# THE HURON SIGNAL

*Is Printed & Published every Thursday*

BY GEO. COX.

*Office, Market Square, Goderich.*

☞ Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

*Terms of the Huron Signal.*—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly 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.*—Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7½
Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10
Over ten lines, first in. per line, 0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly; and no advertisement discontinued unpaid for at the time of withdrawel, unles by the consent of the publisher.



## Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mr. Le Turge's Boarding House, (formerly the British Hotel.)*
Goderich, April 29th, 1852. v5

IRA LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich.
June 1848. 2vn25

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER, Three doors East o the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich.
August 27th, 1849. 2vn30

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford.
Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850. 2vn49

J. DENISON,
CIVIL ENGINEER, &c.
*GODERICH, C. W.*
Aug. 25th, 1852. v5n31

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

HURON HOTEL,
BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich.—Attentive Hostlers always on hand.
Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3-n30

STRACHAN AND BROTHER.
*Barrister and Attornies at Law, &c.,*
GODERICH C. W.
JOHN STRACHAN Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.
ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer.
Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER
*Office 27, Dundas Street,*
*LONDON, C. W.*
August 16th, 1852. v5n30

HORACE HORTON,
*[Market-square, Goderich.]*
AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto,—Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. July 1850. 22

A. NASMYTH.
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West Street Goderich.
Feb. 19, 1852. v5-n4

THOMAS NICHOLLS,
BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT.
*Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.*
NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.
COMMISSIONER IN Q. B. &c.
INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.
All kinds of Deeds correctly drawn, and Books and Accounts adjusted.
Office over the Treasury, Goderich.
July 22, 1852. v5n26

E. H. MARLTON,
FORWARDER and Commission Merchant, Storehouse Keeper, general Agent, for the sale of Wild Lands Cleared Farms, Household Furniture and Produce of every description.
Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Arms, Goderich,
March 24th 1852. v5-n9

F. & C. H. BUHL,
MANUFACTURERS of Hats, Caps and Fancy Furs, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furs, Buffalo Robes, Deer Skins, Gloves, Mittens, &c. &c.
*Cash Paid for Furs.*
The highest price paid, at all times in Cash, for all descriptions of Shipping Furs by F. & C. H. BUHL.
Detroit, Michigan, Aug. 1851. v5n6

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.,
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 2n15

DR. HYNDMAN,
QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road.
May 1851. v4n12

MR. JOHN MACARA.
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office: Ontario Buildings, King-St. opposite the Gore Bank, and the Bank of British North America, HAMILTON. 4 10

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH,
CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.
April 30, 1851. v4n11

JAMES WOODS,
AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms.
Stratford, May 1850. v4-n14



# Huron Signal.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME VI. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY JUNE 30, 1853. NUMBER 22.



Hurrah for Goderich!!

*CLEAR THE TRACK!!*

OLIVER & CO.
HAVE on hand an immense Stock of the very best Description of BOOTS and SHOES, on sale at the New Brick building, adjoining Mr. Hare, Watch-maker, which will be sold at the *Lowest Prices for Cash* or approved trade; call and see.
☞ The highest price paid in Cash for Hides and Sheepskins, &c. A general Stock of findings always on hand.
OLIVER & CO.
Goderich, June 11, 1853. v6n20-1y

Improved Farm for Sale.
BEING Lot No. 12, 2nd Concession, Township of Tuckersmith, Huron Road, the property of John P. Smith, Esq., containing 100 acres, adjoining the Building Lots in the rising and flourishing village of Egmondville, the land is of first rate quality, beautifully situated on the banks of the Bayfield river, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. For further particulars apply on the premises (if by letter pre paid) to the subscriber.
PETER RAMSAY.
McKillop Post Office,
Tuckersmith, June 13th, 1853. *n20-2m

ROBERT SNODGRASS.
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.
*(One door East of C. Crabb's Store.)*
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Goderich and neighborhood that he is prepared to make to order or otherwise, any kind of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Fine or Fancy work, in the neatest and most fashionable style. And will also furnish heavy Boots and Shoes, to suit the necessities of those that may favor him with their custom. His prices will be moderate.
Goderich, July 29th, 1852. v5n29

R. W. CANA, MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER, Accountant and General Agent. Books and accounts adjusted, and all kinds of Deeds drawn.—Sales attended in any part of the country.
Letters addressed to Mitchell or Harpurhey, will be attended to.
April 5th, 1853. v6n10-1y

W. & R. SIMPSON,
(LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.,)
GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Oilmen, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.
February 25th 1852. v5-n5

RICHARD MOORE,
HAVING during the past two years acted in the capacity of GENERAL AGENT for the collection of debts, desires it to be generally understoon that he will accept the Agency for the collection of dues in any part of the Upper Province, between Cobourg in the East and Lake Huron in the West. In making this announcement, he would beg to express his thanks to his friends for past favours, and now respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
All communications on business, addressed (post paid) to Ayr P. O., North Dumfries, C. W., will be promptly attended to.
April 1, 1852. v5n10

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 50, in the Maitland Concession of the Towrship of Goderich, containing 137 acres of the best land, of which 60 are cleared and well fenced, situated on the banks of the River Maitland, 8 miles from Goderich. There is an excellent House and Barn on the premises, with an Orchard of the choicest fruits, selected from the Nursery in Upsilante, United States. For terms apply to the Subscriber.
I. RATTENBURY,
British Exchange Hotel,
Goderich.
26th January, 1853. v5n52-3m

NEW
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
IN GODERICH.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country, that he has purchased the Stock in Trade, &c., of Mr. E. Thornhill, in the above business, and opened the Store lately occupied by H. Barter, Tailor, next door to Dr. McDougall's new Brick building, Market Square, Goderich, where he intends to carry on the BOOT AND SHOE Business in all its branches. He is prepared to execute all orders for every variety of Work, on the most reasonable terms, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
The highest market price paid for Hides and Bark.
R. HILL.
Goderich, May 20, 1853. v6n17

FOR SALE.
THOSE Premises consisting of Lot No. 4, fronting Light-house Point, Goderich, containing one-fourth of an acre of land, with the Cottage thereon, formerly the property of F. G. Palmer, and known as "Alabama Cottage." Price £200.—Particulars of Title, &c., may be had (by letter or otherwise) to
JOHN MACDONALD,
43 King-street, Toronto.
Toronto, 1st June, 1853. n19-6w

A. J. MOORE,
*ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.*
OFFICE in the Post Office Buildings, Goderich.
June 7th, 1853. v6n19


STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber about the last of May, a three year old Roan coloured Colt, with black main, tail and legs, stands about fourteen hands high. A suitable reward will be given for such information as will lead to the recovery of the above mentioned Colt.
CHRIST. SHANNON.
Goderich, June 4th, 1853. n19

## Poetry.

### THE USE OF FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

God might have made this earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The oak-tree and the cedar-tree,
Without a flower at all.
He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine
Requireth none to grow,
Nor doth it need the lotus-flower
To make the river flow.
The clouds might give abundant rain,
The nightly dews might fall,
The herb that keepeth life in man
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made
All dyed with rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Upspringing day and night;
Springing in valleys green and low,
And on the mountain high,
And in the silent wildernesses,
Where no man passeth by?

Our outward life requires them not,
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth;
To whisper hope—to comfort man,
Whene'er his faith is dim;
For whoso careth for the flowers
Will care much more for him.

## Literature.

### A THRILLING LAW SCENE.

BY CHARLES SUMMERFIELD.

I can never forget my first vision of John Taylor, the Timon of the backwoods, bar and pulpit. It was in the Court House, at Lewisburg, Conway County, Arkansas, in the summer of 1838. The occasion itself possessed terrible interest. A vast concourse of people had assembled to witness the trial of a young and beautiful girl on an indictment for murder. The judge waited at the moment for the sheriff to bring in the prisoner, and the eyes of the impatient multitude all centured on the door, when suddenly a stranger entered whose appearance rivetted universal attention.

Here is his portrait—a figure tall, lean, sinewy, and straight as an arrow; a face sallow, bilious, and twitching incessantly with nervous irritation; a brow broad, massive, seamed, and filled with wrinkles, but not from age—for he was scarcely forty, eyes, reddish yellow, like the wrathful eagle, as bright and piercing; and finally, a mouth, with lips of cistron, thin, curled, cold and sneering, the intense expression of which looked the living embodiment of an unbreathed curse. He was habited in a new suit of buckskin, ornamented after the manner of Indian Costume, whith hues of every color of the rainbow.

Elbowing his way slowly through the crowd, and unconscious that he was regarded as a phenomenon needing explanation, this singular being advanced, and with the haughty air of a king ascending the throne, seated himself within the bar, thronged as it was with the disciples of Coke and Blackstone, several of whom, it was known, esteemed themselves as far superior to those old and famous masters.

The contrast between the outlandish garb and disdainful countenance of the stranger, excited, especially, the risibility of the lawyers; and the junior members began a suppressed titter, which grew louder and swept the circle. They doubtless supposed the intruder to be some wild hunter of the mountains, who had never before seen the interior of a hall of Justice. Instantly perceiving the cause and object of the laughter, he turned his head gradually, so as to give each laugher a look—his lips curled with a killing kind of infinite scorn—his yellow eyes shot arrows of lightening—his tongue, protruding through his teeth, literally writhed like a serpent, and ejculated his asp-like poison in a single word: "Savages!" No pen can describe the defiant force which he threw into that term; no pencil can paint the infernal furor of his utterance, although it hardly exceeded a whisper. But he accented every letter as if it were a seperate emission of fire that scorched his quivering lips; laying a horrible emphasis on it both at the beginning and end of the word, "Savages!"

It was the growl of the red tiger in the hiss of a rattle-snake.

The general gaze, however, was diverted by the advent of the fair prisoner, who then came [illegible]

The apparation was enough to drive a saint mad; for there was a style of beauty to bewilder the tamest imagination, and melt the coldest heart, leaving in both imagination and heart a gleaming picture, enameled in fire, and fixed in a frame of gold from the stars. It was a spell of enchantment to be felt as well as seen. You might feel it in the flushes of her countenance, clear as a sun-beam, brilliant as the iris; in the contour of her features, symmetrical as if cut by the chisel of the artist; in her hair of rich auburn ringlets, flowing without a braid, softer thans ilk, finer than gossamer; in the eye, blue as the heaven of southern summer, large, liquid, beamy; in her motions, graceful, swimming, like the gentle waftures of a bird's wing in the sunny air; in the figure, slight, etherial—a sylph's; and more than all, in the everlasting smile of the rosy lips, so arched, so sore, so like star-light, and yet possessing the power of magic or of magnetism to thrill the beholder's heart.

As the unfortunate girl, so tastefully dressed, so incomparable as to personal charms, calm and smiling, took her place before the bar of her judge, a murmur of admiration arose from the multitude, which the prompt interposition of the court, by a stern order of "silence," could hardly repress from swelling to a deafoaning cheer.

The Judge turned to the prisoner.

"Emma Miner, the Court has been informed that your counsel, Col. Linton, is sick; have you employed any other?"

She answered in a voice as sweet as the warbling of the nightengale, and as clear as the song of the sky-lark:

"My enemies have bribed all the lawyers—even *my own*—to be sick; but God will defend the innocent!"

At this response, so touching in its simple pathos, a portion of the audience buzzed applause and the rest wept.

On the instant, however, the stranger whose appearance had previously excited such merriment, started to his feet, approached the prisoner, and whispered something in her ear. She bounded six inches from the floor, uttering a piercing shriek, and then stood trembling as if in the presence of a ghest from eternity, while the singular being who had caused her such unaccountable emotion, addressed the court in his sharp, ringing voice, sonor ous as the sound of bell-metal.

"May it please your honor, I will assume the task of defending the lady."

"What!" exclaimed the astonished Judge, "are you a licened attorney?"

"The question is irrelevant and immaterial," replied the stranger with a venomous sneer, "as the recent stature entitles any person to act as counsel at the request of a party."

"But does the prisoner request it?" inquired the Judge.

"Let her speak for herself," said he.

"I do," was the answer, as a long drawn sigh escaped, that seemed to rend her very heart-strings.

The case immediately progressed; and it had a tinge of romantic mystery; we will briefly epitomise the substance of the evidence.

About twelvemonths before, the defendant had arrived in village, and opened an establishment for millinery. Residing in a row connected with her shop, and all alone, she prepared the articles connected with her highly respected and honorable trade, with unwearied labour and consummate taste. Her habits were secluded, modest, and retiring; and hence she might have hoped to avoid notoriety, but for the perilous gift, that extraordinary beauty, which too often, and to the poor and friendless, always proves a curse.

She was soon sought after by all those glittering fire flies of fashion. But the beautiful stranger rejected them all with unutterable scorn and loathing. Among those rejected admirers was one of a character from which the fair milliner had everything to fear. Hiram Shore was at once opulent, influential and dissipated. He was himself licentious, brave, and ferociously revengeful. It was generally known that he had made advances to win the favor of the lovely Emma, and had shared the fate of all other woocrs—a disdainful repulse.

At nine o'clock on Christmas night, 1837 the people of Lewisburg were startled by a scream of mortal terror, while following with scarcely an interval, same successive reports of fire-arms, one, two, three, with a dozen deafening roars. They flew to the shop of the milliner, whence the sound proceeded; pushed back the unfastened door, and a scene of horror presented. There she stood in the centre of the room, with a revolver in each hand, every barrel discharged, her features pale, her eyes flashed wildly, but her lips parted with a fearful smile. And there at her feet, weltering in his warm blood, his bosom literally riddled with bullets, lay the all dreaded duellist Hiram Shore, gasping in his last agony.—He articulated but a single sentence—

"Tell my mother that I am dead and gone to h—ll," and instantly expired

"In the name of God, who did this?" exclaimed the appalled spectators.

"I did it," said the beautiful milliner.

"I did it to save by honor."

As may be readily imagined, the deed caused an immense sensation. Public opinion, however, was divided; the poorer facte, lauded her heroism in terms of measurless eulogy. But the friends of the deceased, and his wealthy family, gave a different and darker coloring to the affair, and denounced the lonely homicide as an atrocious criminal. Unfortunately for her, the officers of the law, especially the Judge and the Sheriff, were devoted comrades of the slain, and displayed their feeling in revolting partiality. The Judge committed her without the privilege of bail, and the Sheriff chained her in the Felon's dungeon.

Such is a brief abstract of the circumstances developed in the examination of the witnesses. The testimony closed, and the pleadings began.

First of all, three advocates spoke in succession for the prosecution; but neither their names nor their arguments are worth preserving. Orators of the blood and thunder genius, they about equally partitioned their howling eloquence between the prisoner and her leather-robed counsel, as if in doubt which of the twain was on trial. As to the stranger, he appeared not to pay the slightest attention to his opponents, but remained motionless, with his forehead bowed on his hand, like one buried in deep thought and slumber.

When the proper time came, however, he suddenly sprang to his feet, crossed the bar and took his stand, almost touching the jury. He then commenced in a whisper so wild, so clear, so mutterably ringing and distinct, as to fill the hall from floor to galleries. At the outset he dealt in pure logic, separating and combining the proven facts till the whole mass of confused evidence looked transparent as a globe of glass, through which the innocence of his client shone brilliant as a sunbeam; and the jurors nodded to each other of thorough conviction; that thrilling whisper and fixed concentration, and the language, simple as a child's had convinced all. He then changed his posture so as to sweep the bar at a glance, and began to tear and rend his legal adversaries. His sallow visage glowed as a heated furnace, his eyes resembling live coals—and his voice became the clamor of a trumpet. I have never before or since listened to such murderous denunciations. It was like Jove's eagle charging a flock of crows. It was like Jove himself, hurling red-hot thunder-bolts among the quaking ranks of inferior gods! And yet, in the highest tempest of his fury, he seemed calm; he employed no gesture save one,—the flash of a long forefinger direct in the eyes of his foes. He painted their venality and unmanly meanness in coalescing for money to hurt down a poor and friendless woman, till a cry of stifled rage arose from the multitude, and even some of the jury cried out "shame!"

He changed the theme once more. His voice grew mournful as a funeral song, and his eyes filled with tears, as he traced a vivid picture of man's cruelties and woman's wrongs, with peculiar illustrations in the case of his client, till oneshalf of the audience wept like children. But it was at the peroration that he reached the zenith, at once of terror and sublimity. His features were as livid as those of a corpse; his very hair seemed to stand on end; his very nerves shook as with a palsy; he tossed his hands wildly towards heaven, each finger stretched apart, and quivering as the flame of a candle, as he closed with the last words of the deceased Hiram Shore—"Tell my mother that I am dead and gone to h—ll!" His emphasis on the last word, embodied the acme and ideal of all horror; it was a wail of immeasurable despair. No language can depict the effect on us who heard it. Men groaned, females screamed, and one poor mother fainted, and was borne away in convulsions. The whole speech occupied but an hour. The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty,' without leaving the box; and three cheers, like successive roars of an earthquake, shook the whole court House from the dome to the corner-stone, testifying the joy of the people. After the adjournment which took place near sunset, the triumphant advocate arose and gave out an appointment:

'I will preach in this House to-night at eight o'clock."

He then glided off through the crowd, speaking to no one, though many attempted to draw him into conversation.

At eight o'clock the Court-House was again thronged, and the stranger, according to promise, delivered his sermon. It evinced the same attribute as his previous eloquence at the bar; the same compact logic, the same burning vehemence, and an increased bitterness of denunciation.

### NEW USE OF MILK.

A novel discovery has recently been made, which is likely to effect a revolution in the milk trade. In consequence of the advance in the price of olive oil, from £40 per ton to £70, the manufactures of woolen cloths, who use this oil in large quantities have found out that necessity is the mother of invention. One of them in the neighbourhood of Thurlstone, near Penistone, tried whether milk mixed with oil would not answer the purpose. The experiment exceeded his most sanguine expectations, the mixture being far better for the purpose than olive oil alone. The consequence has been, that milk has advanced to 1s 4d per gallon in the neighborhood of some of the woolen cloth mills, and cows are being bought up in all directions. There was a brisk sale at Penistone market on Thursday, everything going off at excellent prices.—*London News.*

AN ACT OF GALLANTRY.—Scott, in one of his novels, informs us that Walter Raleigh paved his way to royal favour by throwing his mantle beneath the feet of Queen Elizabeth, lest they should be soiled in crossing a puddle of water. Passing up Broadway yesterday, a little accident occurred which recalled to our mind Sir Walter's gallantry. A young and tolerably dressed lady was tripping along a dilapidated sidewalk, while an Irishman, who was no respecter of persons, was shovelling dirt into the street. She was in the act of passing, and a spade full of mother earth was coming directly towards her splendid [illegible] man interposed, and received the whole discharge in his shirt bosom. The young lady blushed her gratitude, and the young man immediately cut for a back street.—He deserves some of Sir Walter's good fortune. Burke was wrong: the age of chivalry has not gone.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Petrified Man.—The Morris (Ill.) *Yeoman* states that not long since, while some men were digging in a coal pit, near the canal, they exhumed the body of a man in a perfect state of petrifaction. From the corduroy cloth in which the legs were encased, the cords and seams of which are perfectly defined, it is supposed to be the body of one of the Irish laborers engaged in the construction of the canal. The limbs are nearly perfect, and are completely transformed to stone.—[Rough Notes.

An American paper says, 'Belles calls a great many people to church.'

## PUBLIC LAND SALE AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. ROLPH said, that considering the late period of the session, he was anxious to occupy as little time as was consistent with an expression of his views upon the main points in the measure under consideration. Under the existing system, our public land, as a general rule, was put up to auction to realize the highest price in the market. Under the proposed system, it was intended to make the first consideration, as the general rule, the actual settlement of the land whenever parted with by the Crown. To sell the public domain as a mere matter of profit, from the mere amount yielded at an auction, without higher considerations, was a narrow, contracted, and mischievous view of the subject. The money paid by the purchaser is soon gone; and the land remains, unless cultivated, still unproductive. In this country, from the laxity of the system throughout past years, immense tracts have been accumulated in the hands of absentees and speculators. It may be said to represent money in the chest not put out to interest. It is idle, unproductive capital, instead of yielding sixty or a hundred fold. Try the question by an extreme case. Suppose all the land in the country sold, and withheld from improvement in the hope of a higher value from some expected contingency. It is plain that a wilderness would be the result. And what is true in such a case of the whole country is equally true of just so much of it as an indefensible policy may encourage to pass into the hands of speculators, who hold the land in a state of nature under a calculation that the increase of its value at the end of twenty years will yield more than the amount of the purchase money put out at interest. It may thus profit the holder, but it ruins the country. It has led to the existence of large blocks, which are thus abstracted from settlement. The reservation for the clergy and for the crown had operated in the same way. The roads suffered, and they had either to be made through unoccupied regions at the public expense, or by the settlers, who, rather than suffer the evil, bestowed upon such parts that labor which ought not to be abstracted from their own doors. It is injurious to those who have the first claim to consideration, and adds to their burdens and retards their progress. The whole course of proceeding had tended to favor the speculator at the expense of the *bona fide* cultivator of the soil. It has diverted the earth from the great purpose for which it has been made and endowed with properties and capabilities, answering to the natural wants of man, and responding to the command to till and to dress it. It makes a monopoly of that property which was a gift to mankind, and which governments hold as trustees for their good. It prevents, or at best retards, its conversion into homes, filled with the bounties of nature and the elements of social happiness. It keeps in the state of Indian hunting grounds what the Indian has surrendered to civilized man for the agricultural purposes of civilized life. It disappoints the just expectations of emigrants, by enabling monied men to buy up the first locations with the prospect of an increased value, which is due to the industrious man, who is doomed to occupy and improve inferior land or go elsewhere. It renders the public domain the haunts of wild animals instead of the habitation of man. It is really surprising that so indefensible a system should have practically existed so long. The general government of the United States favors the policy of actual settlement, though they are not urged to the same stringent rules which suit this country. In the States, if a settler does not like the price asked by a land speculator, he goes to the next million of acres of not inferior soil; if he meets with a monopolizer, then he goes to another million of acres not less favored; and he may thus range in his choice from one million of acres to another duly for a month, and thus defy the aggrandisements of the richest Earls in Europe. But the fertile regions of Canada in the West, though superlative in quality, is very limited in extent; and while it tempts the men of capital to make investments, it compels the settler within the limits of their influence on the market. To such a magnitude has this evil grown, that Mr. Butler, familiar with the condition and interests of Canada, boldly proposed in the British House of Commons, that all unoccupied land should be resumed by the crown, paying the owners with debentures, to be redeemed by the sale and settlement of the land so resumed. This proposition (right or wrong in principle, is immaterial to the point,) shows the extent of the evil, and stamps its sanction upon the policy of actual settlement. The late hon. Mr. Sullivan, when commissioner of crown lands, [illegible] terrified the same sense of this great evil, and endeavored to lay the foundation of a better system, by enforcing the performance of the settlement in all cases, when it was the condition imposed by any order in council, under the penalty of forfeiture and [illegible] was allowed by the order in council for the land claimants to perform the settlement duties, after which it was open to location for any one else. This intended corrective, in some degree, of the present evils from past improvidence, has to some extent been carried out; and it shows how favorably the plan of actual settlement was regarded. Indeed, from the earliest period of the Province, unto a late period, land granting was alone regulated by the pleasure and prerogative of the crown, and the condition of actual settlement was inserted in the deeds, but never enforced. The rule was good, the practice under it indifferent; but had the rule and practice under it been *bona fide* carried out, the whole face of this country, as well as its natural wealth, would have presented a more favorable aspect than it even now does in spite of the past. It is only since an influence has been brought to bear upon the public policy, in the land granting, that the auction system has been sanctioned by law, and it has become a main point, the only point, to get the largest price. But actual settlement, not price, should be esteemed the leading object. The *price* should be made subservient to the *settlement*. The bill therefore provides that the government may from time to time regulate the price, in order that it may be accommodated to the requirement of actual settlement, and the interests, the varying interests, of settlers.—The price should be one that will not repel, but encourage settlement. If the price is high, the purchaser who does not settle on it can afford to pay it, because the money required for settlement duties is transferred to the payment; while the industrious man, having to perform the settlement duties, for that purpose to abstract what might otherwise be applied to the payment. The price, though it may not [illegible] impossible, may, under the conditions, purchase with settlement, [illegible] ing. The price should be such, [illegible] able a poor, but honest and industrious man to raise the needful capital [illegible] productive each. The property [illegible] mote our agriculture, is to [illegible] till the ground; to multiply our farmers and our farmers, and thereby augment the natural productions of the country and increase our exports, and in a corresponding degree our imports; to encourage and sustain as large a class as possible of emigrant settlers, of agricultural producers and increasing consumers; and thereby enlarge and extend our commerce, our internal improvements, and our annual revenues. It is by the actual settlement of the country that we must sustain and augment our wealth. The revenue we now have of about £800,000, must be traced to its source to the products of the earth, and the consumption by those who are the producers. Every assessment roll speaks the same language; every tax on the wild land of non-occupant grantees bears the same testimony. It is the settlement of the land which is the main source of your riches; it is the uncultivated land which measures our national resources unapplied, and either available, from being ungranted, or lost, as long as owned by those who will neither till nor reasonably sell it. But in addition to what might be called a settlement price, it is desirable to offer free grants, though certainly misnamed as such. Thousands coming to our shores have little money, but have health and strength and industry; and these form a capital. It ought to be allowed a free and easy investment. It is a capital that pays a large per cent.; it yields from 20 to 60 fold. It is a living capital, which we find productively invested in farms, in houses, and in all the elements of national wealth, greatness and prosperity. It is a capital, the expenditure of which has made the country assume the aspect it now presents; which has reclaimed the wilderness, drawn our treasures from the virgin soil, and been the foundation of all our greatness. What it has done in the past it will do in the future, and more abundantly and more rapidly under an efficient and faithful settlement of every fertile region, saved from the waste of the past, and consecrated to the health and strength and industry of all meritorious emigrants. Let them have the land in the great lines of our highways, gratis as to money, but well earned by the expenditure of labor upon the road adjoining the land. It is, indeed, payment in labor. It is so stated in the bill, that those who pay in that way may be proud of their payment, and the truly meritorious currency in which it is made. Such was the plan adopted in the Talbot settlement by the Hon. Col. Talbot, who, like a patriarch, governed and consummated the County of Middlesex. That honest and unwearied benefactor of the country has left that county as a monument behind him, not only as a monument to his own memory, but to the fact that a system of actual and continuous settlement can be carried on most successfully, satisfactorily and happily to all concerned. He (Mr. R.) was proud of having been a Talbot settler. He had seen them commence with an axe on their shoulder, and with the expenditure of a good capital of health, strength, and industry, bring into being, as by almost magic, the most magnificent county on the continent. The proposed system is therefore no visionary scheme; it has been well tested and proved practicable. It is desirable, notwithstanding some difficulties attending it, to adopt the credit system, and to give such an extent of credit as will encourage settlers and facilitate settlement. Upon first settling in the Bush, a man needs whatever amount of capital, generally speaking, he can command. Upon arriving among us, the emigrant, according to his humble resources, has to supply himself with a stock of provisions, with farming implements, with cattle and other essentials. It is some time before he can gather from the soil, subdued by his labor, the supplies needed by his family. During the earlier years of his settlement he has to draw upon his means; and the less those means are impaired by payments, the more can be expended upon his estate and upon the desirable comforts of his household. The country may seem indulgent, but the country is the gainer by the extension of the farm, the produce it affords, and the imports the family consumes. He becomes, in a shorter time, a profitable, tax-paying, cheerful, happy inhabitant. The credit system is, in this country, the best for both parties. The quantity required to be annually cleared is no unimportant element in the plan. If too much is required, you cause the settler an embarrassment, injurious both to him and to those interested in him as a prosperous citizen. He has inevitable demands upon time, which would be otherwise expended on his farm. He has often himself to gather his cattle from the woods in summer, night and morning, browse them in winter, go to mill, in bad roads, log and burn his chopping, make rails from the [illegible] to the dispensation of occasional sickness, and do many things called "chores." He (Mr. R.) thought, as a maximum, three acres for the first three years, and five afterwards, might, as a general rule, be expedient. Another important point was an application of a portion of the land itself, or of the purchase money, when sold, to the improvement of the township or county in which the land lies. He (Mr. R.) respected highly the reluctance of the hon. member for Lincoln to encroach upon what may have been reserved for education. But the directors cannot exhaust or even diminish that fund; this plan, on the contrary, would improve the whole, and double or quadruple its value. It was to make a part to improve the harbors or roads and bridges, as to invite settlement, and the wealth and value which settlement brings with it. To keep the school lands a sacred wilderness, is to obstruct education. It is locking up the educational resources, instead of opening [illegible]

☞ The able speech of Dr. Rolph upon the Public Land Sale Amendment Bill, which we give in this number, contains much that is terse and valuable and will well repay a perusal, but Huron will not agree with the learned Doctor's remarks near its close having reference to the destruction of the Agencies of the Canada Company, it is true there may have been reasons on the score of economy which induced the Canada Company to make the change, but neither "simplicity" nor "satisfaction" are given to the settlers by the Toronto Monopoly.

☞ We direct the attention of Contractors to the advertisement of the Town Council relative to the Grading and Gravelling of several of the streets of the Town.

STEAMER PROTECTION.—This Steamer is advertised to leave Toronto on the 10th, and is expected to call at Goderich on the 15th of July on her way to the the Mantouline to distribute the Indian presents.

## This Morning's Mail.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, June 27.

The Steamer *Baltic* arrived here at 6½ P. M. yesterday. She encountered westerly gales most of the passage. She brings 157 passengers, among them the Hon. T. M. Foote, late charge to Austria.

Russia had reiterated its demand on Turkey with the intimation of the occupation of the Danubian Provinces in the event of a refusal, but no war was expected. the assurances of the Emperor were considered of a pacific nature, even in the face of the threat. It is stated that despaches have been received in Paris containing assurances of the Czar's unwillingness to do anything to disturb the peace of Europe; and of his anxiety that the dispute between him and the porte shall be settled without an appeal to arms. It is stated that the delay has been extended from ten to fifteen days in order to afford time for negotiations, and even the occupation of the Danubian Provinces would not necessarily be followed by war. Meanwhile advices from Trieste of the 6th inst. state that the French, English, and Prussian officers in the Turkish army are actively employed in taking measures of defence. One of them, Capt. Jungman is placing the citadel of Bosphorus in a state of defence. Mr. Pettite had been sent to the Ports on the Danube.—Admiral Slade is engaged in organizing the fleet. He has not as yet, however been appointed to any command. The Egyptian General, Solyman, Pacha had sailed for Constantinople on a special mission.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on the 13th inst., in answer to a question of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Clarendon stated that it was in concert with the French government that the fleet had been moved up to the neigbourhood of the Dardanelles, and that there was the most cordial understanding between the French and English governments on the subject. Both governments believe that Constantinople will use the same discretion and moderation in exercising the powers entrusted to them; and he hoped that the measure, which was only one of precaution, would ensure peace.

The City of Southampton had given Commodore Varderbilt a splendid entertainment.

A good deal had been said in Parliament relative to the imprisonment of British coloured seamen in South Carolina ports.

A sudden burst of sunny weather has checked speculate feeling in flour and wheat for consumption, buyers looked for an abatement of sixpence per barrel and 2d per bushel from extreme quotations. Corn in fair request without change in value.

Political excitement has not only diminished the prices of public securities, but generally checked a disposition to enter into any financial operations. Consols have been sold ex dividend as low as 97¾ and closed this evening at 98⅛.

The Russian question now seems to have resolved itself into the view which England and France will take of the entry of Russia into the tributary principalities of Turkey which seems to have been definitely decided upon by Russia in the event of her ultimatum being again rejected. It is difficult to conceive how such a step can be taken without being viewed as a declaration of war.

The government of India was largely gone into in the House of Lords.

The ships *Waterloo*, *Adelaide*, and *Anglesea* had arrived from Australia with 74,000 ounces of gold.

The Queen held the second Drawing Room of the season on the 14th instant.

The Camp of Exercises at Chobham opens on the 14th inst. Ten tons of baggage are allowed to each Cavalry regiment, and fifteen to infantry. The men are to live in tents. Stables are to be built, and a pavillion for the Queen.

Dembenski has addressed a letter to the *Journal des Debats*, in which he states he has not offered his services to the Sultan; but if a command were offered him he would not refuse.

No news from Spain or Portugal.

Advices from Vienna say that Lord Westmorland, and the Baron de Marpendorf the Russian Miniser, have had a long conference, and after it couriers were despatched to London and St. Petersburg.

EGYPT.—Previous to Solyman Pacha's embarkation for Constantinople he had a long interview with the English Consul General.

FRANCE.—Home politics extremely dull some activity observed at the naval ports; but the apprehension of an additional conscription had died away, Orders had been issued for all the seamen on leave to return to their respective ships. Admiral Bandin it is said would have command of the fleet of the Dardanelles.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The U. S. Steamer *Princeton* has been ordered to the fishing grounds for the protection of American fisheries. She will take her departure from Norfolk in a few days.

BOSTON, June 24.

The Newfoundland papers contain bitter complaints of the manner in which the Frenchcutter drove the British fishermen from St. George's Bay. They say that the English vessels were compelled to put to sea, leaving behind all their nets and fish and that when some vessels put back on account of the heavy sea, they were fired into by the French cutter. The French Commander, when remonstrated with, said they might thank their own Government, who had driven the French from Salvador.

DETROIT, June 24.

The new propeilor Challenge on her first trip down from Chicago on Wednesday, burst her boiler, killing five of the crew and severely injuring three others.

The remainder of the crew with the passengers, were picked up by the *North Star* and brought to this port. The Challenge sunk in five minutes. She is full insured.

QUEBEC, June 23.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.—Attorney General Richards elevated to the Bench; succeded by Solicitor General Ross.

Mr Caron, elevated to the Bench contemplated.

Mr. Morrison, Solicitor General, C. W James Morris, Speaker of the Legislative Council. Malcolm Cameron, Postmaster General. Dr Rolph, President of the Council and Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Sicotte, First Commissioner of Crown Lands.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The Steamer *Northern Light* from San Juan, the 16th of June, with 400 passengers has arrived. The Steamer *Brother Jonathon* June 1st arrived here at this a. m. The transit across the Isthmus was executed in 40 hours and the River was in good navigable condition. The *Brother Jonathan*, while coming out of San Francisco, passed the steamer *Golden Gate* and clipper ships, *Sea Serpent* and *Sumpton* bound in. A duel was to be fought on the morning the steamer left between Senator Gwynne and G.M. McCoke, weapons rifles; distance, 30 paces. The cause is said to be some disparaging language used against his antagonist. The steamer *California* was to leave for Panama on the 1st of June, with $250,000 of gold freight.

A destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on the 21st May, destroying twenty buildings on California and Kearney streets. Loss $30,000.

*Jamestown*, from Hong Kong arrived at San Francisco on the 30th May, with 200 Chineso passengers, The ship *President* sailed on the 31st for Australia with 100 passengers.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING THE FARMER.

It is calculated that the divisions of the occupations of men in the United States is near ly in the following proportions:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. engaa'd in | Internal Navigation, | 33,076 |
| " " | Ocean, " | 56,021 |
| " " | learned profession, | 65,255 |
| " " | Commerce, | 119,607 |
| " " | Manufactures, | 791,749 |
| " " | Agriculture, | 3,719,951 |

Thus it will be seen that those, who are engaged in agreculture, are three and a half times greater in number than those in all the other divisions. The agriculturists consequently have the physical and numerical power and can at any time control every government in the United States, and give tone to public opinion. But do they?—No, indeed, for however powerful they may be in number, they are weak in influnce, and this arises from want of proper education. The sixty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty-five, engaged in the learned professions are intellectually stronger than the three millions, seven hundred and nineteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty one, engaged in agriculture, and therefore *rule* them. If it were not so, seven eights of the offices in the country would be held by lawyers and doctors; nor would all the colleges and high schools be endowed principally for the benefit of the learned professions.

Farmers, when will you arouse yourselves to the dignity and importance of your calling, and educate yourselves to that height of intelligence which will make you the *rulers* instead of the *ruled* of the other professions? There is surely nothing to prevent this if you will only be true to yourselves. Look at the millions annually thrown away upon the horrid barbarities of war, or the preparations for it, and the honors that are awarded to those engaged in shedding a brother's blood, and compare these with the pitiful and downright contemptible sums which are grudgingly doled out for your benefit. Every occupation in the country seems to be bountifully provided for, save that of the farmer, and surely no one is to blame for this but yourselves; for if you choose, you need only to speak to your servants, your rulers, and a reform might be had at once. Ponder these things well, then, and in the Legislatures assembled this winter, speak out and demand equal benefits with the most favored of the other professions.—*American Agriculturist.*

MYSTERIOUS AND MELANCHOLY.—On Wednesday last, a respectable looking woman, named Mrs. Flint, up William St. Toronto, might have been seen in an hotel of this city, weeping bitterly for having been made the victim of a heartless piece of knavery. About six weeks ago, an infant boy, the child of one of her near relations was left an orphan and taken charge of by Mrs. F——. So close were the ties of affection which existed between Mrs. F. and the deceased parents of the "little stranger," that she regarded it as almost her own and loved it dearly. About a fortnight ago a female acquaintance informed Mrs. F. that a person stated that she had been commissioned to procure an infant from one of the city hospitals for a lady in Hamilton, who has recently met with some sad and severe and domestic afflictions, but whose name we suppress. The story was so plausibly made and the fact that the lady who was represented as wishing to adopt a child is in a high position in society and in affluent circumstances, induced her to hand over the infant for the purpose, as she thought, of being brought to this city. On Wednesday evening last Mrs. F. arrived in this city, and on the following morning repaired to the residence of Mrs. F. to visit the child: but to her mortification and grief, found that the story was a gross fabrication from beginning to end The police have been notified of the circumstance but there is little ground for the hope that the child will be restored. The person who took the child gave her name as Mrs. Sydney. She is a low sized woman, pock-fretted and has black hair.—*Journal and Express.*

CHANGE OF TROOPS.—We have it from good authority that in consequence of the late disastrous affair in Montreal, the 26th Regiment of Cameronian Highlanders is to be transferreded to Kingston, and the 45th Regiment at present in garrison here will take their place in Montreal. Of course the gallent Highlanders are in no way accountable for the transaction, but it is though expedient to remove them from a scene where their appearance would be apt to recall bad feelings.—*Commercial Ad.*

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.—The Colonial Secretary has intimated to Sir Alexander Bangerman, of Prince Edward Island, that the troops are to be withdrawn from all stations in the Colonies where there are no fortifications to be kept up.

CANADA ANNEXED.—The following account of an incident which occurred during the recent excursion of the New York State legislators and the members of the press; guests of the Central Railroad Company—from Albany to Niagara Falls, is taken from the New York *Herald*:—"In the forenoon of Sunday a party of the most humorous of the excursionists, including several of the legislative party, crossed over to the British side of the Falls, attended by a band of music, and on the piazza of the Clifton House jocosely declared the independence of the province, hoisted a striped handkerchief as a substitute for the republican flag, appointed a provisional government, and annexed Upper Canada to the United States, the band playing Yakee Doodle, and the amused crowd of Canadians and Americans applauding this bloodless *coup de main.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN A CHINESE THEATRE.—A fearful loss of life by fire occurred at the Chinese Theatre Whampoa, on the 16th of March, when no fewer than sixty females were burnt to death, many others being severely injured. It is supposed that a spark from one of the crackers set fire to the mat roof, and from the combustible nature of the materials, the flames spread so rapidly that in little more than a quarter of an hour the whole theatre was in a blaze.—the Chineso Theatre, lately erected at the back of the Taepingsham, in Hong kong, some scoundrel, in the middle of the performances, raised the cry of fire, which caused a rush among the crowd and nearly cost several people their lives.—*China Mail March 21.*

SMOKE TURNED INTO FUEL.—A late number of the *Scientific American* states that the smoke in the factories in large cities in England and Scotland is now consumed, it having been made a penal offence, by act of parliament, for any factory to allow its smoke to escape. The smoke is all burnt by simple contrivances of furnaces.—A committee of government first established that the burning of smoke was perfectly practible, and Parliament then enforced the fact by law. The factory and mill owners soon found out how to fulfil the conditions of this law, and the result is, that they save a great deal of fuel by the operations.

MARKETS.

GODERICH, June 30, 1853.

Flour from 15s to 17s 6d per bbl.
Fall Wheat, to 3s to 3s 6d, per bush.—
Spring, 2s 10d to 3s per bushel.
Oats, 1s 1d to 1s 8d., per 34 lbs.
Pork, $4½ to $5, per hundred.
Butter, 6d to 00d, per lb:

TORONTO, June 25, 1853.

flour—Millers' Extra superfine, per bri 20 a 21 3—Farmers, 196 lbs 20 a 21 3
Wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs, 4 a 4 7
Spring, do. do 3 6 a 3 9
Oatmeal, per bri, 196 lbs 17 6 a 18 9
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs 1 9 a 2
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs 2 6 a 3 0.
Potatoes per bushel, 2 a 2 6·
Grass Seed, per bushel, 48 lbs 7 6 a 11 3
Clover Seed, per bushel, 35 6 a 36 3.
Hay, per ton, 70 a 75.
Pork, per 100 lbs 25 a 30.
Beef, per 100 lbs 26 a 30.
Bacon, per cwt 40 6 a 45
Hams, per cwt 40 a 50.
Lard, per lb 0 5 a 0 6.

### Births,

On Sunday the 26th instant, Mrs. Theodore Reed, Jr., of this Town, of a son.

At Maitland Cottage, Goderich, on the 28th inst., the lady of A. F. Montgomery, Esq., of a son.

In this Town, on the 27th instant, Mrs. Thomas Bates, of a son.

### Died,

On Saturday the 15th inst., Isabella, the eldest daughter of J. K. Gooding, aged 15 years.

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

MEETING OF COUNTY COUNCIL

THE County Council for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, will meet at the Huron Hotel, Goderich, on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, pursuant to adjournment from last meeting.

D. H. RITCHIE,
*County Clerk.*

County Clerk's Office, Goderich, 20th June, 1853. } n21-2t

The "Globe" states that the Sault St. Marie Canal has been commenced. Ground was broken on the 5th instant.

How melancholy the moon must feel when it has enjoyed the fullness of prosperity and got reduced to its last quarter.

## New Advetisements.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Shareholders of the Maitland Gravel Road Company are requested to meet at the British Exchange Hotel, on Saturday evening next, the 2nd of July, to appoint a Directory, and to transact other

GEORGE BROWN.

Goderich, June 30th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THOSE Members of the Huron Agricultural Society who do not pay their subscriptions on or before the 1st day of August next, will not be allowed to compete for prizes at the annual Show.

JOHN BLAKE, Sec'y,
if D. A. S.

Goderich, June 29th, 1853. n22-2

Grading and Gravelling Streets IN GODERICH.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, on or before Tuesday the 12th of July next at six o'clock P. M., for Grading and Graveling the undermentioned streets in the Town of Godetich—viz: West Street, from the top of the Harbour Hill road to the Market Square; all around the Market Square; and half in the Market Square through Kingston and Toronto Streets to the Britannia road, or old Town Boundary line.

Plans and Specifications of the work may be seen, and farther information received, by application at this Office, at any reasonable time, previous to the opening of the tenders.

By Order
THOMAS KYDD,
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Goderich, 28th June, 1854. }

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Horace Horton and William Gamble Smith as Tanners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Business will still be carried on by Wm. G. Smith. All Notes and Accounts due the above firm, must be paid to him, and he will also settle all liabilities.

HORACE HORTON,
W. G. SMITH,

Witness,
ROBERT WHITELY.

Goderich, 25th June, 1853. n22-3t

ALEXANDER LEYS,
*GENERAL DEALER IN*

DRY Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.—Corner of Hamilton Street, Market Square, Goderich.

June 25th, 1853. n22

Quarried Stone for Sale.

THE Subscriber has at the Maitland Suspension Bridge Quarry a quantity of Stone, superior to any heretefore offered for sale in Goderich, suitable for cutting and building purposes. Terms reasonable.

THOS. JOHNSON,
Contractor.

Goderich, June 29th, 1853. n22

*British and American Assurance* COMPANY.

*CAPITAL £100,000.*

THE whole of which is taken up and a large portion paid in and invested.

The subscriber still continues to grant Assurances, at the current rates of Premium, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

On Houses, Furniture, Goods, Produce, and other descriptions of property, also against loss or damage by the

DAMAGES OF NAVIGATION

On Cargoes or Vessels, as well on the Inland Waters of this continent as beyond sea to and from the Ports of Great Britain.

Forms of Application, with all requisite information, furnished by

W. BENNETT RICH, Agent.

Goderich, June 30th, 1853. n22-1y

BOOTS & SHOES.

MADE BY B. GREEN,

*West Street, Goderich, at the sign of the Swinging Boot.*

LADIES and Gentlemen listen to the news, Green still makes up first rate Boots & Shoes; And as they're good, why should we draw back, So now for his shop—hurrah, clear the track!

His Boots keeps our feet from wet and from cold,
By waring the same you will live to be old;
Besides they last long, why should we draw back,
So now for his Shop—hurrah, clear the track!

He has lived in this Town these two years and more,
Thanks his friends for their custom, it increases "golore;"
The work being good, why should we draw back,
So now for Green's Shop—hurrah, clear the track!

Two journeymen wanted.

Goderich, June 29th, 1853. n22

FARMERS STORE.

New Goods!!

THE Subscriber in now in receipt per Schooner Annexation of the largest and best assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, ever brought to this market; and which he will sell for Cash or country produce, cheaper by TWENTY PER CENT, than has ever been sold in Goderich before. Comprising the newest style of Muslin, Bayadere and other dresses. Summer Shawls, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

Gents ready made CLOTHES, in great variety.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Misses Boots and Slippers. Do. Gents and Boys. Shelf and heavy hardware.

PAINTS, OILS, Putty, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Blocks and Cordage, Whiskey by the bbl. or 3 gallons.

Has direct from China, per ship Dugdale, and which will be sold at prices to astonish all, glass all sizes.

POT ASH KETTLES for sale cheap. Advances made on consignment of Ashes and other produce.

If you want bargains for cash, come in and take a look before trying elsewhere.

C. CRABB.

Goderich, June 23, 1853. n21-1y

Property in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE Subscriber offers superior facilities for the recovery of claims in these countries, having numerous correspondents there, besides making personal visits for that purpose. Some cases taken charge of at his own risk. References and further information had on application.

JAMES SIMSON.

No. 4, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, C. W., 16th May 1853. v6n16

Money to Loan!!

TO Loan on good security the sum of SIXTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS.—For particulars apply at this Office.

Goderich, June 27th, 1853. n22

A CARD.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Goderich, and adjoining country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them while in business in Goderich. They would now state that they have resigned their business in Goderich in favour of Messrs. BANNERMAN & FERGUSON, for whom they would respectfully solicit the same extended support afforded themselves.

GORDON & MACKAY.

Goderich, April 20th, 1853. v6n13

IN reference to the above we have to state that we have purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. GORDON & MACKAY, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CLOTHING, &c., on the most advantageous terms. The additions we are making thereto will render it complete in all its departments. To the customers of the late Firm as well as the inhabitants generally, we would say that the facilities we possess for purchasing in the best Markets, with a determination to adhere to the Business Principles of our predecessors, namely—One Price, Large Sales, Small Profits, enables us with confidence to solicit the support of a discerning public.

BANNERMAN & FERGUSON.

Goderich, 20th April, 1853. v6n13

ATTACHMENT.

*United Counties of Huron and Bruce,* To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Estate real as well as personal of George Bennett, an absconding or concealed Debtor, at the suit of John Bruton, for the sum of Thirty five pounds ten shillings, I have seized all the estate real as well as personal of the said George Bennett, and unless the said George Bennett return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in bail to the action, or cause the same to be discharged within three calander months from the first day of the publication of this Notice, all the estate real as well as personal of the said George Bennett, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit or satisfaction of the said claim, or claims of such other Plaintiff or Plaintiffs as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said George Bennett within six months of the issuing of the above Writ.

J. McDONALD.
Sheriff, Huron & Bruce.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 24th June, 1853. } n22-3m

ATTACHMENT.

*United Counties of Huron and Bruce, to wit:* } BY virtue of several writs of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's County Court for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed, against the estate, real as well as personal, of ALEXANDER McINTYRE, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the respective suits of Isaac Carling, Thomas Bates, Morgan J. Hamilton and Benjamin Parsons, I have seized all the estate, real as well as personal, of the said Alexander McIntyre; and unless the said Alexander McIntyre return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the same to be discharged within three calendar months from the first day of the publication of this notice, all the estate, real as well as personal, of the said Alexander McIntyre, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit or satisfaction of said claims, or claims of such other plaintiff or plaintiffs as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said Alexander McIntyre, within six months from the issuing of the above writ.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office,
Goderich, 22nd June, 1853. } n21-3m

*Sheriff's Sale of Lands.*

*United Counties of Huron and Bruce,* To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and an Alias Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the said Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of JASPER KEMBALL GOODING and Isaac Rattenbury, at the suit of BENJAMIN BREWSTER, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz:

Lots running numbers fourteen, ninety six and ninety seven in the Town of Goderich, each containing one fourth of an acre, be the same more or less, being the property of the said Jasper Kemball Gooding.

Also, Lot running number fifty seven, containing one fourth of an acre, be the same more or less; and lot number six, concession C. in the Town of Goderich, containing by admeasurement nine acres and three quarters, be the same more or less, being the property of the said Isaac Rattenbury; which lands and tenements, or so much of the same as may be necessary to satisfy the said claim, I shall offer for sale, at the Court Room, in the Town of Goderich, on FRIDAY, the FIFTH day of AUGUST next, at the hour of TWELVE of the clock noon.

J. McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office,
Goderich, 5th May, 1853. } v6n17-6t
[First published 14th May, 1853.]

Sheriff's Sale of Lands

*United Counties of Huron and Bruce,* To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of HENRY PANNABECKER, at the suit of ALEXANDER HARVEY, I have seized and taken in execution Lot number nine, in the first concession (east division) Township of Colborne, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less; which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at the Court Room, in the Town of Goderich, on FIFTH DAY, the FIFTH day of AUGUST next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

J. McDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.

Sheriff's Office,
Goderich, 5th May 1853. } v6n17-9t
[First published 14th May, 1853.]

# GODERICH FOUNDRY!!

THE Undersigned having purchased the Goderich Foundry, beg to apprize their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Foundry Business in all its Branches; to construct Grist and Saw Mills; and to manufacture Thrashing Machines, Separators, Ploughs and all other Agricultural Implements required in this section of the Province. They also intend going more largely into the Stove business, and are now fitting up, cooking, box and Parlor Stoves of the latest Patterns and most approved principles.

The business will be carried on, by the undersigned, under the Firm of Story & Co.

WILLIAM STORY.
GEORGE L. MARWOOD.
ROBERT RUNCIMAN.

Mr. Robert Runciman will conduct the Business and from his long practical experience in the construction of mills, machinery and agricultural Implements, and from his thorough knowledge of all the latest improvements in each, feels confident of keeping the same in the front rank.

N. B. Apprentices wanted in the moulding and machine wright departments.

Goderich March 24th, 1853. v6n8

GEO. M. TRUEMAN,
*AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION* MERCHANT.
*Market Square, Goderich.*

IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties. v6n16

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wants an active boy about sixteen years of age, to learn the Cabinet business. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL GORDON.

Goderich, June 6th, 1853. n19

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wants twelve HARNESS MAKERS, to which good wages will be given. For further particulars apply to

W. STOTTS, West st.

Goderich, 7th June, 1853. n19

NOTICE.

WITH reference to a Notice signed by me and which appeared in the *Signal* on the 12th March, I hereby acknowledge that I was induced to insert the same by misrepresentation, and I now admit that I had received at that time full consideration for the Note referred to in that paper.

ANTHONY DODSWORTH.

Goderich, 11th June, 1853. *v6n20-1t

FANNING MILLS AND PUMPS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand at the GODERICH FANNING MILL AND PUMP FACTORY, on Arthur Street, near the Market Square, and adjoining Mr. SeegMiller's Tannery, a Stock of substantial, serviceable and very superior articles of the above description, which he will sell cheap for cash, merchantable Produce, or on approved credit. He wishes those parties in search of a good article at a reasonable price, to give him a call, and he flatters himself that his long experience in the business will ensure the satisfaction of all purchasers.

HENRY DODD.

Goderich, March 15th, 1853. v6n7-1y

NOTICE.

I ALEXANDER McINTIRE, do agree to make over my right, title and claim of Notes and Book accounts, to JAMES DONALDSON, belonging to the firm of Alexander McIntire and James Donaldson.

A. McINTIRE.

Witness—DAVID CANTELION.

Goderich, March 3rd, 1853. v6n6

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

*United Counties of Huron and Bruce,* To Wit: } BY virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and the County Court for the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of MICHAEL FISHER, deceased, in the hands of Jacob Clements, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the said Michael Fisher, deceased. in the following suits, viz:

*Queen's Bench.*

Benjamin Rosenberger, vs. Jacob Clemens, Executor.

*County Court.*

George Clemens, vs. do do
James Tunney, vs. Jacob Clemens, Executor.
Daniel Crosby, vs. do do
Moses S. Bowman, vs. do do
John Miller, vs. do do

I have seized and taken in execution the following lands, viz: lots numbers ten, eleven, twelve, twenty-five twenty-six, thirty and thirty-one in the Maitland Concession of the Township of Colborne, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and eighty two acres, be the same more or less; lots numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen in the first concession (Eastern Division) in the said Township of Colborne, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-two acres, be the same more or less; which lands I shall offer for sale at the Court Room, in the Town of Goderich, on SATURDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, at noon.

J. McDONALD,
Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office,
Goderich, 16th April, 1853. } v6n16-9t
[First published 30th April, 1853.]

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons purchasing a Note of hand given by me in favor of John Gibson, dated April, 1853, £18 15 0, as I have received no value for the same.

WM. PAPST.

Goderich Township, May 30th, 1853. n18-3t

MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

*SOUTH SIDE DUNDAS ST.,*

*Opposite Messrs. Raymond & Rowland, Factories.*

WHERE may be had SHEET MUSIC of every description, Instruction Books for all kinds of Instruments, &c., as cheap as can be had in Toronto, Boston, or New York.

All kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, from a Piano Forte down to a Fife.

String of all kinds, and of superior quality: in short, everything which can or may be found in a well and carefully selected Music Store.

The PIANOS are from the establishments of the following celebrated makers, viz: Chickering, Stoddart and Dunham, acknowledged to be the best on this part of the globe, as are the MELODIANS, manufactured by Prince & Co.

Pianos and Melodians sold as cheap and on as favorable terms as they can be procured in Toronto, or from the makers themselves.

HERMAN KORDES.

London, January, 1853. v6n3-6m

AHEAD of the RAILROAD.

The Subscriber has now on hand and for sale at his NEW GENERAL STORE, Market Place, Goderich, a very extensive Stock of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, Teas, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c.

Also on hand and for sale a choice superior Stock of Brandy, Wines, Gin & Rum, well worth the attention of Families and Tavernkeepers.

Also on hand, and for sale Paints, oils, & Window Glass.

Also on hand & for sale Scythes, Snaths, Hay-Rakes &c., &c.

W. MACKAY.

Goderich, 20th June, 1853. v6n2

NEW GROCERY STORE.

*The nimble Sixpence before the slow Shilling!!*

THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country that they have opened in the above line, in West Street, the door from Dr. McDougall's Brick building where they will constantly keep on hand a choice selection of Teas, Sugars, Wines Liquors, and Groceries of every description, which they are determined to offer at the very lowest remunerating prices; and they trust by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

VAN EVERY & GOLDTHORP.

Goderich, Feb. 23rd, 1853. v6n5-1m

*ONTARIO*

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

*Incorporated by act of Provin'l Parliamen*

Capital—£100,000.

HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON.

DIRECTORS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hugh C. Baker Esq. | | M. Merritt, Esq. | |
| M. W. Browne, | " | J. P. Moore, | " |
| Peter Carroll, | " | James Osborne, | " |
| D. C. Gunn, | " | Chas A. Sadlier, | " |
| James McIntyre, | " | E. C. Thomas, | " |
| James Mathieson, | " | John Wilson, | " |

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent at Goderich, for the above highly respectable Company, is prepared to effect Insurance at the most reasonable rates upon Houses, Shipping and Goods.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, Agent.

Goderich, 15th Sept., 1852. v6 34

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country, that he has purchased the Stock and Trade of Mr. James Campbell. And is now prepared to furnish those that may favor him with their patronage, with all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, on the shortest notice; and he is determined, by strict attention to business, and keeping a good stock always on hand, to give the public general satisfaction.

One door West of M. B. Seymour & Co.'s Store.

ROBERT McINTYRE.

Goderich, March 2nd, 1853. v6n5

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE undersigned beg to inform their customers, and Town and Country Merchants, generally, that they are now receiving a considerable portion of their Spring Assortments of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

Suited for the present and approaching Spring trade, imported by the late steamers to Boston and New York, and as they have advices of the arrival, at these ports, of the remainder of their early Spring Importments, they expect to have shortly forward a full and well selected stock of seasonable Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, in Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares, of the latest European styles, which they are prepared, as heretofore, to dispose of to THE TRADE ONLY, at as moderate an advance as any importing house in Canada.

They will likewise continue to receive, from time to time, seasonable additions to their already extensive assortments of

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

And the stocks held in their various departments will at all times offer to merchants in the west as complete facilities, either for forming or replenishing a Stock, on as advantageous terms as can be met with in any other Wholesale Establishment in Canada.

ADAM HOPE & Co.

London, C. W., March 9, 1853. v6n8-3m

WANTED.

A TEACHER Wanted for a Common School, at School Section No. 4 Colborne, with a Second or Third Class Certificate. Immediate application is requested. For further information apply to

JOSEPH FISHER,
WM. HOLIDAY,
H. PENNEBAKER. } Trustees.

Colborne, June 20th, 1853. n21

NOTICE

A STEER came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of November, a dark red with the point of the tail white, rather large horns and wide at the points, coming 4 years old this Spring, the owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take him away.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

Bayfield, Lot 32, 1st con.
April 12th 1853. } v6n11

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 2, on the Harbour Flat, in the Town of Goderich. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR.

Chatham, May 11th 1853.

applying them. To make the whole school block profitable, by making a part of it open, improve and enhance the rest, is to carry out, not to violate the trust. It would be wrong on the plea of education to prevent the settlement, or embarrass or retard the settlement of the whole regions. It was right to settle all the school lands with scholars; and that was the object of the appropriation sought. The provisions of the bill to enforce and carry out actual settlement may seem stringent. But this was unavoidable in attaining the end. Those who deal with the crown must confide in the crown. If the crown had to litigate with every troublesome settler or intruder upon a settler, the delays and expense would be serious, and to the settler ruinous.—Landlords and proprietors are armed with no trivial powers; and in carrying out any great public policy, the necessary powers must be entrusted to those who have the duty to perform, and who are responsible to parliament. Justice to the settlement generally demands it. Every lot should be settled so as to open the road, to condense the settlement, and thus make the settlers near neighbors, enable them to assist each other and have their logging bees, and harvest bees, and winter bees of all kinds. The contemplated grant of £30,000 to facilitate the settlement of the country, will be an important contribution to that object, if judiciously applied. The sum was small, and if spread over the land in any equal and general way, would become evanescent in its usefulness. But if expended upon district and local improvements, either in aid of local efforts, or in doing what local efforts cannot effect, some of the larger obstructions may be removed, and some of the more desirable facilities may be affarded. He (Mr. R.) felt assured that the expenditure of the sum would be found, when hereafter laid before the House, to be faithful and judicious, though it will be undoubtedly a difficult task to deal with the selfishness of some and the opposing opinions of others. The government must rely upon the candor of the public and of Parliament. To the fund for improvement may be added whatever may be collected under the clause of the bill which provides that the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall transmit quarterly to the Registrar of every County or Registration District, a list of the Clergy and Crown Lands *heretofore* or *hereafter* disposed of in such County or Registration District, and upon which a payment has been made; which said Crown and Clergy lands shall be liable to the assessed taxes in the township in which they respectively lie. This will tend either to prohibit monopolizing purchases, or to make such lands tributary to the public good. The system of agencies in Upper Canada (of Lower Canada he knew less) ought promptly to be extinguished. The employment of local agents is of no advantage to either the seller or purchaser of land. It always favors speculation, favoritism and bribery. While apparently giving a chance to all alike, it opens a door to fraud and petty tyranny; whereas, when it is once understood that the first applicant to head quarters, who may comply with the seller's terms, is certain of a preference, without reference to station or class; it ensures a confidence with the seller, which can be attained by no other means. All the abuses of the outstanding agencies are charged against the department. The losses by defalcations, mismanagement and other abuses, would sustain the whole department. This system of agencies has been destroyed by the Canada Company, which, for the reasons above assigned, had swept them away, and now conducted their affairs with simplicity, economy, and satisfaction, from their headquarters at Toronto. In carrying out this system, as in all like cases, much depends upon the tone of society; upon the cultivation of a public opinion in the settlement; upon exercising a forbearance consistent with justice and impartiality; upon inducing the settlers, as for their common good, to aid in working out actual settlement. He (Mr. R.) had thus in rapid outline traced some of the principal features of the measure. He left much untouched from the late period of the Session, and from a desire not to occupy time, held precious on both sides of the House. Many points would arise in the consideration of the separate clauses; and in the practical details he should gladly avail himself of the extended experience of many members of the House.

## ARREARS OF TAXES.

*An Act to provide for the recovery of the Rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late district Councils of Upper Canada.*

Whereas the District Councils of several of the late Districts of Upper Canada, intending to carry into effect the enactments of the Act of the Legislature of this province, held in the fourth and fifth year of her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to provide for the better internal Government of that part of the province, which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by the establishment of Local and Municipal authorities therein," have since the passing of the said Act, passed divers By-Laws imposing rates or taxes on lands in the said districts, and the rates or taxes so imposed, have been paid by the majority of the inhabitants and land-holders therein; And whereas it appears that the total sum or sums to be raised under such By-Laws, and the purposes to which they were to be applied, were not first determined by some of the said District Councils, and the sums afterwards apportioned to and rated on the lands in the said Districts, but a certain rate or tax of so much per acre was at once imposed on such lands, and that the said By-Laws, or some of them, were otherwise informal, and contained provisions not strictly in accordance with the said Act, and whereas doubts may exist as to the true meaning, and intentions of the forty-first section of the said Act, and it is expedient to remove any such doubts as to the powers intended to be conferred on such District Councils of imposing rates or taxes upon lands, and to legalise such rates as, if declared defective in form, were not inconsistent with the true intent and spirit of the Act above recited; and whereas in several of the said Districts certain lands were sold for arrears of taxes which had accrued under the said By-Laws, and it is expedient to remove any doubts which may exist as to the legality of such sales, and to confirm them with such provisions and limitations as shall secure the owners of the lands from any injustice: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, no By-law of any of the late District Councils of Upper Canada shall be quashed on account of any want of form, or on account of any of the provisions thereof not being in strict accordance with the letter of the Act hereinbefore recited so long as such provisions are in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this Act.

II. And be it enacted and declared, that any rate or tax, or rates or taxes, intended to be imposed on the lands in any of the late Districts of Upper Canada, by any By-law or by-laws heretofore passed by the District Councils thereof, and not disallowed by the Governor, or quashed by any Court of Competant jurisdicton, shall be held to be valid and justly chargeable on such lands, so long as the same did not in the whole exceed One Penny Half Penny currency, per acre, in any one year: Provided always that no increase or accumulation of such rates, intended to be imposed or charged by any such By-law in consequence of the non payment of such rates, shall be held to be valid or chargeable on the said lands: Provided also, that if any such By-law or By-laws shall have taxed the lands in any District by the acre unequally so that a different tax was intended to be levied in different Townships or localities, or a different tax upon unoccupied land from that at which land was rated on the Assessment Rolls, the whole of the land in such late District shall be held chargeable only with the lowest tax per acre at which any of the land was so intended to be rated: Provided also, that nothing in this Act shall be held to make lawful any By-law quashed by any Court of Competent jurisdiction aforesaid, or the tax imposed by any By-law which rated or intended to rate unoccupied land only and not all land.

III. And be it enacted and declared, That if the By-laws of any of the late District Councils shall have taxed or rated land by the acre at such an amount that the rate so imposed together with the tax of one eighth of a penny per acre, charged on unoccupied land, in lieu of Statute Labour by the Act of Upper Canada, passed in the fifty-ninth year of the Reign of King George the Third, and intituled, "An Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force for laying out, amending and keeping in repair the Public Highways and roads in this province," would in the whole amount to more than One Penny Half Penny per acre, the tax of one eighth of a penny as aforesaid shall be held to have merged in the tax imposed by such By-laws, of any of the said District Councils shall have so taxed or rated the lands, that the District tax and the one eighth of a Penny as aforesaid together, did not exceed One Penny Half Penny per acre, and if the said By-laws did not expressly release the land from the said tax of one eighth of a Penny, but the said tax continued to be demanded and received, from the date of the passing of the said By-law, then the unoccupied land shall be held also liable to the tax of one eighth of a Penny per Acre.

IV. And be it enacted and declared, That any sum or sums of money which shall have been paid to the Collector of any Township, in satisfaction of the rates charged on the Assessment Roll, or to the Treasurer of any District, or of any County since the abolition of Districts, in satisfaction of any tax upon land, shall not be recoverable, although such rate or tax may have exceeded that which might legally have been chargeable, or may have been imposed by an informal by law of the said District Councils; and no surcharge or additional demand shall be made, if the sums so received by such Collector or Treasurer fall short of what was legally chargeable.—And all land for or in respect of which any such rate or tax has been so paid, shall be released from any liability or charge for the year or years in respect of which such tax was paid: but all lands liable to assessment, and upon which payment has not been so made, shall be and chargeable with such tax, as is hereinbefore declared to be chargeable upon it, notwithstanding any informality in the by laws by which such tax was intended to be imposed; provided that such by-laws shall not have been quashed as aforesaid.

V. And be it enacted and declared, That the subsequent repeal of any by-law of any District Council shall not be construed to have extinguished the arrears of the taxes imposed or intended to be imposed by such By law, and which were due for the year's previous to the repeal of the By-law: provided always; that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to continue the tax for the year in which such By-law was repealed, and another By-law passed in place thereof, but, in all such cases the tax or arrear of tax shall for that year be taken to be that imposed by the repealing By-law.

VI. And be it enacted, That within six months after the passing of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of every County in Upper Canada, and he is hereby required to make out a list of every lot or part of lot in his County, upon which any taxes may appear to be unpaid, and in arrear, whether the said taxes accrued before or after the establishment of District Councils. And he shall set down opposite each lot or part of lot the total sum which shall appear to be so due and in arrear up to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, including in such total sum the proportional charge for the cost of the advertisement hereinafter required, and distinguishing the taxes due before any By law of the late District Council came into force, the taxes due under such By law or By laws, and the taxes due since the establishment of County Councils. And he shall calculate the amount of tax due on each lot according to the provisions of the Act last above cited or of the Act of Upper Canada, passed in the same year of the reign, and intituled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relative to levying and collecting rates and assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general assessment of lands and other rateable property throughout this Province," and subsequent Acts of the Province of Upper Canada, amending the same, until such time as any By-law of the late District in which the land so in arrear was then included, came into force, altering the rate authorized and imposed by the said Acts; and from the time any such By law as aforesaid came into force, and along as it continued in force, he shall calculate the tax according to such of the provisions of the Act as define the rates and taxes which shall be chargeable upon the land in respect of the rates intended to be imposed by the By laws of such District Councils.

VII. And be it enacted, That the Treasurer of each and every county in Upper Canada, shall cause such list of lands and arrears of taxes to be advertised for the space of one month in the Government official Gazette, and in some one newspaper published within the County, or if none be so published, in some newspaper in an adjoining County, and no other advertisement of lands in arrears for taxes shall be required to be made, and no such arrears shall be included in the Collector's Roll, and no lands shall be sold for the non-payment of such arrears during the present year; any thing in the Upper Canada [illegible] of 1850, to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it enacted, That in case any lands have been sold for arrears of taxes, any part of which were calculated and claimed to be due under any By-Law of any of the late District Councils, the Treasurer of the County in which such lands were situated shall within three months after the passing of this Act, prepare and advertise as aforesaid a list of all the lands so sold and not afterwards redeemed, which list shall shew the date of sale, the amount for which the land or any portion of it was sold the amount of tax which was justly chargeable upon the land according to the provisions of this act, up to the date when it was advertised previous to such sale, and also all the taxes which have been paid upon the land since the date of the sale: Provided always, that if in any District no By-law was passed imposing a rate on unoccupied lands, or a By-Law was passed which did not vary the tax to which such land was liable under the Assessment Laws then in force in Upper Canada, it shall not be necessary to advertise the lands sold in any such District, nor shall the lands so sold be liable to be redeemed in the manner provided by the section of this Act next following.

IX. And be it enacted, that at any time within one year after the date of the first publication of the advertisement required to be made by the next preceeding section, it shall and may be lawful for the owner of any lot or parcel of land, or for any one duly authorised on his behalf, to pay to the said Treasurer the amount justly chargeable on the land, as hereinbefore provided, and interest thereon from the date of such sale to the date of payment, together with all taxes which have been paid by the purchaser, subsequently to the sale of such lands, which payment shall be carried by the Treasurer to the account of the County: and the said Treasurer shall thereupon, without any charge, give to the person so redeeming a certificate in the form prescribed in the Schedule appended to this Act, and marked A. that the land has been redeemed, which Certificate the Registrar of the County is hereby required to register upon the payment of a fee of Two Shillings and Six Pence, and such certificate and the registry thereof shall annul and make void the deed formerly executed by the Sheriff to the purchaser of the land for arrears of taxes, and shall re-convey the land to the former owner, and give him right to the possession, thereof as fully as if no such Deed of the Sheriff had been executed: Provided elways, that if there shall be any improvements upon the land, the land shall be in the occupation or possession of any person having a *bona fide* title or claim thereto, either as the purchaser at the sale for taxes, or by Deed, Bond or Written Agreement to sell from the purchaser, the original owner, before re-entering into possession, shall pay to such occupant, reasonable compensation for his improvements made since the date of sale, and such compensation shall be determined in the manner and with the forms provided in case of erroneous surveys by the forty-ninth and fiftieth Sections of the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission of Land Surveyors and the Survey of Lands in this province.

X. And be it enacted, That one year after the date of the advertisement required to be made by the eighth Section of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer aforesaid to publish in the manner required for the other advertisements before mentioned, a list of all lands previously sold for taxes and conveyed by the sheriff, but which have been redeemed in the manner provided by the ninth Section; And the said treasurer shall at any time after the redemption of the land, upon the demand of the purchaser, and the surrender by him of the Sheriff's Deed, pay out of any County money in his hands the sum for which the land was sold by the sheriff, and the cost of the Sheriff's Deed and registry thereof, together with the interest upon the whole of such sums from the date of the sale to the date of redemption; and if the Treasurer shall or neglect to pay the same, such total sum and interest shall become a debt due by the County Council of such County, and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by law for the recovery of other debts. And the Treasurer shall cancel the Deed so surrendered to him, by writing across the face of it a Cerificate in the form prescribed in the Schedule appended to this Act marked B, and he shall deliver the Deed so cancelled to the registrer of the County in which the land is situate, who is hereby required without any charge to file it with the Certificate of the redemption of the same land.

XI. And be it enacted, That if any land sold for arrears of taxes as aforesaid shall not have been redeemed in the manner and within the period, allowed and provided by this Act, such sales shall be confirmed and held valid as fully as if they had been made under the authority of the Assessment laws in force in Upper Canada, previous to the passing of the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada, relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, and other matters of a like nature," and the arrears on account of which the sales took place, had not comprised any taxes imposed or intended to be imposed by any By-law of the late District Councils. Provided that at the time of such sale the taxes (whether imposed by such By Law or by the Assessment Laws of Upper Canada, or by both) were in arrear to the extent required by the said Assessment Laws, in order to justify the sale of the lands, and that all the requirements of the said Assessment Laws relative to such sales were complied with, Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be held to make valid the title to any lands which shall have been adjudged to be invalid by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

XII. And be it enacted, That whenever the words "owner," "purchaser," and "occupant" occur in this Act, or the words "he" or "his," or other works designating the owner, purchaser or occupant, such words shall be construed to mean persons or their heirs, executors, or assigns, and to include the singular or plural, masculine or feminine, as the case may be; and the word "County" shall be construed to include Unions of Counties.

SCHEDULE A.

I, Treasurer of the County (or United Counties) of do hereby certify, that I have received from the sum of being the whole amount payable according to the provisions of an Act of the Province of Canada, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, entituted, *An Act to provide for the [illegible] of the rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain By-Laws of the late District Councils of Upper Canada*, and chaptered in redemption of lot (or part of lot, *describing it*, or acres of lot, as the case may be,) number in the Concession of the township of which was sold by the Sheriff of the District of (or County of ) for arrears of taxes on the day of in the year

Dated (Signed)

SCHEDULE B.

This Deed is cancelled by me Treasurer of the County (or United Counties) of the land described therein having been redeemed on the day of in the year

Dated (Signed.)

## ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The steamer Niagara with dates to the 11th, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Corn market in the early part of the week very active, but with rain buyers become less eager; demand continues good, and maintains the advance of 2d on Wheat and 6d on Flour.—Corn was in large supply and declined 6d. Continued fine weather, and a settlement of the Turkish question might produce a reaction in breadstuffs. United States white wheat is variously quoted at 7s 4d a 7s 8d Western Canal and Canadian flour, according to Denniston & Co., is held at 24s 6d a 24s 9d; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 24s 6d a 25s: white Corn 31s; yellow 31s 3d. Beef in limited demand and unchanged. Pork—moderate business. Bacon quiet.

The *Niagara* spoke the *Africa* a 1 30 P. M., on the 11th off Hollyhead, making the passage out in about 10 days.

The Cotton Porters have struck—demanding an increase of wages from 3s to 4s per day. The association numbers 3,500—the matter had not been adjusted at late advices.

There were 1000 visitors daily to the yacht *North Star*. Mr. Vanderbilt had invited the Mayor and corporation of Southampton to visit his vessel.

Hostilities have been invited in Ireland against the proposed bill for the inspection of the Nunneries.

A meeting was held in London, Lord Shaftesbury presided, to forward the welfare of fugitive slaves in Canada. The subject is to be agitated.

### SPAIN.

The rumoured recall of Gen. Canedo from Cuba is contradicted.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council annulled all the sentences passed by the Courts Martial during the recent disturbance.

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Up to the 4th inst., the Russians had not moved to the Pruth. The latest accounts were favorable to peace.

The present Ottoman force numbers 190,000. St. Petersburg letters say that the Emperor's course was generally approved. The attitude taken by the Sultan, is much approved by both Turks and Greeks in Syria, as well as in Turkey, voluntary subscription was making towards the expense of arming. The latest accounts were less favorable to the maintenance of peace. The messenger sent from St. Petersburg is said to have no discretionary powers, merely carrying a demand from the Czar that the Porte shall within eight days accede to Menschikoff's ultimatum or take the consequence. A Russian force of 120,000 infantry are on the Moldavian frontier, and it is rumoured that the Czar will himself come to Ismail. It is stated that the Turks will not make the Danube but the range of the Balkan their line of defence. While thus preparing for war the Divan does not neglect the chance for peace. Arbitration has been spoken of and Reached Pacha was in favour of such a solution. It is rumoured that Austria offers, informally, to mediate to allow the Czar an apology to retreat with honour.

## THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

[From the *Times*, London, May 25.]

Dublin, May 24—Viewed from a strictly Irish point of survey, the more the exhibition unfolds itself the smaller and less satisfactory does the display of national industry appear. A gloss has been put over the real state of the case by shopkeepers and retail dealers, who exhibit under their own names, large and beautiful assortments of goods manufactured in England or Scotland or the continent; but the sanguine impulsive people of this country must not conceal from themselves that to the splendid products of human labor, now collected within one building in Merrion-square, they have not contributed as they ought. To their flax manufactures, their poplins, their woolens, their hosiery, and laces, must now be added their sewed muslins, in which a considerable trade exists centering in Belfast, and of which Holden and others are about to exhibit some very fine specimens. But here again it is requisite to point out that the employment of large numbers of the female population in work of this description is a public benefit, attended, in the experience of England at least, with many serious and painful drawbacks. Nearly all our English manufactures of the kind have been extinguished by the introduction of machinery, or have been exposed to suffering and decay from other causes. It is, therefore, right to point out that the manufacturers of Ireland, besides addressing themselves to the tastes of the wealthier classes, rather than the wants of the million, have a tendency to depend upon hand labor with the needle, the worst paid of all skilled employments, and the most helpless when periods of pressure and difficulty overtake the trade of a country. In the sections of machinery [illegible] hope for the future progress of Irish industry to be gathered from the Exhibition, may be very briefly stated. Dublin boasts two good gunmakers—Rigby and Truelock—both of whom show very fine specimens of workmanship. It also manufactures as fine churchbells as are to be got in any part of the world. In a country where the demand for organs must be considerable, Telford and another are the only organ-makers. Mr. Cullagh, of Belfast, the only pianoforte-maker in Ireland, died from an illness brought on by his anxiety to exhibit in Hyde Park, and though a piano of his own is shown in the present Exhibition, the manufacturer has ceased. There is a solitary Irish harp and one small case of brass wind instruments of native make—perhaps intended for "the band,"—some fair specimens of harness and saddlery and a little superior bookbinding. A good collection of Irish clocks is shown, and dressing case and portmanteau manufacture, an excellent kitcken range by Hodges and Son, and two other or three indifferent lamps and chandeliers. The only other remarkable features of Irish contributions are shoes, brushes, bog-oak ornaments, cork models, rocking-horses, and wedding cakes. Shoes are specially exhibited by Baird of Dublin, made in a particular way, with wooden pegs instead of stitching, and are said to be excellent.

SINGULAR METHOD OF FINDING DROWNED PERSONS.—The late London papers relate that on Saturday the 29th ult., an agricultural laborer named Solomon Dunford, left the Crown public house, opposite the Fountain Hotel, West Cowes, Ile of Wight, for a few moments, leaving his basket and a pint of beer, partly drunk, but did not return. On Monday of the next week, at noon, the body was discovered in the water, near the fountain quay. The features did not present the same appearance as is usual in drowned persons; the face became entirely black. "A novel process" was used for the recovery of the body by one of the coast guard. On Friday morning, the circumstance having been made known to him, he asssured the bystanders that if the party was drowned in the neighbourhood, he would discover the body by means of a "new loaf of bread, in which should be deposited three ounces of quicksilver, when the loaf would float till it rested over the place where the body might lay." However extraordinary it may appear, the experiment was tried, and on the loaf becoming stationery, a boat-hook was put over-board beneath it, and brought up the body. The man states that this is the fourth instance in which the experiment has been tried by him with success.

THE STEAMER NEW YORK.—This splendid steamer belonging to the Ontario and St. Lawrence Company commences her regular trips on the American Express Line one week from to-morrow.—We paid her a visit one day last week, and were very much pleased with the taste displayed in her fitting up. Her saloons and cabins bear the impress of experienced and skilful hands, and the visitor is assured at a glance that everything that can insure the case, comfort and safety of the travelling public, so far as the New York is concerned, has been attended to. The New York has accomodation for about 300 cabin passengers. Besides 48 state rooms, she has 12 double rooms, all fitted up with superb trimmings, gorgeous curtains and costly mirrors, and while everything had been done that could be conceived to render a trip comfortable and luxurious, a double care has been taken for the prevention of accidents and the safety of passengers. The steamer is provided with three fire engines one amidships worked by the engine, one at each end of the vessel, made stationary with the suction hose passing through the boat communicating with the water, the leading hose is of sufficient length to reach any part of the vessel, and always ready to work—About a hundred floats, of capacity to float two passengers each, have been provided and are rigged with cords so that the hold may be preserved. The vessel is also provided with six small boats, four of which are Francis' Metallic Life Boats, indistructible by fire, and capable of carrying 40 persons each. To all these precautions are added 2 life preserver stools to every state rooms. *Ogdensburgh Paper.*

## CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

We find the following very important facts relative to the management of the Crown Lands department, in the editorial correspondence of the Toronto "North American" of of the 19th ult. It reflects the very highest honor upon the distinguished head of that department, and will be highly gratifying to the whole country:

"RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

"I have just seen a statement prepared in answer to an Address, of the results of the Hon. Dr. Rolph's improvements in and successful administration of the Crown Lands Department. It appears that the average produce of the timber duties for the last three years did not exceed £25,000. Last year, after allowing for all deductions, including the amount thrown off on account of reduced duties, about which Boulton made so much noise, the revenue will amount to upwards of £50,000. This increase is chiefly owing to the vigorous and successful efforts of the Commissioner in preventing frauds and evasions of the law. So much for having an able, honest man at the head of an important Department.—Let the tories rave while the people thrive. Dr. Rolph has saved in his Department alone enough to pay the salaries and expenses of the entire ministry."

Two new locomotives have been recently imported from Patterson, N. J., for the Northern Railroad. According to our judgement of mechanism, they are decidedly inferior in workmanship to those manufactured at Mr. Good's establishment in this city, and we think that the Directors of railroads will find it to their advantage to encourage home productions, and especially when they can obtain better articles at a reasonable cost.

FALLING OF A TREE ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.—The Telegraph from Toledo of the 16th states, an oak tree five feet in diameter, fell across the track of the Northern Indiana Railroad, about 11 o'clock on the previous night, about 12 miles east of Laporte. The night express train from Chicago, with five cars and 250 passengers ran over it near midnight. The fireman was killed, the engineers and four second class passengers were severely hurt; the engine and tender were smashed, the baggage and second class cars were upset, the first passenger car was broken in pieces and 150 feet of the track torn up.

COMMUNICATION WITH LAKE SIMCOE BY RAIL.—On Monday of last week the first train of the Northern Railway reached Bradford. Teams now run daily to that place, connecting with the steamer *Morning* on Lake Simcoe.

ARRIVAL OF MAZZINI IN ENGLAND.—We received last evening the satisfactory intelligence that Mazzini is once more secure in England. The fact of his safe return to this country from Italy proves how faithful the people of the continent are to the cause he advocates. It must have been in the power of scores, nay hundreds during his absence, to have betrayed him to his pursuers. But he is safe. Another illustration of popular feeling in the hands of Austria, is afforded by the fact that the leader of the insurrection at Milan was in that city three months before the outbreak—his errand known to hundreds, yet his presence not betrayed. More than that, we are informed that he rested securely in that city for a month after the insurrection had been supposed, and left Italy in safety for London.—*London Daily News.*

AN INTRODUCTORY MAINE LAW.—We have just received the printed bill of Mr. Hincks, which hands over the excise, licences, &c., to the several municipalities in Upper Canada. It gives power to these bodies to prevent absolutely the sale of wine or brandy, or other spirituous liquors ale or beer, or any of them by retailing, within the municipality." Selling five gallons, or one dozen bottles not to be held selling by retail. The last clause makes provision for the probable passage of a law "for prohibiting or limiting the sale of such liquors." We are advancing! One step further.—*North American.*

FIRE.—The extensive saw mill of Messrs. Lowel & Lemon, at Port Robinson was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday last. The origin, is so far, unknown, but it is supposed that some dissipated character effected an entrance during the night, and with careless match lightening, caused the destruction of the premises. We are pleased to learn that no insurance of £1,000 is secured in the Hartford Etna and Provincial Mutual Companies.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1853.

## THE MAITLAND GRAVAL ROAD COMPANY.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the meeting of the Shareholders in this work for the purpose of appointing Directors, &c., for the road. It appears that private enterprise has originated a Joint Stock Company, with the above designation for the purpose of making a Gravel Road in conformity with the Act 12 Vict. Cap. 84, to extend from the Town of Goderich to a distance of about six miles out upon the Huron Road.—The stock is divided into four hundred shares at £5 each, nearly the whole of which are already taken up, so that the work is secure of going into operation.

A large portion of the mud road which this undertaking will supersede, has long been an eyesore to this neighborhood, as in the spring and fall it is nearly impassable, and even after an ordinary shower in the summer months locomotion is much retarded by the tenacity of the soil. We would have been pleased to have seen the road undertaken as far as Clinton, but as many difficulties and much delay would have to be encountered in doing so at present, probably the wiser course has been adopted, and an extension can be an after consideration. It is expected that the six miles will be completed during the present season. Mr. George Brown, County Treasurer, and the other gentlemen who have exerted themselves in this matter are entitled to the thanks of the travellers on this road, as are also the members of the Town Council, which body has taken fifty shares in the undertaking although the project will undoubtedly be a paying one.

We are glad that a commencement is about to take place in gravelling the leading roads of these United Counties, and although the operations in this instance are upon a very limited scale, still we rejoice in them as being the commencement of those efforts which will ultimately secure continuous lines of good roads throughout the Counties.

The condition and prospects of our Counties require efficient roads, and now that Perth is nobly making her own gravel roads, we are in hope that the Counties Council will seriously entertain the subject, and we doubt not it might be successfully brought under notice, at its next session. We believe the Gravelling of the Huron and London Roads could be completed for £15,000, or probably less, and it is well known that the Counties are in fully as favorable a position for undertaking such works as the neighboring County of Perth which has already voted £20,000 for that object, and we are convinced that equal enterprise would be manifested by the people of these Counties, if the matter should be submitted to them.

## RAILROAD GOING AHEAD!

The contractors for the Railroad have since the turning of the first sod, been actively pushing the work. A few days ago in passing the scenes of operation, we were agreeably surprised at the extent of the business already effected. Shanties are erected, and cuttings commenced, and the spade and wheelbarrow are at work on the road at various points from eight to fifteen miles distant from Goderich. We believe there are about one hundred men and a large number of horses actively engaged, and others are daily arriving from the lower completed sections of the road. This vigorous commencement augers well for the early completion of the work.

## THE ACLAND ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

This Commission held a second sitting at the British Exchange Hotel in this town on Monday the 27th. inst., for the purpose of taking evidence on the part of the defence. The Commission opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. The Commissioner Mr. Bell and the defendant's Counsel Mr. Beecher leaving on the same day for London where the Commission was to have been opened for an hour or so on the part of the defence, and then to be closed finally. We trust that Judge Acland and his friends will not complain of any want of time being given them, as the government extended the Commission two months for the purpose of allowing the Judge to put in any further defence he might desire, thereby spinning out this investigation for a period of five months. We were opposed to the extension of time allowed under the Commission, as every opportunity had been given for Mr. Acland's defence at its first opening and in our opinion it was unjust to require the Commissioner and Complainants Counsel to travel over the ground a second time.

The Commission having been extended and the Judge's second defence having been put in, we now trust the Government will give the accused the full benefit of his defence and the advantage of every doubt, and answer the prayer of the Complainants petition promptly by giving justice in the premises. The people of Huron have been petitioning in this matter for two or three years, and we may safely conclude that they will not take it well of the Government if any more time is lost in answering their prayer.

## FIRE.

The Tannery of Messrs. Oliver and Bruce of this Town, was discovered to be on fire at about two o'clock, on the morning of Tuesday last, and in a very short space of time was burnt to the ground.—The building was a frame one of considerable age, and it is supposed the fire originated from some defect in the flues. The principal part of the stock was saved, being mostly in the vats at the time. The building was insured for £350. The wind was fortunately very light of the dwelling house situated within a few feet of the burnt building must have gone likewise.

A large Bell to be rang upon the occasion of fires, &c., is much needed, as in our Town from its wide spread location, a fire, as in the present instance, may take place without the majority of the inhabitants being aware of its having transpired until the next day. Occasions may and probably will arise when the united exertions of the whole inhabitants will be required to prevent the spread of the destructive element. We hope that some effort will be made to secure the prompt co-operation of the public at such disasterous times.

## THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council met on Tuesday night last. His Worship the Mayor being absent, the chair was filled by Mr. Wallace, the Reeve. The following gentlemen were present, Messrs. Marwood, Story, Rattenbury, Horton, Watson, White, Smith, Henley and O'Connor.—The discussion had principally reference to the grading and gravelling of some of the leading streets, including West street, from the Harbor Hill, the Market Square, Kingston, and portions of Elgin and Toronto streets, to the old South Boundary, which operations are to commence as soon as the necessary preliminaries are effected.

The Council also takes £250 stock in the Gravel Road, for which a company is now forming. To effect these and some other necessary improvements, including the erection of public Schools all of which will greatly benefit the inhabitants generally, the Council have wisely determined to raise money by Debentures to the amount of £2500, instead of £2000 as we on a former occasion reported.

It also appeared in discussion that the Council had taken the fire Engine from the hands of the Company which lately held the same. We hope as the Town is now possessed of a Fire Engine of its own under the control of its Municipal Officers, that steps will be taken to put it in proper working order, as from want of use we understand it would prove a nullity in case of fire. We have heard it sensibly suggested that the services of a number of young men might be obtained to exercise the engine, and act as a fire company by the remission of the Statute labor tax now exacted from such, or by some other such immunity, the Statute also gives several privileges and exemptions to members of fire companies,

## CARDS, &c.

**DR. BURNHAM.**
*CLINTON,*
*Huron Road.*
(West of Mr. Thwaits' Store.)
Dec. 15th, 1852. v6n46

**WILLIAM SHARMAN,**
BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER.
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
IS prepared to furnish DESIGNS and PLANS, on the most reasonable term.
Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1852. v5n43

**ROBERT REID,**
BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER, (opposite Balkwill's Hotel.) Corner of Dundas and Talbot-streets, London, C. W.—School Books, Common and Classical Book-Binding and Ruling of every description Executed on the Premises.
☞ Orders for Account Books, from the Trade or Country Merchants, punctually attended to, and a liberal discount allowed.
London, March 1851. 4v4

**ROWLAND WILLIAMS,**
AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms. Apply at the First Division Court office, or at his house, East Street, Goderich.
N. B.—Goods and other property will be received to sell either by private or public sale.
January 6, 1852. v4n47.

*Cash for Wheat*
AT the GODERICH MILL.
WM. PIPER.
Goderich, Jan. 24th, 1853. v5n52

**NOTICE.**
THIS is to forbid any person or persons purchasing a Note drawn by the Subscriber in favour of Alexander Hodgins, bearing date 3rd December, 1852, and due the 1st of January, as I have received no value for the same.
DANIEL McDOUGALL.
Township of Bruce,
Feb. 6th, 1853. v6n3

*TO THE SETTLERS OF THE HURON TRACT.*
THE Canada Company, let it be remembered, have provided the best possible facility to the said Settlers for the transaction of Business with their office in Toronto through the Agents of the Bank of Upper Canada, both at Goderich and Stratford, without charges to the said settlers.
Goderich, Feb. 6th, 1852. v6n24f

GODERICH, PORT HURON, SARNIA AND DETROIT.

*The New Low pressure Steamer*
**RUBY,**
SAMUEL WARD, 2nd, COMMANDER,
WILL run during the present season, as follows;—Leaves Detroit for Goderich every Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.
Leaves Goderich every Thursday morning at 1 o'clock. Running time 12 hours.
Should the weather prevent the RUBY coming on the Wednesday night, she will arrive on the following Friday night.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to E. H. MARLTON.
Goderich, March 9th, 1853.

**NOTICE.**
ALL those indebted to George Miller & Co. of the Goderich Foundry, either by Note of hand or Book account are requested to call and have them settled on or before the first of June next, and all other debts due to the same establishment up to the first of January, 1852, must be settled at the same time, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Division Court for collection.
WILLIAM KEITH.
Goderich Foundary,
14th of April, 1853. v6n14

**TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.**
*(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)*
THE Subscriber begs to announce that in addition to the Office of Appraiser, formerly held by him, he has been appointed AGENT for the above Company, and will, pursuant to his instructions, hold himself in readiness to assist intending applicants in obtaining money.
He has also to intimate that arrangements have been made for facilitating and greatly expediting the completion of Loans.
Letters (post paid) will meet with prompt attention.
ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
Agent, &c.
Office of the Agency of the Trust & Loan Co. of U. C.
London, C. W., 25th April, 1853. v6n14 3t

N. B.—As the subscriber's occupation will necessarily cause him to be frequently from home, he begs to state that a clerk will be found in his office every lawful day, from 10 to 3, who will furnish all necessary general information, &c.

**FARM FOR SALE.**
THE subscriber offers for sale one hundred acres of excellent land, 45 acres cleared and well fenced, with a good log barn, an orchard bearing fruit. The above land is situated on 3rd Concession, lot 14, Township of Wawanosh, and one half mile from a School house—all the money will be required down. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.
Wawanosh, 5th May, 1852. v5-n3

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**
THE Public are hereby notified that the Copartnership heretofore existing between DAVID CANTELION and JEREMIAH McBRIEN, as Shoemakers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the said firm are requested to settle their respective accounts with David Cantelion, who will also pay all liabilities.
DAVID CANTELION.
JEREMIAH McBRIEN.
Witness—ALEX. WALLACE.
Goderich, May 17th, 1853. v5-n15

The Subscriber also begs to intimate to the Public, that he is going to carry on the business in his own name; and returns his thanks to those that have favoured him with their custom.
DAVID CANTELION.

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

**DIVISION COURTS.**
THE next Division Courts for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, will be held at the times and places following:

FIRST DIVISION.
Colborne Inn, [R. Ellis,] Goderich, Monday 27th June, Dan. Lizars, Esq., Clerk.

SECOND DIVISION.
Knox's Hotel, Harpurhey, Huron Road, Tuesday 14th June, Ludwig Meyer, Esq., Clerk.

THIRD DIVISION.
Walker's Tavern, Kincardine, Tuesday 19th day of July, C. R. Barker, Esq., Clerk.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Quick's Tavern, Usborne, London Road, Tuesday 17th May, George Carter, Clerk.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Bridgewater Arms Hotel, Huron Road, Monday 13th June, Ross Robertson Esq., Clerk.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Connor's Tavern, Village of Bayfield, Stanley, on Monday 11th July next, David Hood Ritchie, Esq. Clerk.

The Sittings of the several Courts will commence punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M.
ARTHUR ACLAND, J. C. C.
Goderich, 10th May, 1853. v6n15

**PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.**
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford and is prepard to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.
His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid,
PETER FERGUSON,
Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.
Stratford, March 6th, 1849. 2v-n7t

**PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR,**
NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich. Clothes made and repaired, and cutting done on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms.
December 3rd, 1851. v4n42

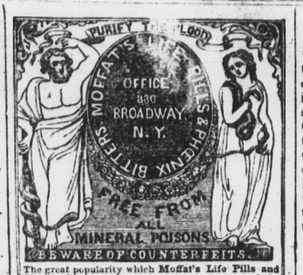
**NOTICE.**
THE undersigned having a sincere wish to pay what he owes is compelled to inform all those who are indebted to him that they must at once pay him, or otherwise they will be sued without any distinction or favor and be put to costs. Their accounts are now put in the hands of Dixie Watson, Esq. Solicitor, who has full power to adjust all his claims.
WM. ROBINSON.
Goderich, 4th June, 1853. n19-tf

**Sheriff's Sale of Lands.**
*United Counties of Huron and Bruce* } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's County Court for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Mattheson at the suit of Donald Gordon. I have seized and taken in execution lot number six north part in Maitland Concession of the Township of Goderich containing by admeasurment thirty five acres be the same more or less; also the Distillery thereon, now in working order, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at the Court-Room in the Town of Goderich, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of July next, at the hour of Twelve of the Clock noon.
JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff, H. & B.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, April 13th, 1853. v6n11

**IMPORTANT**
TO THE
**Farmer, Farrier & Stage Proprietor.**
GEO. W. MERCHANT'S
**CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL**
UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
As the most remarkable External Application ever discovered.

"They can't Keep House without it."
Experience of more than fifteen years has established the fact that Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil, or Universal Family Embrocation, will cure most cases, and relieve all others.
Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gells of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sitfast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, &c. &c. &c.
GREAT IMPOSITION AND FRAUD!
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
Tons of has become prevalent in the treatment of diseases, and as a consequence, the demand becoming great in all parts of the country—the cupidity of designing men has induced them to palm off upon unsuspecting persons a counterfeit article for the *Genuine Gargling Oil*, designing thus to rob their BASE MIXTURE of a market upon the popularity of the only true article, which now sustains an enviable reputation, which it has acquired by nearly sixteen years use in the United States and Canada. Its increasing demand and wonderful success, in the cure of all Fresh and Diseases in particular, has called forth a host of AVERMENTS in various ways, which is CONVICTING PROOF OF ITS INTRINSIC VALUE.
The most unfeeling knavery however, is practised by certain unprincipled dealers who are imposing upon the victims of their avarice, a counterfeit for the GENUINE Gargling Oil. The possible sacrifice of the life or property of a fellow man is a secondary consideration with these unprincipled druggists. Who, then, can be safe? Men who will thus impose on the credulity of their customers; may have not be guilty of the same cupidity in regard to any of all other medicines of known reputation? What confidence can you place in them?
The proprietor would therefore CAUTION those who purchase, to see that the name of the proprietor is in the own handwriting on the cork, and these words are blown in the glass of the bottle, "G. W. MERCHANT, Lockport, N. Y." Some other can be sent for. This is done that the public may not throw away their money for a worthless and counterfeit article.
All orders addressed to the proprietor will be promptly responded to.
Get a Pamphlet of the Agent, and see what wonders are accomplished by the use of this medicine.
Sold by respectable dealers generally, in the United States and Canada. Also by,
☞ B. PARSONS, Goderich.
Clark & Co., Port Sarnia; Eberts and Robertson, Chatham; B. A. Mitchell, London; H. Cook, Richmond; A. Higinbotham, Brantford.
The following are *Wholesale* Agents, viz. Geo. Hill, Detroit; Routh & Davison, Port Stanley; T. Bickle & Son, Hamilton; Lyman, Bro. & Co., Toronto; Hoyt & Paul, No. 10, Courtland Street, New York.
May 27, 1852. v5-n1

**BLANKS.**
MORTGAGES with and without Dower. Also, Deeds with and without Dower, and Division Court Blanks—for sale at this Office.
January 27th, 1853.




The great popularity which **Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters** have attained, in consequence of the extraordinary cures effected by their use, renders it unnecessary for the proprietor to enter into a particular analysis of their medicinal virtues or properties. Having been more than twenty years before the public, and having the united testimony of more **than Three Millions** of persons who have been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health by them it is believed that their reputation as the best vegetable medicine now before the public, admits of no dispute. In almost every city and village in the United States, there are many who are ready to testify to their efficacy in removing disease, and giving to the whole system renewed vigor and health.
In cases of **Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy or Eruptions** of the skin, the operation of the **Life Medicines** is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days every vestige of these loathsome diseases, by their purifying effects on the blood. **Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles,** and in short most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.
PREPARED BY
WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY
BENJ. PARSONS,
*Sole Agent.*
Goderich, Jan. 24, 1853.

**FOR SALE.**
AN Excellent Brick House with ¼ of an acre of Land for sale on East Street, within 100 yards of the Market Square.—For particulars apply to
WILLAM MALCOM.
Goderich, Nov. 3rd 1852. v5-n41

**Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich RAILWAY.**
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, payment of the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES of the increased Capital Stock of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway Company is required to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Bank of British North America, Brantford, in five equal Instalments, as follows:
20 per cent, on or before the 1st day of May next.
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of July next.
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of September next.
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of November next.
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of January, 1854.
By order,
ARCH'D GILKINSON,
Secretary.
Office of B. B. & G. Railway Co.,
Brantford, March 15, 1853. v6 n9

**TO CAPITALIST.**
TO dispose of a few Shares of $50 each, in a small Propeller that the Subscriber is now building. Apply, post paid to
H. MARLTON.
Goderich, 13th April, 1853. v6-11

**GOOD NEWS.**
CHEAP GOODS at Port Albert, who calls there will find
The Goods suit the fashion, the prices, the mind,
Who wishes to purchase, will please call and see
His stock, well selected, will suit Capaspie.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—DRUGS AND PERFUMERY.
THOMAS LOUGHEED.
Port Albert, Sept. 4, 1852. v5n32

**To the Settlers of the Huron Tract.**
THE Undersigned begs leave to give notice to all those who may have any business to transact with the Canada Company that since the removal of their office from this town, he has determined to open an agency office here for the benefit of those who may not wish to travel to Toronto to transact their business in person. From his thorough knowledge of the Company's mode of transacting business (having been so long employed in their office) he feels confident that he can aid and give satisfaction to all those who may require his service. Conveyancing, Land and General Agency Office, also a list of lands for sale kept, and a registry of those wishing to purchase without charge except where a sale is effected, when a moderate per centage will be required.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
*Land Agent, &c.*
Goderich, Jan. 25, 1853. v6-n 1

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 14th April, 1853.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Mill site consisting of about nineteen acres, lying between Huron, Russell, Princes and Wellington streets, in the Village of Penetangore, in the Township of Kincardine, C. C., will be offered for sale, by the Resident Agent, ALEX. MCNABB, Esquire, at Southampton, on the 26th of next month.
The Upset price £200; one quarter to be paid at the time of Sale, the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest. The purchaser to erect a Grist Mill within twelve months of the time of sale, and to give sufficient security for the fulfilment of the above conditions.
v6n14-4t

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**
THE public are hereby notified that the Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN & ROBERT DONOGH, as Innkeepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the said firm are requested to settle their respective accounts with John Donogh, who will also pay all liabilities.
JOHN DONOGH,
ROBERT DONOGH.
Goderich, March, 9th, 1853. v6n6-6m

*Look out for Cheap Sales before the Car Bells Ring.*
THE Subscriber will sell cheap to actual settlers, forty Town Lots in the Town of Clinton, situated centrical and adjacent to the Rail Road line; intending purchasers can see the Map of the Town at my Office, or at the Clinton Arms Hotel.
JAMES GORDON.
Clinton, 5th April, 1853. v6n10-3m

**NOTICE.**
I HEREBY give notice that Mr. William Chester Tippett, of Bayfield, is not authorized by me to collect the debts or receive the money due to his Estate—he having transferred and assigned some time since, as appeared in the Public Prints of Goderich, all his debts and other property to me for the benefit of his Creditors—which debts I have since placed in the hands of D. H. Ritchie, Esq., Clerk of the seventh Division Court, Bayfield, for collection, who, with me the undersigned is alone authorized to grant receipts upon payment of the same.
JOHN STRACHAN,
*Assignee to the Estate of*
W. C. TIPPETT.
Goderich, Sept. 22nd, 1852. n35

**STOVES.**
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, AND PARLOUR STOVES,**
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 superior assortment of TIN-WARE of every description. The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business in Goderich, & hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of public patronage.
N. B.—Graining, Painting, Glazing, Paper and Bell Hanging, carried on as heretofore.
WILLIAM STORY.
Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. v2n31

**To Persons out of Employment.**
SEARS' BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 181, WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
1,000 *Book Agents Wanted, to Sell Pictorial and useful Works for* 1853.
1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR!!
WANTED in every part of Canada, active and enterprising men to engage in the sale of some of the best books published. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements as to enable them to make from $3 to $5 a day profit.
☞ The books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular and command large sales wherever they are offered.
For further particulars address (post-paid)
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.
*181 William Street, New York.*
☞ Newspapers throughout Upper Canada copying above ten times, well displayed as above, including this notice, shall receive a copy of any of our $3 or $3 Works to be held subject to their order. Send newspapers mailed "Sears' Family Visitor," New York.
New York, Nov. 11, 1852. v5-n47

**NEW STORE!!**
**WILLIAM MALCOM**
BEGS leave to acquaint the inhabitants of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce that he is now opening in those premises on West Street, nearly opposite Strachan & Brothers Law office, a splendid stock of
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES**
and CROCKERY, which he has purchased at the best markets, and on the most favorable terms, and which he is determined to dispose of at such prices as cannot fail to secure the support and Patronage of a discriminating Public.
Goderich, Oct. 27th, 1852. v5-n40.

GROCERIES. DRY GOODS.

**FARM FOR SALE.**
A VALUABLE Freehold Estate, Lot No. 38, on the 6th Con. in the Township of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 45 of which are cleared, 35 free of stumps, it is well watered, with a never failing stream through the centre of the lot, a good garden, a Young Orchard now bearing fruit, situated within 10 miles of Godarich, and 3 of the village of Bayfield. A good Log House, lathed and plastered; a Barn 41 by 26, Sheds and Stables. For particulars apply to Andrew Donough in the Town of Goderich, or to the proprietor on the premises.
SAMUEL SPLAN.
P. S. Terms easy
Goderich, July 15th, 1852. v5-n28

**DOCTOR YOURSELF.**
*THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS:*
OR EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE FORTIETH Edition, with One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By
WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.
Let no father be ashamed to present a ÆSCULAPIUS to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, delay one hour longer, but immediately procure the book, and perusing it carefully, may be restored to perfect health. Let no one trifling with his health or happiness, neglect this invaluable work, but procure it immediately, and perusing the table of contents, may judge for himself. Let no one, married or single, be ashamed to procure a medical work when he thinks himself diseased, or when he feels the first symptoms of disease creeping upon him, or when he wishes to avoid the miseries and misfortunes consequent upon the indulgence of his passions, or the ignorance of the laws of nature. Let no one be deceived by the quacks, who are daily and hourly imposing on the credulity of the public, by the sale of worthless nostrums, which can never do good, but always do more or less harm. Let no one be induced to purchase any other than the genuine ÆSCULAPIUS, which can be had only of the author, and of those agents he may appoint. Let no one be deceived by the quacks