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FRACHAN,
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& WILLIAMS,
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OHN HYDE,
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AL HALL,
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2v-n26

I. REED,
SIGN PAINTER, &c.,
SE ST. GODERICH.
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RD CASHELL,
& GLAZIER,
nee Street,
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ER WILKINSON,
LAND SURVEYOR,
Civil Engineer.
Mr. ROBERT ELLIS'
ODERICH.
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Huron Signal,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
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ET-SQUARE, GODERICH.
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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 III. | GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1850. | NUMBER VII.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

6th February, 1850—10 *o' Clock, A. M.*

The Warden in the Chair.

PRESENT.

Messrs. HAYS, HELMER, HODGINS, SCOTT, ANNAND, JOHNSON, SMITH, Messrs. HENRY, DALY, ELDER, DONKIN, HOLMES, RITCHIE,

The minutes of yesterday were read over and approved of.

132 Letter of Mr. Strachan, addressed to the Warden, was received.

133 Moved by Mr. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. Hays, That the resignation of Mr. Strachan be accepted, and that he be appointed Solicitor to the County Council with a salary of £30 per annum, his duties to be to give advice to all county officers appointed by the Council, as well as to the different Township Reeves, both as Reeves and Magistrates.—Carried.

134 The Report of the select committee to report on Mr. Holmes' Bill for a By-Law was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The Warden nominated Mr. Daly to the Chair.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Holmes' Bill,

Moved by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Smith—

That the Bill now before the committee be established and confirmed, and that the Warden be instructed to petition the Legislature shewing that the debt which this Council is obliged under the 176th section of 12 Victoria, chapter 81, to take charge of exceeds £5000, which debt we have every reason to believe was entered into under the impression that the laws then in force with regard to Assessments, would continue in force until such debt could be discharged, that a large portion of the Lands in the United counties of Huron Perth and Bruce belong to absentees, and if assessed according to the Act 59, Geo. 3rd, at the highest amount that the aforesaid Act tolerates, would be insufficient to pay the Administration of Justice and county officers, leaving nothing to liquidate the debt contracted or assured by the late Huron District Council, or for public improvement whatever, that under these circumstances this Council has in accordance with the 156th section of 12 Victoria chapter 81, continued a By-Law passed by the late Huron District Council in February 1849, the purport of which By-Law is that all Lands liable to be assessed shall be taxed at one penny per acre, and one penny per pound on all other ratable property, and that as there are some doubts as to the powers of this Council to continue such By-Law, we pray that the same may be confirmed; and further pray that in the event of a new Assessment Law coming into effect, the Legislature will be pleased to frame it in such a manner that the Land speculator shall bear a proportionate share of the public expenses of their respective localities, and that the Warden shall lay before this Council a copy of such Petition at its next meeting.

135 Moved in amendment by Mr. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. Donkin, That the Report of the select committee be confirmed.

On the yeas and nays being taken, there voted for the amendment 11—for the motion 2. Amendment carried by a majority of nine.

The Report of the whole was then received and confirmed.

The Council then adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM CHALK, *Warden.* C. C.

6th Feb. 1850—3 *o' Clock, P. M.*

The Warden resumed the chair.

The Report of the committee on Finance was received, and referred to a committee of the whole. The Warden nominated Mr. Hays to the chair. On the Report the following were confirmed—55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 66, 67, 82, 73, 74, 75, 113, 117, 18, 27, 29, 28, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 52, 53, 116, 117, 120, 126.

85 Moved by Mr. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. Donkin, That the sum of one penny per pound be substituted for one half penny per pound, in the first part of the Report of the select committee on Finance (marked 85) the rest of the provisions to remain the same—and

Moved in amendment by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Daly, That the Report be confirmed. On the yeas and nays being taken, the amendment was carried by a majority of six.

132 A.—It was then further moved in amendment by Mr. Donkin, seconded by Mr. Elder, That three farthings be substituted instead of one half-penny per pound. On the votes being taken the motion of Mr. Smith was carried by a majority of four.

The remaining clauses of the Report were read over and confirmed.

The committee then rose and the Warden resumed the chair. The Report was then received and confirmed.

The Council then went into committee of the whole on Roads and Bridges. Mr. Hodgins in the chair. The Report was read over and confirmed.

The committee then rose and the Warden resumed the chair.

The Report of the committee of the whole on Roads and Bridges was then received and confirmed.

134 A.—Moved by Mr. Donkin, seconded by Mr. Scott, That the thanks of this Council be tendered to David Hood Ritchie, Esq. for his valuable services in the capacity of clerk during the illness of Mr. Don.

135 A.—Moved by Mr. Daly, seconded by Mr. Smith, That James Gentles be allowed Two Pounds Ten Shillings currency, for fire and candles in Council and committee Rooms during the present session of Council—Carried.

136 Moved by Mr. Donkin, seconded by Mr. Elder, That the Warden be authorized to sign orders on the Treasurer for all accounts passed at this Council Meeting as soon as they are audited—Carried.

It was then proposed and carried that the Council be adjourned till the first Tuesday in December.

WILLIAM CHALK, *Warden*, C. C.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to draw Rules for the guidance of the United Counties Council.

COMMITTEE :—Messrs. HOLMES, SMITH, RITCHIE.

86 Your committee beg to submit the following Rules for the guidance of the Council :

Rule 1st. Any proposal brought before the Council shall be the motion of a Member, seconded by any other Member, and any amendment moved upon the same shall also be proposed and seconded.

2nd. Any Member addressing the Council shall do so standing, addressing himself to the Warden or Chairman, and shall confine himself in his remarks to the motion under consideration, and that no Member shall address the Council more than once on the same question except in explanation of any remarks that may be made.

3rd. All questions of order shall be decided by the Warden or Chairman for the time being.

4th. That in taking the votes of the Members of the Council when any amendment is proposed on an original motion, the votes shall first be taken for and against the amendment, if the majority be for, then the amendment shall be the motion before the House, subject to further amendment, but if the majority of votes be against, then the original motion shall be put subject to further amendment.

5th. Any Member introducing a By-Law or a motion upon which a By-Law shall be founded, or a motion to repeal a By-Law, or amend one, shall give at least one day's notice of the same, and the same shall explain the nature of the By-Law or alteration contemplated.

6th. That all Petitions for Money Grants shall be submitted to the Council on one or other of the first three days of any Session of Council and not later.

7th. That no matter, or subject once finally settled in Council shall be again brought before the Council by any Member during that Session.

8th. That on a motion being introduced and carried embodying the substance of a By-Law, and upon which a By-Law is subsequently made, that that be considered the first reading of the said By-Law. That after the first reading, the Council do form itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of consideration of the By-Law in all its clauses, and that the committee rising and reporting be taken to be the second reading, That it shall then be considered by the Council, and on its passing this reading it shall as far as the Council can make it, become Law, until altered or amended or until it may expire, or be repealed.

9th. That at the election of any officer by this Council, no person shall be declared elected unless he has a majority of the whole number of Councillors present.

All which is respectfully submitted by

D. H. RITCHIE, *Chairman.*

The above Report was received, read, approved of, and confirmed in open Council, assembled, 2nd February 1850.

REPORT

83—Of the select committee appointed to take into consideration the expenses connected with the Administration of Justice in the late District of Huron, during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

COMMITTEE :—Messrs. SCOTT, HILL, SMITH, RITCHIE, HOLMES.

Your committee beg leave to state that from a document received from the Treasurer, it appears that the expenses connected with the Administration of Justice for the year 1847, are £1283 4s 5d.—for the year 1848, are £1258 9s 2d, and for the year 1849, £1264 9s 8d, which sums your committee consider to be far more than the resources or exigencies of the late District warranted, the same being a very large portion of the entire amount of the funds of the said District.

Your committee would recommend that the Warden be instructed to petition the Legislature in the name of this Council, praying that they would be pleased to enact a law to place the salaries of all County officers under the control of County Councils, and also to intimate the Wardens of the several Counties in Western Canada the steps we have taken, and requesting that they will co-operate with us in obtaining so desirable an object.

Your committee would also recommend that the County Treasurer be instructed not to pay any accounts upon order of the Quarter Sessions excepting for purposes strictly connected with the Administration of Justice.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN HOLMES, Chairman.

REPORT

Of the committee of the whole on the Report of the Select committee appointed to take into consideration the expenses connected with the Administration of Justice in the late District during the years 1847, 1848 and 1849.

The Report was read, approved of, and confirmed.

ROBERT HAYS, Chairman.

REPORT

76—Of the select committee appointed to consider the Petition of certain Inhabitants of Blanshard, as to the uniting of the Grammar School and Common School, at St. Mary's, Blanshard.

COMMITTEE :—Messrs. SCOTT, HILL, HAYS, CLENDINNIN, HOLMES.

Your committee having examined the several sections of the Act 12 Victoria, chap. 83, that bear on the subject of uniting Grammar and Common Schools, are of opinion that no injury can ensue to the Inhabitants of any other School Section by such an union, and that it would be a benefit to the Inhabitants of School Section No. 1, Blanshard, to have such an union effected. We would therefore recommend that the Grammar School in School Section No. 1, Blanshard, and the Common School in the said Section be united, as prayed for by Edward Long, and other Inhabitants of said Section.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN HOLMES, Chairman.

The above Report was received, read, approved of, and confirmed in open Council assembled, 1st Feb. 1850.

REPORT

Of the select committee appointed to enquire into the duties of the several County officers, and regulate their respective salaries in accordance thereto.

COMMITTEE :—Messrs. DONKIN, SMITH, HILL, SCOTT, HOLMES.

Your committee beg leave to Report that in consequence of the necessity that at present exists of having Treasurers appointed in the several Townships, the duties of the County Treasurer will be diminished, which, with the position of the financial affairs of our County requires that his salary be reduced. Your committee would therefore recommend that the County Treasurer do receive for his services as such for the current year, the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, to be in lieu of all fees appertaining to the said office.

Your committee would also recommend that as there appears to be no likelihood of any additional grant of monies for new works this year, the duties of the County Surveyor will not be so onerous as heretofore, and that his salary be Forty Pounds for the present year.

Your committee would recommend that the Clerk of this Council be directed to issue the Assessors Rolls, and extend the Collectors Rolls, so far as the same relates to any County Rate or Assessment, and perform all things relative to Assessments which heretofore was performed by the Clerk of the Peace, and that his salary be Seventy-five pounds, to be considered in lieu of all Fees relating to any duties of said office.

Your committee would also recommend that the salary of each Auditor be £15 for the present year.

Your committee would also recommend that the salary of the Solicitor be Thirty Pounds, and that in addition to advice to the Council, he be directed to give advice to the several Town Reeves, if required.

Your committee would also recommend that our Messenger do receive Five Shillings for each day actually employed by this Council.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBT. DONKIN, Chairman.

What is the universe but a hand flung in space, pointing always with extendeded fingers up to God.

A man in Boston has so perplexed himself with the half century question, that he cannot tell six from half a dozen, and a difference between fifty and a hundred has nearly set him crazy.

Said a merchant, "I have done business ten years and not spent five dollars in advertising." Said another, "I have done business five years, and spent one tenth of all my profits in advertising, and have made more than you have in ten." Which was the most intelligent of the two?

It has been finally ascertained that the mysterious knockings heard in the vicinity of Rochester, are the beatings of old hard consciences, of individuals, who refused to pay the printer.

AGRICULTURE.

CHEESE.

The immense quantity of cheese that is now regularly imported into Europe, from the United States, and the high price it commands, is sufficient proof of its great value, both in an agricultural and commercial point of view. That even Canada should depend upon the states for a supply of this article is indeed surprising. At several meetings of our Agricultural Associations Both Provincial and Local the matter has been noticed with regret, and information solicited in order to enable our farmers not only to supply their own wants but the market of the world. We know from experience that the maufacture of cheese is much more profitable than Butter for the Farmers of Cheshire and Gloucester in England pay from £7 to £10 per acre annual rent for their land and depend altogether on this article, many of them not growing sufficient corn crops for their own families. We purpose therefore to devote occasionally a short space in the Reformer to the consideration of this most important subject. 1st, On the preparation of Rennet. 2nd, On the making of Dunlop. 3rd, Cheshire. 4th, Gloucester. 5th, Stilton and lastly the celebrated Parmesan and Swiss cheese.

Cheese may be made from cream alone, or from the whole milk; the object in either case being in the first place to separate the serum from the other materials.—This is affected by curding the cream or milk, by the infusion of an acid, the refuse being the serum or whey, which is of scarcely any value. No acidulous substance is found so suitable for curding milk as *rennet*, which is formed of the gastric juice of a calf that has been fed on milk.—Some persons preserve the maws or stomach bags of calves with the curd contained in them; others employ the stomach bags alone, putting a few handfuls of salt into and around them. They are then rolled up, and hung in a warm place to dry and are kept for some time before they are used. The stomach is never made use of in Gloucestershire until it is a twelvemonth old; for, if used before this, it is said to owell the cheese, making it full of *eyes* or holes. The usual way of preparing the rennet in England, is to add to every six skins or stomachs two gallons of brine, and two lemons, which take away any unpleasant taste, and give the rennet an agreeable flavour. A large quantity is made at a time; and it is never used until it has stood at least two months. A method of preparing rennet commended by the late Mr. Marshall, is as follows;—

"Take the maw of a newly-killed calf, and clean it of its contents, salt the bag, and put it into an earthen jar for three or four days, till it forms a pickle; then take it from the jar, the covering of which should with a few holes to admit the air; and allowed to remain in the jar for twelve months. When wanted for use, a handful each of leaves of sweet briar, dog rose, and bramble, with three or four handfuls of salt are to be boiled together for a quarter of an hour, when the liquid is to be strained off, and allowed to cool. The maw is then to be put into the liquid, together with a lemon stuck round with cloves: and the longer it remains in the liquid, the stronger and better will the rennet be: half a pint of the liquid is sufficient to turn fifty gallons of milk." As almost every dairy County in England has its own particular method of steeping and salting the maws and preparing the rennet, we shall only give the method pursued in Ayrshire, the most important dairy district in Scotland.—The stomach of the calf is examined, and all impurities, such as straw, removed from the curdled milk. Two handfuls of salt are then put into and around the bag, which is hung in a warm place to dry thoroughly. It is seldom used before it is a year old, and even a longer period is thought to improve it. When wanted to prepare rennet, the bag is cut into small pieces, and put into a jar, with a handfull of salt, and a quantity of boiled soft water, cooled down to about sixty-five degrees, or new whey taken off the curd is put into the jar. The quantity of water or whey will vary according to the quality of the yirning; and if it is that of a new-dropped calf, three English pints will be enough; but if fed for four or five weeks, two quarts will be about the quantity required. This is allowed to stand in the jar for two or three days, and is then strained off, and another pint of water placed upon the maw, which, after standing three days, is added to the first infusion. If any impurities appear in the liquid, it should be carefully strained through a sieve, and the whole can be bottled and used as wanted. A glassful of whiskey is sometimes put into each bottle, but this is not common. The liquid thus prepared may be used immediately, or kept months if required, and a tablespoonful will coaqulate thirty gallons of milk in the course of ten minutes; whereas the English rennet requires nearly three hours for this purpose.—

SEX OF EGGS.—A correspondent of the *Agricultural Gazette* says:—"I am induced to tell you that, without pretending to any knowledge of abstruse mysteries, I have learned to discover which eggs will produce pullets, and have pursued the practice through this season with uniform success. It consists simply in this—to avoid setting the long shaped eggs, which always produce cocks, choosing the rounder and plumper ones. Generally, too, I have found that the very largest eggs produce male birds. I select, therefore, the most promising rounder shaped eggs, without taking the very largest. It is certainly an important matter to succeed in this department, having myself often had the mortification to have a whole brood of cocks or nearly so; the avoidance of this inconvenience is truly a desidertum."

THE FIRST KISS.

BY AN AMATEUR.

When I speak of kissing, I don't include kissing mother, or sister, aunt, grandma', or the little people; that's all in the family and a matter of course. I mean one's wife, sweet-heart and other feminines, that are not kin or blood connection. 'That's the sort to call kissing,' and that is the sort I am going to describe.

There is a beautiful village about twenty-four miles north of New Haven called in the Indian tongue Pomperang. What it means in Indian, I don't know. It was not taught us in the district school up there where we learned our A B C's, and afterwards progressed as far as B-A, BA; K-E-R, KER; BAKER; when I was allowed to graduate and enter the 'Youth's Seminary,' under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Fuller.—One of my schoolmates in the latter place was a bright, intelligent boy, of the name of Walter Marshall. I loved him; so did every body else in the old village love him. He grew up to manhood, but not *there*.—No; New England boys don't grow up at home; before they reach manhood they are transplanted, and are flourishing in all parts and ports of the known world, wherever a Yankee craft has been, or the stars and stripes.

Walter Marshall, when he reached the age of fourteen, arrived in New York from his native village, in the destitute situation that is frequent among New England boys; that is to say he had only the usual accompaniments of these unfleged chips, who afterwards make the merchants and great men of this country, and not unfrequently of other lands. He had a little wooden trunk pretty well stacked with '*hum mades*,' a sixty-eight cent Bible his mother packed in for him, fearful that he might forget it, a three dollar New Haven City Bank bill, and any quantity of energy, patience, perseverance and ambition. He entered the counting-room of a large mercantile house in South street. His honesty, activity and industry won him many friends. Among them was an English merchant who had a large commercial firm in Calcutta, and did his business with the firm Walter clerked it with: and here the latter attracted his notice. He was sixteen years of age only; yet the Bombay gentleman fancied him, made him a liberal offer to go to India with him; which after very little palaver among his friends, Walter accepted. New England boys don't often start off on the unusually long, wandering excursions, without first getting leave of absence for a few days' preparatory exercise, which they spend in going where they originally came from, and then, having a few good looks at the weather-beaten old village church, the high old steeple, which was wonderfully reduced in size and elevation since they *first* saw it, to notice it in school-boy days; then they must hear the old bell ring once more, even if they have to take a spell at the rope; then take a turn among the white grave-stones; see if there are any very green mounds, fresh made, and if so, to ask who among old friends has gone to his last resting-place; then to kiss mother and sister, shake hands with father—and the stage is at the door of the tavern, and they are ready for a start to go '*anywhere*.'

Walter went up to do, and did do all this; but he did not get into the stage at the tavern. He walked down the road ahead of the coach toward the old bridge, and told the stage driver to stop and let him get in at the minister's house—at Parson Fuller's. Mary Fuller lived there too, for she happened to be the parson's only daughter.—She was the merriest, loveliest little witch that ever wore long, loose tresses of auburn hair, and had blue eyes. She was only twelve years old, and Walter was nearly seventeen. She *did* love him, though; he was all in all to her; he had fought her battles all through her childish campaign, and she had no brother. She was Walter's cousin too, a sort of half first cousin, for her mother had been the half sister of Walter's mother. They were *too* near related for purposes hereafter to be named.

Poor Molly! she would have cried her eyes out on the occasion, had it not been that Walter's solemn phiz set her ideas of the ridiculous in motion; and she made a merry ten minutes as a wind-up to their parting scene.

Three days afterwards Walter was in New York; and just four months and twenty days farther on in Time's almanac he was making out invoices and acting as corresponding clerk to the firm in Bombay.

I shall not stop long enough to relate how many times he went to the exhibition of venomous-looking cobra de capellos biting Sepoys just for fun, and to show how innocent the beauties were, and how easy their bite was cured; how often he visited the far-farmed Elephant Caves: how many times he dined with good Sir Robert Grant, the Governor of Bombay, and how he was with him, and what he said, the very morning of the day the old scourge, the Cholera, made excellent Sir Robert his victim—all these things I shall leave to another time, and more appropriate heading. I skip over all these, and six years of time beside, and hand Master Walter at Staten Island, bring him up to the city in a steamboat, and leave him at a respectable hotel, and there let him sleep all night, and take a good 'shore rest' after a tedious voyage of four months and more.

The next morning we awaken him, make him get up, pay his bill, take a hack, and ride down to the New Haven steamboat and go abroad. It is seven o'clock, A. M.—At one P. M. the boat has reached the landing; his trunk and 'traps' are on board the Lichfield stage; he has taken a seat inside; his destination is in an intermediate village. He is alone in the stage; no, not alone, there is an old woman on the front seat, and a Presbyterian clergyman on the middle seat. The stage is up in the city and slowly meandering about New Haven town, picking up passengers who have sent their names to the stage office, as is still customary in that staid and sober city of mineralogy, theology and other lologies in general. The stage John pulls up at the door of a neat little cottage in Chapel street. A passenger, a young lady of sweet seventeen or thereabout. Before she has fairly got inside, Walter has noticed him too.—He gazes in astonishment at the perfect vision of loveliness before him; he hasn't seen anything of the kind for some years.—There is not a particle of *copper* about her. She, on her part, half laughingly, has regarded him *very* attentively: pushes back the golden ringlets that almost shut in her face, and takes another look, as if to be certain that she has made no mistake.

'Here is a seat, miss, beside me;' says the gospel-preacher.

'Thank you, sir, but I prefer sitting on the back seat with that gentleman, if he will let me,' said the most electrical voice that Walter has listened too in some time.

'Certainly, miss,' said the delighted Bombayite; and when she seated herself by him she gazed into his face with such a queer kind of a mixed-up delight and astonishment that Walter actually took a look down upon himself to ascertain what there was about his person that appeared to be so pleasing to the fair maiden; but he discovered nothing unsual. The stage rolled on toward Derby at its usual rapid rate of five miles an hour, and Walter and the merry maid seemed as chatty and cosy together as though they had known each other for years instead of minutes.

The minister tried to engage the ringlets in conversation, but he soon found himself 'no where.' She had neither eyes nor ears for any body else but Walter; and he had told her more about his own travels and Bombay scenery, than he ever told any body else before or since.

At last they came to Derby. The horses had to be changed, and four fresh skeletons were harnessed up and tackled on the old stage. Walter handed that gentle girl back to her old seat as gracefully as he could have done, had he never lived in Bombay, but always stopped in New York. They were alone now; the minister and the old woman had got out at Derby.

'Well, we are off once more; how far are you going?' said Walter, as the stage went off.

'Not quite as far as Litchfield. You say that your friends reside at Pomperaug?—How glad they will be to see you!'

'Very probably, unless they have forgotten me, which is likely, for I suppose I have altered some in six years.'

'Not a particle, I—'

The pretty maid forgot what she was going to say, but at last remembered and continued—

'I should suppose you had not altered, for you said you were seventeen when you were last at home, and now you are only twenty-three. You must have been grown nearly as large as you are now.'

'Perhaps so; but still I am somewhat tanned by exposure to an East Indian climate.'

'Yet I think you will be recognized by every body in the village. Do you not know a young lady in Pomperaug of the name of Mary Fuller.'

'What! little Mary? my 'little wife as I used to call her? Why, Lord love you, do you know her? Bless her heart! My trunk is filled with knick-knacks for her