under its present Consti-

said the motion involv-
ate considerations. He
e decrees spoken of as
the Chancellor, and in
Chancellor concurred, it
the orders had been de-
the ground that they
over which the Court
. He would not say that
sible to interfere by Leg-
s desirable to proceed in
reat caution.
[of Cornwall] explained
the court did not extend
any decrees, but only to
he court.
had known nothing of
he had gathered from the
bers.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

inquired of the ministry
at American vessels can
akes and inland ports to
o discharge their cargoes
eight for the interior; and
se why Quebec had been
ge.
n reply said that so far as
nd trade at the port of
ge had been made this
deantage that was given
that foreign vessels were
to that city under spe-
The government was
t the navigation of the
uld be free, but at this
the position of the reci-
hey were not prepared to
mericans the free Naviga-
without an equivalent. It
rincipal means by which
secure reciprocity.
debate followed upon a
ce a Bill for simplifying
e law, by Mr. Notman;
troduce a Bill to require
Heads of Departments, by
ion. During this discus-
words passed between
Solicitor General Drum-
reported, yesterday morn-
he meeting was likely to
high bailiff was on the
rties. The substance of
voidably postponed till our

L OF THE ASIA.

LATER *from Europe.*
New York, May 27.
sia arrived this morning at
fax, in less than nine days.
anced one-eighth. Bread
r; Flour had advanced 1s.
rn had advanced 1s. a 1s.
advanced 2d. a 4d per 70
not active but steady.-
had advanced.
rot important but interes
antic was to sail for New
instant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, May 28.
papers of the associated
further details of the news
Asia.
for the growing crops for
s had been unfavorable in
n flour had been 1s. 6d. to
4d. as sent last evening.
NGLAND.
which England had settled
on was said not to be sat-
Ministers of Russia and
whom had on some pretext
This, however, it was after-
d, was purely accidental.—
e rise to some enquiry and
he House of Lords.
FRANCE.
nt with respect to the new
spreading in France, and
the measure are pouring
ers of the country. Seve-
ive been made in the bill.—
the constitution are decided-
it any attempt to limit the
t by a constituent assembly,
ed, is illegal.
National Assembly concurs
resident of the Assembly.
this opinion, and he has
ed himself from his duties
egarded as a stronger proof
nsure than would have been
nt speech.
Cavaignac quails before the
umed by the people, and is
er the violent and reaction
which the ministers would
this be true, the temperate
be allowed to be intemperate
e the most extraordinary
revent the sale of the oppo-
t three of the leading demo-
have been suppressed, and
of the National Guard have
or signing a petition against
al law.
000 troops have been con-
environs, apprehensions of
have revived within the last
chiefs of the ultra republi-
described as being in a most
tion; by the more violent
ollowers, they are urged at
o hostilities, and threatened
hey do not comply, whilst
s declare that the prepara-
overnment are so vast that
uction must be their fate if
week an outbreak seemed to
d the proposed plan of in-
published. On the other
f action chalked out by gov-
suppression of the threat-
been made known, and it is
so efficient as to render
absolutely certain.
prevailed on Louis Napo-
Fontainebleau for a fort-
have taken place in different
untry. That amongst the
at began to assume a serious
. Castillane had surrounded
district with a cordon of
y narrowing, and at the date
vices the disturbance was
quelled.
Paris is on a more satisfac-
han it has been since the
February. The accounts
cultural districts are not
farmers have sown little,
the next harvest will not be
e consumption. The re-
direct taxes have increased
last year.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1850.

☞ We have received a copy of Scobie and Balfour's Manual. It is very creditable to the publishers and contains a large amount of useful local information. But although it is remarkably low in price, compared with the size of the "Manual," we are afraid it is one of those really useful works which will barely pay the publisher.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of the "Rhetorical Catechism," by the Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, of Belleville. It has been neatly printed at the *Intelligencer* Office, and is certainly a valuable little work, equally creditable to the erudition and ability of the Author, and to the skill and accuracy of the local press.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of sundry Parliamentary papers from the Hon. Malcolm Cameron and the Hon. Member for Wentworth, among which is a copy of the forthcoming School Bill. We have not had leisure to give it a careful perusal but shall do so, and give our remarks in our next. We expect that the specifying propensities of our wise men are now pretty well gratified, and that the business of the country will be attended to with some degree of earnestness and honesty. The oppositionists seem to be cooling down, and from the judicious castigation which the redoubtable Colonel Gugy bestowed on the mischief-making knight of Dundurn, we are induced to hope that many of the ablest Conservatives are on the verge of becoming rational, and that the doughty Sir Allan will be left to fight his Bear battles alone.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

In the whole multitude of arguments and reasonings which have been put forth in defence of Capital Punishment, the only one which carries even the slightest semblance of weight or justice with it, is the old abrogated law of Retribution, "Blood for blood, life for life." It would be superfluous to remind the reader that Christianity recognises no such principle in its code of morality; because the morality of Christianity embraces no principle save such as are strictly in harmony with pure philosophy. And the philosophy of this retribution doctrine is simply this—if a wicked man, or an ignorant man, or a man in passion, or in liquor, shall outrageously subject a woman and her children to destitution and misery, by wantonly taking the life of the husband and father of the family, then, sober, in civilized society, is bound to subject the wife and children of the murderer to an equal or even greater degree of destitution and misery by putting the murderer to an untimely and ignominious death!

Our readers are long since aware that we do not subscribe to this barbarous philosophy, and therefore we shall not enter further into the merits of this retribution doctrine at present, than merely to express a regret that our justice-loving ancestors in their great zeal to *inflict pain* upon such of their fellow-mortals as had not "the fear of God before their eyes," had not been guided more strictly by their favorite motto, "Life for life." Wilful murder is certainly the most unnatural and the most atrocious crime within the reach of the human being. The perpetration of it requires a developement of brain which is happily not common, and hence the crime is of comparatively rare occurrence in countries where anything like a plausible standard of morality is maintained; and had the death punishment been confined exclusively to wilful murder, it may safely be assumed that this crime would have been still less common. We certainly do not suppose that the public execution of a man for murder, can possibly inspire the on-lookers with a higher conviction of the value of human life—but if the crime of murder had been judicially separated from all other crimes, and distinguished by a terrible manifestation of public indignation, such as that represented by hanging a man, then we can reasonably suppose that the dread of being thus exposed to popular indignity and wrath, in such a singular manner, might have acted as a check to the murderous disposition; while the very rare occurrence of a public execution could not have produced the blunting, deadening effects upon the feeble moral feelings of the ignorant and vicious, which the frequent exhibition of this barbarity naturally produces.—But, on looking at the catalogue of crimes to which capital punishment has been annexed, we can scarcely avoid the conclusion that our justice-loving ancestors, in framing their criminal code, and its punishments, have allowed their selfishness, their avarice, and their jealousy, to domineer over their sense of justice. Wilful fire-raising, forgery, theft, and in short almost every crime, has, on some occasions, been punished with death. A man for stealing a few shillings or the value of a few shillings, from one who, perhaps, never could have felt the loss of it, has paid for his trifling transgression with his life. A man for behaving with drunken levity towards a woman who was perhaps less virtuous than himself, has been hanged for his thoughtless folly. These and such like comparatively small offences have been placed on the same level with wilful murder, and visited with the same punishment—and the tendency of this policy has been to confound all distinctions and degrees of criminality—to destroy the moral perceptions of the nature of actions—to render public executions an every-day occurrence, and depreciate the value of human life in public estimation. Because, so long as the law regarded the stealing of a few shillings entitled to the same punishment as wilful murder, it would be unreasonable to expect that the ignorant and the vicious should not attach the same degree of criminality to both. Or, to express our idea by using a rather pert and pithy saying of an old friend, "Killing a man and kissing a woman against her will are crimes of equal magnitude in the eyes of British Law."

We think that sober, moral, justice-loving society, in decreeing the punishment of death for certain offences, should at least have required that society should be first satisfied that the crime had actually been committed, before the accused should suffer for it. The highest legal authorities, we believe, have argued that in order to obtain a conviction, it is necessary to prove that the crime has been committed, and that it was committed by the accused. But these excellent precautions lose, not only their efficiency, but also their plausibility, when we consider the fact, that the statute decrees death as the penalty of certain transgressions and abominations which may or may not have been committed for anything that society can either know or prove in the matter. This we think is stretching considerably beyond the principle of "life for life." If a man for instance is accused of murder it will assuredly be proven that somebody has *been* murdered. Society must be satisfied that a particular individual has come to death by violent and unnatural means, and the execution of the murderer is decreed as an act of retributive justice. But a man through malice may swear that another man has been guilty of an abominable crime and that he witnessed the perpetration of it. A woman, actuated by jealousy, wounded pride or revenge, may swear a capital crime against the object of her displeasure—in both of these cases the lives of the accused would be forfeited to the laws of society, and yet society has no possible means of knowing whether the individuals were guilty of the crimes for which they suffered, or, in fact, whether the crimes had been at all committed! There is certainly something very absurd in such laws where the life of the human being is legally jeopardized by the amount of malice which his neighbor man or woman may cherish towards him, rather than by the amount of real visible injury which he may inflict on society. We repeat, that such laws have resulted from jealousy and selfishness, rather than from a sense of justice—they are entirely in opposition to the principle of retribution—"an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," and should henceforth be blotted from the statute book.

It is probable that more innocent men have been hanged on charges of rape than on all other false accusations put together—it was not the cruel nor the cowardly nature of woman that attached the death-penalty to it—it was made a capital crime by the jealousy and selfishness of man, and therefore, we think the highest tribute that woman could pay to her own virtue would be to obtain a repeal of the death statute in this case. We are aware that some of our readers will consider this a somewhat indelicate subject for a common newspaper—we scorn all such mock modesty. The life, or, rather, the destruction of the life of a fellow-creature is a subject of far deeper moral interest than this muslin morality about sham delicacy—and every subject that involves this deep interest of the life of our fellow creatures, should be prominently brought forward and discussed before the public. We have no desire to leave the virtue and innocence of women unprotected against the assaults and violence of the rude and the ruffian, but, for her own sake we object to protect her innocence with blood. We entertain the very highest opinion of her virtue, and her love, and her fidelity, and magnanimity. We regard the penal law of rape as a blot on her purity, and we feel so fully confident in the soundness of her judgment and the general rectitude of her policy, that we believe the surest method of exposing the absurdity of this law, would be to try all future cases of rape by a Jury of women. They would suggest some more equitable punishment than that of the halter. They would assuredly recognize the principle of "Life for life." In the County goal in Goderich there is, at present, a man apparently not more than twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, under sentence of death for rape—and the sentence is to be carried into effect on the fourteenth inst. His is, perhaps, one of the most aggravated cases of this crime that has ever come before a jury. He is a married man and a father, and the outrage was committed on an infant of eight years of age! There could be no malice—no guile—no meditated or wilful falsehood in the unvarnished testimony of this child, and her evidence could leave no doubt on the mind of any man who heard it, that, in so far as physical circumstances permitted, she was subjected to the brutal indignity of rape, and that George Cary was the identical author of the outrage. It was, in short, one of the most cold-blooded, beastly and degrading acts that we have ever heard attributed to manhood; and, the human soul revolts at the idea of it, and in the moment of excited indignation declares that such a monster should not be permitted to live! But, let us *recoil* and shudder at the guilt of the depraved wretch—let us carry our decision of his earthly doom into effect—let our excited and enraged feelings cool down to their natural state of reasonable action, and then, let us come back and calmly survey the facts of the case. On the one hand we have a widow and orphans suffering derision, moral debasement, and physical destitution—we have the appalling reflection that the husband and father of these objects of misery, was cut down in the hey-day of manhood—hurried convulsively into an awful eternity, and, groaning beneath the burthen of his iniquities, was compelled to meet a hidden, but a hopeless doom. On the other hand, we can suppose a blushing, laughing, romping little girl growing up to womanhood, as sound and healthy—as modest, and pure and virtous as though she had never seen George Cary, and yet, we are supposing that George Cary was thrown into a dark eternity, and his wife and children subjected to unprotected misery, in vindication of the honor and chastity of this same little romping girl! And, having taken this calm survey, we ask where is the principle of "Life for life?" We put the question to every reasonable man—to every Christian and to every man "having the fear of God before his eyes." Is the public execution of George Cary, under these circumstances, not a violation of every principle of humanity, of justice, and of religion?

☞ NOTE.—We have not written the above under the impression that the wretched man will be hanged—as we believe the intelligence and humanity of His Excellency the Governor General will be a sufficient guarantee against such barbarous extravagances.

TRUE.—Dr. Franklin gave a sage advice to parents when he said that fathers had better give their sons a trade than a fortune.

AN INNOCENT.—A young woman, on alighting from a stage dropped a ribbon from her bonnet in the bottom of the coach.—'You've left your bow behind" said a lady passenger. 'No, I hav'nt; he's gone a fishing,' innocently rejoined the damsel.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Parliament did not meet on Thursday, it being a *fete d'obligation* in the Roman Catholic Church.

In the Council last evening. (Friday) Hon Mr. DeBlaquiere gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move an humble address to Her Majesty, showing that the Legislative Council does not and cannot possess the public confidence as long as it is under the control of the Executive; and praying that she may be pleased to take steps through the Imperial Parliament to limit the number of its members, and to direct that no new appointments shall be made except as vacancies occur. Also that the Speaker should not be allowed to hold a seat in the Executive Council, and that no emoluments should be attached to the office. He also gave notice that he would move for a vote of the House on the 18th June next, in order to take this motion into consideration.

Yesterday pursuant to a notice given on a former day, the Inspector General brought forward his motion for a committee to enquire into the revenue and expenditure of the Province, with a view of making such retrenchment as would be consistent with the public service. The subject he said had engaged the attention of the government previous to the last session, but circumstances prevented them from bringing it forward at that time. Subsequent to his return from England, however, the matter was again take up; and it was determined to proceed by committee, as had been the practice in England during the last sixty years; and which did not relieve the ministry from any responsibility which attached to them. He then explained what had taken place at the meeting in Oxford, and referred to misrepresentations which had been industriously circulated, with reference to a speech he made on that occasion; it had been incorrectly stated, that he was opposed to retrenchment, and all reference to what called forth the remarks he then made was studiously omitted. The best proof that he had not expressed himself opposed to retrenchment, he said, would be found that his constituents who were among the staunchest reformers in the Province, had subsequently given him proof that he still possessed their entire confidence. The Inspector General then referred to the revenue of the Province, which amounts to £450,000 annually; he recapitulated the expenses of the various branches of the public services, and bringing down the actual expenses of the Government in round numbers about £320,000—including cost of postage and stationary. He concluded by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the revenue and expenditure of the Province, which, after a few remarks from Mr. H. J. Boulton, was agreed to; and on motion of the Inspector General, the following gentlemen were placed on the Committee:

Messrs. Merritt, Cayley, Sherwood, Badgley, Viger, Christie, Cameron [Kent], Boulton (Norfolk), Perry, Hopkins, Polette, Boulton (Toronto), Cartier, Papineau, Fournier, Bouthillier, Gugy, Cauchon, McDonald (Kingston), Nelson, Holmes, Richards and the mover.

Mr. Hincks' Reciprocity with the Lower Province's Bill, and his Spanish Coin Bill, were read a second time.—*Globe*

INVASION OF CUBA.

Washington, May 18.

The Spanish Minister Don Calde la Barca has demanded the interference of the Government to prevent the arming of men and the fitting out of expeditions against Cuba. The minister is convinced that the rumors in the main are true, and that vessels have been fitted out, and that 5,000 or 6,000 men are engaged for the expedition to rendezvous at Chagres and the Isle of Lobos. Gen. Taylor responded to the call of the Minister by forwarding dispatches to the Gulf squadron to see that the flag of the country is not violated.

DISGRACEFUL.—On Monday evening last some mischievous individuals broke the gas lamps in the vicinity of the Parliament House in Toronto, and on the same afternoon parties equally wicked and wanton cut and otherwise disfigured the new cushioned seat in the House. In consequence of these shameful proceedings, the citizens were deprived of the pleasure of viewing the interior of the building which was to have been thrown open to the public and lit up with gas on the same evening. The perpetrators of such uncivilized outrages ought to be discovered and severely punished for their wicked folly.—*Hamilton Gaz.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, April 20, 1850.

I last had this pleasure April 1st, since which the King of the Pacific waters has arrived, and with characteristic California despatch, will leave for Panama to-day.—The Tennessee brought over 600 passengers. Our streets, however, indicate the drain which the emigration to the mines has made upon them; the gambling houses in vain pour forth the enticing strains of music to attract the silly crowds who were wont to revel at the monte table. The river is alive with steamers, and every description of craft is crowded with expectant miners.

The authentic intelligence from the mines is quite as encouraging as ever, and experience in practical mining renders the business much less like a lottery than it has been. Quicksilver is very generally employed, and the permanent wealth of California in its gold bearing quartz is about being developed.

There can no longer exist any reasonable doubt that there is room for all the mining population which can possibly arrive in California for years; but let every man who indulges an intention or desire to emigrate hither count the cost. No one who would not be willing to labor in all the drudgery of railroad building in the tropics would venture upon this arduous occupation.—Hard hands, sinews, muscles and stomachs are absolutely essential to gold digging.

The speculation of the day in California is prospecting on Trinidad bay and river.—The mouth of said river is yet undiscovered but the river has been found by numbers, and the richness of its bed and banks has been satisfactorily ascertained by exploring parties who have reached it by land near its head waters. The business of San Francisco is now laboring under a plethora of supplies and scarcity of money, but since the sailing of the last steamer some improvement is noticeable.

Money is more abundant, though the exhorbitant rates are obtained—one hundred per cent. per annum being about the current rate! No failures have occurred since my last report, and in the legitimate business ranks there is a general mercantile health, based upon a cash system of trade. Less confidence in speculations is evinced. Real estate and rents are still declining towards a correct standard. Brick buildings are in process of erection, and contracts for others have been made. No change since my last in goods generally. Lumber is more steady at former low quotations—say $40 afloat by the cargo. Sugars and coffee are scarce and in great request at an advance on last quotations. Molasses maintains a firm place at $1,05 and $1,12½. H.—[Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN REPORTED SAFE.—The Devenport (England) Independent publishes the following extract from a letter received by Mr. G. Tucker, of Pembroke Street, Devenport, dated Hong Hong, Feb. 27, from his son, who is master's assistant on board Her Majesty's ship Hastings:—"We have just received intelligence by an American whaler of the arrival of Sir John Franklin and his party at Sandwich Islands. They saluted that place immediately they anchored, after an absence of five years. They have discovered the North-West passage; most probably they have been frozen up in the middle part of that passage for nearly three years. The Captain of the whaler informed us that Sir John Franklin dispatched his First-Lieut. over the Isthmus, to sail immediately for England with the intelligence."

The Nicaragua Treaty has been confirmed in the United States Senate, by 42 to 10.

SO WE GO.—The *American Mechanic (Poughkeepsie)* justly remarks:—A man grows at paying a shilling for a loaf of bread, thinking he ought to get it for eleven pence, and the same evening takes his family to witness the feats of a magician, for the prupose of being humbugged, knowing they will be humbugged, and willingly pays a dollar for the privilege! Another is too poor to pay a dollar for a newspaper, but can spend two shillings at the tavern every night, and not miss it. Another is too poor to pay a few dollars, but can attend all concerts and negro preformances that come along. Another wants a mechanic to work for nine and six pence, when he demands ten shillings, and watches him to see that he labors faithfully, and the next day hires a horse and waggon, at an expense of two dollars, to travel ten miles to see a horse race. Another "beats down" an old woman a penny on a bunch of radishes, and before getting home spends two shillings in treating his friends.

A schooner-rigged screw propeller steamboat formerly employed in the Mediterranean trade, has been purchased in England for the Trinity House of Quebec and was to leave Liverpool for this port on the 10th inst.

Markets.

Montreal, May 30, 1850.

ASHES.—On receipt of news per *Europa* Pots advanced to 29s 6d, but have since slightly receded. Pearls are saleable at last quotations.

FLOUR.—The continued rise in the American markets, together with the advices per last steamer, have caused an advance of a shilling per barrel on Superfine since last week: No. 1 Superfine has been sold at 23s 9d and at 24s for June delivery. A small parcel of Extra has been sold at 25s.

INDIAN MEAL.—Is held at 15s a 15s 6d per bbl.

OATMEAL.—Very little in the market.

GRAIN.—L. C. Black Sea Wheat is generally held at 5s per 60 lbs.

PEASE.—Several shipping lots have been sold at 3s per minot.

A parcel of Corn has been sold at 3s per 56 lbs.

Birth,

In Goderich, on the 26th May, Mrs. T. P. Dickinson, of a Daughter.

On Saturday last, the wife of James Logie, Esq. of West Flamboro', of *three Daughters*.

In Toronto, on the 28th May, Mrs. James Shaw, of a Son.

At Pickering, C. W., on the 23rd May, Mrs. Wm. Dunbar, of a Son.

Died,

In Toronto, on the 26th ult., Charles James Hyde, Organist St. Michael's Cathedral.

At Sherbrook, on the 25th ult., after a few hours illness, Elliott Torrance, wife of A. T. Galt, Esq., aged 21 years.

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to all that it may concern, that I have under a power of Attorney granted to WILLIAM STORY, authorized him to collect all moneys due me either by Note of hand or otherwise, and grant discharges for the same. And I hereby request all persons indebted to me forthwith to settle the same and save costs.

JOHN LANCASTER.
Goderich, 25th day May, 1850. v3n17

HURON BUILDING SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the British Hotel, Goderich, on Saturday Evening, the 8th of June, for the purpose of disposing of two or more Shares.

WM. BENNETT RICH,
Sec'y. and Treas'r.
May 29, 1850. 3vn17.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT excellent Lot of land No. 29, in the 18th concession of Fullarton, containing about 74 acres, with 40 acres cleared, well watered, a Shanty and Log Barn on the premises, and within two miles of a Saw Mill. Half of the purchase money to be paid,—the other half in instalments.

For further particulars apply to H. M. Byers, the proprietor on the premises, or to Mr. Alex. McGregor, Stratford.

Stratford, 28th May, 1850. v3n17

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Stanley and Colborne, that under a power of Attorney from the BARON DE TUYLE, dated the 25th April, 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in these Townships, and to grant Title Deed for the same—and also to collect all Monies due him, and to grant Discharges for the same.—and I hereby request all persons indebted to the said Baron de Tuyle, forthwith to settle up their respective debts.

THOS. MERCER JONES.
Goderich, 8th May, 1850. 3v-n15tf

FARMER'S HOTEL,—MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLEIGH begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an attentive Groom in attendance.

Mitchell, May 15th, 1850. 3v-n15

AT LAW.

IN THE QUEEN'S

UNITED COUNTIES OF Huron, Perth and Bruce. } By virtue of a Writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY of MARCH, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, and to me directed, against the ESTATE, REAL as well as PERSONAL, of ROBERT COOK, an absconding or concealed Debtor, at the Suit of HENRY DOTY and THOMAS F. ABBOT for the sum of Eighty-Three Pounds, One Shilling and Four Pence,

I have seized all the Estate, Real and Personal of the said Robert Cook, and unless the said Robert Cook return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in Bail to the Action, or cause the claim of the said Henry Doty and Thomas F. Abbot to be discharged within Three Calendar Months from the first day of the publication of this Notice in the *Canada Gazette*, all the Estate, Real or Personal, of the said Robert Cook, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the Payment, Benefit and Satisfaction of the claim.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 6th April, 1850. 3v-n10

BAYFIELD TANNERY,

ONE mile North of Bayfield on the Lake shore. The subscribers will pay cash or leather for hides, and will tann on shares all hides so entrusted to them. And from having a thorough knowledge of the business, they can confidently promise the public a good article.

WILLIAM HALL.
BENJAMIN ROSZEL.
Goderich, April 19, 1850. v3n12

DANCING AND CALESTHENICS.

MESSRS. ROBERT and THOMAS MACINDOE ROBERTSON, beg respectfully to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Goderich, that they have opened Classes for Instruction in Mr. Gentles' Hall, Huron Hotel, where, by a strict attention to the pupils intrusted to their care, they hope to afford the parents such satisfaction as will insure their patronage hereafter.

Hours of attendance from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gentlemen's Class in the evening from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

Goderich, 26th April 1850.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and pay immediately to save costs.

CHARLES R. DICKSON.
Stratford, April 22, 1850. v3n15

A VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Sable, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the very best Machinists. For Particulars inquire of James Crumbie, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor.
McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v50tf

☞ The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of settling on the Durham Road in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kinloss and Kincardine, must apply personally at the Office of the undersigned, and no locations will be confirmed except such as are made in accordance with this requirement.

All assignments of interest in locations without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.
CROWN LAND OFFICE,
Bentinck, County of Waterloo.
March 14th, 1850. v3n7

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from taking or accepting two promissory Notes made by the undersigned in favor of James McGormon or bearer, for the sum of twenty five dollars each, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1850, one whereof is made payable on the first day of January, 1851, and the other on the first day of August, 1851; as the undersigned has received no value for the same.

JOHN GLIDDON.
Stratford, 14th March, 1850. v3n7

STRATFORD
IRON FOUNDRY.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal support they have received since commencing business, beg to intimate, that they have for sale at low rates.

Cooking, Box & Parlour Stoves,

also Ploughs of eight descriptions, and consisting of the most improved Moulds. Self-acting *Mill Dogs*, and various other castings. Having engaged an experienced Machinist, the subscribers can confidently recommend their THRASHING MACHINES of the newest design, both stationary and moveable, and would solicit a call from intending Purchasers before buying elsewhere. All orders punctually attended to and executed with neatness and despatch.

ORR & WILSON.
Stratford, 13th Aug. 1849. v2-n28tf.

NOTE OF HAND LOST,

ON or about the 11th of May inst., given by John Hilloch in favor of Edward Colwell or bearer, the sum of £17 5s cy. This is to forbid any person from purchasing the same; and any person retaining the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded for their trouble in so doing.

EDWARD COLWELL.
Goderich May 29th, 1850 v3-n17