Railway Schemes.

[From the Globe.]

The weekness with which local Railway schemes continue to be pushed on in Canada, is a disgrace of the highest order to administration as many parts of the country; and the heedlessness with which the tax-payers perhaps the Month-full) are to be involved in vast debts in aid of these Railway projects, demands the serious attention of the community. We free ly admit the immense advantages conferred on any locality by a Railroad passing through it But even a Railroad may be purchased at too high a cost; and when there is little or no hope that a proposed line will yield a return for the capital required to complete the work, it is the very height of folly to make Municipal credit the basis of your enterprise. We have the results of such a Bubble proceedings in the ruinous state of position of such places as Cobourg, Port Hope, and Niagara, and in the repudiation Bill of last Session passed for their relief. We have, too, as the result of building railways, roughly speaking before the public with promises of immense dividends, have seen some of the most unreliable were the calculations on which those promises were founded—the speedy prospect before us of having our whole Railway system, ed by the money market of the world. For the last five years, we have received nothing but trifle half from the railway system. Immense sums of foreign capital have been spending in every section of the country—labor has been high—every description of farm produce has been in eager demand at great prices—and has risen greatly in value—and yet the amount drawn in payment of all this is not yet begun. But now the day of payment is upon us. Enormous sums must now be re-mitted annually to England in payment of railway coupons and railway dividends; and though it is not to be doubted that the solid advantage to the country will not exceed the annual price to be thus paid—still it must not be forgotten that the general introduction of railways into such a country as this, entirely changes the industrial habits of the people, and may at first prove a serious drain on our resources.

In Canada we have already in operation the following lines:—

Buffalo, Brantford & Goderich	112 miles
Cobourg & Peterboro'	28
Champlain & St. Lawrence	41
Erie & Ontario	20
Great Western	307
Grand Trunk	849
London & Port Stanley	26
Montreal and Isle Jesus	8
Montreal & New York	62
Ontario, Simcoe & Huron	94
Niagara & Trent	54
Port Hope & Lindsay	42
Port Dalhousie & Thorold	5
Total running	1653 miles.

In addition we have the following lines now building:—

Buffalo, B. & G. extension	41 miles.
Great Western, extension	85
Grand Trunk, extension	150
Port Dalhousie & Thorold, extension	20
Stockville & Ottawa	75
Total building	314

When these roads are all in full running order, their cost will have sumtimes up to twenty hundred millions of dollars. The weekly expense of keeping this vast running will be one hundred thousand dollars per week, or $5,200,000 per annum—and the annual *interest* on the capital invested, $6,000,000. Now there may be nothing here that the vast and increasing resources of Canada cannot meet; but assuredly there is sufficient to make a sensible man conclude that we should try the effect of these burdens before we undertake others—that we should postpone every Railway scheme for the present not absolutely demanded by the trade of the country.

We fear it has become a very general feeling, that it signifies nothing whether a proposed enterprise will pay or not—"only let us have it built" is the cry—"what care we whether it pays or not, it will benefit the country!" Yes, benefit the locality, but hopelessly embarrass the Municipality, and perhaps ruin the unfortunate shareholder who by flattering promises may have been induced to take stock.—There was a time when the faith of Canada was held in very high esteem both at home and abroad; but those good days had to end in a very different estimate will soon attach to it.—Of the business Railways we have passed above we believe, only two—the Great Western and the Champlain—have ever paid a dividend from actual earnings. The money article of the London *Times* of 29th June, says, "The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company have issued a discouraging report, not only as to the recent traffic on their own line, but with regard to Canadian Railway prospects in general."

We have not read the last Report here alluded to, but if it and spoken out a few plain truths, the effect will be only good; it is far better that the whole truth should be understood, and that the market value of each scheme should rest on a real and not a fictitious basis.

We have been led to make these remarks by perusing a letter report of the proceedings of the North Shore Railway shareholders than we had previously met with. Our readers are aware that this road is proposed to be run on the North Shore of the River St. Lawrence direct from Quebec to Montreal—a distance of 165 miles. Now, there is a Railway already built in operation direct from Quebec to Montreal—a section of the Grand Trunk—on the south shore of the river; and not yet is it, does it yield no dividend, but it does not pay working expenses, and the Grand Trunk people would gladly get quit of it to-morrow if they could! By the statement published last week in the *Globe*, it was shown that the total earnings of ninety-six miles of that section of the Grand Trunk were only £19,05 per mile per week, while the expenses could not have been less than $60. In other words, every passenger or freight service producing $1 to the Company costs $10, and yet entails a loss of $9! And yet in the face of this, it is absolutely proposed to build an opposition line, running parallel with it on the older and more sterile bank of the River!

It is true that the promoters of this scheme have been urged by Government with an argument for the English capitalist beyond the mere hope of profit from Railway traffic; but the scheme is not the less unprincipled undertaking as proposed to be carried out. Lay four millions of acres of public land were given in aid of the road, and discovered to be worthless; and so a link of 28 miles was added to the line, and and an additional million and a half of acres on the St Maurice granted for its construction. It is proposed to raise a sum of money on the security of these lands—to borrow £200,000 from the consolidated Loan Fund on the municipal credit of the city of Quebec—and stop the Income Mr Tuck is to Expend to sell the Bonds of the Company for Salance. Now, here is a scheme being forced through, which is not required, which substantially will not pay, and which, moreover, has attached to it an *order of land speculation far from satisfactory*. If we desired to ruin our credit in England we could not succeed more effectually than by attempting to float such schemes on the Stock Exchange.

The Canada Company.

A half-yearly general court of proprietors was held on Thursday, the 25th of June, at the offices of the company, St. Helen's place, Bishopgate; Mr. Franks in the chair.

The total amount of lands disposed of and moneys received in Canada from January 1 to May 29, circulated in the meeting, showed that the land sold in 1857 was—Canada West, 1,024 acres, at an average of 4s; Huron tract, 650 acres, at an average of 28s 7d, making together 1,594 acres, at an average of 9s 10d.—In 1856 there were sold 1,116 acres, at an average of 27s 4d, showing an increase in 1857 of 529 acres. Lands leased in 1857 were—Crown reserves, 5,938 acres at an average of £19; Huron tract, 22,971 acres, at an average of 50s 3d, making together 28,909 acres at an average of 49s 11d. Lands leased 1856, were 4,267 acres, at an average of 49s 8d, making an increase in 1857 of 24,642 acres. The land leased 1d the Huron tract includes 21,285 ac. of the 100,000 acres in the County of Perth, authorised to be opened for disposal on the 1st of May last, and which have been leased at an average of 47s 9d per acre, showing an increase upon the valuation of 1854 of 7s 10d an acre being an increase upon the valuation of 1854 of 19s 10d an acre. The delayed payments of the lands sold and leased to the 30th of April (exclusive of the lands leased in the county of Perth, above referred to) have been received, showing that 7,885 acres were disposed of at that date, at an average per acre of 54s 7d, being an increase of 27s 3d an acre, or upwards of 200 per cent over the estimated value on 21st December, 1854, of 17s 4d per acre. The lands leased converted into freeholds in 1857 were, crown reserves, 6280 acres, at an average of 18s 8d; Huron tract, 26,310 acres, at an average of 26s 7d, making together 32,590 acres, at an average of 17s 1d. Lands leased converted into freeholds in 1856 were 31,527 acres, at an average of 16s, showing an increase in 1857 of 1,063 acres. The land leased for 5 years being lots originally taken up under the latter of license systems, and for which arrears have been allowed to commute to leases at the amount due thereon at the date of lease was—crown reserve, 4,000 acres, at an average of 17s 1d; Huron tract, 1,935 acres, at an average of 20s 7d, making together 5,935 acres at an average of 18s 3d. Receipts were in 1857—purchase money £22,226; bills receivable and interest, £5,000; rent, £16,259; sundries £3,407; making a total of £55,833. In 1856, under these several heads, they were £27,557; £5,939; £17,703; £386; making a total of £4,995, showing an increase in 1857 of £10,837. The finance statement showed:—Funds in hand—balance at bankers' £3,942; loans at interest and interest thereon, to July 10th, £40,710; short bills £2,019; making a total of £46,671. Liabilities—dividends and unpaid, £75c; management, salaries, &c., to 31st June, £700; rent and sundries £593; making a total of £1,708, and showing a balance of £44,963.

Upon the motion of the chairman, Mr. A Stewart, the retiring director, was re-elected, and Mr Gassiot was chosen auditor in the place of Mr Gillespie, resigned.

The Chairman then moved the declaration of a dividend of £5 per share, clear of income tax.

The motion having been seconded,

A Shareholder said the balance left in hand after payment of the dividend would be reduced £5000 or £600, and expressed his opinion that the dividend ought to be smaller, so as to leave a larger balance available for contingencies.

The chairman said the matter had been well considered by the directors, who were of opinion that the dividend proposed might be declared with safety, as they anticipated no falling off of their collections in Canada. [Hear, hear.]

Mr Goodliffe was quite satisfied with the dividend, but complained that the information given to the shareholders was not full enough to enable them to form a proper opinion as to the value of their shares.

The Chairman said it was impossible to give a full detail of the value of their land in Canada, except at long intervals, owing to the constant fluctuations in the value of land there. The property was increasing enormously in value, and the great difficulty was in defining their boundaries.

After some further conversation the motion was agreed to, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Arrival of the North American.

Quebec, July 27.

The steamer *North American*, Captain Grange arrived at this port from Liverpool at 4 30 A.M. bringing one days later dates from Europe.

The *Indian* arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday morning after a magnificent passage of 9 days and 22 hours from Quebec, being the fastest passage on Record.

In the Commons, Mr. Dillwyn gave notice that he should move, that in administering the oath, the Clerks should be permitted to omit the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," in all cases in which persons objected to take them, as not being binding upon their conscience.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst, and immediately left for Manchester.

The first portions of the 17th Fusiliers embarked yesterday at Portsmouth, for India.

The *Times* says it has transpired that the additional force to be immediately sent to India consist of six regiments of infantry and eight companies of foot artillery, and the whole will be sent by steamer.

Miss Madeline Smith, the Glasgow lady accused of poisoning her lover, has been liberated by the jury rendering a verdict of "not proven."

We have detailed intelligence brought by the overland mail from India and China. The telegraphic report did not at all exaggerate the importance and gravity of the news.—Thirty-two regiments of the Bengal army, with some companies of artillery, and sappers and miners, have mutinied. The fever of 1857 has not been driven within the walls, after one detail only. They have repeatedly ventured out to give battle to the assassins at Murdan. The Sepoys deserted their colours. They were assisted by Europeans and irregulars—met to pieces, taken and dispersed.

Gen. Anson, Commander-in-chief of the British army in India, died May 27, of cholera, aged 60.

FRANCE.

It is officially announced that the Queen of England will visit Fort Amnieleat for ten days in September.

Sir Colin Campbell and staff passed through Paris on their way to India.

The French consul-general at Genoa, says that orders had been sent to Admiral Lyons to send several of his ships to China.

The *Brunswick*, now at Leghorn, is to go to Calcutta.

Fresh appeals are to be made to England by Austria, Prussia and France.

Private letters from Damascus state that French Consuls have again been meddling in the affairs of the East, and that the Sultan has refused to receive a more singular and valuable, and a first-rate Job Printer is also done in the office.

The *Sun* is the only Newspaper published in the County of Huron, and is now issued once a week, only, but next Session, on the completion of the *Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad*, might, with great advantage to the Proprietors, be issued more frequently.

It is unnecessary to add anything to influence purchasers, as the "Signal" is well known to be one of the best established and best paying Newspapers in the Province.

ALSO,

Will be sold (if desired) with the above, the Stock of the

BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

now connected with the Signal Office. For terms &c., apply to

NICHOLLS & COX,
Proprietors.

Signal Office,
Goderich, July 31st, 1857.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Examination of School Teachers—D H Ritchie.
Notice to Contractors—Thos Kydd.
Teaching—Mr Nairn.
Desirable Farm for Sale—C Clark
Farm for Sale—G M Truman.
For Sale or to Rent—J Harris.
For Sale—M B Seymour
Desirable Investment—G M Truman.
Great Sale of Town Lots in Goderich—G M Truman.
Indian Lands Sale—R T Pennefather.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1857.

The Sessions and its Sins.

Another Royal Quarter of 26 pages has reached us. It announces Goldwin's Summary of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, Third Session Fifth Parliament 16-57; from the 20th February to the 10th June." It is another mass of that useless trash which is annually printed at the public expense and from which the public cannot possibly receive any benefit whatever. The printer to the Legislature of Canada must have a pretty "fat job" of it all through. These public printings are generally well paid and the quantity is now swelled up to at least nine-tenths more than is necessary. Legislators, though wiser and longer-headed than other people, are not above all the vanities and frailties of humanity. They, too, have their weaknesses, and even the *finest* member of the House inches to see his name in print as frequently as possible, *provided it can be printed at the public expense.*

Should he introduce a bill for the accommodation of the "Suckers" in Bear's Creek, or for straightening a sideline in his own township, or for vesting a certain road allowance in Timothy Greenhead, or for enabling Neddy Ninepins to practice in the Courts of Chancery and Queen's Bench, he is willing that the whole world should be informed of his laudable enterprise, through the press which the whole country pays for. Such is virtually the substance and the value of nine-tenths of the printing done for the legislature and paid for by the people. The evil is rapidly on the increase, and begins to be impudently thrust upon us as a boon!—as one of the "*inalienable rights*" of the people—one of the numerous glorious privileges of civil liberty. The verses patriot watch additionally noisy to his defence of the people's right to have the whole Parliamentary proceedings printed at their own expense for their own information and guidance! If four million acres of the people's lands are robbed from them by a scrambling legislative ring given to a few speculating politicians—if sixteen millions of Dollars are twisted from them by a Cayley's Bill for relieving a mere sham Company known as the "Grand Trunk": If these and a thousand flagrant robberies like these are annually perpetrated on the toiling tax paying people by the men whom they elect as their representatives, shall they be denied the right of paying for the printing of these hands and robberies! It is true the tax paying people for whose especial benefit all these hundreds of volumes are printed every year, never receive a single copy—never see them—never know anything about them, save the important fact of the frauds, and this is generally known to them months before the printed volumes make their appearance! In truth, this one of the peculiar evils of *local patriotism*, and though we do not say that the people should not know what, and by whom, they are robbed, yet we do say that if a man is robbed of ten dollars and has to pay ten dollars for the information of the fact, without the slightest prospect of recovering one farthing, he would have been richer, if not a wiser man by ten dollars than he is by nonsense.

But we have said, nine-tenths of the Legislature's printing is got up, not to enlighten the people who pay for it, but to give a kind of temporary *numerification* to those good natured souls who gratuitously legislate for the benefit of the *suckers* and the *road allowances*. The Royal Quarto before us is a remarkable specimen of this kind of printing. And yet it contains many things that deserve to be known, and which will be, nay, have been, known months ago, also gentlemanly of this volume. For instance—During the Session there were 1,739 Petitions received, and 62 Select Committees appointed. The number of Bills introduced was 374, of which 226 were passed and assented to—1 was reserved for "Her Majesty's pleasure"—247 were lost in their progress through the House, and 24 were "marked" by the Upper House. Of the whole number passed only 29 apply to or affect the whole Province—27 apply to the whole of Upper Canada, and 42 to particular localities—10 affect exclusively the whole of Lower Canada, and 21 apply to particular localities. In plainer language, there were passed 129 public and 87 private Acts, and of the latter, 5 are for *Road Allowances*.

As we have frequently remarked, the chief feature in the Ministerial policy is the strong desire to extend the area of Executive patronage—to create offices and creatures to fill them—to lay down a more ample basement for the Caylays and the Spences at the coming election; and we regret to see that this corrupting and demoralizing desire is visible even in their public Acts. Several of the Acts which have just been assented to, have evidently been constructed for the purpose of *affording* situations for the creatures who work the dirty work of a general election—for some of them will bring heavy burthens on the country. Take the following as a specimen:—

"PRISONS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS—THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF PUBLIC ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND PRISONS—AND THE BETTER CONSTRUCTION OF COMMON GAOLS.

"This Act authorizes the erection of a Reformation Prison for Young Offenders—one for Lower Canada, and one for Upper Canada; to each of which shall be appointed a Warden, a Protestant, and also a Roman Catholic Chaplain, a Surgeon and a Clerk; the Warden to be appointed with the consent of the Inspectors; such other Officers and Servants as may be required.

"The Inspectors to be appointed under the Act to be vested with the same powers and duties, as those of the Provincial Penitentiary.

"It also authorizes the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in the Gaols of their respective Counties."

It also authorizes the payment out of the Upper Canada Building Fund, of one half the expense, not not exceeding £1,000, for any one County in Upper Canada, to aid in erecting a lunatic asylum in the Gaols of their respective Counties."

"And it further authorizes the erection of a Criminal Lunatic Asylum, in the vicinity of the Provincial Penitentiary, at Kingston—for the reception of Criminal Lunatics, and the appointment of a Medical Superintendent, and other Officers, with the same powers as those of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto."

The Crops.

In so far as this section of the County is concerned, we think the earth carry a heavier load nor more to answer for, or our prospects depended, than the present, and we regret to say the prospects at present are by no means flattering. It is useless to indulge in songs of sorrow, or to brood over doleful tidings in advance, but a note of timely warning, though it cannot, in this instance, avert the evil, may do no harm. The hay crop must already be put down, *sufficient*. It was at best, not more than a half average, and the thousands of acres of which have been wet either in swathe or in small hand-cocks, ever since cutting commenced, must have a very serious effect on the quantity, quality and price of the article. Fall Wheat generally in the country will have been *half a crop*, but the continued heavy rains, and the dense sultry fogs which have injured it materially. Spring grain looks strong, heavy, nothing to *lodge*, and at least three weeks late, with good favorable weather. Potatoes on heavy clay lands have in most instances, a doleful appearance of small spindly, scarlet stalks, but in good, dry soils, there is a good prospect of a fair, if not a very abundant crop. But without a very important change of weather takes place soon, all calculations and surmisings on the probable results of the harvest, must be utterly valueless.

Your's truly,
AN OBSERVER.

The Red River Route.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION,

Tuesday, July 28th.

The main body of the expedition appointed by the Government to survey the route from Lake Superior to the Red River, for the improvement of which £9,000 were voted last session, left Toronto yesterday afternoon by the four o'clock Northern cars. Accompanied with the remainder of the party, will leave this morning, the steamer *Collingwood* has been chartered to convey them to Fort William on Lake Superior, whence they will proceed by land and canoes, as in summer, are to be managed by Indians who have been obtained from Lower Canada. Besides the surveying party, Professor Hind goes as Geologist and it is hoped that on his return he will be able to communicate valuable information on the character of the region traversed. The following are the names of the gentlemen comprising the expedition:—George Gladman, Esq., Director; Mr Gladman, Jr., assistant; Mr W. Napier, Engineer; Messrs H. H. Killaly, Jr., C. Lanskiberry, Edward Dalley, Jas. Dayley, assistants; Mr J S Dawson, Surveyor; Messrs Russell, Gaudet, Campbell, assistant Chainmen; Messrs Hind, Geologist; Mr Fleming, assistant; and fourteen canoemen, the entire party consisting of 22 individuals.

The steamer *Collingwood* sails to-day with the expedition on the arrival of the morning train from Toronto. A considerable number of excursionists have taken advantage of her trip to the head of Lake Superior to accompany the surveying party so far as Fort William. The voyage, which at this season can scarcely fail to be pleasant and invigorating, will occupy about twelve days going and returning. A considerable crowd was at the station at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and as the large train, consisting of seven cars, steamed off, a farewell cheer from their friends followed the departing voyageurs.

We are afraid that before the preliminary survey is concluded by the very formidable staff of engineers and surveyors above mentioned, but little of the $9,000 appropriated to make the road will be left for that purpose.—The appropriation was for a most necessary and important object, but the way in which it is being carried out has very much the aspect of a farce.—Globe.

Two-fifths of the Atlantic commerce now carried on by steamers. Out of the 81 steamers which run between the United States ports and Europe, 34 of them are iron screw steamers, belonging to England.

One dollar per pound, by the quantity, was paid for tobacco in Richmond, state of Virginia, last week, this being the highest price paid for leaf tobacco in that state.

Arrival of the Circassian.

St. Jon's, N. F. July 22.

The screw steamship *Circassian* from Liverpool the 11th inst, arrived here at half past 4 this afternoon.

The *Asia* sailed from Liverpool for New York on the same day.

The *Arago* arrived out on the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Lords had rejected the Jewish Oath bill by 31 majority.

The Government asks for half a million cash on account of the China and Persian war.

Notice has been given of a resolution to continue the present duty on tea and sugar two years more from next April.

Tenders have been nominated for Parliament from Oxford.

Lord Palmerston has promised Government vigilance in regard to the supply of free negroes to the French W. I. Islands.

FRANCE.

The *French National* has been suspended two months in consequence of an election article.

The Bank of France shows a loss of specie.

SPAIN.

Spanish disturbances had occurred at Utiera but they were suppressed. No other disturbances were apprehended. The Cortes passed a gag law on the press.

ITALY.

Details from Italy show there was considerable loss of life in the revolutionary outbreak there. Mazzini had escaped from Italy.

The King of Prussia is on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

MARKETS.

The advances by the *Canada* caused an advance of full one sixteenth per pound in the offer of Cotton market. Sales of the week sold up 67,000 bales. Market closed buoyant, with a tendency towards a further advance.—

Advices from Manchester were favorable, and goods and yarns had considerably advanced.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour quiet, and 6d lower. Wheat steady. Corn buoyant; 1s a 1s 6d higher. Western Canadian flour 30s 6d a 31s 6d; Ohio, 32s a 33s; Southern, 31s a 32s; Mixed and yellow corn, 37s 6d a 38s; White, 39s 6d a 41s.

The weather has been unsettled.

The Liverpool provision market generally steady.

Beef firm. Pork dull; quotations nominal. Bacon heavy. Lard quiet. Tallow—quotations barely maintained. Sugar firm. Tea firm. Rice firm. Rosin dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—Welsh bars and rails closed firm, with an improved demand; £10 a £7 higher both.

Breadstuffs dull. Sugar quiet; declined 1s. Coffee firm.

Tea bottling in the Bank of England had increased £128,000, and the rates of discount had undergone no change.

Consols for money, 92¼ a 92¾ and 92¾ for account.

THE
'HURON SIGNAL'
Newspaper
FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Huron Signal* being about to dissolve Partnership and retire from business, will dispose of that News paper on favorable terms to any purchaser.—The paper has been established nearly ten years, and has a very large, and steadily increasing circulation. Its Advertising patronage is unusually large and valuable, and a first-rate Job Business is also done in the office.

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For Sale or to Rent—J Harris.
For Sale—M B Seymour
Desirable Investment—G M Truman.
Great Sale of Town Lots in Goderich—G M Truman.
Indian Lands Sale—R T Pennefather.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Sir,

Having occasion to travel over a large portion of Upper Canada, among the Farming community as well as the cities and villages, and attending a large number of the Division Courts as well as some of the County Courts, I was surprised at the number of suits that came before our Judges for adjudication, and have taken some pains to learn the number of suits, amount of money sued for, and the costs of Court, &c. In one Division Court in the heart of the most enlightened portion of the province, I found that it stood thus:

Amount sued for, $350. Costs of Court on suits $600. 200 Men in attendance allowing $2 per day for time and expenses, extra allowance for liquor spent in consequence of being sued 50 cts each—we have the nice sum of $1,000 costs to pay the amount of $350 debts. Now then we have some 30 Division Courts in the province and taking this one as a fair sample, it will be the aggregate in a year,—it is not so—297 Divisions sitting six times a year each, and 3 Divisions sitting 12 times each 1918 Div. Courts. According to the estimate I can gather 600,000 suits in our Division Courts at an average of $2 costs on each suit; then there are as many men in attendance, and we may allow for their all expenses $2; of course they must spend 50cts each by way of treats—we have still the loss of time in consequence of being sued, at one day each to both parties, $2 per day, and we have the nice little sum of Five millions eight hundred and forty four thousand, one hundred and thirty-five dollars. Now the County Courts cost about the same amount, making $11,688,270 *dead loss to the people!* And the question arises, What is the cause of so many suits at law, and what is the remedy? Answer,—could the law be so passed the present any man from collecting a debt, then people could not get into debt and a cash system of trade would be the result, and thus would all that enormous expense, which is far worse than thrown away. This money would give to 3,000,000 children $3 each, yearly, to pay School bill, instead of spending the money at law and keeping their children at home to grow up in ignorance.—Another cause of so many suits at law, is the love of ardent spirits. I have been perfectly astonished at seeing what an enormous amount of intoxicating liquor there is used in all parts of Canada; could this drain upon the pockets of our citizens be stopped, how different would be the condition of the people; where Temperance, prevails there Lawyers go begging, and Bailiffs find no employment, and Publics go to school,—there farms are improved and made to produce, new buildings are going up, doors and yards surrounded with beautiful trees and flowers, and the whole premises begin to assume a most beautiful aspect, such as to please the eye, while the ever produce fills the pockets. Their children are educated and grow up useful and enlightened members of society and if that awful drain upon the pockets of our citizens for the support of our Poorhouses and Jails, and public officers for the punishment of crime could be stopped what at least enormous sum would there be saved, both to the pockets and morals and happiness of the people.

Let us see what is saved to the people by temperance! First, Law suits $11,688,270; then one million of men spending 10cts per day for liquor $36,500,000; the same number spending one day in a week (worth $2 per day) $52,000,000; supporting civil officers of all descriptions, jails, poorhouses &c. $40,000,000,—thus the sum of *One hundred and twenty-seven million, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand, two hundred and seventy Dollars* are wasted and worse than thrown away, and we have not counted all the other losses attendant upon drunken drinking and its demoralizing influences. Look around you on every land and travel through every part of the province—in the cities and in the country—and you will see the evil effects of this abominable tippling habit. Farms that might be made fruitful are neglected and become unsightly and dilapidated—cattle are suffered to roam over the fields or stand lowing in the fence corners, on a cold wintry day, children grow up ignorant and uncouth,—friends become estranged—men become bloated—women wan thoughtful—age, incapable of doing business, quarrelsome and fretful and with murder and the gallows, or die with delirium tremens, and instead they go into a dark and disgusting spot upon this fair world to be shunned by all good men. Temperance, on the other hand brightens the heads and stamina calm and collected; ever notive for improvement, and ready for business—farms, buildings and roads become improved—debts that base of society, must not be contracted, children must be educated, both at school and at home, and a good example must be set before them, in order to make a lasting impression on them and make them useful members of society and an honor to their fathers. Where temperance prevails you will always see a happy and well, prosperity and refinement—refinement in feeling and refinement in manners, both old and young. Go through the country and look at the sparkling eye and the large majority of the farms and farm buildings, and the general appearance of ease among our farming community to an almost extent, old men, men in mid-age and young, are ready to write their names, and give no excuse for it. Ask them why they do not make more improvements and beautify their farms and dwellings and contribute their mite, and the answer is we are too poor! Ask them how much money they spend for beer, and among drink, show and cheap tinsel and trash, and they will show them the reasons why they are too poor! Liquor has drawn a dark cloud over the mind, and darker than Egyptian darkness; their senses and tastes are benumbed, blinded and dead, and wretchedness and misery hangs over them and their children. Liquor stirs up all the morbid appetites of hell. Hatred, malice and revenge, strife and litigation with all their attendants follow in its train. There is no need of it, if men will wake up and resolve to be men, and make men of their sons.

I have been acquainted with many temperance men in different parts of the world, but hardly ever knew a man sit on a quarrel among them; their manners and feelings become so fixed, they keep their debts, and in fact get ahead, they keep out of debt, and would feel themselves seriously disgraced to get sued. If we were a nation of temperance men, we would that debt as soon as it becomes due, as to get sued, and so no informers that he did not calculate to pay the debt and therefore is dishonest. Men who can trust a drinking man; any one having business to intrust to another will not intrust it to such an one, fearing that if he did not get on a spree and squander his money, his business would be neglected, he would thereby sustain a loss. No, no, although coffee rest among temperance societies and temperance men, yet these same caterers will not select a temperance man to intrust their business with, in preference to a drinking man; knowing full well that their minds are clear, that they are ever ready for business, and that on the quantity, quality and price of the article. Fall Wheat generally in the country will have been *half a crop*, but the continued heavy rains, and the dense sultry fogs which have injured it materially. Spring grain looks strong, heavy, nothing to *lodge*, and at least three weeks late, with good favorable weather. Potatoes on heavy clay lands have in most instances, a doleful appearance of small spindly, scarlet stalks, but in good, dry soils, there is a good prospect of a fair, if not a very abundant crop. But without a very important change of weather takes place soon, all calculations and surmisings on the probable results of the harvest, must be utterly valueless.

Your's truly,
AN OBSERVER.

The Red River Route.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION,

Tuesday, July 28th.

The main body of the expedition appointed by the Government to survey the route from Lake Superior to the Red River, for the improvement of which £9,000 were voted last session, left Toronto yesterday afternoon by the four o'clock Northern cars. Accompanied with the remainder of the party, will leave this morning, the steamer *Collingwood* has been chartered to convey them to Fort William on Lake Superior, whence they will proceed by land and canoes, as in summer, are to be managed by Indians who have been obtained from Lower Canada. Besides the surveying party, Professor Hind goes as Geologist and it is hoped that on his return he will be able to communicate valuable information on the character of the region traversed. The following are the names of the gentlemen comprising the expedition:—George Gladman, Esq., Director; Mr Gladman, Jr., assistant; Mr W. Napier, Engineer; Messrs H. H. Killaly, Jr., C. Lanskiberry, Edward Dalley, Jas. Dayley, assistants; Mr J S Dawson, Surveyor; Messrs Russell, Gaudet, Campbell, assistant Chainmen; Messrs Hind, Geologist; Mr Fleming, assistant; and fourteen canoemen, the entire party consisting of 22 individuals.

The steamer *Collingwood* sails to-day with the expedition on the arrival of the morning train from Toronto. A considerable number of excursionists have taken advantage of her trip to the head of Lake Superior to accompany the surveying party so far as Fort William. The voyage, which at this season can scarcely fail to be pleasant and invigorating, will occupy about twelve days going and returning. A considerable crowd was at the station at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and as the large train, consisting of seven cars, steamed off, a farewell cheer from their friends followed the departing voyageurs.

We are afraid that before the preliminary survey is concluded by the very formidable staff of engineers and surveyors above mentioned, but little of the $9,000 appropriated to make the road will be left for that purpose.—The appropriation was for a most necessary and important object, but the way in which it is being carried out has very much the aspect of a farce.—Globe.

Two-fifths of the Atlantic commerce now carried on by steamers. Out of the 81 steamers which run between the United States ports and Europe, 34 of them are iron screw steamers, belonging to England.

One dollar per pound, by the quantity, was paid for tobacco in Richmond, state of Virginia, last week, this being the highest price paid for leaf tobacco in that state.

ANOTHER
GREAT SALE
OF
TOWN LOTS,
IN
GODERICH,
comprising a portion of the beautiful and picturesque
RIDGE ESTATE
G. MOON TRUEMAN,
IS INSTRUCTED by the Proprietors, to sell by Auction at the British Exchange Hotel, Goderich,
ON WEDNES, AUG. 12th, 1857
100 TOWN LOTS,
These valuable lots are adjacent to the Harbor at Goderich, and are adjoining the
BUFFALO & L.H.R.R. STATION
This being commercially, most advantageously the trip from Montreal to Chicago can be made since of the Town of Goderich, in the most healthful and healthy of all localities.
The limits of payment will extend through five years NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.
By the order of the Proprietors, purchasers from Detroit, Sarnia and other distant places, will have their Steamboat fares returned.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Goderich, July 28th, 1857. 25td

INDIAN LAND SALE:
AT SYDENHAM.
[OWEN SOUND]
On Tuesday, the 15th Sept. next
And following days, at 10 o'clock a.m.
Will be sold at public Auction, about
100,000 acres of Wild Lands,
Consisting of the Township of Albemarle, 600 Islands in Keppel and Amabel, on the Township of Sarawak, which comprises the Newash Tract, the Town Plot of Brooke, and the Cougawagge Settlement, fronting on Owens Sound.
The Farm Lands will be put up to sale in Lots or Parcels varying in quantity from 10 to 140 Acres free from condition of settlement duty. Ex ending 22 lots in Keppel and Amabel which remained unsold last year, that are subject to road duty, as already notified.
The Town and Park Lots in Brooke, which is situated on the site of the Indian Village, and joining the Town of Sydenham, will be put up in 1 acre and 5 acre respectively.
The Terms will be of the whole purchase price in cash at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid in 6 equal annual installments with interest, at 6 per cent per annum.
Purchasers of Town Lots will have the option of complying with the terms in the preceding clause, or of taking a lease for Ten Years, payable yearly, at the rate of six per cent, on the Auction price. And compelling the purchases by adding 25 per cent to the original price at the expiration of these ten years.
Forms of the proposed Lease may be seen at the Indian Office, in Toronto, or on the ground adjoining the sale.
The Department reserves to itself the power of attaching to any Lot at the time of sale, the obligation on the part of the purchaser, to pay for any improvement which may have been made on the Lot previously to the survey thereof, by a H. Richardson, Provincial surveyor, the amount of which will in each case be added to the upset valuation of the Land.
An Agent or person to act for the sale will be at Owen Sound, on and after the 5th of September, for the purpose of affording information to intending purchasers such further information as may be required.
A Bank Agent will also be in attendance during the sale, to whom all payments must be made within 24 hours after the purchase, otherwise the Lands may be resold at the risk of the failing purchaser.
Lithographic plans of the various lots contained in the above Tract, are now being prepared, and will be supplied to intending purchasers, at the Indian Office, in Toronto, and at Owen Sound, during the Sale.
R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Superintendant General.
Indian Department,
Toronto, July 22, 1857. 25td

Examination of School Teachers.

Tenders.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the Union of Townships of Huron and Bruce, will meet in the County Building, Goderich, on *Wednesday, the 10th day of Aug. ust next*, when candidates desirous of obtaining licenses to teach within the United Counties, will then have an opportunity of being examined.
Teachers, before being admitted to an Examination, will require to produce Certificates of good moral character, and strictly temperate habits, signed by a resident Clergyman or Magistrate.
D. H. RITCHIE,
Secretary.
Goderich, July, 1857. 1t25 3t

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, for the Grading and Gravelling of the Bayfield Road, from the Britannia Road to the Town limits, until 6 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday the 4th day of August next.
A section of the Road, together with specifications of the work may be seen at this office at all reasonable hours from and after Tuesday the 28th day of July instant.
By Order,
THOMAS KYDD,
Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office,
Goderich, July 24, 1857

TEACHING.

MR. Nairn will have a class for eight days previous to the next Meeting of the Board of Instruction, which takes place on Wednesday, the 19th of August; to each one he intends to devote a portion of his time. House adjoining the South Church, Gidera.
July 17, 1857. n25.

Desirable Farm for Sale.

On the East Concession of the Township of Goderich, certain Stage Road in Bayfield, and within 2½ miles of Goderich, containing 40 acres, 25 of which are cleared and in good cultivation.
ALSO,
44 acres of Wild Land in Ashfield, being South half, Lot 7, Con. 11, W.D. Ashfield. For particulars apply to
ALLIN CLARK,
Huron Road.
Goderich, July 29th, 1857. n25 tf.

For Sale or to Rent.

FOR a term of years, part of Lot No. 227 on Eight Street, on which is a Two Story Frame Building, used as a Cabinet, and Chair Factory, situated opposite Mr Herr's Brick House. For terms and particulars enquire of J. W. Barry or J. BARRY.
Goderich, July 28, 1857. Market-house. n25-tf.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale 100 Reams of Wrapping Paper.
EDWARD SHARMAN.
Goderich, April 6th, 1857 Market Square. 91f

Just Received and For Sale.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR WALL PAPER of a Choice Patterns, Window Blinds, Bordering, &c.
ALSO,
A Choice Collection of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c.
HUGH MILLER'S NEW WORK,
"The Testimony of the Rocks."
SPURGEON'S SERMONS!!
EDWAR