HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1852.

POPULAR INSTITUTIONS.

It was once said by an eminent writer, "if I would ascertain a man's character, I would simply ask to look at his books."—And it may in like manner be premised of any nation what is the altitude of its moral and intellectual position, by the consideration of the extent and character of its institutions. It is not necessary to enforce this, all are aware that the very prevalence of well based Institutions, and the existence of well conducted Associations of a proper character, must extend on every side their beneficial influences, and pre-supposes the united and active exertions of the members of such societies to bring about satisfactory and important results. That "Union is strength," is no where so forcibly illustrated as in the birth and life of public Institutions, and we need not cross the Atlantic to picture to the recollections of many of our readers the successful history of the "Societies for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge," the "Geological," and the innumerable societies for mental improvement, although we would fain dwell at length on the rich benefits derived, and the pleasures realized by the intelligent artizan and enterprising mechanic, from the establishment and still growing progress of the many Mechanic's Institutions there in existence;—nor need we cross the line to instance the success of Brother Jonathan in these matters; as we prefer devoting our space to the consideration of the advantages that would inevitably result from the formation of a Mechanics' Institute and Library Association in our own thriving Town, and the establishment of similar Associations throughout the United Counties wherever the population is sufficiently dense to afford them existence. During the last winter our Towns-people received much pleasant instruction from the Lectures of the talented gentlemen who undertook to deliver them, and recently a Library has been established which was originated (as we lately observed) by the Sons of Temperance, and is now open to the public without any important restriction at a very moderate charge. But we think the present condition and future prospects of our Town, demand something which shall be more generally useful and certain in its results, and that the establishment at once of a Mechanics' Institute well furnished with Apparatus fitted to assist Lecturers in the illustration of their subjects—an extensive Library—and a Reading-room well supplied with the periodicals of the day will be the best guarantee that the intelligence of our Towns-people shall at least keep pace with the growing wealth of our Town. That the people of Goderich are in the fair way of speedily enjoying the advantages of an Institution of this kinds is apparent—already a considerable sum of money is subscribed and a number of books available for the purpose, and we understand that through the exertions of our energetic *friend*, the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, we are likely to obtain a grant of Fifty Pounds for the furtherance of this object. With such a commencement we hope all parties will use their best efforts to put the Institute immediately into vigorous operation, and we trust it will be borne in mind that these Institutions although professedly established for the benefit of *Mechanics* (and in large manufacturing districts are principally enjoyed by such)—they are by no means intended for their exclusive advantage, but are equally available to every other section of the community. Nor need our country friends be altogether without their mutual Associations for intellectual advancement—even where the population is thinly scattered, a small "Farmers' Library" may be supported and profitable occasional meetings, and Agricultural discussions enjoyed during the winter seasons, by which much information might be disseminated at the most trifling cost—and where the locality is favored with greater density of population a good circulating library can be procured—occasional lectures indulged and amicable discussions more frequently permitted. And thus a small portion of the valuable time of the Farmer may be profitably expended, and we doubt not he would receive a greater return from this portion of his outlay if judiciously managed—than from any other equal amount of his expenditure. And while he would be improving his knowledge and increasing his facilities as an agriculturist, he would greatly enhance the cultivation of the general intellect of himself and family, and create a most refined pleasure which without such associations would remain unknown.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and of the County Court, opened on Tuesday last, and terminated very early the same day.

There was not a single criminal nor civil case for trial, and it merely devolved upon the Grand Jury to examine and report upon the Gaol and its inmates.

Mr. Robertson the Gaoler was deservedly complimented in the Presentment and the insufficiency of the outer walls of the Gaol was animadverted upon. The Grand Jury also presented to the effect that certain reports had reached them of proceedings that had been taken calculated to injure the reputation of his Honor the Judge of the United Counties, and to interfere with the administration of justice—which proceedings they appeared by their presentment to deprecate and apparently sympathized with his Honor, of whom they spoke in the highest terms.

We doubt very much whether the majority of the Grand Jurors ever saw the Judge previously to their entering Court upon this occasion, we are aware that some of these gentlemen came from the extremeties of the Counties—and we cannot help imagining that their convictions were formed very hastily as nearly every member of the Grand Jury, must have been totally unacquainted with the substance of these proceedings. Dr. Stokes the partner (we believe) of Dr. Hamilton, was the foreman of the said Jury. We forbear commenting further, as we are aware that complaints against the Judge have been preferred before the Government by several parties in these Counties, and that as an investigation will no doubt, be had, into the truth or falsity of these charges, we do not wish to prejudice the minds of the community.

TOWN COUNCIL.

On Saturday last the election of Councillors for St. Patrick's came off; the successful candidates were Messrs. Horace Horton, Martin McLennan and Robert Ellis—of whom Messrs. Horton and McLennan are on the side of Reform. The Reformers thus have a majority in the Town Council, but unfortnnately for the interests of the Town, Mr. Parsons one of their number, who is now on his return from England, and was consequently absent when the Council met yesterday, which gave the Tories an opportunity they appeared eagerly to avail themselves of, and of course carried everything to suit their own party—especially those members of it who refused to give in their Assessment when legally called upon to do so. To this end a long Report was brought in by Councillor Watson, couched in the strongest language censuring the Assessors. But whether these gentlemen really merited the rebuke, we cannot inform our readers, as we have not heard of their being examined in their own defence. But it is not to be expected that our Assessors will permit themselves to be handled in this manner with impunity, legal action must necessarily follow and turmoil be still kept up.

The report was adopted of course, and as it recommended—if it could *legally* be done, that the names of the parties who had been left out of the Assessment Roll, should be inserted—Mr. John Longworth was appointed to go through the Town with a Supplementary Assessment Roll.—It appears to us that the whole affair is a perfect absurdity, and that our good Town has been converted into a Theatre for the acting of a laughable but profitless farce. The *legality* remains to be a subject of discussion before a higher tribunal. We have no room to say anything moreat present, but we must express our sympathy at the keen sensibility manifested by the *homo hominum* on that occasion, who it appears felt a little disturbed by our criticisms on his demeanor at a previous meeting. We intended those remarks for reproof, and rejoice that they were administered with such desirable effect; we hope in future to see no more of this absurd fol-de-rol trumpery of egotism.

☞On the evening of Saturday the 13th inst., in compliance with a short notice given by Mr. Thomas Kydd—a meeting of a large number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Goderich favorable to the formation of a Mechanics Institute was held at the Huron Hotel. Robert Moderwelll, Esq., occupied the chair and Mr. T. Kydd officiated as Secretary. The Chairman and Mr. Kydd read communications they had received from the Hon. M. Cameron relative to a grant of Fifty Pounds towards the funds of a Mechanics Institute in this Town and it was agreed by the meeting that one should be forthwith established.—The following were appointed a Committee by the meeting to carry out its object and make the Preliminary arrangements.—Messsrs. Wm. Malcolm, Wm. Wallace, Daniel Henly, James Bissett, Thomas Nicholls, William Story and Thomas Johnston.

☞We have received a copy of Dr Carpenter's prize Essay on the use and abuse of Alcoholic Liquors in health and disease; an admirable work, well worthy of the perusal and study of both the friends and foes of Temperance. Dr. Carpenter is an examiner in Physiology in the London university. The present edition was printed at the *Canadian* office, for H. W. Jackson, of Hamilton, and the price is only 1d. 3d.

Lectures.—The Managers of the Stratford Mechanics' Institute, beg to intimate to the public, that the following Lectures will be delivered in continuation of those already given:

Nov. 24. On Perseverance—Rev. S. Snyder.

Dec. 1. Botany—J. J. E. Linton.

Dec. 8. On Fermentation and Distillation—Dr. Hyde.

Dec. 15. The Dignity of Labour—Mr. S. L. Roberts.

Dec. 22. On the Mechanical Powers—Rev. Thos. McPherson.

Dec. 29. Zoology (continued)—Mr. Alex. McGregor.

Jan. 5. Political Economy—Mr. Wm. Smith. To commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. in the School House. Admittance free.

☞The Presentment of the Grand Jury came too late for publication.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

To those gentlemen who took part in the Public Meeting, at which Mr. Whitman, the Canada Agent for the New York Industrial Exhibition, explained the steps which had been taken by the Committee in New York, the subjoined communication will be very gratifying. The Meeting here was smaller than it might have been, but the wish was unanimous that Canada be represented at this second Word's Fair, and the way in which Mr. Whitman put the case left no other alternative. We have not heard that the Committee then appointed have done anything, but we doubt not their desire to carry out the wishes of the Meeting, and when the wishes are so warmly responded to at head quarters, there is little danger. Mr. Whitman having asked the assistance of the Legislature to carry out the project in so far as Canada was concerned, has received the following reply from the President of the Council:—

Executive Council Office,
Quebec, Nov. 5, 1852.

Sir:—In answer to your enquiry respecting the willingness of the Provincial Government to co-operate with the cities and municipalities of the country in aiding and encouraging a proper representation of its capabilities at the approaching Industrial Exhibition at New York, I have much pleasure in conveying to you the assurance that my colleagues and myself will most readily afford every co-operation which the efforts and assistance of the cities and municipalities will justify us in affording.

I may, however, observe, that as Parliament meets again on the 14th February, ample time is afforded for a more full consideration of the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Malcolm Cameron.

James Whitman, Esq.,
Agent for Canada, &c., of Industrial Exhibition, at New York.

[*North American.*

THE OPPOSITION.

Free or party government implies the existence of an opposition as well as a government party. It is a common but mistaken idea, that of these two parties only one is accountable for its conduct; that the opposition has no responsibility. A greater mistake was never made. The respective responsibilities of the two parties are doubtless different in their nature; but not to any great extent. They are both ultimately responsible to the public. The responsibility of the one is more immediate than that of the other; but a popular election supplies the scale in which both must be weighed. A vote of censure by the elective branch of the Legislature is about the worst misfortune which can befal a government. But every party vote aimed at the existence of a government which fails in its object, is in fact a vote of censure on the course of the opposition. This seems not to be sufficiently regarded. A new elected Legislative Assembly, if it contain a decided majority for one party, is about the best exponent of popular opinion that can be obtained. It is therefore fairly presumable that all factious opposition to such a majority is an outrage on public opinion. An opposition party is always under strong temptations to bid too high for popular favor. It is constantly tempted to promise what in office no party could perform.—This is the most fatal and at the same time the most common error that a political party can commit; and it shows how great is the prospective responsibility of an opposition party. That responsibility is never fully realized while the party continues opposition. But the labors of an opposition party are mainly directed to the overturning of the party in power; and changes from power to opposition may always be reckoned upon as among the varying fortunes of a political party. It is not till it attains power that a party realizes the responsibility of its conduct while in opposition. It then reaps the reward of having promulgated an impossible policy. The supporters of a party so circumstanced would naturally call upon it to commence the performance of its promised miracles. This is not only natural but just. The time then arrives when the imposture can no longer be concealed. It is soon discovered that those who made promises consistent only with supr-human power are after all but men. Their refusal to perform political miracles insures their condemnation. Looking at the "regular" or conservative Parliamentary opposition, we may say of them that they have avoided the error insisting on a policy which in power they would have no chance of carrying into effect. Without saying how far a conservative policy would be possible in this country, at the present time, we may admit that Sir Allan McNab has not so far exhibited unreasonable violence or gone out of his usual course to propitiate public favor. He has shown a degree of dignity and moderation that perhaps could hardly be expected if any other member of his party were intrusted with its leadership.—We do not regard his opposition as being less effective because it has not been factious. Faction is never effective. Obstructive and self-committal, it is for ever floundering on the verge of suicide. We cannot however extend to the whole party of which he is the acknowledged Parliamentary leader the same credit for moderation as that which has characterised Sir Allan McNab during the Session. It would be a mistake to conclude that Sir Allan is faithless to his party or that in pursuing his present course he has not consulted its interests. Far otherwise. Compare his conduct with that of a politician on the same side of the House, and wearing the same party livery, and say which would be in the best position should office fall across their path? Is any conservative government possible on the principles and vagaries of the senior member for Toronto, whose procedure Sir Allan, at the very outset of the Session took occasion to disclaim?—Such an opposition as we have witnessed in that quarter is simply one continual outrage on Parliamentary decorum and a perpetual public scandal. This Session has placed on record before the world that it is in the power of two individuals to bring the dignity of senatorial rivalry down to a level with the debasing contests of the ring.—But we really hope the days are past when imposture, such as this, would pass for patriotism. An opposition, firm and decided, without being factious, is what every government has a right to expect; but when Parliament is converted into an arena for performing the lowest theatrical exploits, at the enormous cost of some £500 a night, the country naturally gets tired of the thing; and we venture to say that whatever applause may come from the galleries the intelligence of the country thoroughly appreciates the acting.

In the press we have lately witnessed some curious specimens of political criticism. There is in this world a class of unhappy people who have firmly resolved to quarrel with every thing in it. Their universal rule of action is carp and snap and grumble at every thing. These unfortunatues must be very unpleasant companions; but when they attempt to pass off their garrulity for public opinion and enlightened intelligence, the thing becomes remarkably ludicrous. They resolve that they will never, during their natural lives, be satisfied with mere possibilities. They are wedded to the impossible, and they turn a deaf ear to every thing else. They may be Reformers of the first water; but they believe that theirs is the day of political miracles. Indulging their natural humor, they say "no" to every proposition for reform, however well conceived and elaborately detailed. They are great friends of the reform government, and by way of proving their sincerity are ever ready to defend some fraction of it, and damn the rest. This species of opposition is, of all others, the most covert and the less magnanimous or fair. Does the surgeon stab a healthy limb to save the body? It is by decimating an army that we can increase its effective strength? Do we render irresistable the bundle of sticks by hacking the tie that binds them together? If professed Reformers should ever succeed in breaking up or destroying the present reform government, what remains behind? Perhaps some who wait on the mysterious accidents of the future may condescend to reply.—*Leader.*

ATTEMPT TO MURDER JAMES G. BENNET.

A most infamous attempt was made on the 18th of October to take the life of Mr. Bennett, Editor of the New York *Herald*, by means of an "infernal machine." On the evening of that day it appears, a package containing the dangerous instrument was left at the *Herald* office by a hack driver named Patrick Joyce, who received it from an individual then in his vehicle, opposite the *Herald* buildings. The parcel was taken up stairs by one of the clerks in the lower office to the editorial rooms, and by him handed to Mr. Bennett who had arrived but a few minutes previously from the Irving House. The parcel was of a cylindrical form, about six inches in length, wrapped in common brown paper, tied with green ribbon, and securely sealed with red wax, bearing the impression of a cent. On the outside was the direction to James Gordon Bennett, *Herald* office," and a label stating that the contents were "native silver and copper ore from the Cuba mountains." Mr. Bennett on receiving the parcel, commenced removing the brown wrapped in which it was enclosed, and then attempted to lift the cover, but finding some difficulty in doing so, handed the box to Mr. F. Hudson, who was present and who with his penknife made an incision in the rim of the lid, when a substance fell out which appeared to be a specious of black sand. Suspicion being thereby further aroused, Mr. Hudson took a pinch of the sand and threw it into the fire, when it exploded, and then this suspicion as to the nature of the box was confirmed. It was, therefore, carefully locked up till it might be be better examined next morning.

On the following day, after the precaution of soaking the box in water had been taken, it was opened in presence of the police, and found to contain an ingeniously contrived torpedo. There was sufficient powder in the box to have ensured the death of any person who might have been near it when it exploded, and a bunch of detonating matches touching a piece of course sand paper were so arranged that the slightest twisting of the lid of the box would have caused them to ignite and communicate with the powder. Mr. Bennett had providentially endeavored to raise the lid straight of instead of turning it, and thus alone escaped certain death. The affair has been thus long kept secret in order to afford the police an opportunity of arresting the perpetrator of the diabolical outrage, but their efforts to trace him out have yet been unsuccessful. The *Herald* publishes affidavits from the hack driver ferryman and others, in which the facts as above stated are set forth, and a description of the man who caused the box to be delivered is given. He is described as about five feet six or seven inches in height, with a full face, broad shoulders, rather short in the neck, dressed in dark clothing, and wearing a cloth cloak, the collar of which was turned up. Of course the *Herald* takes advantage of the occasion to descant upon the "fearless honesty" which always has and always will mark its course despite assassins and torpedos; but setting aside all this, the attempt was a most infamous one and every good citizens must heartily hope that the villian will be traced out and properly punished.—*Patriot and Journal.*

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN CALAVERAS.

Our paper to day, says the Calaveras *Chronicle*, contains little else than a series of outrages, murders, executions, robberies, &c. Seldom a week passes that important mining or other intelligence is not crowded out to make room for items coming under either of these captions.

The *Chronicle* details at length the numerous outrages committed by the Spanish American population in that country. The following account of horse theft, and the summary execution of the thieves by the people, we take from that paper:—

Messrs. Lloyd and Vander, last Saturday, missed their animals, and believing them to be stolen, immediately started in search of the thieves. They went directly to Jackson, where they gave a description of their horses, and learned that they had been in possession of two Mexicans going towards Clinton. They rode to Clinton and informed several of the citizens in regard to the animals, requesting them to be upon the look out. On Monday a Mexican arrived in the town and offered an animal for sale, which he said he had bought at a short distance, and asked $200 for it. The gentleman supposing it to be one of those at Ione Valley, told him he didn't wish to buy, but he had one he would exchange and give him a fair "to boot," if he would bring it into town. Shortly after, the Mexican arrived in town upon the animal he had offered for sale, and it was immediately recognized to be one of those stolen. He was seized and a party sent in search of his accomplice, whom they found hid in the shrubbery with the other horse. They were both taken to Jackson, and the owners of the animals sent for. The deputy sheriff took charge of the prisoners, and when the owners arrived from Ione valley, he deputized them to conduct the thieves to Moquelumne hill. They bound the captives to their horses, and instead of taking the road to the hill, went full gallop toward Ione valley. At the latter place the citizens assembled in large numbers on Wednesday, and decreed that the prisoners should expiate their offence by hanging.

This sentence was carried into execution on Wednesday evening. The unfortunate Mexicans, whose names are Jesus Brisano and Antonio Duartes, manifested a degree of recklessness and apparent unconcern while upon the gallows, worthy a more honorable fate. Their last breath was spent in curses upon the Americans, and deriding their tardiness and inexperience in consumating their execution.—*San Francisco Herald.*

CONSUMPTION.—Every body knows is a flattering disease. It commences and progresses so insidiously, that before one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of ulcers, then a sudden exposure or change from heat to cold, produces an inflammation, and in a few days or weeks, it is said, he or she died of Consumption. For all troubled with cough or lung complaint, we would refer to the advertisement on the outside of this paper of Judson's Chemical Extract of "Cherry and Lungwort," which is said to be a certain cure for this awful disease.

WILLIAM SHARMAN,
BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER.
West Street, Goderich,

IS prepared to furnish DESIGNS and PLANS, on the most reasonable term.
Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1852. v5n43

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Bell's Corners Post Office up to 6th November, 1852.

Beaushaw Michael	Kerr Murdock
Berger Frances	Large Robt
Cuhin James	Lang Thomas
Campbell Arch 2	McDonald Alen
Deal John	McDonald "
Dark Edward	McDonald Murd
Edger Robt	McWinie James
Fesky Wm	Moyes Arch
Freeborn John	Pool Mathew 2
Deadrich Joseph	Rehbury John
Gammer John	Steward Elizab Miss
Gardner Christen	Wadel John
Hamilton Thomas	Wildlong Benj
Hay Duncan	Wiss Joseph
Kippin James 2	

WM. COSSEY, P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Huron, Perth & Bruce, To Wit:

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the County Court for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Shannon the Elder, at the suit of Christopher Crabb; I have seized and taken in Execution the South-west quarter of Lot number twenty two, in the first concession of the Township of Wawanosh, which lands I shall offer for sale at the Court Room in the County of Huron, in the Town of Goderich on Saturday, the fouth day of December next, at the hour of twelve of the clock, noon.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,
Huron, Perth and Bruce.

Sheriff's Office,
15th Nov., 1852. v5n43-3t

CAME into the farm of Gairbraid, three SHEEP bearing different marks—the owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.
Colborne, 10th Nov., 1852. v5n43

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 3, 6th concession, Township of Colborne, about the first of October, Two large PIGS. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.
ROBERT YOUNG.
Colborne, 17th Nov, 1852. v5n43

HURON BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Directors of this Society will meet at the British Exchange Hotel on Saturday Evening the 27th inst., to dispose of such of their Funds as may be then in the hands of the Treasurer, either by purchasing from any member willing to sell his shares at a premium on the amount of stock paid up, or by way of Loan as heretofore, as the Directors may deem most advantageous to this society.

WM. BENNETT RICH,
T. & S. H. B. S.
Goderich, Nov. 13, 1852. v5-n43

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 10, 2nd Concession, Township of Stephen, a Yellow STEER, one year old—feet all white, and a white stripe on the belly, the owner will please prove property, pay expenses and take him away.
JOSEPH ANDERSON.
Stephen, 15th Nov., 1852. v5n43

NEW STORE!!

WILLIAM MALCOLM.

BEGS leave to acquaint the inhabitants of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce that he is now opening in those premises on West Street, nearly opposite Strachan & Brothers Law office, a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and CROCKERY, which he has purchased at the best markets, and on the most favorable terms, and which he is determined to dispose of on such prices as cannot fail to secure the support and Patronage of a discriminating Public.
Goderich, Oct. 27th, 1852. v5-n40.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that Mr. William Chester Tippett, of Bayfield, is not authorized by me to collect the debts or receive the money due to his Estate—he having transferred and assigned some time since, as appeared in the Public Prints of Goderich, all his debts and other property to me for the benefit of his Creditors—which debts I have since placed in the hands of D. H. Ritchie, Esq., Clerk of the seventh Division Court, Bayfield, for collection, who, with me the undersigned is alone authorized to grant receipts upon payment of the same.

JOHN STRACHAN,
Assignee to the Estate of
W. C. TIPPETT.
Goderich, Sept. 22nd, 1852. n35

MARKETS.

Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1852.

Flour from 15s to 16s 3d per bbl.

Fall Wheat, 2s 9d to 3s, per bush.—Spring, 2s 6d., per bushel.

Oats, 1s 1d to 1s 3d., per 34 lbs.

Pork, $4 to $4½, per hundred, but hardly any in market.

Butter, 8d to 10d, per lb.

GORDON & MACKAY,
Offers for SALE CHEAP.

5000 YARDS Superior prints 4½d and upwards.
2750 yards colored Coburgs, Parramettas, Alapacas, DeLanes, &c.
5000 yds British and American Domestic.
50 Chests Teas, assorted Brands.
Loaf, Crushed and Muscavado Sugars.
100 pairs men's Heavy Boots, &c., &c.
Goderich, Nov. 10th, 1852.

STRAYED

From the premises of the subscriber Lot no. 26, 6th consession Township of Goderich, about the last of September Bwes, one had a hole and a split in one ear, the other has no mark, both of them are in good condition, any information that will lead to their discovery will be thankfully received by

A. COX.
Goderich Township Nov. 10th, 1852.

NOTICE

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing or trading three Notes of Hand, drawn in favor of James Edward Morris, Ashfield, one drawn on 7th March 1851—another drawn on March 7th, 1852—third, on March 7th, 1853, as I have not received value for the same.

CHARLES CAREY.
Ashfield, 8th Nov., 1852. v5n42-3t

NOTICE.—This is to forbid any person from purchasing Lot No. 5., 1st. con., Lake Shore, Ashfield, without consulting the undersigned as he has a life Lease of it.

WM. CAREY.
Ashfield, Nov. 8th, 1852. v5n42t3

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Brick House with ¼ of an acre of Land for sale on East Street, within 100 yards of the Market Square.—For particulars apply at this office.
Goderich, Nov. 3rd 1852. v5-n41

REWARD.

A SUITABLE reward will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons, who on the night of the 1st inst. maliciously smashed the glass in the Hall of the Sons of T

R. B. REYN
Huron Division No. 123
Goderich, Nov. 3rd 1852

NOTIC

THE business heretofore Township of Goderich of Hall and Roszel of the B has this day been dissolved sent, all debts due the said to William Hall.

WILLIA
BENJA

Witness
John Hingston,
Goderich, Nov. 28th, 1851.

AUSTRALI

PIONEER LINE OF CLIPP

THE Subscriber will as Agent, in directing intend going by this Line New York. He is prepared mation as to the passage money will give Letters of Introductio owners at New York, Messrs. Cameron and John Ogden, 116 Wa and to the Agent at Hamilton, Mr Ambridge.

He can confidently recommend Line, a line by which his son, w other Canadians, sailed in June last Ship Revenue to Port Philip.

The ship SCARGO, is the ne which sails on the 20th November. geon and attendants provided.

JOHN J. E. LIN

Stratford, County Perth
25th October, 1852.

HULLETT.
STEAM SAW M

THE undersigned have this into co partnership for the carrying on the Saw Mill busine the above title in the Township of and will be prepared to transact all b in that line on moderate terms.

ROBERT ANDERSO
DANIEL McGREGOR
JOHN THOMPSON.
HENRY STEWART.

N. B.—All business transaction carried on under the name of Robert son, who is alone authorized, by his own name, sign all contracts and pay all monies, and gran receipts on behalf of the sa

ROBERT A
DANIEL M
JOHN TH
HENRY ST

Hullett, 26th July, 185

NEW TAI
ESTABLIS

H. BARTER, M respectfully inf Goderich and surro has just opened a lishment, one door gail's new Bric Goderich, where assortment of Pa Tweeds, Satinetts, different colours, fa ety of Winter also prepared the Tailoring b able style, and Cutting Don London, received

Goderich,

CANA

THE Ag "CA is pr ra pe pr

T they forme where a go Also CHAI All

Goder

PREPAR HIST

FROM real County Bui And Notes county Town By J. J. E. LINTON, Stratford. The Publisher will shew himself ready fering to many public documents in his possession, resolutions of Town Meetings of 1838, 39, & 40, &c.
Stratford, Oct. 27th, 1852. v5-n40

AUSTRALIA.
Pionerr Line of Packets, sailing monthly for Port Phillip and Sydney.

The magnificent new Clipper Ship
"SCARGO."

1450 Tons Burthen.

ALANSON BOWES, Commander.

WILL succeed the "Oneco" as 5th Ship of this line, and sail from New York Punctually on the 20th November.—The character of the ships of this Line is now so well established, that it is merely necessary to say that the proprietors will continue to make them superior to all others.

As usual, a well qualified Surgeon and requisite attendants provided.

For freight or passage

T. A

Or

Hamil