W. OTTER.

f.c., ormerly, in Stratford. ry, 1850. 2v-n49 ban, of the late firm of for Mr. Lizars in all im from Strafford. & WILLIAMS.

SON of Goderich, LAW, &c. &c. and LLIAMS, of Stratford, or, Weller and Williams, or, weiter and Williams, o, having this day entered the Practice, and Profesens and Convexances, or Offices at Goderich and minder the name, style Williams. ts, Stratford, 2v-n47tf

SMYTH, BLE TAILOR: GODERICU. 2v-n10tf DODING,

IONEER, LES in any part of the lotel. Ap 9th 1849. 27-50 GORDON.

T MAKER: the Canada Co's. Office, STREET, GODERICH.

okes. nd DRUGGIST, STREET, GODERICH.

E. LINTON, Queen's Bench, VEYANCER.

R MITCHELL. CORNERS. OUTH EASTHOPE

HN HYDE, ROM EMBRO.] AL HIAIL STRATFORD.

REED. IGN PAINTER, &c., IGN PART L E. ST. GODERICH. 2vn38

D CASHELL, & GLAZJER.

GODERICH. 2va38 ER WILKINSON, LAND SURVEYOR, vil Engineer. ROBERT ELLIS'

2v-n59

TICE.

DERICH.

r having RENTED the SE and WHARF belong-Davenport, of this place uself as a COMMISSION MERCHANT.

mission from the Merch, will receive JOHN McEWAN.

ron Signal, BLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AS MACQUEEN,

D PROPRIETOR. T-SQUARE, GODERICH. ob Printing, executed with RON SIGNAL -TEN SHILif paid strictly in advance, Pence with the expiration

ntinued until arrears are ublisher thinks it his advan-

the country becoming resed to the Editor must be not be taken out of the

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E SHERMAR

TEN SHILLINGS

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

NUMBER VI.

VOLUME III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1850.

poetry.

A POST BOY LAY SLEEPING.

To be humbugged to-morrow in just the same AGRICULTURE. ON THE SAVING OF MANURE. As your Society has offered a premium to the ner who has displayed the most intelligence. to that which it has this day. I have one hunand economy in saving and making manure. and and economy in saving and making manure. and and economy in saving and making manure and and seventy single horse loads of bog earth not handsome.

It requires a find this description of manure more nutritious. great measure the successful prosecution of agri-culture in this country, I am induced to lay before you my experience in the matter. The exbausting process of farming hitherto carried on heasting process of farming hitherto carried on in this Province, cannot be improved, save by the sorrel, and other seeds, which remain safe and cound through the winter about the barn-yard. production of a larger quantity of manure than peretofore. Convinced of this, I, in the month of July, three years since, hauled out of a bog eighwhere I intended to apply it, mixed it with eight hogeheads of quick lime, and let it remain until the following spring, when I spread it, broadeast, on about two and a-half acres of land, which had been ploughed about the time I hauled out the beg earth. I sewed it with oats, timothy, and red clover, and harrowed it properly .-I had a good crop of oats that year, and an excellent crop of hay the next year. I did not, however, like the look of the heap: when I turnwet and cloggy. There was about thirteen or ricea loads of the bog earth left, with which ly. In a few days a young breard will come up, admiration as did the laughing loving Kate. which should not be interfered with. Now have I had not sufficient lime to miz, and it laid over it eaten down with cattle in order that the seed would do to mix with it. I accordingly put six eart loads of the barn manure to the bog and let It stand for four or five days, when I found it in a complete state of fermention. I applied it to a piece of gound alongside the other, and I found The series of gound alongside the erner, and a lound the crops to be superior to the latter. The next year I hauled one hundred and seventy loads of peat to the field where I intended to apply it, and to every seventh load I added one of earth. I turned the heap over twice is the summer, which turned the heap over twice is the summer, which turned the heap over twice is the summer, which has been closely protected for a string. The earth under a building, the inortherly side of a wall or large log, is itself tursed the heap over twice is the summer, which I found improved it very much. As soon as the a valuable manure. How is this result or I found improved it very much. As soon as the freet left in the spring. I had the barn manure, admixed, one load to two of the peat, with the latter fine pulverised, and thrown loosely in a latter fine pulverised. compost heap, ten feet in width and five feet in height. I then left the heap to do for itself. I quantities of nitrate of potash (saltpetre.) and nitrate of ammonia, and it is frequently and struck out drills two feet apart, and left the used for extracting saltpetre in the man and struck out drills two feet spart, and left the ground prepared for the reception of the manure. In four days I found the compost in a proper state of fermentation. (It is necessary to have a few loads of earth convenient, lest the heap would overheat, to throw on the top, two or three inches, to prevent the escape of the ammonia or gas.) In a few cays the compost packed down the compost packed the compost packed the compost packed down the compost packed the compost packed

eight or ten inches into a solid mass of fertilizing matter. I let it stand for days, then hauled it out on the land, thirty-four single horse-load to the country? acre, and covered it up with the plough in the drille. I put in carrot seed; the day following I found the manure had warmed the ground, and.

PLANT ENTRE THE SOIL!—Perhaps no fact notwithstanding the dry weather, the seed germinated, and in four days they appeared above which the roots of plants will travel in a well-distance. minated, and is four days they appeared above the ground. I planted in the same acre of ground, potators, carrots, turnips, beets, cabbage and corn, all of which griw abundantly. So, sir, like the Irish bog, there is something very extraordinary in the peat if properly manufacture extraordinary in the peat if properly manufacture dead. We have tried a number of experiments to as to speaking to a lady, the things was not to be thought of.

When Kate heard that this rara avis the window and offer him a smelling bottle, well dissented as it the window and offer him a smelling bottle, well dissented as it is not travel, is much as to speaking to a lady, the things was not to be thought of.

When Kate heard that this rara avis the window and offer him a smelling bottle, well dissented as it is expeaking to a lady, the things was not to be thought of. extraordinary in the peat if properly manufactured, and I would strongly recommend that in all cases the peat should go through a thorough course of fermentation, and, if possible, be spplied to the ground when warm. It may be asked why not add more earth to the heap? I answer, it would prevent fermentation. The manure that I mixed with the muck was that of manure that I mixed with the muck was that of will be found to pass down to a depth of manure that I mixed with the muck was that of six cowe and two horses, which was eventy mixed through the winter, in the barn-yard.—

But, eir, our farmers will think very hard to quit their old method, which was to haul out their their old method, which was to haul out their their old method.

Will be found to pass down to a depth of mitty-four inches as a maximum; such plants (like the onion) as have a less length of root going to lesser depths. During a severe drought, however, even the shorter is side ways; talked off whole sentences with one of the content of the c manure and apply it to the ground cold, wet, and unmixed, which, if it never was to be put

But this is not the method followed by the farm- mer. A post-boy lay sleeping, as old man was keeping ers of this locality; they commonly mix the lime Snoff taking, mail sorting, alternately, with the wet sour muck, without turning it A post-boy lay eleping, an old man was serving.

Snoff taking, mail sorting, alternately,

And through pigeon-holes prying, hundreds were crying

"Oh! Berezy my darling, how long will ye of the required power of the atmosphere to manufacture it; in the spring the lime is dead, and, It. think, can be very little service to the land -Charcoal would be another excellent ingredient numbered,
And smiled in his sleep, no doubt thinking of the manure, especially to the farmers in the interior parts of the country, who cut so much Whose bright eyes were glancing, and lips so wood-land down annually and burn it on the What the deuce is the cause of that bustle and There's knocking, and pushing, and rushing, and lime be had except in particular places in this about. crushing.

Elbows shoved into their next neighbour's face,
There's grumbling and chaffing, and swearing

There's grumbling and chaffing, and swearing of small farmers, or of those living in the back and laughing.

And gibing and jeering, and grins and grimace.

I think the simple method of making manure that The young boy awaking, and the old one snuff I found out by experiment, would tend to the rich; and although simple as this mode of making his bern-yard, and follows it up annually, together with rotation cropping, may rest assured his farm would soon have a different appearance other good tendency formentation has on manure is to destroy the foul seeds, such as dog-nettle, very much these last three or four years all over the country, the seed of which is almost imperishable, and gives the farmer a great deal of trouble in weeding out from amongst his crops; it might be destroyed by putting the manure heap through a thorough course of fermentation in the spring, before applying it to the ground. description of grain the farmers heretofore hesttated in sowing, in consequence of the great difficulty they had in clearing it out of the land: this difficulty can easily be removed by the following method: As soon as the grain is removed

REASE OF FERTILITY FROM SHADING VANT.

TO WHAT EXTENT DO THE ROOTS OF rooted plants will throw down minute fibres,

and unmixed, which, if it never was to be put with a compost, it would improve it very much to turn it over, and let it stand for a few days to warm a little before being put in the ground. In our cold spring weather, care should be taken not to put any lime in the same compost with barn manure, as they never agree: the one is such meadows, and have always found that when the termini of the roots of grasses sure to eat up the other. It may be saked also,

stand four or five days—say, put one load of lime receives them from judicious to-dressings, to six loads of muck—this. I think, when put on the meadow may be mown, for any length the ground warm, would be a very good manure. of time without renewal.—Working Far-

THE BASHFUL COUSIN.

Mistakes and misunderstandings are not such bad things after all, at least not al-

ways-so circumstances alter cases. I remember a case in point. Every body in the country admired Isabella Edmunds, and in truth she was an admirable creature, just made for admiration, sonneteering and In dreams softly whisp'ring, 'come home, ground. If the farmers would make charcoal of falling in love with, and accordingly all the county of —— was in love with her.—
The columns of every Argus, Herald, Sensolve ?

Sufficient to banish the happy boy's sleep—
with peat for compost, but this article is only to be obtained along the sea board of this Province, ner of newspapers, abounded with the effutramping.

And vainly endeavouring their patience to keep.

And vainly endeavouring their patience to the farmers generally, but only to those farmers short Miss Isabella was the object of all

et cetera, and you will have a very definite idea on the point. I must run on with my story. I am not about to choose this an-Cry "devil a letter we'll give out to-day,"

Cry "devil a letter we'll give out to-day,"

to the mail bags ussorted, the crowd have departed,

can be got almost on every farm, with no other

can be got almost on every farm, with no other

times far my number. But Miss Inabella cost than that of manufacturing it, and it is with- | ines for my purpose. But Miss Isabella in the reach of the poor farmer as well as the had a sister, and I think I shall take her. manure may appear, any farmer who will add to of in the diminutive, was some years young-

'Little Kate,' for she was always spoken his manure heap twice the quantity he makes at | er than her eister, and somewhat shorter in statue. She had no pretensions to beauty -none at al!-in short, sir, she looked very much like Miss G., whom you admire so much, though you always declare she is

It requires a very peculiar talent to be overstocked with good grace, and in this talent Miss Kate excelled; she was placid and happy by the eide of her brilligat sister as any little contented star that for ages had twinkled on, unnoticed and almost eclipsed, by the side of the pecrless moon. Indeed, the only art or science in which Kate ever made any great proficiency was the art and science of being happy, and in this she so excelled, that one could scarce be in her presence half an bour without feeling unac-

countably happy himself. She had a word of sprightliness, a deal of simplicity and affection, with a dash of good natural shrewdness, and after all kept you more in awe than you would suppos you could be kept by such a merry, good over, the lime seemed dead, and the bog harrow and harrow in all the fallen grain smoothoff the land where it has been grown, put on the natured little body. Not one of Isabelia's No one was so ready to run, wait and tend -to be up stairs and down stairs, and every where in ten minutes, when Isabella war dressing for a conquest. In short, she was. as the dedication of books set forth, her ladyship's most obedient, and devoted ser-

> But I am going to tell my story, I must not keep you all night looking at pictures; so now to my tale, which I shall commence in manner and form the following:

It came to pass that a certain colleg-We know that such earth contains large and as aforesaid, he had carried off the first collegiate honor, besides the hearts of all the ladies in the front gallery at the com

> So interesting, so polite! such fine eyes among the gentler sex. But, alas! poor we have so long as he was afflicted with this unut-Edward, what did all this advantage to him, terable, indiscribable malady, commonly rendered bashfulness, a worse mollifier than ever heard of in Carolina, should you see him in company you would suppose him ashamed of hie remarkably handsome person and cultivated mind. When he began to speak, you felt tempted to throw open the window and offer him a smelling bottle,

was coming to her father's she was unaccountably interested to see him, of course -because he was her cousin, and because -a dozen other things to numerous to mention. He came, and was for days an object of

mmiseration as well as admiration to the out stopping, looked Miss Isabella full in the face without blushing, even tried his skill at sketching patterns and window silk -read poetry and played the lute with the ladies-romped and frolicked with the chrildren, and in short as John observed, was as

short the whole neighborhood was full of " That strange knowledge that doth come We know not how, we know not where."

As for Kate, she always gave all admirer to her sister, ex-offico; so she thought of all the men she hall over seen, she would like cousin Edward best for a brother, and she did hope that Isabella would like him as the castern sky. The giddy songsters she did, and for some reason or other, she felt as if she could not ask any question about it.

At last events appeared to draw toward crisie. Edward became more and more brown studious' every day-and he and Isabella had divers solitary walks and conthe quick sighted little Kate noticed that when Edward was with herself he seemed to talk not; when with Isabella he was all animation and interest, that he was constantly falling into trances and reveries and broke of the thread of conversation ab ruptly, and in short, had every appearance of a person who would be glad to say something if he only knew how.

'So' said Kate to herself, 'they neither of them speak to me on the subject—I sho'd think they might. Bell I should think observed her, resistlessly borne towards the result of endeavouring by force of arms to would, and Edward knows I am a friend of time; he might as well tell me, and he shall."

The next morning little Kate was sitting in the little back parlor. Isabella had gone out shopping, and Edward was-she knew not where. Oh no, here he is, coming back into the self same room. 'Now for it,' said the little girl mentally: 'I'll make a charge at him.' She looked up. Master Edward was sitting diagonally on the sofa, twirling the leaves of his book in a very unscholarlike manner; looked out of the window. then walked up to the mideboard and then coured out three tumblers of water-then he drew a chair up to the work table and took up first one ball of cotton, and looked it all over, and laid it down sgain, then he took up the scissors and minced up two or three little bits of paper, and then began to pull the needles out of the needle-book and put them back again.

'Do you wish for some sewing, sir ? said the young lady, after having very composedly enperintended these operations. 'How Ma'm what?' said be starting and

spectting the box, stand and all upon the 'Now, cousin, I'll thank you to pick up that cotton,' said Kate as the confused collegian stood staring at the cotton balls rolling in divers directions. It takes some time to pick up the strings in a lady's work

Well cousin, said Kate in about ten have.

'Well, I know I bave,' said the scholar in a tone of hearty vexation. There's no use of being so fierce about

t,' said the mischievious maiden, 'nor of tangling my silk and picking out all my needles and upsetting my work box as pre paratory ceremonies. 'There is never any use in being a fool,

Kate, but I am vexed that I cannot say'a long pause. Well sir, you have displayed a reasona ble fluency so far; dont you feel as though

and all that, was the reputation he left you could finish? dont't be alarmed: I should like of all things to be your confident. But Edward did not finish; his tonge

clove to the roof of his mouth and appeared to be going into convulsions. Well, I must finish for you, I suppose, said the young lady. 'The short of the matter is, Master Edward, you are in love

and have exhibited the phenomena thereof for this fortnight. Now you know I am a friendly little body, so do be tractable and tell the rest. Have you said anything to her about it?" 'To her-to whom ?' said Edward start-

Wby, Isabella, to be sure-it's she isn't it?' 'No Miss Catharine, it's you!' said the

scholar, who like most bashful persone. would be amazingly explicit when he spoke at all. Poor little Kate! it was her turn to look

ONAWA OR THE PERILOUS LEAP. A BEGEND OF THE NIAGARA.

Nearly a century has passed away since the light canoe of Onawa glided over the clear waters of the Niagara river, or Nahaska. the Indian maiden, skimmed with merry as a psalm book from morning till her light bark over its calm bosom. Since when the termini of the roots of grasses are to eat up the other. It may be saked also, would not quick lime do to mix with peat; and I think it would, by prepairing the peat the same as above described, and in the spring, break the lime into small pieces, and put it through the peat till it slikely; then turn it ower and let it self-contains a foll supply of constituents or representations and provents are foll supply of constituents or spread abroad in the neighborhood, and great confusion exhibits the neighborhood and great confusion exhibits the n

darkened its waters, and the wild swan ducted of late years in conformity with the surges of the angry waters below.

aska, laid aside the paddle, and her wild poetic soul drank of the enchantments with Her Majesty, the province of Canada should which nature thus currounded her. The beannexed to the the United States. frail bark, with its unconscious adventurer,

tance. fearful presence. She started from her cheers.)

waters of the rapids.

cataract. Onawa had thrown aside the here. (Hear, hear). paddle and seemed to be preparing himself With respect, likewise, to Nova Scotis, for some great deed. The canoe rushed and New Brunswick, no very long time wildly between the huge rocke that lift ago the Executive Council was the same box, but at last peace was restored, and Nahaeka gazed; it was but a moment and think it was when Lord Glenelg held the their heads from among the foaming waters. body as the Legislative Council, but-I she fell upon the flat rock as one dead—the seals of office, I am not quite sure of that, minutes, 'If you can't speak, I can; you have something to tell me, you know you the fearful abyes of waters below—she bemade, and the Councillors have been choheld Onawa spring forward and her senses had recled with the fearful reality.

Bound thus to the earth by the strong but her eyes were set with a glassy stare.

Soon the quickening pulse and the slow and labored breathing throbbed and heaved, dissentions which used to prevail when the her hand to her brow, she approached once found themselves in a small minority in the more the brink of the chasm, and started Assembly. back with a convulsive shudder.

to you in the spirit land of your fathers," and must be, that there have been far fewbut the strong arm of a chief as he grasped of the State than there used to be. (Hear, The shock threw him from his foothold on of official conduct, with regard to many a narrow ledge of rock, and they both local affairs in which it could be nothing ewung for an instant over the frightful pre- but a difficulty and embarrassment for the would have dashed on the rocks beneath, the Governor informing him about them if but the chief threw forward his foot, and he thinks they are of importance. The placing it firmly on a jutting crag, with all Government is carried on therefore, with and they were saved.

" Ouawa," eried Nanaska, half frantiwith the mingling of j y and fear as he hastily sprung upon the rock, "the Great Spirit heard the eccret wish of Nahaska, and Onawa sees the wild flower hang upon his heart," he uttered, as the maiden reclined her he upon his bosom.

Onawa had sprung forward as the canoe shot over the cataract, and just escaped the rock below. His self-possession never left im, but struggling bravely with the foaming eddies of the cataract, reached the shore has been forwarded to me here, and I haswhere climbing the precipitous sides of the ten to inform you that I am much pleased rocks of the cliff he just reached the top- to learn that there are appearances of vital'most ledge at a moment so opportune to the safety of Nahaska.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

A most important debate was going on, on the 8th inst., in the House of Commons pon the subject of the Colonial Policy of ing rapids of its giant cataract, and the Great Britain. From a very practical and out all requisite reforms, until the power of business-like speech of Lord John Russell, we make the following extract :

gether, and even all they had said-and in How changed! The dense waters once The government (Canada) has been con-

spotted in their quiet seclusion-the rude what Her Majesty's Ministers believe to be lenizen of the wilderness reclined upon the the opinion of the people of Canada.rock above its frightful chasm, and watched When Lord Elgin saw that the Minis'ry he had found in office had narrow majorities in Spring had blossomed into the fullness of the Assembly he proposed either that they summer, and the rosy hues of morn gilded should continue in office until there was some adverse vote, or that, they should welcomed it with their shrill carol, and the dissolve the Assembly which was returned. forest resounded till its echoes swept along gave a great majority to their adversaries mingling its joyful sounds with the thun- in office. I do not think, therefore, that it ders of the cataract—all nature seemed to would be possible to carry out more fairly pour forth anthems of joyous thanksgiving or more fully the principle of allowing the to the Great Ruler of the Universe. A province to manage its own affairs. I have light cenoe darted out into the stream, and however, seen bitter complaints on this fabulations, from which they returned with thus calmly reposed beneath the tranquil subject; and I have seen that some persolemnity of countenance. Moreover, sky; and its fair burthen, the lovely Nah- sons have even gone the length of proposing that, instead of remaining subject to

To that proposal, of course, the Crown drifted along faster with the increasing could give nothing but a decided negative flow of the current on which it was borne, (loud cheers), and I trust, although such a yet still Nabaska moved not—she thought suggestion had been made, that, from the not of the danger to which she was fast characters of several of the gentlemen who approaching; but her thoughts were far are members of the association, it is not away in the spirit land of her fathers. She their intention to push their project of joinangry waters, nor perceived his strong effect a separation from Great Britain : but his. I know he is thinking of it all the canoe as a speck on the water, in the dis-Sovereign of this country and of her advi-The gay warbler hushed their notes, and sers not to permit that project to be carried the cataract's roar seemed for a moment into effect, they will acquiesce in the decito grow louder, as if to warn Nahaska of its sion of the Crown. ("Hear, hear," and

trance, and her eyes looked as if they would I wonder, at the same time, that any start from their sockets; but with a pre- persons who profess loyalty to the Soversence of mind that seldom forsook her, she eign, should have entertained a project, seized the paddle in her hand, with a which, if unfortunately any inter-national tightning grasp, struck boldly for the difference occured between this country and the United States of America, might The strong arm of Onawa had swept have placed them in the position of raising with its huge stroke, his trusty bark to the their arms against British authority, and rescue of Nahaska, his fair bride. Not a of fighting against the British flag. (Hear. word was spoken, but as he darted to the hear.) Such, then, is the condition of side of her canoe, she dropped the paddle Canada. If the prezent Ministry in Canada and seized hold of the side of his-for a mo- are sustained by popular opinion-and I ment they tossed upon the leaping waters- believe the late elections that have taken the next they struck the shore. Onawa place in the recess in Canada rather show grasped by a rocked that projected but a that they will be-if they are sustained by few feet above, but Nahaska had just left public opinion and by the Assembly, they the boat when his hold slipped, and his will remain in office; if, on the contrary, cance whirled with him into the foaming the opinion of the province shall be adverse to them, the Governor General will take Nakaska reaching the firm footing of other advisors, and he will act strictly acthe bank, ran swiftly to the verge of the cording to the rule that has been adopted

sen, if not from a particular party, in such a manner as to conciliate, the opinion of the province, and to command the support bands of nature, she moved not for a while, of a majority of the Legislature for Nova Scotia and for New Brunswick .- We have not heard of late years of those unhappy and she arose slowly to her feet. Pressing executive councillors of the Government

With respect to Canada, Nova Scotia "The Great Spirit," she gasped, "has and New Brunswick, the principle which taken from Nahaska the young chief of her these gentlemen wish, to have carried into bosom, and the angry waters howl his fune- execution has been carried into effect, and ral song. Onawa your Nahaska will come I should say that the consequence has been she now cried aloud, as she rushed forward, er questions brought before the Secretary with the other a stunted shrub, caught her. hear.) That in regard to many questions cipice. In this extremity his nerved arm Colonial Secretary to be called upon to wavered not-a moment more and they decide (hear, hear,) he hears not a word : is strength he pressed his body forward, less resort to this country than used to be the case. (Hear, hear.)

HUME ON REFORM.

The following letter from that eminent public servant, Joseph Hume, Esq. pourtrave the character of the English Whige and incidentally, in some respects, describes that of the present Canadian admiristration. In a letter to one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh he save:

> " Great Yarmouth, Bron.ley Hall, ? November 14, 1849

"Dear sir,-Your letter of the 8th inst., ty in Edinburgh, as regards Parliamentary and Financial Reform. It is quite evident that the present Ministers will do nothing -although they were once the advocates for Reform, and rode into office on the people who placed confidence in them, and believe that they would, whilst in office, carry the people should be established in the Commons House of Parliament to regulate

ture of the country. Lord John Russell' declaration, on which the Reformers relied was that Class Legislation should cease and nomination to the House of Commons by any influence or power except by the electors, should be done away with. A pledge was given that no representation should be in any case less than 3000, (?) and that the people should be fairly represented in Parliament, &c. It is not neces sary that I should notice any facts or state ments to convince you of this, as the state of taxation and expenditure sufficiently prove that me people have little to say in these matters. The inequality of the representation of the places where Members are elected has given a complete monopoly of political power to the aristocracy, who, in reality, govern the country for their own interes's, and in their own way, leaving the large mass of the adult population unrepre sented, unequally taxed, and greatly dissat isfied. I enclose a copy of the notice I have given for the ensuing Session, and I don't believe that any less extensive scheme of reform can meet the wishes of real reform ers, or enable them to carry out the changes which have become necessary in the present state of this country and of the world .-The day may be postponed, but there is danger in postponement, which makes me cituation I am in here with my private affairs precludes me from accepting the invitation you give me to visit Edinburgh, and to assist at the public meeting to be held in furtherance of Parliamentary and financial reform. It is painful to all those who labor to place the Whigs in power to find Begg) had great objection to a system by them now against those very reformers which they in other days, when out of power, asserted were necessary to the prosperity of amendment was the old feudal system of this country, and I expect the people will have to look to Sir Robert Peel and other men for the improvement that is now wanted in this country. But we shall not have reform from any class of political men, whether Whig or Tory, until the middleclass electors (who have the power, if they would honestly exercise it, of forcing on the timely reforms, I have pointed out) shall join cordially. I can only wish you success and unanimity in your proceedings.

and controul both the taxation and expendi

JOSEPH HUME.

DR. BEGG ON THE ELEVATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

" I am, &c.,

The Rev. Dr. Begg delivered a lecture on this subject, on Thursday everening, in the Rev. Dr. French's Church, South Colge Street, Edinburgh. The church was arly filled, by an audience comprised, for

D dog Si

he most part, of the working clases.
Dr. Begg stated, at the outcast, that he came forward, not as the representative or devocate of any political party; and that his sole object was to promote the benefit of the working-classes. After showing how much Scotland contributed to the revenues and how little she got from it, he west on to say, that among the first things which wanted was a national system of edutoo general benefit. I here was great dim-culty in securing such a system of educa-tion. He held that every system of educa-tion should be of such a kind as would train the young in right principles, and in Scrip ture truth; and that was the great difficulwhich was experienced in connection with the question. He was glad, however, to say that they were now in a fair way of having the question adjusted on the princi-ple that Parliament should not be allowed to interfere at all in the teaching of religion, but that this should be left entirely to the urisdiction of parents and heads of families. He believed that a thorough, universal, and sound system of national education would be the means of elevating the character of all classes in the community, and more especially the humbler classes.— (Cheers.) He had no doubt whatever that the drunkenners which abounded in this country was a great means of degrading and impoverishing multit des of the populaapproval to what had been done, both here and in America, by temperance societies for the mitigation of the evil. (Applause.) wal to what had been done, both here Dr. Begg then referred to the important of providing proper dwellings for the work ing classes and, observed that, in regard to the bothy system, five, or six men were cooped up in a small miserable hovel and obliged to find their food as they best could. In fact, the horses which they tended were more comfortably provided for. Turning to the town, he said that the dens which were to be seen there were worse than the stables and piggeries of many of the farmers of the East Lothians; and in addition to the claims of humanity they had a personal interest in this matter, for the natural result was that fever prevailed in such locali-ties, and pauperism and crime were genera-ted. He believed that every male head of a family who died entailed a burden in the form of poor's rates of £50 upon the com-There were two ways by which this might be remedied—by sanatory reform whereby the filth which killed men in the town might grow glorious cabbages in the country, or by building better houses in the outskirts of the city, for which the present time was most favorable, seeing that the banks only allowed 2 per cent for money; and he thought that the houses should be built upon some plan by which they might ultimately become the property of the

smilies from age to age end in Scotland They might not also know what mt by the law of primogeniture, nade the oldest son of a family a was meant by the law of primogeniture, which made the oldest son of a family e rich man, and beggared all the rest, or settled them upon the country. The result of this system was to throw a large portion of the three kingdoms into the hande of men who could neither improve the land themselves nor part with it to others who would do so. The kingdom of Scotland contained twenty millions of acres of land. One half of that was arable, but only one quarter of it was cultivated. It was quite certain, however, that at least double that extent was capable of cultivation; and if this was done, they would be enabled to support twice the amount of population, and to give full employment to those who could not now obtain it. Why was it that a lebourer was worth a dollar a day in America and only worth a shilling in Scot. ch made

remained that, while a number of persons were breaking old entails, a considerable number were making new ones. Many, also were taking advantage of the new law to burden their estates, in consequence of a Jew in London became perhaps the proprietor, while the nominal one could only lock on, without being able to do anything of the Protectionists seem to wish to lock on, without being able to do anything to burden their estates, in consequence of a Jew in London became perhaps the proanxious to see the reform progressive, and lock on, without being able to do anything to be carried out without delay. I have not either to improve his own condition or that altered my opinion (since I placed the inscription on the monument of the political Ireland, and necessitated the Government martyrs on Calton-hill) of the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and as long as I have health I shall be the humble and zea-buse of that change. But the came over and settled here. He had no hesitation indeed in saying that the land question lay deep at the foundation of every question by which the benefit of the working classes might be advanced. It was a gross fallacy to telk of over population. A man may destine his property in any any he pleases while he lived; but he (Dr.

conveyancing, which was both cumbrous and expensive. There was no necessity for a man having his right to his property wrapped up in long parchments, with ar array of cabalistic words which few could decipher. There was no reason why a man should not be shile to sell his property without the intervention of a third party; in fact, he considered that the thing might be managed by a simple system to prevent long lawsuits; and with this

view he suggested that the system of judi-cial arbitration might be advantageously extended. He came now to a point which he thought exceedingly important, and that was the system of criminals, they had, in this country, proceeded from one extreme this country, proceeded from one extre to another. The old state of the cells our jails was probably very disgraceful, but to call the present system of hotels and palaces punisment was truly ridiculous.—
Instead of loitering in idleness in jul, the prisoners must be made to work hard.—
Then with reference to our paupers, he would lay it down as a rule that nothing should be given for nothing. should be given for nothing. At present they were speading at the rate of half at million a-year in supporting the poor. It was not right to throw this away as at pre-

sent; and therefore he was of opinion that an attempt should be made to render it reproductive. As he was opposed to this being done in such a way as should compete they wanted was a national system of education—such a system as would bring education to bear on every child in the land,
and by means of which lade of promise
would be singled out and trained, so that
their services might be made available for
the general benefit. There was great diffisoil, by which they might become self-supwith the ordinary labourers in the public
justment of the electoral districts, the vote
by ballott, the extension of the suffrage,
the no property qualification, and the shortening of the duration of Parliament are all
making rapid progress with the great massconsequently employ their labour on the
soil by ballott, the extension of the suffrage,
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with the ordinary the should be placed to the action of the suffrage,
the no property qualification, and the shortunit of Huros, or the Municipal
with the or consequently employ their labour on the soil, by which they might become self-supporting. He had just one other point to notice; and that was, that he thought the state of Scotland could never be materially improved until some better plan were fallen upon by which to govern it. At this moment Scotland was treated just as if she was an additional county of England.—Every one must see that no three kingdoms could be inore different from each other than England Ireland, and Scotland. They were no doubt in one sense united; but the kind of legislator applicable to each should be different. Scotland had only fifty three representatives in the House of

to the effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to be taken for promoting the elevation of the working classes, and for the formation of a national association for that purpose.
In accordance with this resolution a com

mittre was nominated by the audience. The meeting then separated, after a vote of thanks to Dr Begg and another to the Chairman. — Dundee Advertisee.

No party scems to regret that Mr. Cob-den and Mr Disraeli did not meet. It would have been a piece of wanton gladia torship, from which neither might have retired with dignity or credit; and certainly no practical benefit could have been the reultimately become the property of the working classes themselves.

The next reformation which he would urge was the emancipation of this kingdom from feudalism. This was a subject which might perhaps be new to some of them.—
They are then sure of fair play. Mr. Cobmight perhaps be new to some of them.—
They might not know what was meant by the law of entail, which bound property in

fore the public. By this time the record should, we think, be almost ready to be closed, and every thinking man should be closed, and every tunning man stoud or able to pronounce judgment. We daressy every one can. Years have been taken up in placing the matter at issue in every pos-sible shape and adapting it to every com-prehension. Every class has been talked prehension. Every class has been taken to, according to its interests, its prejudices, and its necessities; days and nights of pro-tracted controversy between the chief of free trade and the chief of protection, inatead of putting the question in a clearer light, would only have farther exasperated parties already sufficiently inflamed and we believe not a single convert to either side would have been gained either by calm

and to give full employment to those who could not now obtain it. Why was it that a labourer was worth a dollar a day in America and only worth a shilling in Scotland! Ho believed that it rose entirely from the circumstances that land was free to all in America, whereas in this country, owing to the operation of the laws of entail and prinogeniture, land was not so, and of course but seldom improved. This locking up of land had a nost roinous effect on the interests of the entire kingdom. A relaxation had no doubt been made in the law of entail by the Lord Advocate; but the fact still remained that, which a number of persons were breaking old entails, a considerable

cide,—which can be peace on control of the most approaches, acidents unlooked for and unexpected, greatly encourage the free traders, and not little discompose their opponents. Since the control of the control of the control of the control of the city of the hattle to national prosperity,-to limit the trade of the merchant as well as the bread of the laborer, and to stultify the most deliberately and most carefully weigh most deliberately and most carefully weighed judgement ever arrived at by the Parliament and the people of this country. We
could suppose no nation appearing in a
more rediculous and contemptible position more rediculous and contemptible position than England, were she, after herself adop ting the system of free trade and preach it to all the world besides, as the only profitable and humane system of commerce, turn round and hold out her hands for the old out her hands for the very bonds and shackles which she so in very bonds and shackles which she so in-dignantly denounced, and so fiercely broke asunder, and again embrace a slavery the omancipation from which was the mighti-est achievement in her history. Shame, if not policy, would spurn such an idea. Political economy would, in this country, be a term of everlasting reproach. Restore protection and we must confer

Restore protection and we must confess to the whole world to whom we have been offering instruction, that we are a nation of idiots,—our philosophers fools, and our Ministers madmen,—the gravest deliberations of the British senate would stand recorded as the most astonishing monumen which British folly ever raised for universa derision. The men who presume to provise this country to write itself down a

Let the Protectionist meetings, by all means go on, and let us see the extent to which their folly and presumption and selfishness would drive us. Should Parliament ever listen to their would then see a reform in our representa-tion to which all preceding reforms would be as trifles. Is it possible to conceive any body of men, in the face of their constitu-ents, turning round and voting that, on the greatest question of this or any other time, they had been mistaken,—that they had discovered white to be black? We should

have a reform with a vengeance.

As it is, we have little doubt that the attempts of the agricultural Protectionists have induced ministers to consider some what anxiously the state of the representa-tive system and the undue influence exer-cised by the landlord interest of this coun-try. Some of the points of the charter have now gained a large and powerful body of supporters, who see the necessity of another and a sweeping referm. The ad-

the kind of legislaton applicable to each should be different. Scotland had only fiftere representatives in the House of Commons, and it was generally after twelve o'clock, when most of the members of the House had gone away, that the Scotch business was taken up. Besides this sort of representation, they had only only one responsible functionary—namely, the Lord Advocate. Now, without referring to any particular individual, but to the system, had an extensive private business, and only the Lord Advocate? He was an individual who, in addition to a great public business had an extensive private business, besides the whole responsibility of the criminal business of the country. It was evident, therefore, that they had only the fag-end of the House of Commons. This was not the way in which Scotland should be treated; and therefore what he had to suggest was that they should appoint a committee to consider the whole question, all its bearings. (Dr. Begg resumed his seat amidst much appliance.)

Ma. Margill, Caicuron, seconded by appointed to consider what steps ought to he private business though to the effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he feel to consider what steps ought to appointed to consider what steps ought to appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he feel to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he was a committee to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he eff tion, but by some new and unexpected de-monstration which will carry the House of Commons by surprise before they have time to discover its falacy. Surely Mr. Disraeli known the House of Commons better, whatever he may think of Mr. Cobden. However, we shall wait patiently for his new "positions," and we have little doubt that there will be found plenty of members ready enough to deal with them .- Dundes

> The Fludson River Railroad will on Thursday next be brought into connection with Eric Railroad, by a new ferry across the Hudson, at Piermont, the starting point. Gen. Taylor was at Richmond on the 22d, on occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of Washington Monument.—He was received with great enthusiasm.
>
> ECONOMY.—To pay a shilling for three



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1850.

A LOUD CALL!

Is our last we made some remarks on the prearious condition in which the United Counti ave been placed by the neglect of the County Council to make due provision for the payment of the "debts and liabities" of the District, and pointed to the probability of the public creditors dopting legal measures to recover the payment of their Debentures. We have since learned that suits in Law have already been commenced gainst the United Counties' Corporation, and further remarks at present, as we shall likely we have no doubt the example thus set will be extensively followed. In short, we venture the pinion that, unless something prompt and effiient is done to prevent it, the majority of the District Debentures now affoat will, before the end of the present year, be made to pass through the competent Law courts, and the six thousand ounds now owing by the United Counties, wil collected from the whole rate-paying population, by an order from the Sheriff, with perhaps not less than twenty-five per cent additional for the benefit of the Lawyers and the Sheriff!-This is rather an awkward state of affairs. It is discouraging prospect, and as the majority of our pepulation are not aware of the true state of the question we shall endeavor to make them mprehend it.

Men are generally opposed to taxation. Th dustrious multitude, in every country, are not in circumstances to endure heavy taxes, and it ust be admitted that the profligate manner in which public revenue and local taxes are fr quently expended, is eminently calculated to create an instinctive horror in the popular mi against taxation. In fact, the word " Taxes' s, is the minds of a large proportion of the working class, just sysonymous with "extrava-gance and genteel office-holders." It conveys only one idea, and that is the ragged workman and the well-dressed Idler. Now we must ac knowledge that we have some symvathy with this popular prejudice against taxation, merely from a conviction that the public improvement of country or a county, makes, in general, but a paltry appearance compared with the taxati of that country or county; and were it propos to Tax the whole inhabitants of the United Counties for the purpose of making improve ments in which the mass of the people had but a remote interest, we would oppose the motion simply, on the ground that the people were unable to afford such improvements at present. Th question, however, is not one of public improve ment. The late District Council contract the amount of nearly six thousand pounds, for the payment of which the inhabitants of the United Counties are responsible-no this particular class nor that particular section, but the whole rate-payers of the whole United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce .-The debts must be paid, and if we object or ne glect to pay them willingly, the law authorise the Sheriff to compell payment. The question for the consideration of the people of these counties is not, whether they shall or shall not pay extra taxes in these hard times? That question i already decided, and the extra taxes must be paid and it only remains for them to say whether they will pay them in the ordinary way without the intervention of the Lawyer and the Sheriff, e whether they will allow them to be imposed and collected by the Sheriff's authority at an additional cost of perhaps twenty or twenty-five per cent? We hope our readers can understand this

increase to seven or eight thousand pounds under the authority of the Sheriff! Under these vexations circumstances it is evi ently the interest of the inhabitants of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce that the Warden of the County Council do precently announce a special meeting of the Council to be held in April or at farthest in the first week of known to, and read and appreciated by the in-May, for the purpose of condescending upon a rate of Assessment adequate to the payment of the whole debt. We will thus escape not only the disgrace of litigation, and the enermous Bills of costs and Sheriff's fees, but will also be relieved from upwards of three hundred pounds a year have studied human nature—who are intimately from upwards of three nundred pounds a year which we are now paying in the shape of interest. A new spirit will be infused into our local business, and the affairs of our Counties claiming the criminal and the vicious, and who will progress vigorouily and prosperously. Let really possess the knowledge and the qualities us out of debt, and then we will talk loudly and which ought to distinguish the Warden of the learnedly about light taxes and economy-but in our present condition such talking is worse than useless. In the present emergency we have no use for narrow-minded, timid, close-fisted, pareimonious Councillors. We want men of courage and sound judgement, who can understand the difficulties of our position—can calcu-late the consequences, and can boldly grapple stand the difficulties of our position—can calculate the consequences, and can boldly grapple with, and overcome the cyil—Councillors who, bud, or offshoot from an old decayed tree of the the public in print—who is to feed and countries. uffer the people to fall under the merciless mercy of Lawyers and Sheriffs.

lest sittings in October last, ommitted to make

such arrangements as the law prescribes for the

payment of it, the creditors, who, in all proba-

sility, have been out of their money for an undire

length of time, are now very justly authorized to

Note. - That no undue blame may attatch to the late District Council, it is but justice to state, she ws a debt of over five thousand pounds. This Courthouse, so we have at least the consolation that period must have amounted to nearly one half of the principal, and this of itself is a sufficient argument why the debt should be immediately got rid of.

IF As we are always pleased to notice anyhing in the shape of an improvement either in

the stock or husbandry of our agricultural popu tion, we must inform our Huron farmer Mr. Horac . Horton, of Goderich, has just brought in one of the finest looking ani mals that we have seen for a long time. It is a Stallie called the "Young Hero," and although we do not pretend to a profound judgement of horseflesh, nor to be intimately acquainted with the features and peculiarities of form that charac terise the various breeds of the Horse. Yet, if weight, symmetry, sprightliness and sagacity are to be taken as recommendations, we do think that the "Young Hero" will be regarded as a very superior specimen of an entire Horse. We understand he was bred in the London District, and has already acquired much celebrity from he excellent qualities of his colts; but as Mr. Horton, we believe, intende to exhibit him a the Show for the premium of the Agricultural Society on the 17th of April; we forbear any have occassion to give a more particular account of his pedigree and stock at a future period. And in the meantime we must express our regret that such a very large proportion of our farmers ex-hibit a culpable indifference to the improvement of stock; and continue to raise as d perpetuate inferior breeds at an expense which would raise animals of two-fold value: This is remarkably the case in reference to the Horses of Huro which, we are informed, are, on an average, nearly ten pounds each, inferior in value to th Horses in the adjoiing county of Middlesex.

THE PENITE NTIARY. WE believe the time which the Penitentiary Commissioners allowed to the ex-Warden to prepare his defence, or explanation of the nume one flagrant mindeeds of which he was accused as at length elapsed. Some anxiety, or at least curiosity, is unquestionably felt in reference to the nature of Mr. Smith's special pleadings in his own behalf; but, assuredly, this curios a matter of little moment compared with the deep interest which the whole thinking portion of the community feel in the appointment of Mr. SMITH'S successor. The Wardenship of the Penitentiary is perhaps the most difficult and exatious office in the Province, not exactly on account of its great importance to the public, liges which we now enjoy from her, the imperbut on account of the peculiar mental qualities necessary to the proper discharge of the duties required. The man who would undertake the fficient discharge of the duties of Warden should be a shrewd observer, possessing an extensive knowledge of the dispositions and passions of human nature-a philosophic sympathy with these dispositions and passions, much patience, great firmness and a commanding authority. These are certainly not qualities of the highest class, and are very frequently deficient in p of superior intellect ; but the difficulty is to find a sufficient combination of them in the same per son. So fully impressed were the Commission ers, with a sense of this difficulty that they ever doubted whether this rare combination could be found in Canada! We are perfectly satisfied that the Commissioners were truly sincere in expressing this doubt, for they certainly had no interest in saying what they did not believe. And

as it is, therefore, nothing but a matter of opinion, we take the liberty of differing entirely from the opinion of the Commissioners, for the following reasons. The qualities which we have mentioned as necessary to constitute a competent Warden, are not literary or scientific quali fications, but natural endowments and the result of observation and experience; and may, thereore, exist as readily in an intelligent Canadian as in a learned English professor. Were it pre-sumed that a knowledge of Hebrew or Greekan acquaintance with Algebra or Astronomy-a profound intimacy with the Belles Letters, or a ractical experience in Chemistry or Mechanics vas absolutely required in the Warden of the pean-a correct knowledge nor even a consisten heory of the workings of the human mind, and the power of sympathizing with or influencing and controling its dispositions and passions, has sue the County corporation, and if the whole of this six thousand pounds is allowed to pass through the law courts, it is probable that it will never yet been taught in any University, so far at least as we are aware. The only rational systems of mental philosophy—the only consis-tent and practical methods of cultivating and tent and practical methods of cultivating and improving human nature, that have yet been offered to the world, are to be found in the the proving human nature. published writings of independent thinkers, and not in the legalized routine and time-hallower formalities of chartered Colleges. And these writings are not confined to England, but are telligent of every country. We have been only a few years in this country, and cannot beest of a very extended circle of literary or talented acquaintances, and yet we are proud to acknow. ledge that we do know some men in Canada who Penitentiary. It is true, these are few in number, but it is also true that this combination of faculties or powers is extremely rare, even in Britain : and though we should send to England for a Warden, it is very unreasonable to suppose

in short, will choose to incur a little popular dis-pleasure by imposing extra taxes, rather than would receive a seise man. We never knew but human nature. All the others knew much, and could talk much about Homer, and Virgil, and Anacreon, and Ovid—about Rome and Carthage, hat the Treasurer's Abstract for the year 1842 and Egypt and Babylon, could understand and shews a debt of over five thousand pounds. This relate something of the uses and qualities, and nature and affinities of everything in the visible creation, from the planet Saturn down to the to know that the practice of running into debt night violet. But if they occassionally spoke of has not been very extensively carried on during mans-if they made any remarks about their own the last seven years. But the interest alone in nature, their knowledge on this subject had evideatly been derived from their grandmother or the Shorter Catechism. We, therefore, have no desire that a learned man should be imported from England to be appointed Warden of the Penitentiary. Our objections to a Nobleman or a Nobleman's second cousin being appointed to look ever, and control, and correct, and improve,

and cultivate the most into of the lower classes, are so numerous that we shall forbear to mention them—and shall merely remark, as a laurentable fact, that ninty-nin ost of every hundred Noblemen, know a thousan fold more about the nature of the horses they rid. or the dogs they feed, than they do about the nature of man, and have no idea of curing the errors and vices of the untaught and pollute rabble, except by the work-house or the haller We have, therefore, no wish that a Noblem or the helpless outcast of a Nobleman, should b made Warden of the Penitentiary. In short, we have a decided objection to the

practice of importing strangers to fill the impor

tant, responsible and lucrative offices of the Pro-

vince. Canada is a young, and consequently poor country. She is prosperous through the in-dustry, energy and enterprise of her population, and would be doubly so were one half of her offices of emolument abolished. These are altogether too numerous and too expensive for her present circumstances, and are now hanging as dead weight upon her energies, every true patriot must sincerely wish for a speedy redress of this grievance. And while we object to this system of paralyzing the sinews of industry by uscless offices and extravagant salaries, we object more urgently to these offices being filled, and the salaries being received by men who have never, in any shape, promoted the prosperity of the country. If the people of Canada have possessed sufficient talent, and enterprise and perseverance to convert a wilderness into a country capable of supporting offices of emolument, both justice and common sense declare that these offices should be given as the reward of that talent and enterprise. Besides, there is something so humiliating in this practice of importing strangers to fill our offices of responsibility, that we cannot tamely submit to it. It is an acknowledgement of ineriority and helplessness a submitting to the leading strings of the nursery to which we do not subscribe. If we have any anxiety or any ambition ever to become an independent people-to enjoy true responsible Government, d to assume the full management of our own affairs, we must cease to proclaim our own nferiority. Nobody will respect us till we have first learned to respect ourselves.

So long as Great Britain continues the privi-

tation of a Governor General may be telerated as an acknowledgement of our gratitude. And should she continue to send such men as Lord ELGIN we would be gainers by the importation, not, however, on account of his govern ties: for although we believe he is the first real constitutional Governor that has been sent to Canada, yet we feel satisfied that the Governnent could be just as efficiently and as faithfully administered by some of our living Provincia Statesmen. But, as an intellectual and an intelligent man, Lord ELEIN is very far in advance of the great bulk of the British Aristocracy, and his superior education-his rank-his extensive experience of the world, and his elevated position nable him to exercise his intellect and Lie intelligence with an influence that will be widely felt for good, and will sufficiently compensate for what might be considered the Colonial disgrace of having received him from Britain .-When an arrogant witling like Sir CHARLES BOND HEAD, or such dogged self-importance as Sir CHARLES METCALFE is inflicted on the Colony, then the imperial prerogative is, at least, over-used, and the colony pays a large sum for common puppetism which could be very procured at home. But when we receive a man a properly constituted mind, whose practical knowledge, and liberal and expanded views are capable of benefitting and improving the community, not only politically, but socially and intellectually, then the imperial prerogative is exereised as a blessing to the Colony. But the importation of a Warden for the Penitentiary is Penitentiary, there might then be some excuse Government has no prerogative to exercise in the affair-it is exclu American Indian as in the most civilized Error an importation would be not only an insult to the people of the Province, but also a virtual abandonment of the principle of Responsible Government. In conclusion we beg leave to say that if the Ministry are really at a lose for " a fis and proper person" to act as Warden, we will, cheerfully, if applied to, furnish the names of a few whose claims will be readily acknowledged,

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

Among the many remarkable and important vents connected with the growth or progress of District or a town, the issuing o Newspaper is not the least remarkable nor the least exciting. The fame of the printing press forms a portion of almost every man's museu wonders. Thousands who have never had an opportunity of seeing either Press or types, and whe have no definite conception of the process of printing, have, nevertheless, a sort of latent and mysterious veneration for the wonder-working machine, and regard its introduction to their native town as the commencement of a new era. Printing is to be performed at their own door .-News are to be manufactured at home, and the births, marriages and deaths-the accidents, misfortunes, events and poetry of their own neighborhood are to be printed and published in their own Newspaper ! Such are the vegue anticipathe marvelous machine-the Editor is, himself, four "learned men" who had any knowledge of regarded as a living object of curiosity! The wonder, and pride, and excitement, however, are not confined to the large majority who know nothing of the printing Price, but extend to a class really acquainted with the advantages of a local Newspaper. The merchant, the man of business, the enterprising tradesman and the industrious farmer calculate the benefits of a public medium of communicating with other communities-the benefits of advertising their commodities, business and professions, and, above all, the honor and advantages of having their locality made known as a place of progress and impertance. But there is another and a differen character whose pride, and hope, and anticipations and excitement, on the introduction of the printing press, amount even to extasy. This is

the village Poet ! the youth who perfer

ral for all th sels of the ne less lot. Thous ments of Gray, "Full many a

How propheticall dreams of imagin imitations, rolls of tapers had hith medium to tran "discerning publimmortality! H fortune is now sesame niche with and Burns, and Sapho, and Lelie Clara melted into guishing and con genius ! In short, such public mind on th per," that with ber of subscriber

Bille, Posters, P

fessional Cards

crowd in faster th and the poor Edit beyond the reach affairs it is necess is a stranger, and nature of the mate tates on his future his customers, in would be his last. "O, blindness to That each may fil Sharks, shapers, lying in wait to a per cent of the Po made up of char credit of a dozen who knows them. and promised, and and cver-reached etench in the not tradesmen. And the honest Editor the gin-horse imp an appendage to th for two copies! should be ever; m local Newspaper thinge, and am pro scribing for a loc meantime I must b packs of visiting C Press !"

Such are the

and prodigal prou to the man who newspaper." Bu

The authors of

are men who live men destitute of and honorable

course of despi

cunning, have su

common dregs burden and a pes industrious trades

ing left to recomi tice of strangers, of the practised sing impudence. ing impudence.
In general their time are look ated nuisance At the end of t discovers his true his circulation these who mad friendship or enth creatures of show deeply into his be him a sixpence, t mote idea of ever lingly barter the whole class of troi gle load of cord w And yet nobody The impostors to made some im have discovered ort of common-ture of realitypancy and sham the support given quantity of hard c it, that he regard quire" as conven honor, and, there ever men study etudying to get of er destitute of the entitle them to the poor milky-minde all his sanguine e ly disappointed, per, nay, worse—
ted, except on the
and hence the pro
Poets cash, refus
after all these di and disagreeable means of rectif to their proper ! to their proper le tone of thought community, is Newspaper under who will, fearless bottom.

WE have I Raidroads," an int C. Keefer, Esq., C by Armour and R. well written treatie ral importance a farge amount of the style and expre mary capacity, it, the gratifying fact not altogether defi gineering talent.

Tr will be ob the Provincialist of onball has been de ton, by a majority ubject in our next

nd shall merely at the nature of the horses they ride, ey feed, than they do about the n, and have no idea-of curing the es of the untaught and polle outcast of a Nobleman, should be of the Penitentlary.

have a decided objectio porting strangers to fill the impor. da is a young, and consequently a She is prosperous through the in-and enterprise of her population, doubly so were one half of her ument abolished. These are altorous and too expensive for her stances, and are now hanging as a pon her energies, every true patriot wish for a speedy redress of this nd while we object to this system he sinews of industry by useless ravagant salaries, we object more ese offices being filled, and these received by men who have never, people of Canada have possessed d enterprise and perseverance derness into a country capable of eclare that these offices should be ard of that talent and enterprise. is something so humiliating in importing strangers to fill our nsibility, that we cannot tamely t is an acknowledgement of inof the nursery to which we do to become an independent e full management of our own

t cease to proclaim our own

ody will respect us till we have spect ourselves. eat Britain continues the priviow enjoy from her, the imporgement of our gratitude. And be gainers by the importation, account of his governing abilih we believe he is the first real overnor that has been sent to eel satisfied that the Governt as efficiently and as faithfully some of our living Provincial as an intellectual and an ind ELGIN is very far in advance of the British Aristocracy, and tion-his rank-his extensive world, and his elevated position cise his intellect and Lis ininfluence that will be widely will sufficiently compensate considered the Colonial diseceived him from Britain .at witling like Sir CHARLES ich dogged self-importance as ALFE is inflicted on the Color rial prerogative is, at least, colony pays a large sum for which could be very cheaply But when we receive a me tuted mind, whose practical eral and expanded views are ing and improving the comditically, but socially and inie imperial prerogative is exg to the Colony. But the arden for the Penitentiary is ent matter. The imperial prerogative to exercise is lusively a local office-the the Colonial Executive, and ild be not only an insult to Province, but also a virtual e principle of Responsible nclusion we beg leave to say are really at a lose for " a fit to act as Warden, we will, d to, furnish the names of ill be readily acknowledged, try and the Government,

I NEWSPAPER. remarkable and important th the growth or progress of a, the issuing of the first e least remarkable nor the fame of the printing press lost every man's museum o who have never had an opther Press or types, and who ception of the process of beless, a sort of latent and for the wonder-working its introduction to their rmed at their own door .factured at home, and the eaths-the accidents, mis poetry of their own neighted and published in the ch are the vegue anticipao result from the Printing the man who is to take rrences, and give them to ho is to feed and control -the Editor is, himself, ject of curiosity! Th d excitement, however. large majority who know Prices, but extend to a with the advantages of a merchant, the man of g tradesman and the in-te the benefits of a public ag with other communiertising their com fessions, and, above all. s of having their locality of progress and impormother and a different id hope, and anticipathe introduction of the ven to extacy. This is

licate duties of Valentine Writer and Rhymer-General for all the lost-heart lads and love-sich damsels of the neighborhood. Long and mournfully had he pined and lamented over his luck-less lot. Thousands and thousands of times had

rents of Gray,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air," How prophetically appropriate! Anxious days and eleepless nights. Golden ideas - fervid dreams of imagination—Byronic aspirations and imitations, rolls of paper, floods of ink and boxes of tapers had hitherto been wasted in vain. No medium to transmit his sentimentalities to a discerning public" and his name to an earthly tality! Hope has at length smiled. His fortune is now secure. A local Newspaper was all that was wanting to stick his name in the same niche with the names of Byron and Moore, and Burns, and Scott! Already he perceived Sapho, and Lelia. and Chloris, and Chloe, and Clara melted into the softest consistency of lau-guishing and confiding love. Happy child of

In short, such is the excited condition of the public mind on the issue of the " first Newspaper," that with a very little exertion any num-Bills, Posters, Placards, Visiting Cards, Pro-Cards and long Advertisements all crowd in faster than they can be attended to; and the poor Editor looks upon himself as already beyond the reach of pecuniary difficulties. In order, however, to understand the true state of affairs it is necessary to suppose that the Editor is a stranger, and utterly unacquainted with the nature of the materials from which he thus calcuhis customers, in all probability his first issue would be his last.

"O, blindness to the future, kindly given
That each may fill the circle mark'd by heav'n. Sharks, shapers, swindlers. Bankrupts, blub-bers, Blackguards and Bar-room Loafers are all lying in wait to seize and grasp something from the unsuspecting stranger. Perhaps twenty-five Without further delay. made up of characters who? could not obtain credit of a dozen of shirt buttons from any man who knows them. Characters who have lied and promised, and blustered and lied, and gouged and over-reached till their names have become a stench in the nostrile of even the commonest tradesmen. And yet they palm themselves on the honest Editor as "Gentlemen," and have the gin-horse impudence to assume Esquire as for two copies! It's every man's duty, and should be ever; man's pride to subscribe for a local Newspaper! I always encourage these thinge, and am proud of the opportunity of subscribing for a local Newspaper-and, in the meantime I must have a pack, or rather two packs of visiting Cards ! we' must support the

Such are the extravagent compliments and prodigal promises of support tendered to the nan who commences the "first newspaper." But this is all mere chaff.— The authors of all this gilded pretensions are men who live by such low deceptions—men destitute of every principle of honest and honorable manhood, who by a long course of despicable lying, shuffling and cunning, have sunk down even below the common dregs. of society—dreaded as a burden and a pest to the merchant and the industrious tradesman—and who have nothing left to recommend them even to the notice of strangers, except the "soft sawder" The authors of all this gilded pretensions ing rett to recommend them even to the no-tice of strangers, except the "soft sawder" of the practised sharper, and their unblush-ing impudence. Visiting cards for sooth!— In general their visits are dreaded—and at time are looked upon merely as a toler-At the end of two years the poor Editor

these who made fewest professions of friendahip or enthusissm. He finds that the creatures of show and pretensions have got deeply into his books, and have never paid him a sixpence, nor entertain the most rehim a sixpence, nor entertain the most remote idea of ever doing so. He would willingly barter the whole accounts of the whole class of would-be-Esquires for a sinwhole class of route — Eagure 1 a single load of cord wood for his printing office.

And yet nobody will accept of his offer.—
The impostors too, in their turn, will have made some important discoveries. They have discovered that the Editor is a strange bave discovered that the Entor is a trange sort of common-place, common sense crea-ture of reality—that he has no faith in flip-pancy and shamuork—that he calculates the support given to his Newspaper by the quantity of hard cash which he receives for quantity of hard cash which he receives for it, that he regarde "Gentleman" and "Esquire" as conventional terms of respect and honor, and, therefore, supposes that whenever men study to get into debt without studying to get out of it, they are altogether destitute of the very qualities that would entitle them to these terms. Yea, even the poor milky-minded poet has this covered that all his sanguine expectations have been sadly disappointed, his delicate ditties cannot be taken as cash payments, for a Newspaper, pay, worse—they cannot even be inserper, nay, worse—they cannot even be inser-ted, except on the regular advertising scale, and hence the proud Nymph of Poesy, like Poets cash, refuses to be forthcoming. But after all these difficulties, disappointments and disagreeable embarrassments, it must be admitted that the only safe and efficient means of rectifying the local abuses of bringing the various ingredients of society pringing the various ingredients of society to their proper level, and of improving the tone of thought and action in a prosperous community, is just to establish a local Newspaper under the management of a man who will fearlessly bring the filth to the hattom.

WE have received "The Philosophy by Armour and Ramsay of Montreal. It is a well written treatise on a subject of much gene ral importance at present. It contains a farge amount of useful knowledge, and while the style and expression are adapted to the ordimary capacity, it, at the same time, announce the gratifying fact that even "this Canada" is not altogether deficient in Mechanical and Engineering talent.

(3) It will be observed by a paragraph from the Provincialist of Monday last, that Mr. Wetsubject in our next.

net., the dwelling house of Mr. James Martin, To. 5, Downie, was burned to the ground. The ire originated, it is supposed, from a spark from a pipe, dropped among some wheat stowed in the upper floor. There was hardly anything saved. The neighbors, with a generous sympa-thy gathered together on Monday, and put another house up for Mr. Martin.—Com.

HALTON ELECTION!

SECOND TRIUMPH CLEAR GRIT" PRINCIPLES!!!

We hasten to place before our readers this morning the important intelligence that Mr. Hopkins has been returned for the County of Halton by a majority of Fifty Seven votes,

By this decision the Electorsof Halton, speaking in this case for the entire Province, have elected Mr. Hopkins as the bearer ber of subscribers could be obtained. Hand- of a "MESSAGE" to our Legislature—that no more useless offices shall be filled in Canada that suitable Retrenchment shall be commenced immediatelythat the settlement of the Clergy Reserve and Rectory questions be entered upon forthwith and in cartates on his future independence. Did he know nest—that many of our laws shall be simplified, made more suitable to our circumstances, and their application rendered less expensive to the people-and that all necessary Reforms in all other matters shall be entered upon

ships at the clo	Hop.	Wet.
Dumfries,	53	158
Beverly,	44	195
West Flamboro	91	156
East Flamboro'	38	95
Nelson,	125	132
Trafalgar,	229	91
Esquesing,	292	45
Nassagaweya,	89	35
	964	907
	907	,12

Maj. for Hopkins, 57 -Provincialist.

DEPLORABLE LOSS.

One of the most extraordinary calamities that has befailen this Village, took place this morning a little after four o'clock, in the Mill belonging to Mr. Dickson, and tenanted by James B. Ewart, Esq.

At that bour, the Miller who was attending on the machinery, and who was at that moment reading in one of the front apartments, felt some of the grain from the upper floor trickling about his ears, and, alarmed at the circumstance, be fortunately went discovers his true state of affairs, viz.: that his circulation and success depend upon at the circumstance, he fortunately went towards the back of the Mill, but before he had made many steps from where he had been sitting, the whole east front of the building fell to the ground with a hideous crash, carrying with it thousands of bushels of Wheat, and mixing in terrible confusion broken timbers, glass, stones, grain, and every thing the building contained.

The enormous weight thus borne to the earth crushed the platform in front of the Mill to pieces, and a great part of the stones, and vast quantities of Wheat were thrown into the race, which was immediately choked up, and is now for many yards owards the back of the Mill, but before he

ately choked up, and is now for many yards covered from 6 to 12 inches deep with the

It appears that the front part of the building had been crammed choke full with state; sales 4000 bbls at \$4,87½ a \$5 for wheat to the depth of 10 or 12 feet in each common to straight state; \$5 a 5,25 for of the three stories of which the Mill consists. The anomaly which the Mill confined the state and mixed Ohio and Indiana. sists. The enormous pressure of the grain had forced the joists from the eleepers, and the pressure increasing on the wall finally drove it from its p rpendicular, and threw

the whole mass to the ground.

All the grain in the outer binns—about 12 by 30 feet—is lost, the floors and all the contents being either in the water, or lying a mass of confusion in the street. Five or six thousand bushels have probably fallen, and of this from 1500 to 2000 bushels will have complete less.

Fortunately no damage has been sustained by the Machinery, and at least 25,600 to 30.000 bushels of grain in other parts of the building is safe. No injury was sustained

30.000 bushels of grain in other parts of the building is safe. No injury was sustained by either of the two persons in the Mill at the time of the accident.

Had this calamity occurred in the day time, the loss of life must have been very great, for from morning till night the platform on which the ruins fell is usually covered with terms of second life the page of the second life terms of th

ered with teams—generally from 20 to 30 standing around to unload on the very spot where the huge mass now lies. It is impossible at present to estimate the loss; but sortunately, the Machinery being safe, the milling will not be interrupted, and the enormous quantity of grain now in Raidroads," an interesting little work by Thos.

C, Keefer, Esq., Civil Engineer, and published page .- Galt Reporter.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, March 9th, 1850. The Canada arrived yesterday at Halifax. The political intelligence by the Canada is not very important. FRANCE.

The emute in Paris has been put down, but the Socialists are organizing for a grand demonstration on the 28th instant. eshall has been defeated in the contest for Hal- Military preparations, however, had been made to keep the peace, and the province had been placed under a civil kind of mar-

FIRE BEAR STATFORD. -On Saturday the 2d tial law. Louis Napoleon was not so popular as beretofore.

> The French have mediated on the Greek quarrel. Admiral Parker is still continuing the blockade upon a great number of mer chantmen and several corvettes, belonging to Greece. King Otho is beloved by his subjects. Russia and Austria have come to his aid. A fleet has been sent from the latter to oppose Admiral Sir J. Parker. Austria has proposed a general Customs Union on the principle of Protection, which has

on the principle of Protection, which has not, as heretofore, the prohibition of French manuf ctures.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The people of Hungary are beginning to express their feelings towards the Government. Count Fellki has been discharged College of College o ment. Count Fellki has been discharged from custody ; the sentence of death passed on 23 Hungarian Officers on the 16th January, has been commuted by Baron Haynau to terms of imprisonment varying from five to fifteen years.

A serious altercation had taken place between the 2nd regiment of infantry, at Innspruck, in which 31 men were wounded.

The latest dates from Constantinople are of the 30th January, at which time it was apprehended the English demonstration in Greece would divide the efforts of France and her on the Turko-Russian affair.

Notice is hereby given, that the Counts or Oyre and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province of Canada formery Upper Canada, will be as follows:-

Oxford Circuit

eville Monday, 13th May.

At Stratford on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Thomas McPherson, Presbyterian Church, Mr. David MacCoy of Inveroo Bridge, near Clady, Derry, to Miss Mary Ass Campsell, daughter of Mr. Thomas Campbell, from Kilrea, Derry, of Mr. Thomas Campbell, fro

Markets.

New York, March 8. Ashes market firm ; Pearls \$5,87; Pots in good demand and sales at \$6,50 a 6.56. FLOUR, &c -No-change in western and GRAIN-Wheat firm. Sales 2600 bush good Genesee. Oats firm and in good demand at 42 a 44c for northern. PROVISIONS-Market for Pork heavy

but more active; sales 3000 bbls part if not all at \$10,874 and 290 bbls at \$8.81 which is below the market.

DAVID H. LIZARS.

WISHES to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business as Conveyancer, General Agent and Accountant, and by assiduous attention, accuracy, and moderate charges, hopes to be useful to such as may require his services. Those wishing to employ him in any of the above branches will please call at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street, Goderich, 13th March. 1850.

STRAYED from the subscriber on or about the first of April, 1849, A RED STEER, with crumpled horns, white on the belly and tail, four years old last spring.—Any person leaving information of the above Steer at the Huron Signal office or at Mr. Robert Cook's Tavern, Huron Road, will be rewarded for their trouble

JOHNSON GRAHAM.
Goderich, March 9th 1850. 6v3t TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

OF THUE PASHIOMS FORE349, and is ready to Execute all Orders given to him with care and punctuality as formerly Gederich, April, 12th, 1849. 2y-n10ti

Huron District Agricultural So-ciety in account with the Trea-surer for the year ending Feb. surer for the year ending, Feb. 11th, 1850.

July 7, 1849—By cash received for balance of Clover seed, £11 0
Sept. 1—By amount of subscriptions & donations received, 37 3
Feb. 6, 1850—By share of Government

By amount of Jas. Gentles' note, 9 15

LIST OF LETTERS

McPherson Peter
McTavish Douglass
MacCeisig Widow An
McGree George
Nowlan Judy
Newell James
Nott Robt
Parker John 2
Phelan James
Purdie John
Phillips John
Purlle Patrick
Quipp Janathan
Roughuch John
Ritter Valentine
Rowland Mary Asn
Sebring John
Smith Jesse
Switzer George
Stewart Peter
Scott John
Turner Mrs
Tait John

Tait John Williamson John 2 Williamson John

Weber Jac

Wright Alex 2 Ward John

McPherson Pete

REMAINING in the Post Office at up to 7th March, 1850.

Englisby Catharine Edgar John Fummor Valentine Granl William

Gibbs George

Horgan John Havit Arthur Hearnsnip W Jehnson John

Johns Saml 2

Lumpton Thomas Lupton Charles Monteeth Robt

Moore James McDowell James

McCaully James McCloud Alexander

Secretary,
Thos. McQueen, printing
5 12 6 bill,
Freight of Wheat from
0 13 1 Kingston, 0 13 1
For putting up and taking down pens, 3 0 0
Treasurer of Provincial

Association.
Paid Jas. Gentles his sc-Association of the paid as a general section of the paid as a warded at Premiums as awarded at 75.15 and 7 The fleet is to be increased to two frig-Premiums as Show, 10 0 C Show, 10 0 C Secretary's Salary, 10 0 C One Judges expense to 0 7 1 6 ites of 60, and a corvette of 30 guns.

Strattord,
Postage account,
Paid Henry Reed for services at Show, 0 5 0
'Treasurer's Salary, 6 0 0 SPRING ASSIZES. Balance in Treasurer's hands, mount of Notes in Treasurer's

Armstrong Geo
Bolls Charlotte
Bell William Rev
Brett Mrs
Curtis Gad
Canston Mary Ann
Callin James
Cline William 2
Davidson Math

Picton Thursday, 23rd May Home Circuit.
The Hon. Mr JUSTICE SULLIVAN:
Niagara......Tuesday, 2nd April.
Cobourg......Thursday, 18th April.
Peterborough......Wednesday, 1st May. Barrie Wednesday, May 15.

Eastern Circuit.

By the Court, CHARLES C. SMALL, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas Crown Office, Feb. 16, 1850.

Birth,

McNay.—A Note in favor of Edwin Dent or bearer, payable in shingles, due 1st May, 1850, for £3 some shillings, currency, sign of a son and heir.

At Hoperville, South Easthope, on the 26th February, Mrs. Alvin Sebring of twins—sons.

All atried,

All atried,

STATEMENT OF LICENSES Issued for the year 1850, by CHARLES WIDDER, Inspector for

the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, between the 20th December, 1849, and 20th February, 1850. Residence. Amount of Total amt. No. Date of issue. Discription. Names.

		-		Di	ıty.	•	of duty un- der each h'd.
-1		Shop,	Williams & Crawford.	Stratford,	£7	10	
2	• • •	**	William Grace,	Goderich,		10	
3	44	**	James Watson,	Goderich.	7	10	
4	**	**	John McDonald.	St. Marvs.	7	10.	£30 00
1	**	Inn.	James Clegg,	Goderich,	7	10	
2		. "	Donald Gordon,	Bayfield,	3	0	
3	44		Peter Woods,	Stratford,	7	10	
4	**		Francis Fishliegh,	Mitchell,	3	10	
5	44	**	Sebastian Fryfogle,	South Easthope	. 3	10	
6	**	**	Henry Krug,	do.	3	10	
7		**	Albert G. Hatch,	Stratford,	7	10	
8	**	**	Thomas Knox,	Ellice,	3	10	
9	***	**	John Emmerton,	Huron,	8	0	
10	84	**	James McCauley,	Stratford.	7	10	
11	**	**	Patrick McIlhargy,	Biddulph,	3	10	
12	4.	**	Wm. H. Ryne,	do.	3	10	
13	. **		Barnard Stanly,	do.		10	
14			Joseph Quick,	Usborne,	3	10	
15	**		James Whiteford,	Tuckersmith, L. F.	1. 3	10	
16		**	Patrick Flannagan,	B ddulph,		10	
17	44	**	John McKenzie,	Stanly.	3	10	
18	**	**	John Hicks,	Mitchell.	3	10	
19	**		Henry Heache,	Bayfield,	3	0	
20	**	**	Wm. W. Connor,	do	3	0	
21	**	**	John Allen,	Goderich	7	10	,
22	**		Mary Hicks,	do Township,	3	10	
23	**		Robert Donkin	Hibbert	3	10	
24			Jacob Willson	Hay	3	10	
25		41	Thomas Kinnard	Downie	. 3	10	
26		***	Dorothy Douglass	Stratford.	7	10	
27		44	Andrew Donough	Goderich	7	10	
28		44	Matthew Rogers	Usborne	3	10	
29			J. W. Robinson	North Easthope	3	10	
30		**	Thomas Dark	Goderich	7	10	
31		**	Jane Balkwill	Usborne	3	10	
32		46	Samuel Freileigh	St. Marys	5	0	
33		***	William Guest	do.	5	0	
34		**	Henry Wettlaffer	South Easthope	3	0	
35			James Gentles	Goderich	7	10	
36			George Hodgins	Biddulph	3	10	162 1
1		Ale and Beer	Samuel Johns	Stratford	2	0	
1 2		"	William McDonald	do.	2	0	
1 3	3 "		William Reed	Goderieb	2	0	6 0

A. NASMYTH

In returning thanks to his friends and numerous Customers for the Liberal Patronage which he has received during the past year, begs to intimate that he has jast continuous and the past year, begs to intimate that he has jast year.

A true copy. Clerk of the Peace, United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

Office of the Clear of the Prace, ? Goderich, 13:h March, 1850.

TENTLEMEN,-I am anxious to intimate t

ENTLEMEN,—I am anxious to intimate to of you that the reason I have not made a personal application to you for your confirmation of the appointment of County Clerk, which the Warden has conferred on me, proceeds from a belief that the surest way to secure your confidence, and consequent approval of the Warden's appointment, will be by attending carefully and zealously to the daties of the office.

At the same time I cannot forbear making a few observations on the proposal which Mr. Lizars has made to you to undertake the duties of the office at £25 less than the salary that was awarded to the County Clerk at your late sitting. You are aware that a year ago the salary of the District Clerk was raised from £75 to £120, in consequence of a Resolution of the Council that the Clerk should manage the Assessor's and Collector's Rolls, and with a view to remunerate him for the extra work thus entailed on him; but the Clerk of the Peace was on the alert, and issued the Rolls before the Council rose. Mr. Don received his former salary of £75, and Mr. Don received his former salary of £75, and Mr. Lizars (as I am credibly informed) received upwards of £120 for the management of the Rolls.

upwards of £120 for the management of the Rolls.

At the late Meeting of the United Counties Councils, you decreed by most emphatic Resolutions that the management of the Assessment Rolls should be undertaken by the County Clerk at the salary of £75. Of this salary I cannot complain, seeing that I undertook the whole duties of the office at that salary, and I shall confidently leave it to you to determine at your next unceting, whether the county clerk is overpaid at such a remuneration or net.

It cannot be doubted that Mr. Lizars would discharge efficiently the duties of the clerkship, but I humbly submit that there are many others in the United counties who are able to fulfil those official duties to the satisfaction of the public, and that there is neither reason nor justice in taking away a slice of bread from one man to give a to another who hugs a whole loaf.

I cannot understand that there will be any advantage to the public in combining the two offices of clerk of the Peace and county clerk, for the business of the Reevee as Magistrates will naturally be in the clerk of the Peace's office, and their business as heads of the several Township Councils, will as naturally remain with the county clerk; the duties of the two clerkships he

ment of the Assessments and Collector's Rolls for an annual salary of £50.

I would at the same time beg to call your notice to the experience I have gained during the last eight years in conducting the Rates and Taxes: and that the business of the County Council is not unknown to me, having successfully organized the mode of action adopted by the District Council at its first sitting in February 1842, in my then capacity of Acting District Clerk, which I believe has not been swerved from in the subsequent conducting of the affairs of the Council. Councils, will as naturally remain with the county clerk; the duties of the two clerkships be-

ng perfectly distinct.
I cannot help observing that the argument of "economy and conveniency" comes with but a bad grace from a Gentleman who now offers to undertake the whole duties of county clerk, for a sum much less than one half of the sum he hal hitherto received for the extra work now to be performed by the county clerk, and had Mr. Liz erished District, nad no been formerly salve to the new spirit of economy he now evinces, of been sensible of the moral obligations which should exist between the employer, and the em-ployed, he would long ago have made the offer with which in such a generous spirit, he now comes forward.

comes forward.

It is no uncommon thing in England for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive large sums of money from anonymous individuals, who stricken by a latent sense of some injustice on their part, pay up what they consider to be due by them to the country, and these sums are called "conscience monies." May we not expect to see in the next statement of the country Treasurer a large sum to the credit of the United counties, paid in by the conscience stricken clerk of the Peace. THE Subscribers bog to inform the Inha-tants of the County of Huron and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing a VARIETY OF PLOUGHS of SCOTCH VARIETY OF PLOUGHS of SCOTCH
AND CANADIAN PATTERNS,
SUGAR KETTLES,
and everry description of HOLLOW Ware,
which they are ready to dispose of on liberal Terms either Wholesale or Retail.
G. M. & Co. would also take the liberty
of intimating to all those whose Notes and
Accounts are over due, that unless immediate steps are taken to settle their respective debts, they will be under the disagreeable necessity of resorting to legal measures to enforce their claims.

McCaully James Ward John
McCloud Alexander Ward James
A. F. MICKLE, P. M.

NOTES LOST,

BELONGING to the subscriber—and all parties are hereby cautioned against buying the undermentioned Notes, and the parties are hereby cautioned against paying shall endeavor to secure your confirmation on the shall endeavor to secure your confirmation on the shall endeavor to secure your confirmation on the

boying the substriber, and any person finding the said Notes will be liberally rewarded by returning them to the subscriber. A Note in favor of Edwin Dent or bearer, for £5 5s currency, due 1st April, 1850, payable in Lumber, signed by P. A. Sebring.—A Note in favor of Edwin Dent or bearer, for £2 10s, payable in lumber, due 1st April, 1850, signed by John McNay.—A Note in favor of Edwin Dent or bearer, payable in sebingles, due 1st May, 1850, or £3 some shillings, currency, signed by Stinson & Murray.

EDWIN DENT,

Fanning Mill maker, Mitchell.

9th March, 1850.

3v-n615

Blank Deeds and Memorials,

shall endeavor to secure your confirmation on the above grounds.

able necessity of resorting to legal measabove grounds.

In we the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
ALFRED W. OTTER.

A NOTE OF HAND LOST

I No Goderich, the 8th instant, given by James Campbell, in favor of Isaac Carling or bearer, for £19 13s H C'y. payable two months after date. Any person is a considered with the drawer.

Famoning Mill maker, Mitchell.

ToumMonses required by the New Distinct, and all other BLANK

Blank Deeds and Memorials,

ToumMonses required by the New Distinct, and all other BLANK

Tour faithful servant,
ALFRED W. OTTER.

A NOTE OF HAND LOST

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
ALFRED W. OTTER.

A NOTE OF HAND LOST

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
ALFRED W. OTTER.

A NOTE OF HAND LOST

I O' D' be disposed of by Lottery, the following valuable property: TWO TOWN LOTS, of one-fourth acre each, (with a substantial property of meaning the above with the drawer.

Goderich, Feb. 13, 1850.

To be disposed of by Lottery, the following valuable property: TWO TOWN LOTS, of one-fourth acre each, (with a substantial property in the payment of said office, will receive a Reward of £1 5s—and notice is also given that payment of said Note is stopped with the drawer.

Goderich, Feb. 13, 1850. as Described to the payment of said office, will receive a Reward of £1 5s—and notice is

Blank Deeds and Memorials,

ND all kinds of Division COURT

BLANKS, and BLANK PROMIS

SOITY NOTES, for sale at the Signal shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with nextness and dispatch.

powed to dispose of the above property by way of the lettery, at 427 TICKETS, OF FIVE SHILLINGS EACH.

The Lottery will take place at the BRITISH HOTEL, Gederich, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next.

The following Gentlemen have consented to

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN STRACHAN of Goderich, Esquire. TANIEL HOME LIZARS, of Stratograms, Solicitors in Chancery, Notard Stratograms, Solicitors in Chancery, Solici

NOTICE.

THE Debts due by the late firm of STRACHAN & LIZARS, as Barris-

ter and Attornies at Law, will be paid by John Strachan and Dauiel Home Lizars, at their respective offices in Goderich and Stratford: And the debts due to them are

requested to be forthwith paid. Those due the office at Goderich, to the said John

Strachan, at Goderich, aforesaid, and those

lue the office at Stratford, to the said Dan

TO THE TOWN REEVES OF THE UNI-TED COUNTIES OF HURON, PERTH AND BRUCE. GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to intimate my intention of becoming a Candidate for the Office of County

Clerk, now vacant by the lamented death of Mr

Don, and shou!d I be so fortunate as to be elect-

ed, I shall cheerfully undertake to perform the

duties of the office, together with the nanage-

ment of the Assessments and Collector's Rolls

Council.

Moreover, as the Members of the County
Council are now Justices of the Peace at officio.
I should humbly conceive it to be an advantage
to combine the duties of the County Clerk with
those of the Clerk of the Peace under one officer

These of the Clerk of the Feace under one onto as a matter both of economy and conveniency.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
DAN. LIZARS.

Goderich Foundry.

GODERIC i, 11th February, 1850.

el Home Lizars, at Stratford, aforceand, JOHN STRACHAN, DANIEL HOME LIZARS.

Goderich, 2nd January. 1850.

The following Gentlemen have consented to act as Managers: Messrs. James Watson, R. Gibbons, Jacob Seeg Miller, and Daniel Henty. Tickets to be had at all the principal Taverns and Stores in Goderich, and throughout the United Counties. JAMES WATSON, Treasurer. Goderich, Feb. 2814, 1850. v3-a51d

Excellent Property FOR SALE.

THAT Handsome and COMMODIOUS
BRICK COTTAGE situate on the
Northern Limits of the Town of Goderich,
lately occupied by John Riach, and belonging to Henry Horton.
This Cottage stands in a beautiful and
retired situation, and is well adapted for a
genteel family. It will be sold on moderate
Terms: or otherwise LET for a TERM of
years at a reasonable Rent. The subscriber also wishes to dispose of a Span of good
Working HORSES, one three and the other four years old, and well broke, both to
harness and saddle. Also one Pair nearly
new Double Harness and a new Wagon and
Double Sleigh. Debentures will be taken
in payment for the Horses, Wagon. Sleigh
and Harness. For Particulars apply to the
Proprietor.

HENRY HORTON. HENRY HORTON.

Goderich, 22nd Jan. 1850. A VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of M. Gillivray, on the Big Sable, within three indes of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the Bigs and situated in the heat Township. the River, and situated in the best Town-ship in the County of Haron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of

the very best quality, and put up by the very best Machinists. For Particulars inquire of James Crumbic, Esq., Galt, or apto the subscriber.
PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor.

McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v56tf
The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

OB PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office.

December 20, 1849.

by acoustics ?
Why, a stick to drive cows with, I sup-

Get out you young vagabond! Did I not see you reading about the science of Guess not-that was about Sylvester

Sound the Somnabulis.'

'It was, sh? Sarah you Johu's young er sister.'

'Yeth sir.'

'What is acoustics?

You are right. Explain it.
Yeth sir. If you stick your finger in your mouth and then poill it out suddenly the rushes into the vacuum, and product in the rushes into the vacuum, and produteth a sound that strikes upon tympan of the ear which maketh the sound audible and his denominated the thience of a cowthixth.

'You are quite right Sarah. Jhohn, can you now tell me what is meant by the sci-

ence of acoustice?

Be careful air, or you'll feel my stick!

Yes sir. A cow sticks your finger in her mouth—kicks over the tin pan, which sounds awful and is called the science of a like in the s

Well. John, you do credit to your teacher, You may take your books and run

the United States! Cash and money.

' Four.'
'Three, only three.' Four I think sir.'

* Four I think sir.

* Well name them—what are they f

* Mineral kingdom, animal kingdom, vegetable kingdom, and kingdom come.

* Now, how many kinds of motion are

No only two, involuntary.' Simon says there's four !!
What does Simon say they are.
Point point up, point down stroke—the
up stroke regular and easy, the down stroke

up stroke regular and easy, the down atroke epsemodically electrifying, and its effect strikingly indescribable.'
'You understand that I see.'
'George Smith do you recollect the story of David and Goliah!'

Goliah was an intemperate man.'
'Who told you that?'
'Nobody. I read it, and it said that
David fixed a cling for Goliah, and Goliah

got slewed with it.'

"How so?"

"Why, he got so easily slewed."

"Yes George that was undoubtedly owing to the strength of the stre gently, then strike with your fingers this way—and the psalms, in harmonious corncob fructly on the ear as natural as thunder. That's sufficient you can pocket your

harp? Something that flies any how.'
How do you make that out?' What's that ?'

'What's that ?'
'Latin, it means that time flies and how can time, if it flies be any thing else-than,'
'Excellent. What is the meaning of requiseat in pace?'
'Rest quiet cat in peace.'
'Well, Jane; at Latin you are perfectly aufait—which translated means perfectly awful; it is a great phrase, from the classics, and applicable in this class particular. Now take off your jackets, and I will

ly. Now take off your jackets, and I will give you reward of merit. — Those whe get more than they merit, can keep the glaery-less as a token of no special affection for less as a token of no special affection for them; and those who get less can have the mistake rectified by mentioning it to me.

Type Foundry in the City of New

When we take a final adue of those we must love, there is nothing so consolitary as the belief that they are only going before us to happiness, and that we shall meet again in a better country never more He that is taught to live upon little,

owes more to his father's wisdom, than, he that has a great deal left him, to his father's care. AGRICULTURE IN CHINA .- The great se

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.—The great secret of farming in China may be comprised in two words, clean culture. A recent authority asserts that he had seen men imprisoned six months and upwards for allowing weeds to grow upon their land. It such a law existed in Canada how many of our farmers would manage to keep out gaoi after the commencement of spring? The Chinese cultivate by the spade the slopes Chinese cultivate by the spade the slopes and tops of the highest hills, and for many square miles scarcely a weed is to be seen. The farmer of China ranks the highest in the community, and is on terms of perfect

aguare miles scarcely a weed is to be seen. The farmer of China ranks the highest in the community, and is on terms of perfect familiarity with the Emperor.

PITHY HINTS.—Shuff on the necks and backs of calves and young cattle, will do more good than in the none of any maiden lady or dandy bachelor; and brimstone, bought for the bogs, will not prove that The itch has got into the house. Cards, on the cattle, make them look as much better as children with their hair combed. A clean barn is a hint to the woman who takes care of the kitchen. Good miking stools save much washing in the house. A scraper on the deer step, saves browns and dust.

RON, PERTIF-AND BRUCE. I hereby Trowit. To wit:

To wit of Grafer, A ha at which time and place, all Justices of the Pea

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is LOT 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich, Doines in our School House.—Under this head, we find in the N. Y. Spirit of Times some humourous reminiscences by Nix of Cowait the following spite transport of the

For Particular apply to For Particular apply to NO. McDONALD, Esq. Goderich, 12th June, 1849. n19-tf

R. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. What is acoustics?

I know, thir—t ith the art of making noith and hearing a noith.'

I know thir—t ith the art of making it ants of STRATFORD and the surnoith and hearing a noith.' rounding Townships, as well as the sublic in general, that they have opened the above establishment in this Town, where they will also keep constantly on hand a choice

HARDWARE, &c &c.

When they hope by keeping a good stock at low prices to receive a share of

wholesale and retail.

R. WILLIAMS & Co.

Stratford, 14th January 1850. 20050

*Willy, Chice, what is the currency of the United States!

Cash and money.

Cash and money.

Copper, bogue, and Bugtown cents, pennies, fips, fourpence hap neys levy's, ninepence, Spanish quarters, pistareers, and shinglasters.

*THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well, known house for integence, Spanish quarters, pietareess, and shimplasters.'

'That will do.'
'Jones what is the standard weight of the United States?'
'Scale weight and weight a little longer, Samuel, how many kingdoms are there in the material world?'

'Four.'

'The will do.'
'Scale weight and weight a little longer, their patronage. And while he returns the material world?'

'Four.'

'The will do.'

'Scale weight and weight a little longer, their patronage. And while he returns the the standard weight of their patronage, and will be considered to the will age of Strasburger, and will so ready and able to conduct to the total part of the standard weight of the standard wei their patronage. JOHN ABEL.

N. B.-Good STABLES and attentive v2-n4tf Grooms.

HURON HOTEL,

GODERICH.
JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully inform the labebitants of Goderich, and its vicinity. that he will constantly
Keep Horses and Carriages FOR HIZE, for which he respectfully solicite the patronage of the public.

JAMES GENTLES.

18th Sept. 1849.

22033-tf

NOTICE .- Received in Store last Noof David and Golish?'
Yes sir—David was a tavern keeper and lish was an intemperate man.'

Yes sir—david more than.'

Yes sold more than a supernity of the same is not taken away forthwith, it will be sold to pay coats.
CHRISTOPHER CRABB.
Goderich, Jan. 23, 1850. 2v-n51tf

the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is ex-cellently shapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, (Inderich, or to the proposation of the public patronage.

Stratford, 21st August, 1849. 2v-n29tf New Tailoring Establishment IN GODERICH. Goderich, or to the proprietor
JONAS COPP,

Village of Harpurhey.
June 15, 1849.

York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Chases, Galleys, Brass Ruies, Steel. Column Rules, Composing. Sticks. Cases, and every article necessary for a Pristing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from entury new sett of Matrixes, with

from entirely new sett of Matrixes, with deepcounters, and warranted to be unsurpassed by any, he sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand cast." Printing Presses furnished, and and also,

Steam Engines of the most approved pat osition Rollers cast for printers

OF Enters of Newspapers who will buy three times as much type as their bells amount to may give the a bove six-menthal insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the Subscribers. COCKCROFT & OVEREND No 78 Jun Street New York. December 7th \$47.

Fall Importations FOR 1849.

JAMES PORTER & Co. MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH, MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH,

II AVE just received from the EUROPEAN
and AMERICAN MARKETS, one of the
Chespret and MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.
GREY COTTON SHRTINGS, Printed
Calicoes, Printed Muslins, Saxony and Orleans
Clothe, Silks, Satins, and Satin. Turks, Linen
Lawns and Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrics and
Handkerchiefs. Swiss, Book, and Jaconet Muslins, STEAM LOOMS, DeLaine and Cashmeres, Alpeas of sill colors, Worked Caspe, Colars and Cuffs, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Dress
Hdkls. and Scarls, COTTON SHIRTINGS,
Balzorcens, Bareges and Crapes of beautiful
atyles, Beautiful Linen Laces and Lace Goods
in variety, Gloves and Hosiery, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons.
A Spendid ASSSORTMENT OF SHAWLS,
BROAD CLOTHS & KERSEYMERES, OF

A SPENDID ASSSORTMENT OF SHAWLS.
BROAD CLOTHS & KERSEYWERES, OF
FINE, FIRM, AND DURABLE FABRICKS,
OF FASHIONABE STYLES,
Beautiful and Fast Colours, and at prices that
will surprise all purchasers for Cheapness. Fashionable Trowserings. Do. Vestings Cotton
and Lambs Wool Drawers and Shirts.
MOLESKINS, SATINETTS & TWEEDS.
MADE & P. COATS. VESTS AND

TROWSERS. STOCKS, SCARFS, and Hdkfs. Irish Linen. Buckskin Mits. Gloves. Euglish, French and American Caps. CARPETING,

Table Linens, Towellings, Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Counterpanes, Marsailles Quilts, Damask Flannels and Blankets. FIFTY SPLENDID BUPFALO ROBES! and 500 BAGS Superior Liverpool SALT, all of which will be sold at very reduced Prices for CASH or Marketable Farm Produce. Goderich, 28th November, 1849. 2v-n43tf

THE next Division Courts for the U
at the times and placestollowing:—
Division. Place of holding Court.
1st. Court house as Goderich.
2d. Donkin's Tavern Huron Road
2d. Wood's Tavern, Strationd
4th. Quicke' Tavern London Road.
5th. Kattenbury's Tavern Clinton.
6th. School house St. Mary's.

The Sittings of the Several Courts w the United Country
ing:

6th April,
ad 25th February,
26th February,
Road: 2n dMarch,
11th March,
28th February,
Courts will commence

Clerks name.

T. G. Morgan, Eaq., Clerk.
Robert Cana, Eaq., Clerk.
George Curter, Eaq., Clerk.
James Gordon, Eaq., Clerk.
James Coleman, Eaq., Clerk.
James Coleman, Eaq., Clerk.
James Coleman, Eaq., Clerk.
James Coleman, Eaq., Clerk.
J. D. C. V226

TO BE SOLD,

A N excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12.

Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of appulgia, and preserves locality it is a contained. The land is of a superior quality in the miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of appulgia, and preserves locality it is on the content of the comfort of hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her guests, and moderate charges, to merita share of the public patronage.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that
he has commenced business in the above line,
in the Room adjoining H. HORTON'S Saddle Shop, Market Square, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line on the
shortest notice, and at moderate charges.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice

JOHN ADAMS.

Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849. v2n37

STRATFORD BREWERY. THE Subscriber in returning his since acknowledgements to the unhabitants of stratford, and to his customers generally, for the liberal patronage which he has received during the time he has been in business; wishes to nitimate that the improved arrangements which have recently been made in his establishment, will enable him to make a superior quality. will enable him to make a superior quality of BEER, and to furnish it on such terms as entitle him to a continuation of the business which he has hitherto enjoyed.

Stratford, Nov. 28, 1849.

J. P. VIVIAN.
v2-n43

Notice to Creditors. A LL Persons having Claims against JO-SEPH VURPILLAT, of the Town ship of North Easthope in the Huron Dis-trict, are requested to hand them to the Subscriber for Example 1992. Subscriber for Examination and Adjustment WILLIAM SCOTT, Assignso For the Estate of Joseph Vurpillat, Hamburg, 27th Sept. 1849. 2vn3vf

STRAYED from the Subscriber the 1st day of August last, a RED HEIFER, one year old past, with a SPECKLED F A C E, and white helts, and a piece of the left car taken off. Any person leaving the left ear taken off. Any person leaving information at the Signal Office will be satisfied for their trouble.

JOHN SAVAGE, 1st Con. Goderich. Nov. 21, 1849.

CASH PAID ON DELIVERY, R GOOD CLEAN BARLEY, MAITLAND BREWERY, by t Goderich, Oct. 10, 1849.

LOST!

BELONGING to the subscriber, between his Store and the Division Court Office, on Friday last, 13th instant, Two PROMISSORY NOTES.

Viz.: One JOINT NOTE against John Viz.: One JOINT NOTE against John Eddar and Charles Doderry, for £3 18s 9d., drawn payable to James Phelan or bearer, and endorsed by James Phelan or bearer, and endorsed by James Phelan or bearer, and endorsed by James Phelan or bearer, with the control of the Stratford, July 16th, 1849.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a Large Supply of the LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS of

COOKING, BOX

which he offers for SALE at very REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. The Subscriber also keeps on hand, as usual, at his OLD STAND, a LARGE and very Su-

perior assortment of TINWARE of every description. The subscriber takes this opportunity of retur-ning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very ning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention. to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of the public patronage N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY, Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. 2v-n31tf

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, sbout 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are officied by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.

Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 46-tf

STRATFORD

IRON FOUNDRY.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

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

Cooking, Box & Parlour Stoves, also Ploughs of eight descriptions, and con-

others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance, —but these payments will free the Settle from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th yea of his term of Lease.
The right to PURCHASE the FREE-HOLD during the term, is secured to the Leasee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further informa-

March 17, 1848. PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

PHŒNIX BITTERS

OF ASTHMA, ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.
BILLIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.— BILIOUS FEVERS & LIFER COMPLAINTS.—
In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers, and others, who case these Medicines, will never afficient all be without them BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SEROUS Looseness, BILES, COSTIENESS, COLLDS & COUGHIS, CHUIV.C, CONSUMPTION. Used with great success in this disease. CORRUPT HUMO RS, DROPSIES, DELEGAL. No person with this distressing decase, should delay using these medicines immediately. ERUPTIONS of the Strip, ERYSIFELLS, PLATU LENCY.

ENCY,

FEVER and AGUE. For this scourge of the wesrm country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and
retain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a
tum of the deseace—a cure by these medicines is permanent—
TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

FOR THEM, BES AG COMPLEXION.

FULLNESS of COMPLEXION.

SNE RAL DESILITY
GUIT GIDDINESS GRAVEL HEADACHES, of coory
HAMALINEAR PEVER, INFLAMATORY RIBUMA
TISM, IMPURE BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPE TITE. TO MPLAINTS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LEPROSY, LOOSENESS, MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Meccury infinitely sooner than the most powerful proporation of Sarsagardia, NIGHIT SWEATS. NEW FULL BUILLITY. NEW FULL COMPLAINTS of all Mode. ORGANIC AFFECTIONS, PARTPHARTON of the HEART, PAINTEN'S OHOLIO.

PILES. The original proprietor of these medicanes was cared of Piles of 36 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines along. tederices atone.

PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.

R. H. E. U. M. A. T. I. S. M. . These afflicted, with this strible disease, will be sure of riself by the Life Medicanes.

RUSH of BL60D to the HEAD, SGURYY,

RUSH of BLOOD to the HEAD, SGERYY,
SATTHEEM, SWELLINGS,
SCROPULA, on KING'S DYLLL, in its
worst form, ULCERS, of every description
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by
these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

PURIFY THE BLOCD. And thus remove all disease from the system. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a paraphit, eatled "Moffat," Good Samaritan," containing the directions of the second secon

BENJ. PARSONS,

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

NOTICE.—A Young Man, of good moral character, who holds a certificate of qualification, of me, of the first class, is desirous of obtaining a Common School. He has some knowledge of Latin, and will be ready to teach a few of the first elementary books in that tongue. Apply, if by Letter, post-paid, to this office, or to Mr. D. McMillan, Teacher of School Section No. 4, Tuckersmith, London Road.

CHARLES FLETCHER,
Supt. C. S. Huron District. Supt. C. S. Huron District.
Education Office, Huron District,
Goderich, 18th Dec. 1849. 2v-n46-tf

A LL-those to whom PREMIUMS were awarded at the Annual Exhibition of the Huron Disfrict Agricultural Society, for the year 1849, are requested to call upon the Treasurer of the Society, and receive their respective awards.

their respective awards.

ROBT. MODERWELL,

Troasurer, H. D. A. S.
Goderich, 30th January, 1850.

52tf

STRAYED from the subscriber on or shout the 1st of November last, One Yoke of Black OXEN, brown streak on the back. six years old. Also three COWS, one black, spangled with white snots. One one black, spangled with white snots. One large Red Cow with a white Face. One lined back brindle Cow, and one Two years old Red Heifer. Any person leaving information of the above cattle at the Sig nal Office or with Mr. John Allan, Tavern Keeper, Goderich, will be satisfied for them trouble. SAMUEL McCOSKIERY.

Kincardine, 24th Dec. 1849. 2v-47.

To the Clerks and Bailiff's of the Division Courts.

THE increased demand for Summonses and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Disirict, has warranted us in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently ena-bles us to sell them much cheaper—therefore we intimate to the several Officers requiring these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summones and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be Sold at the Signal Office at the reduced price of OF TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER HUNDRED.

CASH for WHEAT A T the Goderich Mills—and C sh for Cherry Saw Logs at Goderich and Bayfield Mills, by. WILLIAM PIPER. Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849. 46-tf

ments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February each sisting of the most improved Moulds. Self-war, are about the Interest at Six Per acting Mill Dogs, and various other casyear, are about the Interest at Six Per acting Mill Dogs, and various other cas-Cent.upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LeaseD, NO MONEY Machinist, the subscribers can confidently IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the recommend their THRASHING MA-CHINES of the newest design, both sta-tionary and moveable, and would solicit a call from intended a Purchasers before buy ing elsewhere. All orders pun tunlly at tended to and executed with neatness and despatch.

Stratford, 13th Aug. 1849. v2-n28tf.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices,
Toronto and Goderich; of R. Birdsall,
Esq., Asphodel, Colburne District; Dr.
Alling, Guelph, or J. C. W. Daly, Esq.,
Stratford, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848 es, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on ost reasonable terms.

the most reasonable terms.

His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Boilder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid,

PETER FERGUSON. Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.
Stratford, March 16th, 1849. 2v-n7t

STRATFORD HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has learned the large BRICK TAVERN, at the East end of Stratford, (now the county town of Perth.) lately occupied by Mr. Isaac May, —where he will be ready at all times to afford the usual comfort and supplies and promote the personal convenience of his guests.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best decription. A steady Hostler always in stendance. ALBERT G. HATCH. Stratford, 18th July, 1849. 2v-n25tf

THE Subscribers will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for Good Merchantable Wheat. JAMES PORTER & Co., Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849.

STALLIONS. THE following Premiums will be awarded by the Agricultural Society of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, for the best and second best STAL

of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

For the best Stallion, £7 10

For the 2nd best do. 5 0 The Judges may withhold the Premiums should they consider the Horses shown unworthy. R. G. CUNINGHAME,

Goderich, 4th March, 1850. · WANTED,

BY the above Society—a thorough bred Durham Bull—two years old. Parties having animals of this description to dispose of, will be kind enough to apply to the Secretary as soon as p seib e. R. G. CUNINGHAME,.

Goderich, 4th March, 1850.

Card.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours, at Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-St. Goderich, Sept. 13th. 1848.

I. LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C., June, 1848. GODERICH.

ALFRED W, OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer, COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. 40. GODERICH. 2-n25

JOHN STRACHAN,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT
LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Has his office in West Street, Goderich.
Goderich, 2nd Japuary, 1850. 2v=n49

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, fe...
Has his office as formerly, in Stratford. Stratfold, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49
N. B.—Mr. Strachan, of the late firm of Strachan & Lizars, continues to act as Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all matters referred to him from Stratford.

WATSON & WILLIAMS.

DIXIE WATSON of Goderick, DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,

BARRISTER AT LAW. &c. &c. and
D GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Strafford,
late of the firm of Hector. Weller and Williams,
Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered
into co-partners i.p. in the Practice, and Profession of Law. Chancers and Convexamens,
will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and
Stratford, respectively, under the name, style
and firm of WATSOS and WILLIAMS,
DIXIE WATSOS, Goderich,
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Stratford,
24th December, 1849.

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR: WEST-STRAIT,

Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v-n101f J. K. GOODING.

AUCTIONEER,

W'LL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply a the British Hotel.

Goderich, March 9th 1849. DANIEL GORDON. CABINET MAKER:

Three doors Fast of the Canada Co's. Office, WEST-STREET, GODERICH. August 27th, 1849.

Stokes. CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, WEST-STREET, GODERICM.

March &, 1849.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, BELL'S CORNERS. SOUTH EASTHOPE. March, 29, 1849. DR. JOHN HYDE,

[LATE PROM BEBRO,] MEDICAL HALL. STRATFORD.

WM. REED. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, 4c., LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH.
Oct. 25, 1849. 2vn38

EDWARD CASHELL,

DAINTON & GLAZIER. per of Light-House Street, O tober, 25, 1849. GODERICH. 2vp38

ALEXANDER WILKINSON, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, And Civil Engineer. Office at Mr. ROBERT ELLIS' GODERICH. January 19, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Mesers. Davemport, of this place

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN. Windsor, March, 1849.

The Guron Signal, BY TEOMAS MACQUEEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH. "." Book and Job Printing, executed with Bruce, for the best and second best STAL LIONS, shown in the market aquare, in Goderich, on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

For the best Stallion, £7 10

Bruce, for the best Stallion, £7 10

neatness and dispatch.

Terms or the Huros Signal.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or Tweller and Six Perce with the expiration of the year.

of the year.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid-up, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

By All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TEN SHILLIT VOLUME III.

6th Februa

The Warden in the Cha Messrs. HAYS,

The minutes of yeste 132 Letter of Mr. S 133 Moved by Mr. I 133 Moved by Mr. Stressignation of Mr. Strrted Solicitor to the Coanum, his duties to be pointed by the Counci Reeves, both as Reever 134 The Report of Holmes' Bill for a Bystee of the whole.

The Warden nomins In committee of the

In committee of the Moved by Mr. Holm That the Bill new be confirmed, and that the Legislature shewing the ed under the 176th sec charge of exceeds £50 believe was entered in then in force with reg force until such debt c the Lands in the Unite long to absentees, and 3rd, at the highest would be insufficient t county officers, leavin or assured by the la improvement whateve Council has in accorda chapter 81, continued trict Council in Febru is that all Lands liable ny per acre, and one perty, and that as there Council to continue at be confirmed; and Assessment Law co pleased to frame it in shalf bear a proportion respective localities, Council a copy of suc 135 Moved in amer Donkin, That the Rep On the year and na ment 11—for the mot

6th The Warden resun
The Report of the
referred to a committ
Mr. Hays to the
confirmed—55, 56, 1
18, 27, 29, 28, 42, 43
85 Moved by Mr. 1
sum of one penny pe sum of one penny per per pound, in the firs tee on Finance (mar) the same-and Moved in amendme That the Report be taken, the amendmen

of nine.
The Report of the
The Council then a

Donkin, seconded by tuted instead of o being taken the n The remaining cl The committee th The Report was the The Council then and Bridges. Mr. I over and confirmed. The Committee the The Report of the Bridgos was then re 134 A.—Moved b the thanks of this C Esq. for his valuation illness of Mr. Don. 135 A.—Moved James Gentles be a for fire and candles present session of (
136 Moved by M
Warden be authori

Of the Comm the guidanc

86 Your comm

accounts passed a audited-Carried.

It was then proposed till the first To

the guidance of the Rule 1st. Any protection of a Memb amendment move settended. 2nd. Any Mem ing, addressing hi confine hoself in tion, andthat no once on the same that may be made 3rd. All questi Chairman for the 4th. That in t when any amend votes shall first b votes shill first he majority be for, the House, subje votes be against, to further amend of the Any Men which a By-Law Law, or amend came, and the as alteration content of the Council of Session of County, That no cit shall be ag