have nothing to do. Lest, however, in holding the opinions which I have candidly expressed, and acting as I have done, I may misrepresent this community, I have resigned my seat, which your honor and mine, alike, require that I should not hold, with any imputation. I place myself before you again as a candidate for your suffrages. If consistently with my views and opinions I can represent you, I shall esteem it an honor to be again elected, but if I cannot, I shall nevertheless be content to retire with the conviction, that I have done nothing and said nothing as your represettative which can cast any reflecting upon you.

I have the honor to be,
Your obt. servt.
JOHN WILSON.

London, 12th Dec. 1849.

From the Brockville Recorder.

CLERGY RESERVES AND RECTORIES.

In the year 1836, when the House of Assembly in Upper Canada were struggling for the principle of Responsible Government, a select committee was appointed composed of the following persons: Messrs. Peter Perry, T. D. Morrison, John P. Roblin, Hiram Norton, and Charles Dunscombe.

The particular function of this committee was to take into consideration the answer of that scion of the irresponsible system, Sir Francis Head, the then Lieutenant Governor, to an address of the Assembly relative to a Responsible Executive Council.

While engaged in the discharge of the duties assigned them, various matters of interest to the country came under their notice, not the least important of which was the Clergy Reserves and the establishment of the *fifty seven* Rectories, against the often expressed wishes of the people, and against the expressed declaration of his Majesty. Because we find it stated in the report of the select committee, that even previous to 1831 the people had year after year petitioned for the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to some useful public purpose. In that year also, the Wesleyan Methodist Conference represented the case to his Majesty in terms so strong, that Sir John Colborne returned to that body an offensive reply, which was the cause of much excitement and dissatisfaction at the time.

In the year following, petitions were transmitted to England containing equally strong representations against the Clergy Reserves, signed by upwards of 18,000 of the people, and in the same year, 1832, Sir John Colborne informed the House of Assembly, in a message dated the 25th January, that he had his Majesty's commands to make a communication on the subject in which communication we find the following:

"It has, therefore, been with peculiar satisfaction, that in the result of his inquiries into this subject, His Majesty has found, that the changes sought for by so large a proportion of the inhabitants of this Province may be carried into effect without sacrificing the just claims of the established churches of England and Scotland."

* * * * *

"His Majesty, therefore invites the House of Assembly of Upper Canada to consider how the powers given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal that part of its provisions, can be called into exercise most advantageously for the spiritual and temporal interests of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province."

It will be seen by these extracts that his late Majesty believed that the changes sought might be carried into effect without sacrificing the just claims of the established churches of England and Scotland. It will also be seen that His Majesty invited the House of Assembly to consider how such a change could be effected for the interest of the inhabitants.

While it had also been admitted by Lord Glenelg, that the British Parliament could not *constitutionally* legislate on affairs of Canada *exclusively* internal, we find that an imperial act was passed without either the consent or knowledge of the colonists, authorizing the sale of a fourth part of the Clergy Reserves, thus withdrawing from the Canadian Legislature the power of applying the funds to their original object—the support of education. The same Act of the Imperial Parliament also authorized the Canadian Government to accept in exchange for any part of the Clergy Reserves, from any person, any lands of *equal* value, by which one of the greatest robberies of the public lands was effected that it is possible to conceive, as the following *exchanges* made will verify. For instance:—The Rev. James Coglan surrendered *thirty-six* acres of land in the township of Hope, on which was a house, and received in exchange *one thousand and twenty* acres in the townships of Hope, Cavan, Emily, and Seymour.

The Rev. George Mortimer surrendered *one hundred and five* acres, in the townships of Vaughan, and received in exchanse *one thousand three hundred and thirty-six* acres in the townships of Puslinch, Innisfil, and Essa.

The Rev. Benjamin Cronyn surrendered *four* acres of land, on which was a house and sheds, and received in exchange *one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two* acres—1396 acres of which being in the township of London, the rest in Nissouri.

The Rev. Francis Evans surrendered *fifty* acres of *Clergy Reserves*, and fifty acres in Woodhouse, and received in exchange *eight hundred* acres in Walpole.

The Rev. Philip Mayerhoffer surrendered the rear part of a lot in Markham, containing *seventy* acres, and received in exchange *two hundred* acres in the same township.

Rear Admiral Vansittart, father of the notorious Vansittart of Oxford celebrity beats all the clergymen to pieces in the large amount he receives. It appears that he surrendered two lots of land, *two* acres, and a house, in Blanford, and *twenty-six* acres in Oxford east, for which he received in exchange the enormous number of *three thousand six hundred and ninety* acres of valuable land, in the township of Baxley, in the Newcastle district. Verily, Mr. Vansittart, son of the Rear Admiral, thy gratitude is especially due to the members of the family compact, for so handsome an estate.

But did corruption end here? Alas, no, for though the people year after year petitioned against the Clergy Reserves, and the endowment of a state Church, and although His Majesty had solemnly declared, that he would leave the settlement of the Clergy Reserves with the House of Assembly, no less than fifty-seven rectories were established and endowed out of the Clergy Reserves, for the mere purpose of giving the Church of England "spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority" in the Province, thus laying the foundation for years of further struggling and dissatisfaction among the people of Canada, for which they have Sir J. Colborne to thank.

In order that our readers may be enabled to form a more correct idea, of the extent of the wrong and injustice thus perpetuated, we submit the following list of patents for lands given as Rectory endowments of the Church of England:—

	Acres.
The Bishop of Toronto,	800
Rev. C. Matthews, York,	200
T. Philips, Etobicoke,	205
A. N. Bethune, Cobourg,	400
W. Harris, Perth,	400
R. F. Grout, Grimsby,	400
R. Olier, Peterborough,	420
R. F. Evans, Woodhouse,	402
John Anderson, Waterloo,	400
W. Bettridge, Woodstock,	400
John Miller, Ancester,	400
H. Patton, Kemptville,	450
S. Armour, Cavan,	400
G. Mortimer, Thornhill,	105
W. Macantly, Picton,	400
W. Blakely, Prescott,	450
W. Gunning, Elizabeth Town,	400
T. Mack, Wellington Square,	400
J. Coghlan, Port Hope,	436
B. Cronyn, London,	783½
V. Mayerhoffer, Markham,	418
Archibald D. Stuart, Kingston,	700
Thomas Green, Niagara,	400
J. Cochrance, Bellevilie,	418
G. Archbold, Cornwall,	410
J. Radcliffe, Warwick,	400
S. Givens, Napanee,	400
D. E. Blake, Adelaide,	400
S. Clarke, St. Catherines,	400
J. Short, Beckwith,	400
R. Rolph, Ambersburgh,	400
J. Deacon, Adolphustown,	164
W. Leeming, Chippawa,	400
A. Palmer, Guelph,	412
———, Thorold,	400
———, Louth,	300
———, Fredericksburg,	250
———, Bath,	400
———, Williamsburg,	400
———, Richmond,	400
———, Clarke,	415
———, Darlington,	400
———, Town of Barrie,	420
J. G. Geddes, Hamilton,	400
L. Grier, Ameliasburg,	400
J. Lindsay, Williamsburg,	601
E. B swell, Carlton Place,	400
M. Burnham, St. Thomas,	400
A. Barwell, Brtown,	400
J. McGrath, Toronto,	400
J. Padfield, March,	400
C. Lugger, Brantford,	400
R. Hood, Delaware,	435
W. Johnson, Sandwich,	400
Parish church, Chatham,	400

What a gross robbery was here committed. Fifty-seven Rectories endowned with the lands belonging to the people—these endowments amounting to nearly *twenty-three thousand acres* of the most valuable land in the Province. Really the sooner the *Globe* sets about giving a history of the thing the better, as such a nefarious transaction cannot be too much exposed.

Meantime we have done some little to keep the matter before the people, and we need scarcely say that all who wish an end put to the system of saddling the country with a church establishment ought to exert themselves in getting petitions ready for the next meeting of Parliament.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, Dec. 10.

The *Europa* reached Boston yesterday morning.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market there was a dull feeling, and prices had declined a farthing with sales during the week of but 2,000 bales.

Bread-stuffs were dull. Owing to large arrivals at London, Western Canal Flour was quoted at 20s a 23s, and Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s 6d a 24s. Meal 13s 6d a 14s 6d; White Corn, 27s a 29s; Yellow, 26s a 27s; White and Red American Wheat, 5s 4d a 7s 2d.

Wool improving.—Iron, do.

American Stocks in active demand at advanced rates.

Consols, 94⅝ a 94¾.

The rumour of war between Turkey and Russia were fast dying away at Constantinople. The English ships of war were anchored within the Dardanelles. The French fleet was near Smyrna Nothing further has transpired relative to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, respecting the Turkish affair.

There is nothing new from France and England.

AUSTRIA.

An offer has been made to Prussia to form a Zolverian, including Austria and the Berlin Cabinet. The latter retreats from the proposal.

ROME.

The Pope was expected on the 21st inst. A new loan of money—one million sterling—had been concluded.

New York, Dec. 10, 6 P. M.

Up to 6 P. M., nothing have been received from Washington. The report is in town that on the first Ballot Winthrop received 104 votes: no choice. The lines south are not working well. Snow is now falling, but melts on its first reaching the sublunary sphere.

It is stated that a conspiracy has been discovered to assasinate the Pope. The French Governor had given orders to examine closely all passports of persons going through France to Italy. Letters from Athens state that the Russian Government had sent a strongly worded, and even threatning letter, to that of Greece, complaining of the reception given to political refugees. On the 25th ultimo, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles prorogued the session of Parliament until the 4th instant. Mr. Dalency, Commissioner to the American Minister at Smyrna, is about to return to New York and will be replaced by Mr. Mason.

Fifty-three of the German refugees at Zurch, have received orders to quit the territory of the Confederation. The Canton of Berne has also expelled several of them.

The steamship *Herman*, due at this port has several distinguished refugees on board—among whom are Ushezy, his two sons and daughters. It is said he has letters to President Taylor and Mr. Pancroft. He is accompanied by six or seven Hungarian officers of rank. Among others on board is Madam Shagella who was present in several engagements between the Hungarians and Austrians. A large number of refugees were preparing to leave Breemen for New-York in the American packet.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF KENT,

Gentleman,—I have resigned my seat in the Cabinet, and the Office of Commissioner of Public Works, with an offer from his Exellency of increased emolument and honor. This will satisfy you that there must be motives of public policy stronger than self interest, which I will explain, when I visit you at an early day.

Yours Faithfully,
MALCOLM CAMERON.

Toronto December 4, 1849.

Kossuth.—The following description of the great Hungarian patriot is from the graphic pen of Kohl, the well known German traveller:—I looked with much interest at the man on whom the eyes of all Hungary may be said to be fixed. He is of a middle size, and very agreeable exterior: his features are regular and decidedly handsome, but strongly marked and manly. He is in the prime of life, with rather redundant hair and whiskers, but a mild and modest expression of countenance. He was rather pale when I saw him and his features wore an air of earnestness, slightly tinged with melancholy, though lighted up by his fine flashing eyes. He spoke for full half an hour without a moment's hesitation, and his mode of delivery appeared to me to be extremely agreeable. His voice is fine, as might be expected from so handsome a person—and the sounds of the Hungarian language always powerful and energetic—seemed from his lips, I might almost say, warlike, although they came hard and harsh from the mouth of an uncultivated speaker. The *Elyen! Elyen!*—(bravo, bravo,)—frequently interrupted him and the *Hayunk!*—(hear,)—was scarcely uttered once, for every one was silent and attentive of his own accord.

Markets.

Goderich, Dec. 19, 1849.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour per barrel, (in bbl.)	0	17	6	a	0	18	0
Flour per 100 lb. (farmers)	8	9	a	0	9	0	
Fall Wheat per bushel,	0	3	0	a	0	3	1
Spring Wheat per bush.	0	2	6	a	0	2	9½
Oats, per bushel,	0	0	9	a	0	0	10
Pease, per bushel,	0	1	9	a	0	1	10½
Hay, per ton,	1	10	0	a	1	15	0
Butter (fresh) per lb.	0	0	6	a	0	0	7
Butter in the keg, per lb.	0	0	5	a	0	0	6

New York, Dec. 14th 6 P. M.

Ashes.—Pots $6, 62 a 6, 68; pearls, $6, 81.

Flour.—There is fair home demand for flour, and a limited enquiry for the East and good Genesee are a shade better. The common grades are firm: Canadian is in fair demand, at previous prices; sales of the day reach 8000 lbs. at $4, 6 a 4, 37 for fine; $4, 25 a 4, 50 for sour; $4, 50 a 4, 56 for ordinary state; $4, 62 a 4, 75 for common and straight state and Canadian $4, 75 a 4, 82 for mixed Western; $4, 94 a 4, 95 for straight Michigan $5, a 5, 12 for favorite Western; $5, 12 a 5, 25 for fancy Michigan; $5, 18 a 5, 81 for pure Genesee; $5, 37 a 5, 50 for fancy Genesee; other grades as before.

Whiskey—A firm market; sales, 300 bls. Ohio and prison at 27¾c.

Grain.—For wheat dull; the sales are too trifling to particularise. Rye heavy, sales 1000 bush. at 50c. cash delivered.—Corn very quiet, and rather easier; sales 45,500 bush. at 54c; New Jersey yellow, 58½c a 59c: for Western mixed 60c a 61c; for flat and round yellow and white on private terms. Oats quiet, at 42c a 45c for northren 38c a 40c for Jersey.

Provisions.—The improved movement in pork continued—and prices have rapidly advanced, influenced by the demand for California, present and prospective sales of 1000 bls at 8, 60 a 8, 75 for prime; 12 for mess, and 13 for clear. Beef dull and heavy at 6, for prime; 8,50 a 8.75 for mess; country prime mess dull at 13. Lard steady, sales 340 brls. at 6¼ a 6½. Butter firm, and in better demand; 6½ a 10 for Ohio; 10 a 18 for state. Cheese in demand at 5¾; good dairies are much wanted.

The Hog Trade of the West.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 16th inst. says:—There were comparatively few hogs slaughtered or cut to day. The only sales heard of were 581 head (sold yesterday) av. wt. 196 lbs. at $2,50 and a premium, making it equal to near $2,60; 500 head heavy Kentucky at $2,75, with some conditions attached, and 398; av. wt. 185 lbs. at $2 57c per 100 lbs. nett.

At Louisville on the 15th, sales of 800 head were made at $2,50 nett, with several large droves, in the pens ready for slaughtering.

The Maysville Herald, of the 13th, says:—Owing to the warmth of the weather, but little has been done in the way of slaughtering. The price is still unsettled. We hear of sales at $1,75 a $2, the latter having been paid for a lot of heavy hogs on Monday last. At $2 the offerings would be abundant, but farmers are very reluctant to take less.

At St. Louis on the 10th inst. a sale of 300 head was made (to be delivered) at $2, 25 a $2,50, dividing on 200 pounds.

The Lewisburg, Virginia, Chronicle, of the 16th inst. says:—It is supposed that not less than 15,000 hogs from Kentucky and Ohio, averaging over 200 lbs. net, passed through this place during the last two weeks."

Birth,

On Monday the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. Adam Cantelon, of a daughter.

NOTICE.—A Young Man, of good moral character, who holds a certificate of qualification, of me, of the first class, is desirous of obtaining a Common School. He has some knowledge of Latin, and will be ready to teach a few of the first elementary books in that tongue. Apply, if by Letter, post-paid, to this office, or to Mr. D. McMillan, Teacher of School Section No. 4, Tuckersmith, London Road.

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

Education Office, Huron District, }
Goderich, 18th Dec. 1849. } 2v-n46-tf

STRAYED from the subscriber on or about the 1st of Dec. inst. a Black MARE COLT one year and a half old, with a star in the forehead, long main and tail. Any person giving information of said Colt, will be satisfied for their trouble. WM. STOTHERS.

Colborne, Dec. 15, 1849. 46

CASH for WHEAT

AT the Goderich Mills—and Cash for Cherry Saw Logs at Goderich and Bayfield Mills, by WILLIAM PIPER.

Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 46-tf

Huron District Building Society.

THE EIGHTEENTH LOAN MEETING OF the Society will take place at the British Hotel, on Saturday the 29th Dec. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By Order,
THOMAS KYDD, Sec'y.

Goderich, Dec. 20, 1849 2v-n46

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratford up to 7th December, 1849.

Arbogust John	Kuldor Archd T
Anderson James	Kennedy David
Allen Rev D	Linton J J F.
Bohm Maurice	Lynch John
Brown Rich	Lawless Edwd
Ballantine Robt.	Moore Allen
Bremner Theod Junr	Milne Robt
Barton Dennis	Moser T G
Bigham Robert	McTavish John
Collins Robt	McNaughton D
Curtis Wm	McMillan John
Cuskey Jas	McDonald Wm
Culhane Thos	Nalte Wm
Crerar Peter	O'Brien Wm
Carrol Wm	Parker I W H
Duggan Antrose	Purday Goo 2
Dick John	Powel Jas
Edwards John	Priest Mrs
Etch Valitine	Ryan Wm
Gortnes And	Reynolds Mrs
Gotz John	Smith Wm
Gilmour Allen	Schnaiter Sebs
Henry Robt Mrs	Stewart Donald
Herbert Robt	Seddle John
Helmsley Thos	Stenbroke Mrs
Hay Donaly	Tanner Thos
Horgan John 2	Teaham Wm
Husss George	Wilson John
Jones W	Williams Thos
Jones Jas	

A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

Stratford, Dec. 7th, 1849.

IN CHANCERY.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Chancery made in the cause of Erskine, *versus* Campbell—the creditors of the late James Drummond Erskine, formerly of Goderich, in the Huron District, and of the Western District, who died in or about the year 1837, are forthwith to come in and prove their debts before me, the Master of the said Court, at my chambers in Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, on or before the fourth day of January next, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree. (Signed)

J. G. SPRAGGE.

Toronto, 30th November, 1849. 2v-n45-4t

LOST on Friday, the 30th November, between Goderich and Tuckersmith, a NOTE OF HAND, £17 10s., coming due on the 18th day of April next. I hereby caution any person or persons buying or selling the said note. The subscriber will give a reward of one pound to any one that will find and leave it at the Canada Company's Office, or with the subscriber.

JOHN HORNER.

Tuckersmith, 3 Con., Lot No. 5, Dec. 13, 1849. v2-n44-3t

JUST RECEIVED
PER SCHOONER ANNEXATION.

AND for sale by the Subscriber. Cheap for Cash or Produce.

25 Chests Teas. Muscovado & other Sugars
Boxes Tobacco, Do Soap.
25 bbls Joslins Best old Ohio Whiskey.
40 bbls McLeods double rect. Whiskey.
1 Hodgshead of Cognac Brandy.
1 Pipe Highwines 50 over proof.
English Iron Best Brands assorted.
300 bbls fine Salt.
Woolen Shawls, Do Plaids, Prints, &c. &c.

C. CRABB.

Goderich Dec. 12th, 1849. n45-v2t.

HURON DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby
To wit: } given, that the Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, and that of the District Court, will be holden in and for this District, on TUESDAY the First day of January next, at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Keepers of Gaols and Houses of Correction, High Constables, Bailiffs, and all others concerned, are hereby required to attend, to do and perform those things which to their respective offices appertain.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, }
4th December, 1849. } 45

MASONIC BALL!!

THE ANNUAL MASONIC BALL of the Goderich Union Lodge, No. 720, will take place at the British Hotel, on Thursday, the 27th instant.

STEWARDS.

Br. T. M. Jones,	A. F. Morgan
C. Widder,	D. Watson.
T. B. Woodliff,	R. Ellis.

Br. A. F. Morgan, Master of the Ceremonies.

Tickets 10s. each, to be had of any of the Stewards.

Dancing to commence at 8 P. M. All Masons to appear in full Masonic costume.

By order of the W. M.

D. WATSON, Sec. Festival Committee.

Goderich, 11th December, 1849.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Dec. 12, 1849.—n45. STRATFORD.

MR. E. H. MARLTON will be happy to receive Pupils after the first of January next for instruction in either of the following branches of Education—Elocution, Drawing, Fencing, Drilling, and Dancing. Terms $2 per quarter in classes.

Temperance House, 10th Dec. 1849. 45

PROSPECTUS
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.
MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, Editors.

THE Editors of the Victoria Magazine will devote all their talents to produce a useful entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose, Moral Essay, Statistics of the Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from the most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lend its support to encourage their arduous and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and if anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The Victoria Magazine will contain twenty-four pages in each number printed on new type, and upon good paper; and will form at the end of the year a neat Volumne, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front-street, Belleville—the Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed, (post-paid.) The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—*invariably to be paid in advance.*

Goderich, March 3, 1848.

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY.
OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE,
Edited by Robert Chambers, author of Cyclopedia of English Literature: With Elegant Illustrative Engravings. Price 25 cents per No.

GOULD, KINDALL & LINCOLN are happy to announce that they have completed arrangements with Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, for the re-publication, in semi-monthly numbers, of Chambers Miscellany.

The design of the Miscellany is to supply the increasing demand for useful, instructive, and entertaining reading, and to bring all the aids of literature to bear on the cultivation of the feelings of the people—to impress correct views on important moral and social questions—suppress every species of strife and savagery—cheer the lagging and desponding, by the relation of tales drawn from the imaginations of popular writers—rouse the fancy by descriptions of interesting foreign scenes—give a zest to every-day occupations by ballad and lyrical poetry—in short, to furnish an unobtrusive friend and guide, a lively fireside companion, as far as that object can be attained through the instrumentality of books.

The universally acknowledged merits of the Cyclopedia of English Literature, by the same author, connected with its rapid sale, and the unbounded commendation bestowed by the press, give the publishers full confidence in the real value and entire success of the present work.

The publication has already commenced, and will be continued semi-monthly. Each number will form a complete work, and every third number will be furnished with a title page and table of contents, thus forming a beautifully illustrated volume of over 500 pages of useful and entertaining reading, adapted to every class of readers. The whole to be completed in thirty numbers, forming Ten elegant Volumes.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We are glad to see an American issue of this publication, and especially in so neat and convenient a form. It is an admirable compilation, distinguished by the good taste which has been shown in all the publications of the Messrs. Chambers. It unites the useful and the entertaining. We hope its circulation here will be large enough to supplant, to a good extent, the namby-pamby and immoral works which have so long been too widely circulated.

☞ This work can be sent by mail to any part of the country. A direct remittance to the publishers of Six Dollars will pay for the entire work. This liberal discount for advance pay will nearly cover the cost of postage on the work. Those wishing for one or more sample numbers can remit them accordingly.

Booksellers and Agents supplied on the most liberal terms.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
Publishers, Boston.

PROSPECTUS of "the Missionary and Sabbath School Record." Volume 7.

THE "RECORD" is published monthly at *One Shilling per annum*, payable in advance, and may be sent, as any other newspaper, to all parts of the country, and charged no more than the usual rate of those papers. It is made up in a very convenient form for binding and being illustrated with two wood-cuts in each number, makes a neat volume at the end of the year.

The profits of the above publication, go to the funds of the Canada Sunday School Union.

This prospectus is sent to the friends of the Sabbath School Cause, in the hope that they will lend their aid in promoting the circulation of the above periodical. We shall be happy to place on our list of Agents, additional names, to whom the "Record" will be sent gratis.

All Orders and Communications to be sent to JOHN C. BECKET.

Printer & Publisher Montreal.

TO PRINTERS.
TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS FURNISHING WARE HOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened a New Type Foundry in the City of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Chases, Galleys, Brass Rules, Steel Column Rules, Composing Sticks, Cases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from entirely new sett of Matrixes, with deepcounters, and warranted to be unsurpassed by any, be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand cast."

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COCKCROFT & OVEREND
No 78 Ann Street New York.
December 7th 1847. m15

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office.
December 20, 1849.