ber, and saved France. At this eventful per, and eaved France. At this eventful moment the port, the orator, and the states man, became confounded; and the three is one effected what perhaps no other human power could have done.

the poet for all that is noble, good or beau-tiful—ever shone forth, and gave expression

could have done.

politician he seized the proper mofor action, and proposed, while all ment for action, and proposed, while all others hesitated, the only solution acceptaorners nesitated, the only solution accepta-ble to the people. The spirit of poetry sup-plied super-human energy, fed by enthu-sisem; while the crator poured forth those roul-sitring words to which alone the peo-ple obey in the moment of tumult and ex-

brilliancy, the same point the same ony of period and language: but how ly beauty, the same clear melancholy exbecomes electrified. You gaze on the poet, while you listen to the orator, and are car-

## HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1848.

PERILOUS TIMES FOR THE PRESS.

The Press of Canada is on the very verge of and everything tried that can be tried, for the purpose of creating political capital—but all is charge of the respective duties.

The dismissal of Mr. Ferres has been innered into every shape that it was sus ceptible of assuming, till at length it has become so tattered and torn, and worn out that every body is ashamed to acknowledge it. The French Revolution—the little shakings of the an municipalities—the Irish starvationthe Repeal insurrection, and the Chartist mim meeting have all grown stale, dull, dull as ditch-Will nebody, in mere mercy to the We of the Canadian press, dismiss somebody from office? Great efforts are being made to produce secret seditious meetings in Montreal ; to intro duce Yankee Republicanism into the county of Oxford, and even the probability of a rebellion among the wild beasts of the Rocky mountain has been whispered, but the possibility of mak-ing a raise, is turned possitively hopeless! The Ultra Tories, in the wonderful exuberance of their loyalty, are threatning a revolt, and a union with the neighbouring Republic. They declare that British connection is a mere farce, if they, the Tories, are to be dismissed from the lucrative offices of the Province! They will not revolt-they lack courage, and the Radical masses have become too knowing to be duped int another small rebellion by the sham alarms and growling lamentations of discomfited Toryism ; refore, we need expect no political funds from a Canadian Revolution !

In fact, there appears to be no possibility of keeping us the Press, in any kind of tolerable existence except by dismissals from office : and as we are most deeply interested in the matter, and as the thing must be done on a large scale-we, would propose that, in order to relieve the from responsibility on such a delicate subject, the power of proscription shall be illustration. Still it continues to exist and even put into our own hands, that is, let every Editor to be defended while the evils resulting from it in the Province be duly authorized to dismiss one office-holder, let it be done decently and in day's occurrence. As there may be some who order, in the following economical manner, viz.: so soon as one man is dismissed, his character, never have considered the pernicious consequen-his conduct, his virtues and vices, the cause and soon as one man is dismissed, his character. tendency, all, everything connected with his property of the Editorial brotherhood, who shall office and dismi-sal shall become the common nd to dissect and analyze, to comment and expatiate on each several or seperate item, lor or Commissioner of the Peace, is a man withup; and then let number two be introduced and the country will not suffer him to fill either of brain, and the circumstances acting upon that ment, nor a perfect Legislature; but we expect high surmounted by a vanc in representation of rictimized in the same scientific manner; and so these offices. His abilities, his good behaviour, organization may produce, and we expect his a policy at lest approximating to equal justice. a Fish.

ment and on, till every editor has contributed his due For some time he continued to support the government of the late King, but his support was not a servide one. The great and the philosopher,—the warm affection of the next is malle a polytopic and the philosopher,—the warm affection of the next for all that is malle, road or bear. proscription he would feelingly remember Ogle
R. Gowan. What a hopeful beginning!

the poet for at that we would it to the most clevated sentiments in words "that were sweeter than honey."

His literary studies for his last work, "The History of the Girondius," naturally led to a deep and more correct appreciation of the character and efforts of the revolution of the character and efforts of history he dissimerely hint to our cotemporaries that there are a buoyancy of few Sheriffs that must not be overlooked. In suit, and b character and efforts of the revolution of 1792. With the light of history he dissisting a paracular we would like to remember our worthy and consisting the paracular we would like to remember our worthy and consisting the paracular we would like to remember our worthy and consisting the paracular we would like to remember our worthy and cultiveness has monopolized the vigorous sufficiently expressed in the result of the general paracular the result of the proposed in that the industry and that the inquision of the public entry to tell these sufficiently expressed in the result of the general paracular the desire for acquiring intelligence have passed the desire for acquiring intelligence have passed the desire for acquiring intelligence. The function of the public entry, two tits during the desire We trust he shall have his reward. In speak ing of rewards, however, perhaps the better method of accomplishing these dismissals, would be to allow the Government to issue an edict, declaring all public offices vacant, not even excepting the Sheriffs, Commissioners of the Peace, or Coroners. A "clean sweep" looks ple obey in the moment of turnult and excitement. At his voice the unonachy fell; at his voice the Provisional Government started into existence; and his voice it was that subdued to obedience; the passions of an armed and blood-stained population.

As an orator Lamartine held, perhaps, the first rank in the late Chamber of Deputies.

We allude to oratory as distinguished from mere purliamentary debating. He is the only example we have of a great poet being at the same time a great orator, and this explains the charm and irresistible influence of his eloquence. In some measures his oratory resembles that of Mr. Sheil—the same brilliancy, the same point, the same harmony of period and language; but how infinitely superior in imagination, and, above all, in the nuble principles of humanity and the intelligent inhabitants of Lanark to the tune the intelligent inhabitants of Lanark to the tune of five hundred a year es Clerk of the Peace: and still more outrageous to believe that the same unfortunate creature after being tried, found guilty, and punished for a daring violation of the social improvement, which ever form the basis of his discourse. In face and person Lamartine recalls to mind something of the features of Byron. There is the same man and unifortunate creature after being tried, found features of Byron. laws of the country, and while lying under a sufficient to warrant the exercise of these enerlaws of the country, and while lying under a second indictment, to which he must answer this present week, for the crime of perjury, sward such as offices of distinction, trust or of our common country at heart. We do not should be removed from his important office in the dark eyes sparkle, and the whole frame becomes electrified. You gave on the many many present week, for the crime of perjury, should be removed from his important office in the Bathurst District, and translated into Her Majesty's Excise in Lower Canada, as a reward for party political services. We say it would be outrageous even to think so; and hence, we are willing to attribute it to mistake. And as at present the public offices of the country exhibit the result of a whole multitude of such lamen. free the Ministry from the charge of political bias or partiality. While it would afford the people gence would be rendered eligible to this important opportunity of discriminating, and testifying already proven themselves worthy of public conankruptcy. Our funds are completely expend- fidence and respect; and numerous offices which ed : everything has been done that can be done, have been so shamefully prostituted could be filled with men competent to the proper dis-

restigated, examined, expounded, turned, twisted, for office" would be rewarded, and the public business transacted in an orderly and satisfactory ing been imported by this or that Governor; being the son, or grandson, or son-in-law of such and such an officer, or the unfortunate and unworthy protege of some particular great, or wealthy, or titled somebody, is no argument why he should be entrusted with a public office and supported at the public expense. The questions ought to be, What sort of a man is he? How long has he been in the country? What has he done to advance the prosperity of the District? of a man's qualities and dispositions. The peo-What claims has he on public patronage? And lastly is he properly qualified to discharge the duties of the office? But in speaking of qualifications for office, we are reminded of the necessity of writing an article on the subject which we just commence here under the title of

> THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION. OR STICKS AND STONES ES, INTELLIGENCE.

Among the multitude of political absurdities which the Rulers of mankind have perpetrated upon justice and common sense, we are aware of none that has given rise to so much discussion, and afforded so much amusement as the property qualification, that is, the law which makes property alone the test of a man's right to political priviliges, and the gauge of his social worth property qualification required from Sheriffs is, and influence. Franklin's illustration of the in many districts almost equal to a prohibition, abaurdity, conveyed so sarcastically, in the story of the City Porter and his Ass, is sufficient to settle the question ; or, in fact, the insult offered to our understanding by such a law is so grossly palpable that it neither requires nor deserves any are of the most serious description and of every perceive and laugh at the absurdity who may remarks. We can easily and reasonably imagine a locality in which the most intelligent and the most worthy man; in short the man best qualified to discharge the duties of District Council-

on, till every editor has contributed his due quota to the general faud of newmakings and the exquaistig gratification of editorial splean.—
By such a regular process of dismissals we might be enabled to keep up at least a kind of respectable and then there will be News in reality. Now as the success of every new enterprize depends much upon a creditable beginning, we would propose that the Hamilton Spectator shall be honoured with the leadership. He lately demanded the immediate diaminssal of Mr. Galt's dismissal to off the control, when fortunately, this idea of editorial processing struck us, and we record to reserve the entire credit of Mr. Galt's dismissal to off to old asying that blood is shicker than soater, and we were perfectly aware that if the Spectator of the and any authority to exercise in the way of processing to the wood of the control of the cont his energy, enterprise, and moral integrity are R. Gowan. What a hopeful beginning!

The proscription must be extended to all classes of officeholders, and therefore, we would merely hint to our cotemporaries that there are a buoyancy of life's noon-day are spent in the pur-In suit, and before the object is attained the " genial current of the soul" is frozen; the grasping acquisitiveness has monopolized the vigorous idea is perpetuating itself from generation to generation. It has paralyzed and made callous generation. It has paralyzed and made callous the benevolent sympathies of our nature.—
Wealth is the great object of pursuit; the Alpha and Omega of civilized mankind. Human labour—human happiness—human life and hulabour—human happiness—human life and human everything have been put in competition with it; have been weighed in the balance consists it; have been weighed in the balance consists it, and have been found warming It. and have been weight in the proper method is for the Parliament to exerthe proper method is for the Parliament to exerbeautifully, and we do think it is much required and is at this moment exercising an
insinuste that all, or any of the present officeholders were made "fit and proper persons,"
merely by having rendered themselves useful in

matter is actually trizmphing over mind.

The beautifully, and we do think it is much required and is at this moment exercising an
acquired and is at this moment exercising an
influence over intelligence
and influence over intelligence
and industry, which almost seem to say
that
the proper method is for the Parliament to exertouch the proper method is for the Parliament to exersize their own judgments in adopting the most
probable mosts; the end to be accomplished is
simple and easily understood by all, viz: the
simple and easily understood by all, viz: the
eastablishment of political justice.

We have no inclination to dictate as we are Legislators, Magistrates, Councillors, and aware that our best wisdom would exhibit but a call your attention) as a means of enabling you, Legislators, Magistrates, Councillors, and Sheriffs: the men who govern mankind and regulate the affairs of the country, who control and influence the civil, political, educational, and commercial matters of the world are, in many instances, not the most intelligent men in their many subjects, and these opinions are sacred and instances, not the most intelligent men in their mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent men in their mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent men in their mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent men in their mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions are sacred and constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and these opinions on a great that independence which is both desirable and necessary for you, as a class. In constant the most intelligent mensy subjects, and the most intelligent mensy of the most intelligent mensy of the constant mens conduct is just offering a premium to the supretable mistakes, and as the test of practical ex- cation in this instance is extravagant. No man periment has demonstrated the total unfitness of supposes that an individual possessing three this multitude for office, we think the "elean hundred pounds is necessarily wiser or more sweep" would have a most salutary effect on the health and prosperity of the country, and would have in this instance is extravagant. No man expression in this instance is extravagant. an oppertunity of discriminating, and testifying tant office, the principle of exclusiveness would their sense of justice and propriety by recombering and returning such officeholders, as have some time, the constant of th equitable taxation, would be equally secure, as boy at the Oxford election; the columns of few men will over tax their own property, however small, for the mere satisfaction of over taxing their neighbours.

With regard to Magistrates and Sheriffs, perhaps the duties of their offices would be more adhaps the duties of their offices would be more advantageously discharged if no property qualifica-kind of jaundiced writing, which cannot be too ents to these tion were required. In appoin offices we think the voice of the people should be heard the same as in the election of a District Councillor. It is true that Governors and Executive Councils are better judges of the qualities requisite for such offices, than the people but we certainly question the accuracy of their udgements of men whom they never saw, nor even heard of, except through the biased recommendation of some Member of Parliament; we have no faith in this kind of intuitive perception opinion respecting the honesty and intelligence of a man with whom they are intimately acquainted, much sooner than the opinion of the most fearned society who knew nothing about him. The people have experienced the effects of his intelligence and honesty : the Governor and Council have merely heard he was rich. Now as honesty and intelligence are the only requi-sites for the magistarial office and the people are the best judges of these qualities in their own district, it would be proper to receive their opinion on appointments to such offices, throwing aside the property qualification altogether, and requiring collateral security equivalant to the extent of the monetary transactions of the office. The seven hundred and fifty pounds of and even in the most populous districts confines ligent or the most useful members of society .-Now there are thousands of men who are duly could find ample security for their honesty and good behaviour, and who are nevertheless shut out from the office merely because they are not rich enough. Such conduct is certainly a gross imposition on the public and is peculiarly entiled to the consideration of

## A REFORM PARLIAMENT.

We have no desire to dictate to men whose risdom and experience are infinitely superior to certainly pity his position, and declare, conscien our own. We expect every man to entertain tiously, that he has no claim upon public pattill the whole is frugally and systematicaly used out property; the fact is known that the laws of such opinions as the peculiar organization of his ronage. We do not expect a perfect Govern-

actions to be the result of these opiniona. All men are liable to err. We think the Parlia- Arrival of the Cambria, On this subject they have already committed themselves. Let them redeem their pledges and their constituencies must be satisfied. We cannot perceive the utility of keeping up a perpetual agitation and loss of time in hawking the satisfied and the subject. But though, in consideration of these satisfied are satisfied and the subject. But though, in consideration of the subject. But though, in consideration of these satisfied are satisfied as the satisfied and the subject. But though, in consideration of the subject is satisfied as the satisfied and the satisfied are satisfied as the satisfied and the satisfied are satisfied. al agitation and loss of time in hawking the yet as we do not write to the support of the country with petitions on this, that and the other subject. The opinion of the public was information of our readers. We will always sufficiently expressed in the result of the general consider it a duty to tell these readers that, two other subject. The opinion of the public was

We have no inclination to dictate as we are rich, (to the Rules and Regulations of which I

respective localities, but they possess wealth .- fere with or prevent the free and fearless expres-They do not represent the feelings, desires, necessities, knowledge, and sympathies of humanito the workings of the society, assure you that it is a mode of investment for small sums superior peace and justice, whose gross ignorance, turbulest passions and besottes stupidity are inimicalet passions and besottes stupidity are inimicable to everything that is valuable in social life.

It would be libelous even to think that political

The presentatives of swamps, rivers, and acres. Such
presentatives of swamps, rivers, and acres. Such
presentatives of swamps, rivers, and acres. Such
probation of the present Government and
presentatives of swamps, rivers, and acres. Such
probation of the present ground probable result of the Society's operations for
them, nor ever will. We will express our humble approbation of the present Government and
probable result of the Society's operations for It would be libelous even to think that pointed bias induced the late Administration to force a newly imported, and an unfortunate creature, on wealth is useful, and the pursuit of it, in a could either compel or bribe us to go farther. blings of party malignity, which ought to be ductors of any section of the news paper Press, providing they would deal honestly, and treat their subjects with something like candor and common sense; but really when men possessing an influence over the public mind, endeavour to embarrass a Government, and impede the busi ness of the country, by grasping and distorting every little transaction, and casual occurrence which can possibly be carricatured to the disadvantage of the party in power; it is searcely pos-sible to regard them with any other feelings than pity and disgust. Their conduct is evi-

dently an attempt to gull and prejudice the unthinking, against the Government, at the exabout transfering Sheriff's Advertisements, and the voluble irrationality which has been written The political business of a country is some thing of importance; every individual is interest

ed in it; it involves a large amouunt of human happiness and prosperity, and extends its influence to future generations. Therefore, it is too serious a thing to be trifled with; to be knocked and beat about like a shuttlecock. We cann love this blustering and bravadoing of contending factions. We think it proceeds more from spirit of contention and a love of emolume than from any rational desire to benefit mankind by any definite course of policy. The class leg islation of Torvism is down in Canada, and it gendered by the artificial distinctions of society millenium or not, we can already see the approach of a period when the rational inhabitants of the earth will practically acknowledge them-selves as the children of one impartial parent; the equal creatures of one and the same God .-The present Colonial Government and their sup-porters in the House of Assembly, represent the wishes of, at least, three-fourths of the whole population. These men were elected on the expressed condition that they would legislate; not for the Church of England-nor the Church of Scotland-nor the Church of Rome-no: for the office to a mere nominal proportion of the population, who are by no means the most intelligence of the population, who are by no means the most intelligence of the population, who are by no means the most intelligence of scotland—nor the Church of Rome—not for Corange is me, and that they would be intelligence of the population of the church of Rome—not for the Rome—n ism; but that they would legislate for the in-habitants of Canada as common members of the human family; in short that they would legisqualified to discharge the duties of Sheriff, who late upon the broad, bright principles of universal justice. Such we say, is the desire of fully three-fourths of the inhabitants of Canada, expressed in the election of the present Parliament. And every man who endeavours to thwart or op pose this system of legislation, is not only opposing three-fourths of public opinion, but is also setting himself up against the divinity of justice. His error may arise from ignorance, and therefore, we will not call him a bad man, but we

originated it, I can from calculations made on

Your sincere well wisher. And obd'at servant, JOHN GALT. 0 0 4 0 0 do. do. 88 67 68 63 50 1 1 9 4 5 8 11 11 00 · | | | | £37 47 49 50 Imeata 10a persoffered every m 7 10 00 £12 J 7 1 6 ... 15 1 9 13 8... 16 J 50 11 10... 16 J 51 1 6... 17 J r mooth.

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Amount received by Mortgage .....£383 2 10 Peas-the last sale made at 4s. Amount in hand being the last bonus 17 3 9 Interest in hand.....

9. 6,6

mount advanced by subscribers in cluding 7½ per month for expenses £3 3 9 on 100 shares..... 318 15 00

appears that in the arrangements of Providence that spirit of exclusiveness and oppression, each share equal £50; suppose this £50 offered to each share equal £50; suppose this £50 offered to sale, and a bonus of twenty-five per cent. offered; is rapidly disappearing from the earth. And the borrower will receive £37 10, and the bonus equal at 25 per cent. £12 10 will remain in the nds of the Society to be added at the next monthly sale of £50 together with the interes on the first £50, viz : 5s which together make the £62 15 of the second month and so on a shewn by the figures.

> In the British Canadian of the 13th inst., an article from The Church headed "Building Societies," in which there are some mistaker and erroneous calculations which may, uninten tionally, be injurious to the progress of these institutions. We trust that some person who understands compound interest will, in the nex number of the Signal, rectify these errors.

The District Assizes commence to-day.— Judge Jones occupies the Bench, and W. Notman, Esq., M. P. P., acts as Queen's Council.
The Criminal cases are only twe, upon which it would be highly imprudent and positively impertinent in us to offer a single remark at present The Grand Jury and Judge Jones can think for themselves without any presumptuous or puerile hints from us.

On Monday the inhabitants of our good own ornamented the Market Square by erecting in its centre a very bandsome Flag-staff, 70 feet

From the Globe. New Yore, May 14, 1848. The Steamer Cambries arrived at New York this morning. She sailed on the evening of Saturday, 29th ult.

Mattern in Ireland continue as a forty—the people arming—talking and pristing antillion—The Government are taking strong measures to estadue cuthreaks.

Fearful accounts are received of continuity and provisions. There is a remount that Dublis had

provisions. There is a rumour that Dublin had been searched for arms. All the blacksmiths in Dublin are busy making pikes. Rifle drilling to be put down.

Trouble was feared among the Chartists in Scotland, and in the North of England. The Provisional Government of France has issued a fresh decree abolishing slavery, and taking possession of the Railroads. Another quarrel between Lamertine and Ledre Rollin,

In Lombardy, the army of Charles Albert, after having been repulsed at Peschiera, continues to maintain its position on the banks of the Mineio. Skirmishes had taken place in which the Austrians were victorious, taking possession of Prevano, Valhasane, and Condroit.

The fortunes of Charles Albert appear to have received a check. In Sicily House of Com have decreed Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty for ever fallen from the throne of Sicily.

and withering, but the last three days have brought heat and a hope and promise of summer. The trees, fields, and gardens are beginning to exhibit the progress of vegetation; clouds of pigeons are sweeping through their ether dominions, and altogether, nature is once more assuming a cheerful and a happy aspect. During the week considerable quantities of fish includ-

the Mary Ann of Goderich, Christopher Crabb, Esq., Captain and owner. Besides Wheat and Fish, the Mary Ann had 92 barrels of Timothy Seed on board, which we understand makes total of nearly 600 bushels of that article export. ed from Goderich during the present season. -The average price paid to the farmers, has been The Lady Colborne from Kingston, tr-

rived in Port on Thursday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Our Poetical friends will kindly excuse us, as we actually forgot their effusions till it was to

John Young, Esq., of Montreal will ples accept our best thanks for his kindness, and we are sorry that the worful eighteen pence of post-age mars a correspondence of which we would be proud.

We acknowledge letters from some and Robert Lees, Esq., Perth; also from some much We acknowledge letters from Sheriff Dickson, Ladies for whom we entertain feelings ma warmer than those commonly expressed in

D' Mr. Mac queen will Lecture on the Structure of the Human Brain, on Thursday evening the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock—in Mr. Morgan's Schoolhouse. Tickets of Admission will be for sale at the Post Office and at the store of Messrs. Gilmour & Co. Ladies Free.

Mexico.—There has been another battle between the Americans and the Mexicans at Santa Cruz, in which 150 Mexicans were killed, and \$800,000 worth of property captured by the Americans.

## Markets.

MOSTREAL, May 13, 1848. FLOUR-Market firm at 25s for best brands rom Fall Wheat; sales of several the barrels for shipment have been made to day. Spring Wheat Flour 3d to 4d lower. Other nalities 24s 3d. GRAIN-Wheat, Upper Canada Red, per 60lbe at 5s 4d. Oatmeel, 25s, demand limited.

PROVISIONS-Pork-Mess, 50s; Prime Mess, 50s; Prime, 40s. Butter, none offered. Ashes-Large sales of both descriptions at 27s

TORONTO, May 15. The market continues firm-best fall Wheat, The market continues firm—best fall Whees, 4s 4d. No spring wheat offering. Supplies very small. Flour, Millern' superfine, in begs, commands ready sale at 22s. Farmers' fine, from 19s to 20s. Several buyers have appeared in the market, for small lots of flour n other articles no change to note. The Cambria's news was only received this afte It will confirm present rates; but there has been no opportunity for operations as yet.

## EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. WOULD respectfully intimate that they have just received, direct from the New York and Montreal Markets, a very large assortment of Straw, Leghors, Dunstable, Tuscan, and imitation Silk BON-

NETS, and a great variety of almost every description of FANCY GOODS, suited to the fashion and taste of the season. Also, an extensive stock of HABERDASHERY, CLOTHS,

HABERDASHERY, CLOTHS, and all kinds of Staple Goods. Likewise, large quantities of GROCERIES, particularly a very superior supply of TEAS, from 1s. 3d, per pound apwards, according to quality; and Tobacco at all prices.

As the whole extensive stock has been selected by the proprietors in person, they can confidently recommend them to their friends and customers, and as the purchases have been effected exclusively on cash principles, they have resolved to sell on the most reasonable terms and at the lowest ost reasonable terms and at the lowest possible profits ron cash.

(F Marketable produce of every description taken in exchange at the highest mar-

ket price.
THOS. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, 18th May, 1848.

OMODD.

SEALED TENI
Mesons. W. C.
R. Balkwell, or the
of the Municipal
of Huron, until
and THIRD of JU
when the Tenders
following places—
Read; Gordon's It
of Bayfield, Clinton
fewing works, viz:
1et. For repair
Road opposite Lot
ivray. Tenders
well's las, London
first day of June n
2nd. For openin
Stanles and Hay,
a Bayfield Road fro
Bayfield Road fro
Bayfield Road fro
Bayfield River on
Tenders will be
Bayfield, on Frida
next.
2d. For repairing

next.
3d. For repairin
Road from opposit
Stanley; and for Stanley; and for repairing part of th Lote 17 and 18, Hu opened at Clinton on Saturday the 3rd Plane, Specificati may be seen at the days before letting subscribet, in God said let, 2nd and 3n — The works will 1 Tenders roust specition Tenders for, a The time for finis will be stated in the (Signed,)

Duraier Suavar Goderich, 15th May DISTRICT

A 8 the BRIDGE in the village been Let by Tender the Subscriber is into PRIVATE CC Stratford, or at the sonally, or by letter, Dist

Destrict Surveyor Goderich, 2nd Ma P. S. Early app

NOT THE 2 year old H

Goderich, April 28, TO 1 THAT Substantis House lately occurs and John Pool, Light-house street.

ALSO F A valuable Lot in Ma Goderich, May 4th

STOLEN OI A BOUT the first o with a Bell, and the with the left eye nea tion respecting them, ceived by the owner, Goderich, May 5th

STRACHAN BARRISTERS at Solicitors in Cha Solicitors in Cha cy, Notary Public and rich and Stratford, Hi John Strachan, God Daniel Home Lizars Goderich, April 20, BLACKSMITH

TO L AT STRA THE Subscriber be known BLACKSMIT and DWELLING HC

west end of the thrivin with the good will of above premises have t above premises have to occupied, and the run to the best stand in the may be for as many ye on. The Tools, Iron, posed of. Rent model Stratford, 17th April J. RUTLED

SADDLE AND HAR BEG to intimate to Goderich and surro they have commenced I mises lately occupied a Office, where they will hand an assortment of SADDLES AND

and all other articles ness, which will be sold Goderich, April 18, 1 NOTI

THE Subscriber is a business as Blacken Goderich, and hereby no debted to him, that the property of the subscriber of th upon for settlement im-obstinate ones who dis-tion will be handed ov-officer the Clerk of the favourable term

HE Goderich, April 8th, 1