





From the Canadian Free Press.

DINNER TO THE HON. M. CAMERON AT PORT SARNA.

Sm.—Perhaps you might find room in your paper for the following, which will serve as a reply to the prediction of the Hamilton Spectator, that though the Hon. M. Cameron was feasted in Brantford, he would not be so in his own country.

On the 20th instant, a large number of the political friends of the Hon. M. Cameron proceeded with carriages and waggon down the Chatham Road to Mr. Little's tavern, 11 miles from the village, to meet the hon. gentleman and Joseph Cauchon, M. P., for the purpose of conveying them in procession to the village, where they had been invited to a public dinner by his constituents, as a token of their admiration of his course in Parliament and their approbation of the ministry with which he is connected.

The day unfortunately proved wet and thereby presented a large number of the country people from joining their friends, but notwithstanding this, a large number turned out to honour their representative. Mr. Cameron addressed the assembly for about an hour, dwelling chiefly on the local and general measures of the past Session; his explanations giving entire satisfaction; when the procession was formed in the following order:—The front carriage carried the British flag, while two of the succeeding carriages bore banners made for the occasion, having for their motto "The Queen and British Connection," and on the reverse side "Lord Elgin and Responsible Government," while the other was specially addressed to the guest of the evening, bearing on one side the warm Highland welcome "Gael m'le fàilte ort Chalam (a hundred thousand welcomes, Malcom)"—having on the reverse side in French the words, "A welcome to all true Reformers." The Hon. M. Cameron and J. Cauchon, M. P., followed in the next carriage, and 20 other carriages all bearing banners, with a number of horsemen, brought up the rear.

The hon. gentleman was much gratified on approaching the village, and finding the scholars of the grammar school, accompanied by their respected and excellent teacher, Mr. Walker, drawn up in procession to bid him welcome. The procession slowly wound round the town and afterwards dispersed to make the necessary preparations for the evening's festivities. Prior to adjourning to the dinner table, Mr. Cameron met the scholars in the school-room and addressed them in the most affectionate manner, thanking them for the kindness they had shown him.

At half-past six o'clock, a numerous and respectable party sat down to a sumptuous dinner, supplied by J. B. Swart, of Swart's Hotel in a large tent erected for the occasion for want of a large enough room. A. Young, Esq., presided, supported on the right by the Hon. M. Cameron and James Baby, Esq., and on the left by Robert McDowell, Esq., J. P., and James Plintoff, Esq., J. P. Alexander Nidal, J. P., performed the duties of crozier, supported on the right by Joseph Cauchon, M. P., P., and the Rev. Mr. Maclester, and on the left by D. Buchanan, Esq., and T. W. Johnson, M. D. The Rev. Mr. Maclester asked the grace and returned thanks.

On the cloth being removed, the Chairman addressed the company in terms of congratulation that the Reform government had succeeded in spite of the brutal opposition they had met with, in passing so many measures for the good of the country, and referred to the liberal conduct of the home government in leaving the settlement of Canadian affairs to Canadians themselves; concluding (in the absence of drinking) by proposing three cheers for the Queen, which was responded to in the most enthusiastic manner.

The Queen's Anthem was then sung by Mr. Ford and the band. The Chairman then warmly alluded to the conduct of the Hon. M. Cameron, and said that he was the first Governor General who had the fortitude to carry out the principles of Responsible Government to their legitimate extent and wished that his life might long be spared, and that he might long enjoy the benefits of his government. He then asked the meeting to express their admiration of his conduct by giving three cheers for His Excellency, which was responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Ford and Band, "Bruce's Address." Alexander Vidal addressed the Hon. M. Cameron, bidding him welcome as a private individual and in his political capacity as the representative of the County and of the Administration; alluding in handsome terms to his services, and to the share the hon. gentleman had in maturing the measures of the Administration, especially the school-bill, and likewise to the dignified conduct of the Government during the disastrous riots in Montreal, and their determined perseverance in the cause of the people, when their House was burnt down and everything done which a protracted body could do to obstruct the progress of the country.

Song, "There's nae luck about the house." Mr. Cameron replied at great length and with much effect. He rapidly reviewed the history of Canadian grievances from the assumption of the government by Sir Francis Bond Head, down to the grand finale at Montreal, showing most effectively the misgovernment and corruption that exist under Tory rule, and that to exalt themselves they sought to humiliate the country. He also went over the measures of the past session in detail, proving most satisfactorily that the ministry based all their acts on the principles of equity and justice, and that their highest wish was to give all equal rights and equal taxation, and thus produce a true fraternity of feeling.

The hon. member was loudly cheered throughout; the entire confidence existing between the representatives and the representative producing an exuberance of joyous feelings. D. Buchanan, Esq., then introduced the member for Montserrat to the company in an eloquent address, assuring that gentleman that his brother Reformers gave him a cordial welcome, both on his account and as the representative of a people confessedly in advance of us in political reform and the hearty cheers with which Mr. Cauchon was greeted sufficiently convinced him that Mr. Buchanan had echoed the sentiments of the whole meeting.

Mr. Cauchon, in a very happy and eloquent speech returned thanks for the warm manner in which he had been received, and took occasion to state his reasons for visiting Western Canada. He observed that he considered himself a Canadian representative and not a French one, and that he

wished to become acquainted with the wants and wishes of a people for whom he was to legislate in that capacity. He expressed his pleasure at finding the people so unanimous in support of the government, and his surprise at seeing so few Tories, and these few possessing so strong a family likeness to their Essex leaders, and concluded by proposing three cheers for Lady Elgin and Lord Bruce, which was warmly responded to.

The conduct of Mr. Young in the Chair having been suitably acknowledged by the assembly, it separated, resolved to "meet some other day," each highly gratified with the day's proceedings. A. M. Port Sarna, July 23, 1849.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF LORD BRUCE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Dunfermline Journal for June, containing the account of a dinner at the Elgin Arms Inn, Charlestown, "in honour of Lord Bruce, infant son and heir of His Excellency the Governor General." About sixty of the tenantry on the Broomhall estate, with other gentlemen, met on the occasion. Mr. Menzies, Factor on the estate, in the chair, supported on the right by the Hon. Thomas Bruce, Esq., Dr. Johnston, Litchfield, J. Kerr, Esq., Middlebrook, Esq., and on the left by J. Hunt, Esq., Esq., of Pittencrieff, and J. McDonald, Esq., Fiscal, Dunfermline. The croqueters were Mr. Hill, Farmer, Lockerstone, and Mr. Christie, Cromarty.

After the usual loyal toasts, the health of Lord Elgin was given by the Chairman, and appropriately responded to by the Hon. Thomas Bruce (Lord Elgin's brother).—The Rev. Dr. Johnston, in proposing the health of the Earl of Elgin, spoke at considerable length on the state of affairs in Canada, vindicating the Governor General, and explaining in a very perceptive manner the nature and objects of the Rebellion. In conclusion, he observed:— "What, then, can be more obvious than that the excitement created in opposition to the bill is a factious excitement—the result of party strife, and of the skill with which those recently deprived of power have excited them to such acts of violence, which they are bound to do, in order to bring about the extinction of their enemies? They probably did not contemplate the burning of the House of Assembly, nor the excesses into which their followers have been betrayed. But while it is desirable that the incendiaries of Montreal should know that their conduct is universally execrated by the people of this country, it is no less desirable that their leaders, who so wrought upon their prejudices as to excite them to such acts of violence, should know that they are held to be the really guilty parties, and that there is no party that sympathizes with them. Lord Elgin had been placed in very trying circumstances, and he has been constrained to expose himself to the indignities of a public trial, calmly examined, and who judges without prejudice, can fall to perceive that he has acted wisely, firmly, and patriotically. (Applause.) The approbation of the people is no doubt deserved, but it is not to be bought by sacrificing duty and principle; nor is there any reason to doubt, that as soon as time dispels the mists which prejudice and passion have raised, his conduct will be seen in its true light. The people may be excited to such acts of violence, but they will discover their error, and will not fail generously to acknowledge and atone for it. What public man is there who has not sometimes lost popular favour? The Duke of Wellington is at this moment the most popular man in the kingdom; yet there was a time when a London mob broke the windows of Apsley House. He has had a proportion of them covered with blinds, and he has been obliged to wear a mask, when he was again the object of the mob; he was followed to his residence by a vast crowd, and loudly cheered. When about to enter, he stopped his horse, and after courteously acknowledging their kindness, significantly pointed to the shot-proofs blinds, as much as to say, "Good people, there was a time when you would not have cheered so lustily." So it will be, we confidently hope, in the case of His Excellency the Governor of Canada. Guided by principle, not by passion, influenced neither by intimidation, nor by the undue love of popular applause, he will in all his measures seek the welfare and peace of Canada, and the honor of his sovereign; nor can there be a man, who in such a course, honestly and perseveringly pursued, will in the end secure the confidence and approbation of all good men. (The sentiments expressed by the Rev. Dr. were frequently and highly applauded during the life of his speech.)

"Long life, good health, and happiness to the Countess of Elgin and Kincaidine!" "The accomplished mother of our noble Lord of the Manor, the Dowager Countess of Elgin!"—The Hon. Thomas Bruce, and the other junior branches of the family—"The Tenantry of the Estate of Broomhall"—with other toasts, followed, and were drunk with due honor.

In the evening, there was a soiree in the school room, to which all persons above fourteen years of age, residing on the estate and in Charlestown, were invited. About a thousand were present. The granary was tastefully adorned with flags and bowers, and set apart as a dancing hall; but the number of guests was so great, that the dancing took place on the green. The festivities were kept up till five o'clock in the morning.

The Dunfermline Journal says—"It must be gratifying to His Lordship and to others to know that throughout this large assembly there was no disorder, no confusion—all were animated by a spirit of the most perfect good humour, and by a desire to promote the happiness of each other."—The Hon. Thomas C. Bruce very appropriately remarked, speaking of the Earl of Elgin:—

Those towards whom his attention has been exclusively directed, in virtue of his station, to whom interests he has devoted without reserve every energy of his mind, have repaid him with treatment such as no Governor such as no Colony had ever experienced before, while amongst those from whom he has been so long separated, and to whose concerns he has, from the call of duty, been obliged to remain comparatively a stranger, his name still receives a warm welcome as a warm one.

The gentlemen warmly eulogized the tenantry on the estate for their skill, industry, and perseverance. "It was only the other day," he observed, "that I was going over this property with an English gentleman who had never been in Scotland before. I know not what were his previous ideas of our country, but when he was in it he could not contain his astonishment. The land, he said, is like a garden. Yes, gentlemen, it is like a garden, and it is

to the tenantry of this property that that result is owing." Mr. Hill, one of the tenants, in returning thanks, adverted to the fears that had been entertained by agriculturists, in consequence of recent changes in the legislation of the country, and concluded by saying:—"I have no doubt, from the improvements that are daily going on in agriculture, and from the liberal assistance of the Proprietor in carrying out these improvements, we shall continue to hold that honorable and independent position in life we have hitherto done."

It is very evident that Lord Elgin is a good landlord; and a good landlord makes good tenants.—Pilot.

From the Galt Reporter. GALT DIVISION COURT.

The Court for this division of the Gore District was held in Galt on Tuesday, before Judge O'Reilly. We notice the occurrence for the purpose of bringing before our readers a new Act of Parliament, and its consequences, as affects suitors in this Court.

The Act to which we allude is the 12th, Victoria, chap. 69, "to authorise Attachments against Personal Property, for sums of 25s. and under, in certain cases." This Act creates a revolution in the Practice of Division Courts, as relates to attaching or Concealing Debtors, or those removing their property from one District to another; and before we proceed to notice said powers it will be upon Creditors, we shall give an instance of its practical application.

It is known to many of our readers, that John Jones, a stove-peddler, and general dealer, travelling chiefly in Dumfries, Waterloo, and the Huron District, had lately absconded from Galt, leaving considerable debts due in Galt and elsewhere. The Landlord of the house in which his family resided in Galt, put in a landlord's warrant, as soon as it was discovered that the family had absconded, and in consequence the property was sold to satisfy the claim for rent and coats; leaving a considerable quantity of furniture undisposed of. Under the old law, the remainder could not be touched by any creditor. Under the new law, Messrs. Batters & Miller, of Galt, issued an affidavit that Jones had absconded, to prevent legal means being taken to recover the debt he owed them; that they had seized his property in payment of their debt, and given it into the custody of the Clerk of the Division Court, to abide the decision of Judge O'Reilly, at the sitting of the Court in Galt.

On the case coming on at the court on Tuesday, the learned Judge first required Mr. Batters to prove his debt, which was done; he then ascertained from the Bailiff that Jones's goods had been taken possession of by him, and had been placed in a warehouse, to abide the decision of the court. This was all the proof required. The Judge gave judgment in favour of Messrs. Batters and Miller, and the goods will be sold to pay their debt.

The whole expenses of the proceedings, where there is no mileage, will little exceed four dollars, paid out of the estate. Where there is mileage, of course, the expenses will be greater. Mr. Henry Smith, Sadler, and Mr. Barnaby, Inkpen, obtained similar judgments against the goods of Jones. That our readers may more fully comprehend the powers of this Act, we give an outline of the proceedings, and those whom they affect.

The persons to whom it is intended to apply are:— 1. Persons absconding from the country leaving property, but owing debts. 2. Debtors removing from one District to another. 3. Debtors concealing themselves from the Bailiff to prevent service.

Now, the way of proceeding which the Act prescribes is as follows:— First, An affidavit must be made before the Clerk of the Division Court, or a Magistrate, that a Debtor has absconded, or concealed himself, or is removing his goods, as the case may be.

Secondly, A warrant must be issued to seize, attach, and safely keep, such goods. Two freeholders are then called in to value the property so seized. The plaintiff is then to give a bond in double the value of property seized, in case it should be wrongfully taken.

And the defendant, if he give security, can get the use of the property till the Court decides the matter in dispute. The Act prescribes that if a writ is made before the Clerk of the Division Court, or a Magistrate, that a Debtor has absconded, or concealed himself, or is removing his goods, as the case may be.

Thirdly, The Bailiff is to be issued with a writ to prevent service of summons upon them; for in any such case, the Act requires the Plaintiff immediately on affidavit being made of such hiding or running away, or concealment, to seize as much of the goods in the house as will satisfy the debt and costs, take them away, and sell them, and thus satisfy the debt.

But the Act supplies some further important deficiencies in previous Acts. It provides that New Trials may be had by any party, if applied for within 14 days after the trial of any cause, in the discretion of the Judge.

The judgments of Division Courts shall in future carry interest. That Executors may sue and be sued. That the Judge may, on being satisfied with the general correctness of a plaintiff's books, receive them in evidence.

That in the event of either party to a suit dying after judgment, his or her representatives may revive the suit, and carry it out to execution.

Such are the main provisions of this important Act.

ARRIVAL OF M. LEBRU ROLLIN.—This leader of the Socialist party, who made his escape from Paris during the last outbreak, has arrived safe in London from Ostend, for security. It appears he had the greatest difficulty in evading the vigilance of the police authorities, notice having been sent by the electric telegraph for his apprehension, to Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, and the frontiers, to Belgium and Switzerland, where it was expected he would most likely try to get off. It was stated yesterday, that several others, implicated in the same affair, were also secure in the metropolis incognito.—London Sunday paper.

HURON SIGNAL. THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1849.

THE CONVENTION.

We very seldom fail in calculating the results of political movements or agitations, but we admit that we have been disappointed in regard to the movement of the "League" in Canada.—What is facetiously called a "Convention of Delegates," has actually taken place in Kingston, and thus far we are disappointed. We did not dispute the courage of the disaffected faction. We did not question the willingness and ability to raise funds, even in these hard times, nor had we the slightest inclination to suppose that the attachment of Toryism to power was in any way diminished; but we did doubt if there were one hundred men in United Canada who would be thoughtful or foolish enough, to encounter the expense and toil of assembling at a given point in the Province, for such a silly, senseless project! Thus far, we say, we have been disappointed. A hundred Delegates did meet!—But if we have been disappointed in the fact of the meeting, we have not been disappointed in the result. The "highly important body" did meet, and did pass a number of very harmless Resolutions, and parted in good humor, without having decided on any definite line of policy for the reformation of Canada! We will not call them ninny, nor blockheads, nor ignoramus, because we are personally acquainted with a number of them, and we know that there were among them; but we have good ground for believing that there were also a number of what the Donagel man would call "repalcations." They passed a resolution or a rule that the Convention would "speak respectfully of the Queen and the Royal Family!" Now in a meeting composed of decent, respectable men, such a resolution would be considered an insult. Supposing a thousand political meetings were to be held in Goderich, composed promiscuously of Tories and Radicals, we venture to affirm that the idea of proposing such a resolution would never enter the head of a single individual.—The opposite factions in Goderich, and we believe throughout Upper Canada, may, for amusement, or for the sake of bullying, tease each other about "annatation and fidelity," and there may be individuals in both parties who cherish these sentiments, yet, as parties, we are persuaded they have the fullest confidence in each other's loyalty. We think it is otherwise with the conservative party in Lower Canada, and the resolution about speaking "respectfully of the Queen," shows that the Upper Canada Delegates had some fears that they had got into bad company. The annexation hobby was not ridden furiously in the public discussions at least, probably from assurances given in the secret deliberations, that it could meet with no sympathy among the intelligent population of Upper Canada. We have no wish to entertain our readers with a long and tedious account of the proceedings, and unmitigated nonsense which was talked during the five days that the convention stalked together, because, in the first place, it was merely a verbatim edition of the nonsense that had been published by the Tory press for the last six months, in fact, we are not aware that the deliberations of the Convention do not consist of a single idea, that has not again and again been tortured and twisted and worn thread-bare during the last six months. And, in the second place, we abstain from giving any great portion of the proceedings of the Convention, from a desire to occupy our space with the absolute and unmitigated nonsense which was talked during the five days that the convention stalked together, because, in the first place, it was merely a verbatim edition of the nonsense that had been published by the Tory press for the last six months, in fact, we are not aware that the deliberations of the Convention do not consist of a single idea, that has not again and again been tortured and twisted and worn thread-bare during the last six months. And, in the second place, we abstain from giving any great portion of the proceedings of the Convention, from a desire to occupy our space with the absolute and unmitigated nonsense which was talked during the five days that the convention stalked together, because, in the first place, it was merely a verbatim edition of the nonsense that had been published by the Tory press for the last six months, in fact, we are not aware that the deliberations of the Convention do not consist of a single idea, that has not again and again been tortured and twisted and worn thread-bare during the last six months.

ever, which Mr. EMATISON of St. Thomas, proposed to this Revolutionary motion of Mr. Wilson, was to the effect that the British Constitution as it exists at present, is an excellent Constitution, that the people and the Convention are well satisfied with it, and that all that would be desired is just to have its principles fully and freely carried out in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the people, as expressed through the votes of their Representatives! This is exactly the doctrine which the Reform party and the Reform Press of Canada, have for years been laboring to establish—it is the doctrine which the present Government of Lord ELGIN is practically illustrating, and we are truly delighted to hear that Mr. EMATISON's amendment, in behalf of this glorious doctrine, was carried by a majority 84 to 19 in the League Convention! Harmony and happiness are beginning to dawn on Canada.

The most rational speechifying in the Convention, although a little repulsive, were the speeches of Mr. BOGGS of Montreal, specimens of which will be found in another column.

BLOOD AND TREASON.

"So far as our own good town is concerned, we understand the arrangements for his Lordship's reception have been fixed for some time. Two poles will be erected on either end of the wharf. A black flag with his Lordship's likeness, suspended by a rope, will unite their tops. Should any attempt be made to remove it, then will come the 'hur of war,' and it will be seen whether the 'Elgin Guards' or the Brockville Britons are the stronger. Should the Boys be allowed to keep up their arches (for we understand three are prepared) then a little music, such as insulted Britons know how to play, will be heard, and we have no doubt give life and vivacity to its movements. If blood should follow this election tour, let it be traced to the footsteps of the wicked man who called it up! Two or three weeks at the farthest, and we shall have Mr. Dignified Neutrality in our midst." This above is from the Brockville Statesman; it is a true transcript of its Author, full of desperate, bloody, revengeful, dark-souled, assassinating villany. The man who could write and publish such revolting and blood-thirsty sentiments, is fully qualified to apply the flaming brand to the dwelling of his sleeping neighbor, or to scatter the brains of the victim of his malignity, with the midnight bludgeon. He is a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life. We do not write these bitter sentiments because the author of the foregoing paragraph is a worthless unprincipled Tory wretch, who can only be a disgrace to any party. We would use the very same language if he were the greatest radical ever wrote an editorial. He is a disgrace even to common brutality, and his connection with any party can neither make him better nor worse. And could we believe that there is one demon in human form, who inwardly cherishes such sentiments, and who could publish them with the hope of seeing them practically realized, we would solemnly declare that he should be, as a man on humanity, and altogether unworthy the blessing of civilized life.

state of society if the public mind is to be awe'd and controlled by such barbarous threats of brute violence as Oats R. Gowar's is offering to the people of Brockville. We trust these threats will be met as they deserve and as the peace and order of society demand.

As an esteemed contemporary in Toronto thinks we might at least have intimated the death of the Huron Gazette, for the benefit of those who exchanged with it. Our reason for not doing so, was, in the first place, that we did not exchange with it—in the second place the Gazette was like HANNAH SURREY'S wife, it had "a fashion of deuin;" and we were not certain whether the present suspension was the "true death" or not. We had, however, begun to suspect that it had died in earnest, from the fact that for some weeks past we have been exempted from the unpleasant duty of contradicting false columns against personal character; and we are truly happy in finding that our suspicion is fully verified, as, in the Spectator and Colonist of last week, we perceive that the Press and Type of the Huron Gazette are advertised for sale. We think the proprietor, as a matter of common courtesy, might have given us the privilege of the advertisement; as, if he discover that selling Printing Presses is a profitable speculation, we think he must admit that we helped him to the discovery!

Dr. J. R. PHILIP has resigned his practice as Physician and Surgeon in Stratford, and we understand that Dr. HYZON, of Embro, has succeeded him. We are not personally acquainted with Dr. HYZON, but from the testimony of those who have long known him as a professional man, in the District of Brock, we are led to believe that he understands his profession, and we have no doubt of his success in the county of Perth.

We would direct particular attention to an article which we have copied from the Galt Reporter, in reference to the New Act authorizing Attachments against personal property, for sums within the jurisdiction of the Division Court. It is an important Act and should be generally understood.

The Harvest is progressing rapidly, and we are glad to learn that notwithstanding the partial attacks of the rust and the caterpillar, the yield, in general, will be very superior to that of last year.

STARTLING NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The New Haven Palladium publishes a letter from Dr. R. H. COLLIER, announcing the death by Cholera, of Mr. James O'Reilly, late of New Haven. The letter is dated Parra, Mexico, June 17, and says: "The news from California is very bad. There will be no digging, as the Foreigners and Americans have had a desperate battle in which 700 men lost their lives." Then follows a P. S. stating that confirmation of the bad news from California had just arrived. Several Companies have passed through to Mazatlan, and Webb's New York Company by way of Chihuahua. I leave for the City of Mexico shortly. The news from California is of the most disastrous character, and should be treated as a monster. We have no fear that his beasty prophecies will be responded to, he is too well known, and too generally detested; but still, we pity the people of Brockville in having the natural beauties, and taste, and intelligence of the prettiest and liveliest town in Canada, dishonored by such savage productions—and in being the residence of the wretch who could pen and publish such barbarous sentiments. The real Tory or Conservative party in Upper Canada can have no sympathy with such sentiments—they are the sentiments of a man who has no relation whatever to party political feeling, and can only be derided and brushed by such characters as the Editors of the Brockville Statesman, and the Montreal Gazette, whose hellish malignity would perill the fate of Canada in seeking revenge for the loss of office. Why then does not the Tory party, why does not the respectable portion of the Tory press come out fearlessly, and for the credit of the cause frown down such ferocious demonism? Or why do not the intelligent population of Leeds rise up as one man, and concentrate the moral reprobat of the entire community on the miscreant of malignity and bloodshed, till the Statesman shall shrink from existence before the withering and righteous indignation of an insulted people. The journal which would publish, with approval, the paragraph which we have quoted from the Statesman, is a local pestilence a thousand fold more desolating than the cholera. It is calculated to annihilate all that is valuable in humanity, and seeks to implant in our nature the worst dispositions of devils; the author should be denied the common courtesies of life. Had the spirit or substance of this paragraph formed one of Oats R. Gowar's Resolutions in the League Convention at Kingston, we venture to affirm that the hundred and three men who voted, one hundred at least would indignantly have voted against it. But he is too knowing and too subtle to try such an experiment. He knows that the great majority of the party with which he acts will not allow their political feelings or prejudices to brutalize their humanity; and hence these diabolical dispositions are reserved for the Statesman which is abhorred by every party in Canada, as the mere caterer to the prejudices and worst passions of vulgarity and ignorance; and which posterity will curse for the misery which it has entailed on the Province.

An article of the same blood-thirsty nature appeared in the Montreal Gazette last week, and we were extremely pleased to learn that one of the best and most influential Conservative Gentlemen of Huron; a Member of the League, after reading the article, threw the paper from him in utter disgust and solemnly declared that the writer, JAMES MORRIS, ought not to be tolerated in society. We repeat again, that respectable intelligent men will not sympathize with the brutalizing influences of the Brockville Statesman and the Montreal Gazette.

We are no advocate of Demonstrations—as we have always doubted the utility of them and questioned the propriety of exciting large masses of men, even though the excitement should be of a joyful description; but we think the people of Brockville of all creeds and parties, who value the laws of liberty and order, are now under a moral obligation to welcome the Governor General with a demonstration. It will be a terrible

Discussions in Ontario.—It has been supposed until lately that the coast of Orangeville, on the Columbia River, was without indentation or harbor. Explorations for a considerable distance south of the Columbia have been made, which is producing an entire change in public opinion. Not only are bays found, but beautiful prairies, fine timber, rivers and water power are discovered in abundance—some of the prairies, adjacent to the coast, and within one hundred miles of the Columbia, varying from one and a half to three miles in width, and eight miles in length. A bed of excellent stone-coal has been discovered on the banks of the Cheleste river, ten miles from its entrance into the Cheleste sea, on the coast. There are also on this river, several small, level prairies. The Yacquin bay is three fourths of a mile wide at its mouth, from a mile to two and a half miles wide, extends parallel with the sea coast from six to ten miles in length, and is perfectly sheltered from the ocean winds. There is also considerable prairie in the immediate vicinity of the Yacquin bay. All the rivers emptying into these bays abound with salmon and other fish, and the bays all afford crabs, crabs, &c., in abundance. Within most of the bays, the water is deep, and the waves roll into their mouths from the ocean without apparent obstruction.—Bullion.

Father Mathew administered the pledge in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Friday to about 1,300 journeymen tailors, who marched in a body to receive it from his hand.—Bullion.

Father Mathew was received very enthusiastically in Boston by the Mayor and Common Council; an immense concourse, estimated at 30,000 persons, including a vast multitude of Father Mathew's fellow countrymen, assembled on the Common on Tuesday afternoon to see and hear him. We would inquire if any steps have been taken to invite Father Mathew to visit Detroit.—Bullion.

MURDER AT SLATFORD.—We have looked through the evidences given in the horrid but sinous, as given in the last number of the St. Catharines Journal, and are confirmed in our views that, considering the peculiar position of Orangemen and Catholics, the Orange Institution is the sole cause of the murders on the 13th of July, near St. Catharines. It will be recollected that this evidence and the verdict of the Jury were sent to the Government, and we learn from the St. Catharines Journal that a letter has been received from the Attorney General, to the effect, that the verdict returned by the Jury is not sufficient to authorize the issuing of any warrants. The ordinary course of law now remains open to the parties, and it is to be hoped that no pains will be spared to bring the guilty men to justice; and, above all, that the root of the riots and murders at Montreal and St. John, N. B.—where twelve lives were lost—will be put an effectual stop to from henceforth and forever.—The peace of society demands this, and this demand should not be made in vain.—F. H. Sinclair.

Mr. Ch next reach understand as one m British a and they which the trolley r party poli fact work most the of the cotions like stons of t at least c support c like to be more from else, and gether th the depre foring, bu lie o in which were calle country, a told that were asse of the coc considerat and the ca like to be sent post could mak as their n liness, the any pay which they had never don harm than hear.) He action, be their part pruing, of the Les Anglo-Sa he do not violentl think of he did not elect a majority eminent. to ti the part are to ren country, I admit it at every eue the are at perf our inter at once t and disapp and that a rage of lo forgot the step for t probat.

Mr. B. lawyers, a string of t that the C peached w would be a cheer, in they would he [Mr. B. ing out the press by are that individual moment to refuse to Mr. B. with his a could not or high h the cabin and followed a excitement had filled a have endu and confu the THAT H DRAW H The mo are few himself fration.

THE We give day from E announcing Bill, and as forwarded for a repea law until J first felt gr commere of a gener with feelin able to la document Despatch appreciate country pr by the to obtain a settlement. Gray, are lone remain when he dr for Respo convinced Britain the beginning long an in merce and most ang idea.—Jon

Mr. G. the Govern informatio Aiton, the (ship Electr is of our Har Major sion Law You President.

No. 388. My Les ing year I and 4th of







Agricultural.

FENCE MAKING—A NEW PLAN.

Mr. S. B. BROWN—beg to offer a few suggestions with reference to the construction of a cheap and durable kind of fence.

Where the soil is stiff clay, the following plan possesses some advantages on account of its durability and cheapness.

I am aware that some farmers will say that "it appears all very well on paper," but I can assure such that fences of this description have been in use in this District for the last four or five years.

I have not as yet had any constructed on my own farm, and cannot therefore say from experience what would be the expense of such a fence, but am credibly informed that it need not exceed two shillings per rod.

Mr. INGLIS'S REPORT ON TURNIP CULTIVATION.—The mode which I adopt in the cultivation of turnips is as follows:—I take land which has had previously taken a crop of oats, without manure from the plough or the harrow in the Fall.

They may now be left to themselves for some weeks, until they begin to crowd, when they should be thinned to twelve inches apart.

Ploughing, Harrowing, and Drilling 4 days at 15s. £3 0 0. Manure carting, spreading, 9 0 0. Cultivation, one day in all, 0 10 0. Hoing and weeding, 0 15 0.

Estimate the turnips as worth, on the ground, 1s. per bushel, which is, 640 bushels, £63 0 0.

leaving net profit, £18 15 0. Besides having two months' valuable feeding from the drawn turnips and tops.

Carrots are cultivated much after the same manner, with the exception that the land ought to have another ploughing, and about ten loads more of manure. The hand is also to be used instead of the hoe in weed-

ing and thinning. From the St. John Agricultural Society's Report for 1849.

BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We have often remarked, says the Albany Cultivator, that the great benefit of agricultural associations, is the opportunity they afford for bringing together the people, with their animals, articles and products, by which all may be compared and the particular improvements possessed by each may be seen and adopted.

Where the soil is stiff clay, the following plan possesses some advantages on account of its durability and cheapness. It consists merely of two parallel ditches, with a ridge of earth piled between them; small posts, (usually cedar,) five feet long and from two to eight inches in diameter, are set about six inches in the ground and ten feet apart, in a line where the ridge is intended to be raised; the ditches are then dug about two feet deep and three feet apart, the sides of which are of such a slope as to be capable of producing a tolerably stiff sod from being sown with grass seed.

The ridge, which is raised about 2 1/2 feet high, should, like the ditches, be sloped on each side, so as to admit of a horse and man being raised by the front, than those of an ordinary board fence, the earth in which they stand being kept comparatively dry by the ditches, and placed around them in an oval form, will naturally incline from them as the frost works its way under the surface.

I have not as yet had any constructed on my own farm, and cannot therefore say from experience what would be the expense of such a fence, but am credibly informed that it need not exceed two shillings per rod.

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INFORMATION WANTED, of Ancestry.

Malcolm, aged about 25, who left his native place, Stratford, in the West Highlands of Scotland, about June 1847—and sailed from Glasgow for Montreal.

Information will be thankfully received by his brother, John MacLean, North East-hope, Bell's Corner's P. O., any letter may be addressed to Mr. J. J. E. Linton, Stratford, July 1849.

Stratford, July 1849. The Papers of London, (C. W.) of Galt, Guelph, Dundas, Hamilton and Toronto, will confer a favor on a sorrowing mother and friends, by inserting the above. 2s2s

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford.

His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as a Builder, qualifies him for undertaking all kinds of building work.

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR SALE. LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES.

SEALE TENDERS will be received by William Clark, Esq., Warden of the District of Huron, on the part of the Municipal Council, for the District of Huron, until Saturday, 18th August at 12 o'clock noon.

AGRICULTURE. At a Meeting of the Committee of the STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at the Farmers' Inn, the following PRIZES were awarded to be shown for at the Society's eighth Annual Exhibition, at Stratford, on Friday, the 12th day of October, 1849.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes (Prize awarded 11th April to Mr. John Rattenbury, £25 0 0. Brood Mare and Foal, £10 0 0. 2nd £5 0 0. 3rd £3 0 0. 4th £2 0 0. 5th £1 0 0. 6th £1 0 0. 7th £1 0 0. 8th £1 0 0. 9th £1 0 0. 10th £1 0 0. 11th £1 0 0. 12th £1 0 0. 13th £1 0 0. 14th £1 0 0. 15th £1 0 0. 16th £1 0 0. 17th £1 0 0. 18th £1 0 0. 19th £1 0 0. 20th £1 0 0. 21st £1 0 0. 22nd £1 0 0. 23rd £1 0 0. 24th £1 0 0. 25th £1 0 0. 26th £1 0 0. 27th £1 0 0. 28th £1 0 0. 29th £1 0 0. 30th £1 0 0. 31st £1 0 0. 32nd £1 0 0. 33rd £1 0 0. 34th £1 0 0. 35th £1 0 0. 36th £1 0 0. 37th £1 0 0. 38th £1 0 0. 39th £1 0 0. 40th £1 0 0. 41st £1 0 0. 42nd £1 0 0. 43rd £1 0 0. 44th £1 0 0. 45th £1 0 0. 46th £1 0 0. 47th £1 0 0. 48th £1 0 0. 49th £1 0 0. 50th £1 0 0. 51st £1 0 0. 52nd £1 0 0. 53rd £1 0 0. 54th £1 0 0. 55th £1 0 0. 56th £1 0 0. 57th £1 0 0. 58th £1 0 0. 59th £1 0 0. 60th £1 0 0. 61st £1 0 0. 62nd £1 0 0. 63rd £1 0 0. 64th £1 0 0. 65th £1 0 0. 66th £1 0 0. 67th £1 0 0. 68th £1 0 0. 69th £1 0 0. 70th £1 0 0. 71st £1 0 0. 72nd £1 0 0. 73rd £1 0 0. 74th £1 0 0. 75th £1 0 0. 76th £1 0 0. 77th £1 0 0. 78th £1 0 0. 79th £1 0 0. 80th £1 0 0. 81st £1 0 0. 82nd £1 0 0. 83rd £1 0 0. 84th £1 0 0. 85th £1 0 0. 86th £1 0 0. 87th £1 0 0. 88th £1 0 0. 89th £1 0 0. 90th £1 0 0. 91st £1 0 0. 92nd £1 0 0. 93rd £1 0 0. 94th £1 0 0. 95th £1 0 0. 96th £1 0 0. 97th £1 0 0. 98th £1 0 0. 99th £1 0 0. 100th £1 0 0.

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TO LET.

That handsome two-story house, opposite the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John Wilson, and presently occupied by Mr. Besman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a large garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees of various descriptions.

CASH FOR WHEAT at the Goderich Mills. W. PIPER. Goderich, 30th March, 1849. 2s-nsf

Exhibition of Farm Stock, PRODUCE, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c. &c. By the Huron District Agricultural Society. AN EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, SEEDS, A DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c., will be held at GODERICH, on Tuesday the 4th of September next, when the following PREMIUMS WILL BE AWARDED.

For the Best Brood Mare and Foal, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best Two year old Filly, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best Two year old Colt, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0.

For the best Bull, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best Yoke of Working Oxen, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best Three year old Steer, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0.

For the best 4 bushels Spring Wheat, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best 2 bushels Rye, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best 2 bushels Barley, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0.

For the best 2 bushels Corn (in cob), £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best 50 lbs. Salt Butter, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best 2 bushels Oats, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0.

For the best 2 bushels Peas, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best acre of Turnips, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best acre of Potatoes, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0.

For the best 2 bushels Carrots, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best 2 bushels Beets, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0.

For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0. For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel, £1 0 0. 2nd £0 10 0. 3rd £0 0 0.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD.

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. The high and varied celebrity which these preparations have acquired for their purifying effects on all the diseases which they produce to cure, has rendered them the most popular and valuable medicine of the age.

OF ASTHMA, SCURVY AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS. BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the month and year, when these diseases prevail, they are the most distressing. Phlegm, mucus, and other, who only these Medicines have the system subject to a BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SERIOUS LACONIA, BILE, COSTIVENESS, COLIC & COLIC, CHOLERA, CONSTIPATION. Used with good success in the CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSY, DEEP DEPRESSION. No person with the following symptoms, should delay when these Medicines immediately.

FEVER AND AGUE. For this scourge of the west, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines have the system subject to a return of the disease—a case by these Medicines is permanent. TRY THEM, BE SATHISFIED, AND BE CURED. FULNESS OF COMPLEXION. GENERAL DEBILITY. SOUTHERN FEVER. HEADACHE, &c. &c. &c. OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. INFLAMMATORY BRONCHITIS. IMPURE BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS OF APPETITE. LIVER COMPLAINTS. NEURALGIC DISEASES. These pills to eradicate entirely all the effects of Malaria, which occur in the most powerful generation of Strangers. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLIC, &c. &c. &c. The original proprietors of these Medicines were Messrs. J. W. MOTT & CO. of New York.

DE W. WILLIAM B. MOTT, Sole Agent. 235 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York. For Sale by BENJ. PARSONS, Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 1/2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is L.T. 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich, CONTAINING 164 ACRES, is bounded at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road, and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division, CONTAINING 100 ACRES, and is situated at the Junction of two Public Roads.

For Particulars apply to JNO. McDONALD, Esq. Goderich, 12th March, 1849. 2s-1f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place, has established himself as a FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McLEWAN, Windsor, March, 1849. 2s-7mf.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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 just received an extensive Assortment OF THE FASHIONS FOR 1849, and is ready to Execute all Orders given to him with care and punctuality, as formerly. Goderich, April, 13th, 1849. 2s-10mf

Upper Canada Rebellion Losses.

Receiver General's Office, Montreal, 12th March, 1849. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Claims for Rehabilitation Losses in Canada West, who have not applied to, and received payment of their Claims from the respective Agents of the Bank of Montreal, in the several districts as heretofore notified will come and after the first day of June next, be necessitated to apply for payment of the same, either personally or by duly appointed Attorneys, to the Parent Bank in this city. (Signed) S. M. VIGER, H. M. R. G. 2-13

The Huron Signal.

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH. "Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch. TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum in advance, or TWELVE AND SIX PENCE with the expiration 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. All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Each subsequent insertion, 0 7 1/2. Ten lines and under, first insertion, 0 9 1/2. Each subsequent insertion, 0 8 1/2. Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 4 1/2. Each subsequent insertion, 0 3 1/2. If a liberal discount, made on short advertisements by the year.

Each subsequent insertion, 0 7 1/2. Ten lines and under, first insertion, 0 9 1/2. Each subsequent insertion, 0 8 1/2. Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 4 1/2. Each subsequent insertion, 0 3 1/2. If a liberal discount, made on short advertisements by the year.

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