Huron Signal.

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VOLUME V. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1852. NUMBER XXXVII.

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Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850. 43—tf

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CAPITAL $1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 3v15

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CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.
April 30, 1851. v4n11

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

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Stratford, May 1850. v4-n14

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GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Platterers and Oilmen, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.
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January 6, 1852. v4n47.

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July 1850. 20-3

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GODERICH, C. W.
Aug. 25th, 1852. v5n31

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

Poetry.

A DUTCH CURE.

Ven I lays myself down in my lonely ped room,
And dries for to shleep very sound,
De treams, oh, how into my het dey will come,
Till I vish I was under de ground.

Sometimes, ven I eats one pig supper, I treams
Dat mine chtomak ish filt full of stones.
Und out in my shleep, like ter trivel, I schreams,
Und kicks off ped clothes and groans.

Den dere, ash I lays, mit de ped-clothes all off,
I kits myself all over froze:
In de morning I vake mit de hêt ache and koff,
Und I'm shick from my het to mine toes.

Oh, vat shall pe tun for a poor man like me;
Vat for do I leat such a life?
Some shays dere's a cure for dis drouble of me—
Dinks I'll dhry it, and kit me a—WIFE.

Literature.

THE OLD BACHELOR IN PROSPECTIVE:

OR, AUNT KATY'S LECTURE TO YOUNG KATE.

You don't see the signs! I hardly fancied you would. I did not suppose that your seventeen summers would have so ripened your prospective faculties. You do not discover that Ned Woodhouslee is chiselled out of that "perdurable stuff" of which old bachelors are made, and that old Father Time, day after day, and year by year, is bringing out a capital specimen of his art. Well, go on! Set his brow, his hawking nose, I mean "eyes, his curls, in your heart's table" as fairly as ever the poor Helena did, but do not think that your "bright, particular star" will shine on you more favorably than did hers. Sway your jimpy waist, run your lily fingers over the melody-anawering keys, half melt him with welcoming glances of those dark eyes, touch his mental taste by the pure and classic beauty of your thoughts, and his plate by your dainty little cookery—he will be a friendly, brotherly, parallel line, that will run beside you for any number of ages, or come to the angle of Love and Proposal. He may become somewhat warmer, a great deal more agreeable, considerate for you, and quite, "epris" with your society (for you are one of the best listeners I know,) but I say, I, that Mr. Woodhouslee will remain a bachelor to his dying day.

Perfectly disinterested—Ned has no fortune!—Humph, dear, nobody knows that better than your auntie. If I did not, perhaps you would have been spared this lecture; neither do I say you are blinded by love. It's all a mistake about loves blinding his true votaries: in his mischief, he claps golden specks on some eyes, and hangs the rosy veil of flattery over others: but I do not believe he has meddled thus with your bright orbs, if you are but in the humour to use them. You are young and confiding; and auntie is reasonable and experienced. If Ned had all the perfections in the world, it would not do for you to think of him, for, from the first of my acquaintance with him, I felt assured he would never marry. I have known him a long time, half his life. He was his mother's spoiled darling, a sulky exacting little plague as ever I did see. Then he grew up a clever lad, and ladies, who wanted his drawings for fire-screens, and his complimentary verses, to make their lovers jealous praised and petted him, till, though he conceals it wonderfully, he has more conceit than any woman I know. He was having his picture taken—there was puppyism about him then; he's taken a better tone now, it's one of his virtues that he is improveable—having his picture taken, boy of sixteen, in a flowered morning-gown, with a guitar by his side. Then in his room he kept flower vases and a japanned cigar-case. Don't tell him what I say, it would mortify him; and the advantage of his precocity is that now he sees its folly and foppishness, though to be sure, he only throws it aside for a graver affection.

You believe that I am in love with the boy myself!—"Kate I love thee not."—What! I, in my summer-tide of life, reaching for unripe fruit, especially fruit that, hard and sour, gives no promise of future raciness? Don't be jealous, dear, the neat plaits of my cap are never stirred by coquettish breezes. Not that I have any hesitation in saying, that of the two I would be his choice. He has long ago outgrown you. At this period of his life he cannot appreciate you; in eight or ten years it will be different; then he will begin to admire very young ladies. It is one of the most convincing signs to me, that he now prefers ladies older than himself, gay and chatty widows, and even blue maidens like me. What! I've shown you nothing yet, nothing at all! Well! perhaps there is no preciseness about him, no self-sufficiency, no quiet sneers at the real excellence of woman, no stubborn determination to take his own way, no monopolizing all the luxuries about him, no disposition to make every body uncomfortable when he is sick and peevish,—oh no, it is of some one else I am thinking, and perhaps it is St. Clair who is going to be the stagnant hearted, selfish old bachelor of my provision.

Not he!—That's the first good word you've said for your old playmate, and godson, this many a day. But trip up stairs with me unto Ned's sanctum. Look at his shelves, every book covered with brown paper, and pasteboard slabs above them to keep out dust. Here are his geraniums, with their ingenious supports of curlicued cane,—the finest plants in the neighbourhood. See his shiny brasses, his double curtains, his Sleepy Hollow rocking chair, with a watch on its chintz cover. Surely nobody that knows so well how to take care of himself, has any business with a dear little wife to pet and nurse him, and think of all his small comforts. And if so particular now, have you any idea what he will gradually refine himself into? What poor creature could ever encourage all his whims?

Well, if I ever! Peep into this closet. Here are his tea caddy and Etna, a parcel of chocolate, his sugar bowl, and some mouldy cake. Ah, the folded napkins lie as regularly as in my sideboard! Quite a perfect little establishment! Do you fancy you could be of use in such a one? He can handle that hair broom as tidily as yourself, and spies cob webs a deal sooner. You are too flighty to sit still and be looked at, doll baby fashion; and I have seen you yawn when he spun out his story too unbearably. 'Tis true, that he talks beautifully, tells anecdotes with considerable point, and is never at a loss for a graceful compliment; but it is tiresome, now is it not, to be always listener, or to be listened to with an unmeaning, inattentive smile?

He has some good qualities, though!—*Some!* he has a great many. Don't quiver that pretty lip so, when I tell you that his acquired accomplishments set him as far above your mark as his real merits place him below you. He has been an indefatigable studen, and his mind is one of those compact, memorising store-houses, which let not a tittle escape. He reads like a play actor; writes well, though in a didatic vein, he is not really fond of music, but he has learned to play artistically on some instruments. He draws charmingly—that crayon sketch on the wall has both spirit and correctness. The accomplishments may be esteemed by others, but no one values them so high as himself.

He will get on the world very tolerably. The regulation of his talents will do more for him than his actual exertions. His quietude and sense of personal honor will prevent his making a fortune, but his frugal and delicate habits prevent his exceeding his income. He will always seem richer than he really is. Every one will think him a fortunate, care free, though fastidious man but he will be subject to fits of morbid melancholy and most undignified fretfulness. Now and then he will take it into his head to get married, but the fit will wear off unless some heiress, that has also beauty and wit, should "swim into his ken." He might under such circumstances, condescend to propose, but would of a surety, be rejected. I can just imagine the cold, stately manner of his addresses, and the unmerciful treatment he might receive from the hands of some coquette, who would, for a while, pass ade him in her train, and then civilly dismiss him.

Kate, sweet Kate thou hast a happy home. The passengers by, on the dusty roadside, bless the humble parsonage-roof, all matted with its flowering vines, and shaded by wide branched trees; it seems so fair in its lowliness. By the rough curbed well are showered the spotted helms of the celandine, and the big bumble bees are ever beating against the white wall, or diving into the ripe roses. The white lilac boughs of the spring are ever more luxuriantly tufted here than elsewhere—thy father's favorite flower, which reminds him always of thy graceful prettiness. Thou hast a happy home and an innocent heart. Heaven keep thee from loving one whose heart is older than his years, who has no gushing streams of affection to answer thine; one, whose life is all machinal and studied, who is too recherche to like us—your plain friends,—who despises the world's hollow ways, yet bends thereto.—You must not love him, for he will not love you. If ever you could pierce the ice around that inane speak he calls his heart, if ever your eloquent lip could teach him that in this earth is a more delicious draught than he has yet dreamed of, his pride, his prudence, would array themselves against you, the very action of that intellect you so much admire would assist to dispel your influence. His lot is cast. I read it in his quiet gait, in his cold monotonous speech, in his attention to form, in the service that he demands, in the little need he finds for human sympathy. Ned Woodhouslee—handsome, harmless, gifted, as he now is,—will, year by year, harden like the stalactite, and to his dying day be an unloved, unloving old bachelor.

Provincial Parliament.

SPEECH OF DR. ROLPH ON THE CLERGY-RESERVES.

DR. ROLPH said:—He hoped that the hon. member for Kent would have been sufficiently inspired by the question under debate to consider it with sobriety and truth. But under the evil spirit which had haunted him thus far through the session, he had distilled from the Globe and kindred journals all the venom he could find; and having seemingly in some degree poisoned the mind of his hon. friend, and patriotic friend the member for Two Mountains (Mr. Papineau,) he (the hon member for Kent) had hoped with such an ally to annihilate the Government.—Collecting from newspaper scraps all the political scandal and party vituperation which the last ten years had produced, he had, without any honest discrimination of truth from falsehood, hurled the heterogeneous mass against the Government with a random and desperate chance of effecting a ministerial discomfiture. Lost to the Love of liberty, civil and religious, which had ever characterised his countrymen, he had preferred the subject of personal invective, to the high and constitutional question, which is the only one for debate. But as he (Dr. Rolph) had not risen to join issue upon the unworthy attack upon the members of the party and the Government they sustain, he should take his leave of the hon. member for the present; and while discussing the repeal of 3 & 4 Vic., under which their constitutional power has been wrongfully abridged, he might occasionally pay his respects to him again. We once had the power, the recognised power, of legislating upon the Clergy Reserves, upon the funds arising from them, and upon their bearing on the religion and churches of the country; and over any legislation connected with the subject. This power was intimately connected with the peace, welfare, and good government of the country; for the attainment of which great ends our constituency has bestowed upon us. The power had, however, been taken from us by the 3 & 4 Vic., ch. 70. And we, therefore by the resolutions before the House, seek for its repeal.—This course, among others open to our choice, seems, under existing circumstances, the most judicious, and promises to be the most successful. It must be bourne in mind that we have not only to contend with difficulties in our domestic arena, but with distant and very perplexing obstructions in Great Britain; where, indeed, none should exist, but where, latterly they have, it must be admitted, very much increased. And our efforts and appeal will be enfeebled or strengthened, defeated or consumated, according to the particular course we may pursue at this particular juncture and under the present state of the question. There is one point upon which we all agree; that the right to legislate upon the subject constitutionally, belongs to us; and cannot be rightfully withheld from us. It is possible, most assuredly for us to take several different courses. We may determine first what we desire, and then ask for its confirmation—or we may ask the British Parliament to think and do for us in in the matter, instead of thinking and doing for ourselves—or we may claim at once as freemen, the right of free domestic legislation. If we present our views for ratification, we necessarily provoke at this critical juncture, a discussion, a hostile discussion, upon our domestic religious differences, embracing the whole question of ecclesiastical establishments and endowments. It forces upon the British Parliament discussion and adjucation upon affairs strictly local and domestic. If we ask them to think and do for us, we surrender our constitutional power, and our discretion into the bargain—a power and a discretion which the people have delegated to us, and which we have no right to delegate to others.—But if we ask for our own appropriate power upon high constitutional grounds, we ask for what they know they ought to give, and what we are entitled to receive.—If the power is unsatisfactorily exercised by us, the British Parliament are not to blame.—They have done their duty by an act of constitutional justice, in placing a domestic matter at our constitutional disposal. But we ought not, as a matter of choice, to ask them to carry out a policy they may disapprove or which might needlessly expose them to parliamentary or other embarrassments,—embarrassments too, which must operate directly against ourselves.—They might, under their prepossessions, say, do your wicked work for yourselves. It is one thing to give a man lawful discretionary powers, for the application of which you are not responsible; it is another thing to volunteer or consent to carry out for him just what questionable measures he may choose to require. No, we do not ask them to do or confirm our work good, bad, or indifferent; we only say, untie our hands, and we will do it for ourselves. Again—it we ask for the repeal of the 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 78, we ask from Earl Derby what Earl Grey has already promised, instead of asking what may be refused, because it has not been before asked and promised. We have made a proposition. It has been substantially assented to to. The right course now is to call for the embodiment of that assent in the promised measure. We shall in that case, be entitled to the support of Earl Grey in the House of Lords, and that of his late colleagues who may be in the House of Commons. To retain and deserve their support may insure a victory; to lose it, by the mistaken abandonment of a recognised course, may be certain defeat. We ask, therefore, for this act of justice, because Earl Grey has promised it, emphatically promised it. He says: "You will further inform the House, that while her Majesty's servants regret that a subject of so much difficulty as that of the Clergy Reserves should, after an interval of some years, have again been brought under discussion, it has appeared to them on mature deliberation, that the desire expressed by them on mature deliberation, that the desire expressed by the assembly in this address ought to be acceded to, and they will accordingly be prepared to recommend to Parliament that an act should be passed giving the provincial legislature full authority to make such alterations as they may think fit in the existing arrangements with regard to the Clergy Reserves, provided that existing interests are respected. In coming to this conclusion Her Majesty's Government have been mainly influenced by the consideration that great as would, in their judgement, be the advantages which would result from leaving undisturbed the existing arrangement by which a certain portion of the public lands of Canada are made available for the purpose of creating a fund for the religious instruction of the inhabitants of the Province, still, the question whether that arrangement is to be maintained or altered, is one so exclusively affecting the people of Canada that its decision ough not to be withdrawn from the Provincial Legislature, to which it properly belongs, to regulate all matters concerning the domestic interests of the Province. It has therefore appeared to Her Majesty's Government that it would be impossible for them consistently with the principles on which they have always held that the Government of Canada ought to be conducted to advise her Majesty to refuse to comply with the prayer of the address of the House of Assembly." Such are the assurances of Earl Grey, and the high constitutional principles upon which they are given. We ask for the repeal on these further grounds, that our past colonial Bills, instead of being ratified, were disallowed; and that disallowance was a virtual reference to us of the question again. In 1840 under the administration of P. Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, a bill was passed by the Canadian Parliament intended for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, and transmitted to England. It was disallowed.—The British Parliament might have assumed to pass a law to give validity to this bill of 1840. It would have confirmed the seeming wishes of the people, however justly abortive and distasteful it might have proved in the end. The Bill, though void, was a guide to the British parliament; and those who furnished the guide, all things being in good faith, could not complain of its being followed. Under the sincere desire to realize the expressed desires of the country we should naturally expect this opportunity earnestly sought to embody that expression in a British Act, if British action in the case was deemed justifiable at all. It would have stampt sincerity perhaps, on a profusion of promises through a course of years, always to fulfil the pleasure of the Colonists. This course, however, was avoided. The invalid bill, instead of being converted, by the transforming influences of the British Senate, into a valid law, was formerly disallowed. The moment this Bill, seemingly consummated in this country by mysterious agencies, was disallowed, we were restored to the position we occupied before the bill was passed. Had things so remained, we might now legislate as freely as ever; and it might be fairly presumed, till the contrary appeared that the disallowance was intended to again transfer the matter to the constitutional action of the Imperial Parliament.—The justness of this expectation is verified by numerous despatches—extracts from some of which, he would read to the House. Lord Glenleg, in 1836, addresses himself thus to Sir F. B. Head:—

"Your predecessor and the Council agree in the opinion, that it is vain to expect the concurrence of the two branches of the local legislature in any adjustment of this question, and they therefore invoke the interposition of Parliament; which interposition the Assembly on the other hand deprecate with equal earnestness.

'The chief practical question, then, which at present demands consideration, is whether his Majesty should be advised to recommend to parliament the assumption to itself of the office of deciding upon the future appropriation of these lands.'

From this course his Lordship decidedly dissents, and remarks:—

'In referring the subject to the future Canadian Legislature, the authors of the constitutional Act must be supposed to have contemplated the crisis at which we have now arrived—the era of warm and protracted debate, which in a free government may be said to be a necessary precursor to the settlement of any great principle of national policy. We must not have recourse to an extreme remedy, merely to avoid the embarrassment which is the present though temporary result of our own deliberate legislation.

'I think, therefore, that to withdraw from the Canadian to the Imperial Legislature the question respecting the Clergy Reserves, [illegible] of that cardinal principle of colonial Government which forbids Parliamentary interferences, except in submission to an evident and well established necessity.

'Without expressing any further opinion at present on the General objects of the Bill of last session, I think the effect of that Bill would, as it appears, have been to constitute the Assembly not merely the arbiters respecting the disposal of the funds to be raised by the sale of those lands, but the active and independent agents in effecting these sales, and thus to invest them with the appropriate functions of the executive government.'

Again his Lordship remarks:—

'Until every prospect of adjusting this dispute within the Province itself shall have been distinctly exhausted, the time for the interposition of Parliament will not have arrived, unless, indeed, both Houses shall concur in soliciting that interposition; in which event there would of course be an end to the constitutional objections already noticed.'

And again:—

'I think myself bound to abstain from advising His Majesty to refer this question immediately to Parliament, because the authors of the Constitutional Act have declared this to be one of those subjects, in regard to which the initiative is expressly reserved and recognised as falling within the peculiar province and the special cognizance of the local legislature.'

The country under these circumstances had grounds for entertaining the highest assurances of their constitutional safety, and when the bill of 1840 was disallowed, the reference of the subject matter to our legislature, seemed the only course consistent with official pledges, too numerous to be forgotten, and too sacred (one hoped) to be violated. But in the face of all those official protestations, the bill of 1840, having been disallowed, the further legislation was retained in England, and the 3rd & 4th Vic. cap. 78 was substituted—the product of a transatlantic assumption of an irresponsible authority. We ask for its repeal, therefore, because it unconstitutionally superseded the reference of the question back to the people of Canada. Again we ask for the repeal on this further ground; that it has by its provisions outraged public opinion, and even outraged the Canadian bill of 1840. It rivalled it in that policy of pensioning churches and their ministers, against which we had entered so many solemn protests; and those protests had been respected and sanctioned by official correspondence.—The following extract from a despatch of Lord Sydenham, discloses the existence of mysterious agencies in the passage of our bill of 1840, and candidly tells the colonial minister how outrageously it violated public sentiment:

'I will not conceal, however, from your lordship that even to this Bill, thus proceeding on the principle of so general distribution among different religious persuasions, nearly insuperable objections have been and are entertained in this Province. For many years past the Representatives of the people have uniformly refused to assent to an appropriation of this Fund for religious purposes at all, and have steadily maintained its distribution to educational or State purposes; and it is only the strong desire which is entertained of coming now to a settlement which has led many, who formerly advocated these opinions with success, now to withdraw their opposition and assent to this measure. But I can safely say, that so far as this Province is concerned, their assent can never again be looked for. I entertain no doubt that the course taken by many members of the Assembly in their conscientious and most laudable desire to put this question at rest, will occasion great opposition to their return at the next election; and I am satisfied that, in a future Assembly, if the matter was unfortunately again brought before it, it would not be possible to any such terms for the established Church or for religious instruction.'—Despatch to Lord John Russell, Jan. 22nd, 1840.

Lord Glenleg had, under previous administrations, recognised public opinion in Canada as the basis of any settlement.—His Lordship, in 1837, declared—

'That he could not venture to prescribe to the Legislatures of the Canadian Provinces the principles on which they should endeavour to make provisions for the religious wants of their fellow colonists.' And when he did afterwards (Dec. 1847) venture the statement that that "the contributions of the State towards the support of the different christain communities should be regulated by the extent of the voluntary efforts which the members of each should make for the promotion of the same general end," and suggested that the Reserves should be converted into a fund subject to this mode of distribution, he directed the Under Secretary, only three days after, to state that "Lord Glenleg would distinctly disclaim, on the part of His Majesty's [illegible] the wish or the intention to insist on any such condition as an indispensable preliminary to an adjustment of the question;" adding, "that such an interference on the part of Government with the Provincial Legislature, would, as his lordship apprehends, tend to create a not unreasonable suspicion of the sincerity with which the Legislatures have been invited to the exercise of the power reserved to them on the subject of the Constitutional Act of 1791".

And again:—

'With respect,' he says, "to the charge of showing undue preference to the teachers of religion belonging to the established Church of this country, it is so utterly at variance with the whole course of policy which it has been the object of my despatches to yourself (Sir J. Colborne) to perscribe, and I cannot pause to repeal it in any formal manner . . . . His Majesty has studiously abstained from endowing literary or other corporations until he should obtain the advise of the Representatives of the Canadian people for his guidance.'

Indeed Lord Glenleg goes the whole length of complying with the public wish for the secularization of the Reserves. He says:—

'It is sufficient to repeat that His Majesty's Government have advised the abandonment of the Reserves, for the simple reason, that after an experience of forty years they have been found not to answer the expectations entertained at the time the system was established, but without producing any corresponding advantage.'

In another despatch of the same date, Lord Goderich unfolding, in detail, scheme for the abrogation of the Reserves, gives instructions for the repeal by the Upper Canada Legislature of those clauses of the Constitutional Act which relate to the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and observes—

'That to remove all doubts as to the effect of the repeal; it should be expressly provided that the Reserved lands should immediately vest in his Majesty, and be held by him, his heirs, and successors, in the same manner in every respect as of the provisions to be repealed had never been enacted.'

But with a distinct knowledge of this inveterate opinion in the colony on the subject and with a distinct knowledge of the way in which the Bill of 1840 had been carried, and, assuredly with a distinct recollection of the policy that had been avowed, and the asseverations of sincerity that had been made, the British Government carried through Parliament a measure by which the churches of England and Scotland, comprising at the time about one-third of the population—were assigned about three-fourths of the Clergy Reserves, the remaining fraction being offered to the dissenting churches, or heretical churches, or the schismatic churches, or by whatever name you may choose to call them, as unworthy of an equitable division of the spoil. We, therefore, ask for the repeal of this law, as doing violence to the acknowledged public opinion of the country, and subversive of the good faith pledged by numerous despatches. We still further asked for its repeal, because it is unconstitutional; as much as our bill of 1840, which was on that very ground disallowed—and on that ground we hope they will now disallow their own.—Let us glance at the official opinion of Lord Glenleg, Lord John Russel and the Crown Officers.

Lord John Russell in a despatch from which he (Mr. Rolph) quoted, after adverting to a difficulty from delay in transmitting the bill of 1840, says:—

'But had this difficulty not arisen, there were other motives which would have effectually prevented the acceptance of this measure by Her Majesty. Parliament delegated to the local legislature the right of appropriating the Clergy Reserves, and the effect of the Bill is to re-transfer this duty from the local legislature to Parliament, with a particular restriction. I am advised by the law officers of the crown that this is an unconstitutional proceeding. It is certainly unusual and inconvenient. Her Majesty cannot assume that Parliament will accept this delegated office.'

Lord Glenleg was of the same opinion, saying, that 'Parliament legislation on any subject of exclusively internal concern, in any British colony possessing a representative assembly, is as a general rule, unconstitutional. It is a right the exercise of which is reserved for extreme cases, in which necessity at once creates and justifies the exception.'

Thus his Lordship not only states the unconstitutionality, but the reason of it.—The language of these noble Lords goes the length of declaring that it is unconstitutional for the British Parliament to usurp a Legislative power which they have delegated to a colonial Parliament. The surrender of the power is an estoppel to a reclaim of it. If used in an extreme case, sufficiently extreme, as Lord Glenelg observes, "at once to errate and justify the exception," it would be an act under the law of necessity superceding for the time the law of the land. It would be analogous to the bombardment of Copenhagen and the seizure of the fleet—when passing events any where dethrone the majesty of the law, the law of nations interposes—This, was the flimsy pretex for Napoleon's late visit to Rome. The case before us comprehends the gift of a constitution, which the giver cannot recal without consent or a paramount necessity. It is analogous to the recognition of the United States; a recognition which could not be constitutionally cancelled, though assailable by war, dictated by the honor of the crown, and necessities of the Empire. I do not question the POWER of the British Parliament, but the RIGHT to exercise it in the case before us. POWER and RIGHT, are terms which are not synonymous. POWER expresses ability, and alike applies to the good, the bad, or the indifferent. RIGHT expresses ability, but circumscribed by moral bounds. Herod had the power to destroy all the male children in his kingdom, but he had not the Right to do it. Roman parents had an absolute power over the lives of their children, but not the Right to murder them.—It might, and no doubt would, be declared competent for the British Parliament to enact that we Canadians should, in the legislature, and out of it, too, only speak *French*, as the most musical language in the world; that we should not speak, and keep all public records, in *English*, as belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race; or that, in order to avoid jealousies and promote classical learning, we should all speak *Latin*; or that we should on devotional occasions lie on our backs, be only lawfully married by a minister of the Church of England, and in the Legislative Council always walk on all-fours, anything in a colonial act to the contrary notwithstanding. Assuredly we should think all this very unconstitutional! It would be a violation of those principles of liberty, which it is the object and duty of all governments to maintain. But if we have a right to speak and walk erect as men, we have a right to walk erect as christians, with the harmless rights of christians among our own churches, and with our own government of them. It is a strange doctrine,

that any earthly act can lawfully prevail against reason and justice, against mankind and against Heaven. "Canute the Great enacted on the spot, hitherto shall the tide flow and no further: but the law of gravity superseded it. And no truthless legislation can be regarded as paramount to truth, though the sword may enforce it—Lord North once said: "it's a strange right which the moment it is exercised becomes a wrong." But Shakespeare better expresses the truth in nearly these words, "the exercise of a legal right may be a moral wrong." Now the moral wrong may so predominate, as to utterly invalidate the exercise of the legal right. Hence the Christian rule,—"judge ye whether you will rather obey God or man." We compromise about two millions of people—of Christians—and with the Bible in our hands as our eternal charter, we dare hand the rights and liberties it has vouchsafed to us, from a Legislator more Supreme than the mistress of the world.—We ask that there may be no interference with our religious matters, with our domestic churches, or with our ministers, or with whatever is paid from us into the Treasury of the Most High—we ask that the 3rd and 4th Vicissitudes may be repealed. The 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 78, is unconstitutional, because it subverts the principle of taxation by honest unanimity provides for the rising and appropriation of money without our consent. It is contrary to the Constitutional decision. We are, however, that our money cannot be raised from us without our consent. It is assumed by the British Parliament, without our consent, and that without our consent, and against our future legislation merged from us in carrying out a general commercial policy, it must be left at our disposal, enforced by their Parliament, for our special appropriation. Imperial Parliament of British liberty. These charges—export duties might be imposed [illegible] the book of nature, and in our trade compatible with [illegible] every Briton carries with terests of the empire, of which we form a [illegible] wherever he leaves behind. "Life, part; but the amount collected would [illegible] not to the Imperial Treasury, not to a third party and property"—these are really the distributable by the Imperial authority, [illegible] which Gladstone calls "matter of the general Provincial [illegible] *Life*, which the Creator disposed by the Provincial authorities [illegible] and prudence alone can regulate [illegible] *Liberty*, which empowers any or every purpose. [illegible] away. *Liberty*, which empowers issues, and provides, of course, [illegible] of the active powers of and a portion of every [illegible] *Property*, which these gathered from them, from a [illegible] British Government [illegible] essential of the [illegible] is come from said to have [illegible] they are alone sacred appointment of which [illegible] succession, just as are and exist to continue [illegible] An abridgement of these rights, is an abridgement of the Divine [illegible] pose the Derby administration, to [illegible] tablished Reputation [illegible] tection—should [illegible] British Agricultural [illegible] right and liberty Quebec [illegible] in the case rel of flour exported [illegible] the consent of the Canadians, to should say it [illegible] the Colonial choose to eat [illegible] amount of duty [illegible] which they are not may be sorry, but [illegible] or are misrepresented.—The same further, that [illegible] by the fact that at Quebec, was [illegible] administration, to be [illegible] Lords of the Treasury [illegible] Vic. is therefore unfourths to the Georges [illegible] Canadian one-fourth to other [illegible] people, the foundations of natural liberty, be very [illegible] of constitutional powers.—it. A limiting the [illegible] we should claim the right [illegible] money this raised from us [illegible] by English subjects, all the appropriation [illegible] laws then in being, which are the is not more repugnant [illegible] of every subject, are immediately the Clergy Reserves to the Colonial [illegible] in force. But this must be under England and Scotland and [illegible] the other Churches, and this fund too, raised from us without our consent [illegible] ated without our consent and [illegible] without our consent. In [illegible] suppose Great Britain would raise an annual Revenue from the sale of Church [illegible] the sale of gypsum as a manure, or from the non-occupancy, or from the copper and [illegible] regions of Lake Superior, or from the [illegible] ments found in Lower Canada—we [illegible] submit to the impose to [illegible] able imperial interests [illegible] mineral productions, but we [illegible] utter repugnance to any [illegible] Derby administration, to [illegible] money raised from us either as an [illegible] interests or imperial [illegible] raise the money [illegible] way we [illegible] time to time. We [illegible] the time which [illegible] al revenue raised [illegible] one knew how and [illegible] at its real amount [illegible] proprietion, we [illegible] al distance. Now, [illegible] these Reserves [illegible] wealth and revenue [illegible] improved in value [illegible] people and the progress [illegible] the country. [illegible] venue, an Redoubt [illegible] and we shy the [illegible] much as it rules by [illegible] mere extinction [illegible] the people from which the [illegible] element from which the [illegible] does not alter the principle [illegible] from temple taxes from [illegible] instead of our Reserves. It is [illegible] not consistent with our just [illegible] expectations, or with the [illegible] tion of British policy and of Colonial [illegible] that the revenue from our Reserves, [illegible] more than from any other source, [illegible] with [illegible] liament, or [illegible] initiate any measure [illegible] repeal" any [illegible] way most [illegible] And what [illegible] He (Mr. R.) did not [illegible] to examine [illegible] would amount [illegible] prospective views [illegible] Let us take [illegible] exchequer [illegible] ed by Mr. [illegible] and the revenue [illegible] every year [illegible] the Land [illegible] not be [illegible] scribe [illegible] of [illegible] enough to endanger [illegible] church in the [illegible] and above [illegible] ter, therefore [illegible] tant, not only in [illegible] point of [illegible] (Mr. Roblin, [illegible] remarks from the hon. [illegible] York, had not been [illegible] ment drawn from [illegible] that the Reserves were not our property, and if not our property, [illegible] not be sold to [illegible] Now waiving the general [illegible] that every people derive in a new country their wealth from its natural resources, he (Mr. R.) reminded the hon. member of the terms of the constitutional act, by which we were empowered to "alter, vary, or repeal," the clauses relating to the Clergy Reserves.—He (Mr. R.) had already read to the hon. member the invitation of Lord Glenelg to exercise that power to "abolish the Reserves," and to "vest" them in the Crown.—By the constitutional act and by all British statesmen this property has been recognised as belonging to the country and disposable by its Parliament. This act is further unconstitutional, as striking at the foundations of British liberty, as recorded in the imperishable memorial of our rights, and our Magna Charta. By Magna Charta, every Briton is "protected in the free enjoyment of his life, his liberty, and his property, unless forfeited by his peers or the law of the land." By the bill of rights "the levying of money for or to the use of the Crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal." By the petition of rights, "no man can be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or such like charge, without common consent by act of Parliament." But our money, even to the churches is bestowed from us from our Reserves without the consent of Parliament, and against the voice repealed. The 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 78, is unconstitutional, because it subverts the principle of taxation by honest unanimity provides for the rising and appropriation of money without our consent. It is contrary to the constitutional decision. We are, however, that our money cannot be raised from us without our consent. It is assumed by the British Parliament, without our consent, and that without our consent, and against our future legislation merged from us in carrying out a general commercial policy, it must be left at our disposal, enforced by their Parliament, for our special appropriation. Imperial [illegible] British liberty. These charges—export duties might be imposed [illegible] book of nature, and in our trade compatible with [illegible] every Briton carries with terests of the empire, of which we form a [illegible] wherever he leaves behind. 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him in every form, and now that he has gone, Fame will continue to re-echo his noble exploits to remotest ages.

This distinguished veteran, now conquered by the one unconquerable foe, who faced danger after danger, and engaged in battle after battle, after having been an eye witness to the most heart rending and thrilling scenes of the monster War, has since his last great victory on the field of Waterloo, addressed the House on subjects of the highest moral tendency. His passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill with an acuteness and determination worthy of a younger man, amidst such contending animosity is highly creditable. Having the welfare of his country at heart, he fought like his contemporary Napoleon, regardless of personal danger, and shared with those under his command, the fatigues, dangers, and distress connected with the pursuance of his immortal campaigns.

Wellington, though he engaged in War detested it from his heart, and looked upon it with as much abhorrence, as such an utter disregard of the Divine Laws should create, in the minds of civilized men; he reframed from needlessly spilling human blood, and openly concurred with Cobden and Elihu Burritt the great peace advocates, in the necessity of endeavouring, if possible, to bring about a method for the adjustment of national differences, without recurring to the barbarous resource still in vogue. "The Hero of a hundred fights" notwithstanding the unmingled and almost idolizing courtesy with which he was greeted, attended regularly to his devotions, and thus completely fulfilled the duties of a great and good man, a wise and distinguished Statesman, and a discreet and valorous general.

ASSIZES.

The Assizes for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, were opened in Goderich, on Monday the 27th ult., by the Honorable Archibald McLean; Colonel Prince officiating as Queen's Counsel.

Judge McLean, in conformity with views expressed by himself when last in Goderich, refused to hold the Court in the room usually cleared for such purposes, in the upper story of the Gaol, and adopted in its stead, the large room recently added to the British Exchange Hotel, which was temporally fitted up for the occasion. The Counties are much in want of a Court House, year after year, and assize after assize, the deficiency has been felt and discussed. We hope that this, as well as many other equally, if not more important and necessary improvements, will, before long, be effected, through the active exertion of our County Council, who, we trust will be encouraged and supported in the fulfilment of their difficult engagements by the men of the people.

The cases on the Civil docket were the following:—

Brown vs. Matheson—Strachan for Plaintiff. Damages £52 7 0 for Plaintiff.

Adams vs. Rastall—Strachan for Plaintiff, Lewis for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff £72 15 11.

Heman vs. Walker—Watson for Plaintiff, Stewart for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff £39 2 6.

Bentley vs. Walker—Watson for Plaintiff, Stewart for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff £82 12 2.

Rischmiller vs. Uhlemeyer—Stewart and Beecher for Plaintiff, Strachan for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff £89 17 6.

Lessel vs. McLean—Strachan and Beecher for Plaintiff, Lewis and Colonel Prince Queen's Counsel for Defendant.—Verdict for Defendant.

White vs. Clark—Strachan and Beecher for Plaintiff, Watson, Lewis and Col. Prince, Q.C. for Defendant. Verdict for Defendant.

Parell vs. Clark—Strachan for Plaintiff, Watson and Lewis for Defendant.—Record withdrawn.

Phillips vs. Rastall—Strachan for Plaintiff, Lewis for Defendant. Record withdrawn claim having been settled by confession.

M'Kenzie vs. M'Naughton—Strachan for Plaintiff, Miller for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff, damages £2 10.

Neff vs. Lewis et al—Strachan and Beecher for Plaintiff, Col. Prince Q. C. and Miller for Defendants. Damages £10.

Burton vs. Lewis et al—Strachan and Beecher for Plaintiff, Wilson and Cooper for Defendants. Damages £5.

Neff vs. Helson—Strachan for Plaintiff, Watson for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff £12, subject to award.

Long et al vs. Gordon—Miller for Plaintiffs, Watson for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiffs £30, subject to award.

Maxwell et al vs. Cameron—Strachan for Plaintiffs, Lewis for Defendant. Defendant was arrested for £[illegible] which amount claimed at trial was £118 0 3. Verdict for Plaintiff £ 1 11 10½.

Long et al vs. Cann—Miller for Plaintiffs, Cooper for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiffs £30, subject to award.

Long et al vs. Otter—Miller for Plaintiffs, Strachan for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiffs £30, subject to award.

Keays, administrator to the late Alex. McDonald, vs. Grace—Lewis for Plaintiff, Strachan for Defendant. Verdict for Defendant.

Murphy vs. Mahon et al—Wilson for Plaintiff, Beecher for Defendants. Verdict for Plaintiff £1 damages.

Dennison vs. Tracy—Lewis and Cooper for Plaintiff, Wilson and Stewart for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff.

There were also, several cases on the Criminal Calendar, the principal of which was:—

The *Queen vs. Talbot Chief*, an Indian, for horse stealing. Verdict guilty—sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 years.

☞ The Collector's Rolls will be forwarded from this Office to the different Township Clerks who have sent in their orders, the last of this or the beginning of next week. Those who have not sent in their orders will please forward the same as early as possible.

☞ We are requested to state that the Steamer *Ruby* will arrive at the Goderich Harbour on Thursday, the 14th instant, instead of Saturday night, returning the same evening to Detroit, to accommodate those who wish to attend the Sandwich Assizes.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.—The last two numbers of the above Magazine have not been received at this Office, while nearly all our cotemporaries have acknowledged its arrival.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication on "The Trunk Railway from Montreal to Goderich" and another on "Roads from Stratford—Paris—Brantford and Goderich Railway," we expect to insert in our next.

☞ The Ploughing Match of the County Agricultural Society will take place on 22nd inst., on the farm of George Brown, Esq. For particulars see hand-bill.

☞ We were compelled to lay over for our next several articles of importance.

☞ There is a proclamation in the *Gazette*, dated the 29th September, 1852, alters the boundaries of the Town of Goderich, and altering the wards thereof; namely, in the County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce. The wards are described in the proclamation, and are namely respectively, St. Patrick's Ward, St. Andrew's Ward, St. David's Ward.—*Colonist.*

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sir, I perceive in the Perth County News of the 2nd inst., and also in the Toronto Daily *Patriot* of the same date, an anonymous communication signed "Veritas." It would have been far more manly had "Veritas" come out over his own signature;—but as his remarks are directed in a great measure against myself, I waive that objection, and beg in answer to his communication, to refer the public as well as "Veritas," to my letter addressed to the Editor of Colonist, dated 27th September, and published in the Daily *Colonist* of the 2nd October, which contains a true account of the proceedings at the Railroad meeting held at Stratford on the 25th ultimo, and of the part I took in the same.

I am,
Sir,
Your ob't serv't,
ALEX. WOOD STRACHAN.

Goderich, 5th October, 1852.

STRATFORD MECHANICS INSTITUTION AND LIBRARY.—There was a general meeting at Stratford on the evening of the 13th of this society, the accounts exhibited, rules &c., amended, and officers appointed.

Messrs. Alex. McGregor, President, A. B. Orr, Vice-President, J. Sherwin, Treasurer, J. J. E. Linton, Secretary, A. Johnson, Librarian.

Messrs. John Fitzgerald, William Smith, Robert Monteith, Robert Keays, Thomas Rowland, Peter Reid and James Orr, Committee.

There is to be another general meeting on the 13th, at 7 p. m. The subscription is 5s. with the addition of 2s. 6d. for new members.—Corr.

LUNATIC ASYLUM

The Report of the Asylum for last year adopted on February last by a bare majority (or rather by the Minority added to by the double vote of the Chairman, has been presented, as required by law, to the Governor General. We learn from it that of the £15,000 granted by Parliament for the completion of the main Building £7105 18s 3d have been expended, and that sum of £1920 18s was then due for the construction of the Wall, Iron Railings, and Porter's Lodges, and for the levelling and planting of the grounds. The ordinary expenditure of the year was £6319 5s 1½ equal to 27 0s 6¾d per patient, or 1s 7½d each per day. The heating of the building by hot water costs 17 per cent of the gross expenditure, but the [illegible] guarantee against accident by fire. The number of Patients admitted during the year was 123; under treatment, 226; of these 96 were discharged, as recovered seven were admitted, and 20 died. Of the whole number 46 only were paying Patients though the rates vary only from 5s to 15s per week.

The number of the insane within the Asylum is only about one-third the number in the Province, as represented by the Statistical Returns. Idiots are not received into the Institution. The Directors urge the providing of extended accommodation for the various classes of the Insane or the limitation of the present building to a special class, if private institutions be countenanced or other buildings be erected.

The concluding paragraph of the Report is drawn up with a remarkable degree of paternal solicitude for the welfare of the Medical Superintendant, but stands in peculiar antagonism to the Special Committee appointed to examine into the complaint against him by one Copping, a Kepper, which we published in February last. The "*giving way to a natural infirmity of temper*," as charged in that Report the employing of "language *unbecoming the dignity of his position*" and "*calculated to weaken respect*:" comports unhappily with the "candid"—the "gentlemanly" and the "courteous," forming a conclusion to the present Report. However, the two cases differ essentially: the former was his bearing and language towards subordinates—the latter towards his employers, the Board. The pitchforking of the present incumbent over the head of Dr. Park by the chiseling of a Reverend Director—the father-in law of the Medical Superintendent,—is matter of public notoriety; and no one can be surprised that some paternal solicitude should be employed to keep him there. A man possessing natural infirmities of temper—a hasty passionate man—is in our opinion, utterly unfit to preside over such an Institution, however bland and courteous he may be to the Board of Directors. We earnestly hope that a thorough reformation will be made in the management of the Asylum before another year.—*Examiner.*

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

The murderer, Nathan Crist, executed at Mobile, for the murder of Theodore Nye made the following confession previous to his execution:

Having no longer any hope of escaping the just sentence of the law, and trusting through God's mercy to secure the salvation of my soul during the short time I have yet to live, I hereby make a full confession of my guilt in the awful murder of Theodore Nye.

The idea of committing the murder first entered my mind on the morning of the day we left New Orleans for Mobile. Nye told he had a large sum of money, and was on his way to California; and this tempted me to commit the deed. Having told him my he had some friends in Mobile, I told him I was coming here, and that if he would come along I would pay his passage. It was then my intention to kill him on the way here; but my heart failed me and I abandoned the idea entirely.

I then determined to go to Montgomery on the same day of arrival here, but when I went to the New Orleans boat for my baggage, the servant who had charge of it was away, and I could not get it. When I returned to the hotel that time, the Devil again put it into my head to kill him. I went and bought a hammer, resolving to execute my purpose during the night, but my heart failed me; and in the morning of the 20th arose again determined to give it up altogether. I left my room early Nye being asleep, having been out the night before. Two or three times before breakfast I went to the room to kill him, but I could not do it. I ate breakfast and went again up to our room and told him "get up and come and get breakfast," and left the room.

After a while I started up stairs again, without any idea of murder, but when I entered the room, Nye being still in bed the first object met my eyes was the accursed hammer which I had purchased. In a moment—in what seems now a whirl of derangement—I seized the hammer and strove to bury it in his temple. He said nothing afterwards and made no noise, but seemed to struggle to move himself. I took a towel and tied it tightly about his throat, and then searched for his money under the pillow in his pockets. Being disappointed I went down stairs, paid our bills and asked for the package Nye had delivered. Failing to get that, I went directly to the New Orleans boat, got my baggage and went on board the *Lowndes*.

After detailing the manner of his escape and referring to discrepancies in the testimony of several witnesses examined on his trial, he concludes his confession as follows.

One dagger, which is still in my bosom is that I can make no reparations to the relative of my near unfortunate victim—Oh! that I could! Oh! that I could hear them say that they forgive me. All that I can do is to beg their forgiveness, and may that God may help them grant my dying request.

I have nothing more to say but to warn all others to fly from temptations. The mere thought of crime, if not resisted, may lead to the destruction of body and soul. I can scarcely realize now that I ever could do anything so awful as to stain my hands in my brother's blood! Satan tempted me, when I first yielded to the thought of the bought me with chains, and blunted my feelings and blinded my eyes, so that although I felt again to get loose I was dragged to the commission of my soul's ruin. Oh! may God have mercy on me, and I hope he has, and save my soul from Hell!

We extract with pleasure from the Buffalo *Commercial*, the following encomium of our Governor General, Lord Elgin. We are happy to inform our contemporary, that Lord Elgin has not yet been recalled, and that his recall is only wished for by a very small minority of the people of Canada.

"The citizens of the United States will very generally regret to learn the recall of Lord Elgin from Canada; by the Derby Ministry, and the appointment of Lord Harris in his place. During the term of office as Governor General of Canada, Lord Elgin, has done much to render himself popular on this side, and much, we should imagine, to recommend him to the people of Canada. He has certainly succeeded in pacifying party feelings, in a great degree, and in fostering the interests of the Colonies. His urbanity, courtesy, and referring hospitality have tended to create a better feeling between American and Canadian citizens than have ever before existed, and has generally rendered him a general favorite on this side of the line. We regret much that he is about to leave us, when the benefits of his administrations are beginning to be sensibly felt; and he will certainly take home with him the good wishes and admiration of Brother Jonathan.—*Brant Herald.*

MEMORY.—The following anecdote is related of a man whose memory was so bad and so circumscribed, that he scarse knew what he read. A friend, knowing this, lent him the same book to read seven times over; and upon asking him how he liked the performance, received for answer; "I think it is an admirable production; but the author sometimes repeats the same things."

AN AWKWARD DANCE.—Forward two and hit your partner in the bread basket; dos-a-dos; turn to your right and hit your partner on the shins; shassez all; promenade to the left; accidentally knock down two attendants carrying refreshment, and end by overturning a form containing sixteen of the *elite* of the company.

A little gentleman of the law, having a dispute with a remarkably bulky attorney, the big man threatened to pit him in his pocket.

"If you do, says Dapper, "you will have more law in your pocket than ever you had in your head."

"Who brought you up, my pretty boy asked a lady of a curly headed urchin.

"Please, ma'am, nobody brought me up I *comed* up."

The *Lexington Sentinel* says that there is now living in Holmes County, Miss., a woman who married her first husband in September, 1852. She subsequently parted with him; and from time to time married three others, with all of whom she seperated. On the day twenty-five years from her *first* marriage she parted with her *fourth* husband, attended the funeral of her second, was married to her *first*, and the marriage ceremony was performed by her third husband. She is now living with her *fifth*, or rather her FIRST husband, and doing well; and *is some woman yet!*

An englishman, boasting of the superiority of horses in his country, mentioned that Alice celebrated Eclipse had run a mile in a minute. "Stranger," exclaimed an American present, "that is rather less than the average rate of our roadsters. I live at my country seat near Philadelphia and when I ride in a hurry to town, of a morning, my own shadow can't keep up with me, but generally comes into the store to find me from a minute to a minute and a half after my arrival. One morning the beast was restive, and I rode as fast as I could, several times round a large factory, just to take old Harry out of him. Well, sir, he went so quick that the whole time I saw my back directly before me, and twice was in danger of running over myself!"

NEW INVENTION.—The New England Farmer says that a machine has recently been invented for picking stones, one of the most laborious duties of a farmer. It is described as a common axle and cart wheels, containing four rows of teeth or litters. Gearing on the hubs of the wheels and on the ends of the cylinder gives the latter a rotary motion, when the teeth pick up the stones and deposit them in a box. When the box is full the cylinder is raised, and the load carried off and upset, as from a common cart. What shall we have next

WHO WOULD NOT BE AN EDITOR.—A newspaper may be destroyed at night—it may light a cigar, or it may curl a lady's hair. Ah! only think of that, girls. An editors thoughts completely, exquisitely wreathed in with your rich tresses, and—yes.—and nestling down with you in your midnight slumbers, to gently guard and peacefully keep watch over your happy dreams. Jerusalem! who would not be an editor!

Married,

On the 5th instant, at London, C. W., by the Rev. James Kinner, James Logie, Esq., Merchant, Warrensville, to Isabella Gordon, third daughter of John Ingram, Senior, Esq., Township of Hay.

Births,

On Monday, the 27th day of September, the lady of John Strachan, Esq., of Goderich, of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, in the Township of Goderich, 5th concession, the wife of James Miller, of a son.

At Stratford, on the 6th inst., the wife of Alex. F. Mickie, Esq., P. M., of a daughter.

Died,

On Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, Jane, the beloved wife of Abraham Cox, 6th concession, Township of Goderich.

On the 4th instant, the infant son of Jas. Miller, 8th con. Township of Goderich.

DIVISION COURTS.

THE next Division Courts for the United Counties Huron, Perth and Bruce, will be held at the different places following:

FIRST DIVISION.
Catherine Inn, R. Ellis, Goderich, Monday 1st November, and Wednesday 1st December. Dan. Lizars, Esq., Clerk.

SECOND DIVISION.
Durken's Tavern, Huron Road, 20th December. Robert Doakin, Clerk.

THIRD DIVISION.
James Woods's Tavern, Stanley, 21st December, Raby Williams, Clerk.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Quirie's Tavern, London Road, 28th December. George Carter, Clerk.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Robert Cook's Inn, Huron Road, 11 o'clock, A. M., Monday, 27th December. Ross Robertson Esq., Clerk.

SIXTH DIVISION.
School House, Saint Mary's, 23rd December.—James Coleman, Esq. Clerk.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Hancke's Tavern, Village of Bayfield, 30th December. David Hood Jr. Esq. Clerk.

The Sittings of the several Courts will commence punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. C. C.

Goderich, 4th Oct. 1852. v5n37

NEW STORE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GORDON & MACKAY,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding Counties, that they will open on Wednesday the 15th inst. in the New Store just erected by James Gordon, Esq., a Large Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c., all of which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash or merchantable Produce. The Goods are all New, and have been imported direct from the different places of manufacture.

Parties buying large quantities will be supplied at Hamilton Wholesale prices.

GORDON & MACKAY.

Advances made on For Ashes and other Merchandise.

GORDON & MACKAY.

Goderich, Oct. 7th, 1852. v5n37

COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE County Council for the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce will meet for the transaction of general business at Gaetles' Hotel Goderich, on Tuesday the 19th day of October instant. By order of the Warden.

D. H. RITCHIE,
County Clerk.

County Clerks Office,
Goderich, 5th Aug., 1852. v5n37

LOST two Notes of Hand in favour of LOWELL ALVORD or bearer, dated in 1851, one given by Elijah Moore and the other by Daniel Hanley. This is to forbid all persons from passing or receiving said notes.

Goderich, Sept. 22nd, 1852. n35

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office. December 20.

WASHINGTON MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Office No. 147 Jefferson Avenue, nearly opposite the U. S. Court Room.
DETROIT, Mich.

THIS Institution being both mutual and benevolent in its designs, secures relief to its Members who become disabled by sickness or accident from attending to their daily avocations or employments. It admits males and females, from fifteen to sixty years of age.

YEARLY DEPOSITS OF MEMBERS UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE. TABLE OF RATES.

By paying $2 per year you will be entitled to $2 per week.
do 3 do do 3 do
do 4 do do 4 do
do 5 do do 5 do
do 6 do do 6 do
do 7 do do 7 do
do 8 do do 8 do
do 9 do do 9 do
do 10 do do 10 do
The first week excepted.

Those over fifty years of age, will be charged twenty-five per cent. extra. $1 50c. advance fee will be charged, in addition to the above, the first year, and must be paid at the time of making application, and the first year's deposit within 20 days

OFFICERS.
J. C. HANOVER, President.
B. Rush Bagg, Vice President.
DAVID PRESTON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.
PLINY POWER, M. D.
Jas. Brown, Att'y at Law, J. C. Hanover.
B. Rush Bagg, Esq. D. Preston.
JAMES BROWN, Sec'y.
Rev. P. COMPTON, General Agent.

REFERENCES.
Gen. Lewis Cass, U. S. Senator.
Capt. Eber B. Ward, Detroit, Mich.
U Tracy Howe, Esq., Treasurer Mich. Central R.-R.
Col John B Grayson, U. S. A.
D C Gov, M. D., Washington, Mich.
N P Hadley, Broker, Monroe, "
Hon J H Hammond, Mayor, Detroit.
Messrs J Owen & Co., Merchants, Detr.
S H Ives & Co., Broker, "
S M Johnson, Esq. "
Eurotas Morton, Ypsilanti,
Messrs. Jones & Patrick, Brokers, Chicago, Ill.

E. H. MARLTON, Agent.

Parties desirous of becoming members of the above Association, can do so by application at my office next door North of the Kincardine Arms.

E. H. MARLTON.

Goderich, 5th Oct 1852. v5-37

ATTACHMENT.

CANADA, County of Huron one of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce. } By virtue of a Writ of Attachment, issued out of the County Court, for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and to me directed, against the estate, real as well as personal, of Samuel Doak, the younger, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of John Dancy, for the sum of twenty-three pounds. I have seized and taken all the estate, real as well as personal, of the said Samuel Doak, and that unless the said Samuel Doak 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, all the estate real as well as personal of the said Samuel Doak, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, or satisfaction of the said claimant claims of such other Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said Samuel Doak, within six months of the issuing of the above Writ.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff, H. P. & B.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, Oct. 6, 1852. } v5n37n6

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received on or before Saturday the 16th of October, (instant) for the erection of a Brick Building for a Schoolhouse, on the North East corner of Lot No. 5 3rd Con. of Goderich, the property of Mr. Thomas Elliott, (English.) The building and Carpenter work may be contracted for together or separately as may be agreed upon by the Trustees. Tenders to be addressed to John Clark Crown Land agent, at whose Office a specification of the work may be seen, and all necessary information obtained.

Goderich, 6th October, 1852. v5-n36

ONTARIO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by act of Provincial Parliament.
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. Gurn, " Chas. A. Sadlier, "
James McIntyre, " E. G. Thomas, Esq.
James Mathieson, " John Wilson, "

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

THOMAS NICHOLLS, Agent.

Goderich, 15th Sept. 1852. v5-34

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL!
"WALLACE BUILDING" MAIN ST., GALT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Goderich and Vicinity that he has opened his new and extensive stock of SELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, in the above Premises, comprising a complete Assortment of—

Cut nails,
Iron & Steels,
Saws, Planes, and Tools,
of every Description, Shoe Tacks, Brads, Patent Speed & Sash Bar, Hoop, Band, & Sheet Iron, Spring, Cut and Blistered Steel, Tire & Coach Bolts, Nails & Spikes, Hinges, Screws, Oil, Colt & Logging Chains, Vices, Anvils, Spades, & Shovels, Grind-Stones, Glass, Putty, Varnish, Oils, Paints, Dry-Colors, Turpentine, &c., &c., &c.

Which being purchased on Most advantageous Terms will be offered at the LOWEST HAMILTON PRICES! For Cash.

The Subscriber Solicits an Inspection of his Stock, before Purchasing Elsewhere.

T. L. G. BUSHBY.

Galt, Sept. 22nd, 1852. v5 n36-2m

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO loan on good security, Two Hundred Pounds. For particulars apply to this office.

Goderich, Sept. 29th, 1852. v5-n36.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that commodious Brick Dwelling House, opposite the residence of Jas Lewis, Esq. The Lot has two fronts. The above property will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to Andrew Donogh, or to the proprietor

JOHN PEEL.

Port Albert, Sept. 13th, 1852. n34m3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Bell's Corners up to 6th September, 1852.

Buchanan Wm	Hepderson Wm
Crown Wm	Kines Wm
Cannis Jas	McGumery Joseph
Campbell Archibald.	McGorman Jas
Graham Peter	Mitchell Andrew
Hamilton Robertson	Nicholson Donald
Hay Peter	Porter John

WM. COSSEY, P. M.

Goderich, 14th September, 1852.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CRATES of Common Crockery, which will be disposed of at very low Rates.

M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

v5n34

Goderich, 14th September, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will Sell, without any distinction all, Long Overdue Notes, and open Accounts, if not shortly paid, or satisfactorily Arranged for.

M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

v5-34

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC 20th August, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Licences to cut Timber on certain vacant Timber Berths on the River St. Maurice and its tributaries, will be disposed of at the Town of *Three-Rivers*, on the TWENTIETH day of SEPTEMBER next.

The terms will be made known, and a Map of the River and its tributaries, indicating the Berths to be disposed of, will be exhibited at the Agent's Office at *Three-Rivers*, from the 15th to the 20th day of September. v5n35

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 10th September, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as numerous parties are desirous of further time to examine the timber Berths on the River St. Maurice, the disposal thereof will be deferred for another month during which the map and the terms may be inspected at the Agent's Office, in the Town of Three-Rivers. The Berths will positively be disposed of on the TWENTIETH day of OCTOBER next.

v5n35-1m

E. THORNHILL,

WOULD return his thanks to the public for the liberal support he has met from them during his residence in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, to still merit a share of their patronage.

At his old stand, *one door East of the Canada Company's Office.*

Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1852. v5n33

GODERICH, FORT SARNIA, HURON AND DETROIT.

THE new and elegant Lowpressure Steam Boat RUBY, will run during the ensuing season as follows:—Leave Goderich, (weather permitting) every second Saturday at 9 o'clock, and Sarnia, Monday at 8 o'clock.

Leave Detroit, for Goderich, every second Saturday, at 9 o'clock, & in the Sarnia at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. E. H. Marlton, forwarder, next door, north of the Kincardine Arms.

ELI WARD, [illegible]

Detroit, Feb. 26th 1852. v5-n5

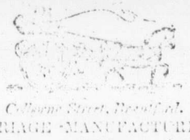
STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, about the 1st of August, a red ox, turned two years old, a little white under the belly. Six years old. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will be rewarded for their trouble. Let direct on Lot No. 19, Tuckersmith, Longside Road.

ROBERT McMORRIN.

Sep. 1852. v5-33

CAPRON & Co.



Colborne Street, Brantford.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THIS extensive Carriage Manufactory has at present in operation, where will be found at all times and for sale, the most extensive and complete assortment of the most fashionable styles of Buggies, Americans and French

PLEASURE CARRIAGES!

Such as Buggies, Single and Double, with [illegible] Pleasure Buggies, Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Coaches, Vicorias, Jenny Lines, and Nondescripts, all of which are made on the best Models, and are of the most durable Materials.

Brantford Aug. 1st, 1852. [illegible]

1852! 1852!
BRANTFORD FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now making for the UNRIVALLED SCARATORS, with improvements for this year, and offer them on their usual liberal terms; a handsome discount made for Cash, on delivery.

These machines have been so long before the public that it is quite unnecessary to say anything further to recommend them.

An early examination is invited, as over 80 of them are now ordered, and persons wishing to supply themselves, had better apply without loss of time.

Respectfully yours,
VANBROCKLIN, WINTER & Co.

Brantford, Aug. 10, 1852. n30-3

Grand Lottery.

THE following is a correct list of the numbers that drew the Prizes at Mr. James Brown's Lottery, which was drawn at Mitchell on Thursday, the 16th inst.:—

220 Horse,	84 Box Stove,
921 House & Stable,	1077 Bridle,
298 Buggy,	861 Harness,
989 Cooking Stove,	711 Cottage,
348 Waggon,	643 Saddle,
134 Frame Store.	

(Signed) THOMAS FARR,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JONAS CEPP,
THOMAS SMITH,
JOHN HICKS.

Mitchell, Sept 24, 1852. 1-35

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 Father-in-law being transferred and assigned over to me since, as appeared in the Public Papers 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. 1-35

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between EDWARD THORNHILL and ROBERT KEMP, both of the Town of Goderich, under the firm of THORNHILL & KEMP, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said Partnership are to be received by said Edward Thornhill, and all demands on the said Partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

EDWARD THORNHILL.
ROBERT KEMP.

Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1852. v5n33

NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the late A. F. Morgan, as Clerk of the First Division Court, at Goderich, and all persons having claims against Thomas G. Morgan, his son, who was also, for some time Clerk of the said Court, will please send them to the office of Messrs. Strachan and Brother, Barristers and Attornies, Goderich, stated out in full with the dates of when due &c., in order that the amount of their liabilities as such Clerks may be clearly ascertained, and arrangements made for the application of the proceeds of the late A. F. Morgan's Estate not disposed of, to the liquidation of such claims.

MARY MORGAN.

Goderich, 23rd August, 1852. v5 n31-4t

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Freehold Estate, Lot Nos. 33, on the 6th Con. in the Township of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 45 of which are cleared, 38 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 the Town of Goderich, 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-n23

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Goderich Post Office, 6th September, 1852.

Anderson William	Morrison Thomnson
Blough Rev C C	Morrison Norman
Carter John 2	Miller George & Co
Duncan John	Miller Jacob Sen
Buchanan Peter	Matheson Murdo
Berryman John	Millar M
Bidet Mr	Munro A
Beckett Nathaniel	Miller George
Burgess T	Mazson Mr
Firmes Wm	Martin Mrs Thomas
Carson Thomas	Meldrum Thos
Campbell Arthur	Mauchary John
Cummins James	Matthison Dougal
Cameron John	Moore James
Cassidy Thomas 2	Muir Mose
Cole Lewis	Morrish Thomas
Cameron Alex	Morrison Mrs
Coate James	Murdock
Cowan James 2	McNaughton Alex
Cole Robert	McGregor Mrs C
Cream John 2	McDonald Alex
Cook Ephraim	McDonald Donald
Cole James	McDonald Allan
Campbell R M	McNaughton Duncan
Cliff Robert	McOllum Robert
Dunbrile J	McGregor Samuel
Dawson Bernard	McKenzie Roderick
Doyle William	McIntosh Donald
Dolman Charles	McDonnell John or Wm
Dun Canta	McDougal Angus 2
Dixon John	McDonald Angus
Daly George	McWhinney John
Daly John	McKinnon Charles 2
Dunkins Henry	McQueen Murdock
Downey Martin	McNeil James
Elliot Robert	McCartney George
Elliot Thomas	McLeod William
Forster Jas	McLeod John Esq
Fraser Jas	Oliver Mr
Fulmer John	Oliver John
Gilmour Mrs	Ostrocher John L
Grant Alex	Porter Alex
Guest John	Patton Patrick
Gillis John	Redmond Bernard
Graham James	Roberts Thos Esq 2
Gillespie Mrs Margt	Ross Alex
Gibson Wm	Reid Alexander
Gow Thomas	Ray Amos
Garton John	Ray George
Hunter George	Robertson John
Hamilton Dan John	Redmond Wm
Hallman William	Reid Catherine
Henderson Andrew	Ray Mr
Hunter Mr	Ralph John
Hodgins John Esq	Sproule Mr
Hussey William	Sullivan John
Hunter Alex	Stephenson Robert 2
Harley Miss Janet	Sullivan Thomas
Hodgson William	Simpson Mrs Mary
Hodges John	Simpson John H 2
Hick D M 2	Stewart James
Hay James	Smith 2
Hodgsey Mrs	Shea Widow Ellen
Harrison John	Stewart Alexander
Johnston Mrs Ann	Sharp Walter
Johnston Alex	Simpson Scandel
Johnstone Thomas	Smith John
Irwin Richard 2	Ward & Co
Jamieson Miss Marg	Winterley Henry
Kirkpatrick Mr	Waddell John
King Morgan	Watkins Thomas
Lindsay Jackson	Wickham Thomas
Lewis Henry J	Wilson G
Lindsay Christopher	Walsh John
Lomas James	Weston John B

THOMAS KYDD,
Postmaster.

BY-LAW No.

A By-Law to authorize the Warden of the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, to issue Debentures in payment of twenty-five thousand shares of the *Increased Capital Stock* of the Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company.

WHEREAS the Directors of the Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company have *Resolved* to *Extend* the line of the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad from its point of intersection with the Great Western Railroad, to the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron; and under a *Resolution* by them passed for that purpose, have authorized the subscription of fifty thousand additional shares to the Capital Stock of the said Company.

And, whereas, the Warden of the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, in accordance with a Resolution of the Municipal County Council of the said United Counties, authorizing him so to do, has, for and on behalf of the said United Counties, subscribed for and acquired, and the said United Counties now hold and own twenty five thousand shares of the said *Additional Shares* in the Capital Stock of the Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company of the price or value of five pounds each share.

And whereas it is expedient to empower the Warden of the said United Counties, from time to time, as he shall be thereunto required by Resolution of the Municipal Council of the said United Counties, to issue and grant debentures of the said Municipality for the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand pounds, the price or value of the said twenty five thousand shares and in full payment thereof, payable on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, the said Debentures to bear interest payable semi-annually.

And whereas for the payment of the said Debentures and the Interest thereon, at the period, and times aforesaid it will be necessary for the said Municipality to raise annually as a *Special Rate* over and above and in addition to all other Rates and Taxes whatsoever as follows, that is to say—in each year for and during the period of twenty years, commencing on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and extending to the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two the sum of thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds.

And whereas the *Rateable Property* of the said United Counties according to the assessment of the same for the now next proceeding Financial year amounts to the sum of one million one hundred and ten thousand pounds.

And whereas for the payment of the *interest semi annually on*, and for the creation of a SINKING FUND for the payment of the *Principal of*, such Debentures so to be issued as aforesaid for the aforesaid sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, and payable at the period aforesaid it will be necessary to assess, levy and raise upon the whole *Rateable Property* within the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, a *Special Rate* in each year during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them on the sum or sums by them made payable, or any part thereof, over and above and in addition to all other Rates and Taxes whatsoever as follows—that is to say—in each year for and during the said period of twenty years commencing on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and extending to the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two *three pence* in the pound.

1st. Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, constituted, and in Council assembled under and by virtue of the "Upper Canada Municipal Corporation Acts," and it is hereby enacted, that from and after the passing of this By-Law—the Warden of the said United Counties, shall have power and authority, and he is hereby authorized, empowered and required to issue, grant and make Debentures of the said Municipality of the said United Counties for the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand pounds in full payment of all money due and owing, or to become due and owing by the said Municipality, for or on account of or in respect of, twenty-five thousand shares of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company, held and owned by the said Municipality, provided always that each debenture shall not be for a less sum than twenty-five pounds. And provided further that the Warden for the time being, shall issue no such debenture or debentures under and by virtue of this By-Law, except he shall be first thereunto required by Resolution of the said Municipal Council.

2nd. And be it further enacted that the said sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, and the debentures therefor, shall become due, and be payable on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

3rd. And be it further enacted, That the said Debentures shall bear interest from and after the date thereof at and after the rate of six per cent. per annum, and shall be payable at such place or places, either within or without this Providence as the said Warden for the time being shall think proper; and that such interest shall be, and shall in the said debentures be made payable semi-annually at such time or times, and such place or places either within or without this Province as the said Warden in the said debentures shall designate and appoint; and the said debentures shall be issued and granted under the Corporate Seal of the said Municipality, and shall be signed by the said Warden, and shall be countersigned by the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and the said Warden and Treasurer for the time being are hereby authorized empowered and required so to sign and countersign the same; and the said debentures shall have *Coupons* attached to them for the said interest which said *Coupons* shall in like manner be signed and countersigned by the said Warden and Treasurer respectively.

4th. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of the said debentures hereinbefore provided to be issued and granted and the interest thereon, there shall be assessed, levied and raised upon the whole *Rateable Property* within the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, a *Special Rate* in each year during the continuance of the said Debentures or any of them, on the sum or sums by them made payable or any part thereof, over and above and in addition to all other rates and taxes, whatsoever as follows, that is to say, in each year, for and during the said period of twenty years, commencing on the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and extending to the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, *three pence* in the pound.

NOTICE.—The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, at the Huron Hotel, in the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, one of the said United Counties, on the 19th day of October, 1852, at 12 o'clock, noon, and at which time and place the Members of the said Municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

D. H. RITCHIE,
County Clerk.

July 14th, 1852. v5 n25-14w

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

THE Subscriber will constantly keep on hand a varied assortment of Windsor, Boston, Rocking and Nursing Chairs, which he will sell cheap for cash.

DANIEL GORDON.

Goderich, August 5th, 1852. v5n28m3

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the strip of Land situate North of the Townships of Grey and Derby, in the Counties of Grey and Bruce, and extending nearly from Sydenham to Saugeen, having recently been surrendered by the Chippawa Indians, of Saugeen and Owen Sound to Her Majesty the Queen in trust, to be sold for their benefit, and having been surveyed and laid out into Farm Lots for the purpose of settlement, is now open for sale, excepting Lots Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, subject to the condition of a Road now projected through the whole length of the tract, of such width and in such direction as may be hereafter determined upon. Intending purchasers will on application to John McLean, Esq., of Guelph, the authorized Agent for the Indian Department, be informed of the price per acre, and the terms of payment.

By Command.

[Signed.] R. BRUCE.

Guelph, 30th July, 1852. v5n28w6

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

HAMILTON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Goderich, and the surrounding Country, that he has just opened a New Boot and Shoe Store, in Mr. Hare's new Brick House, Goderich.—Where he will constantly keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes. Which he will sell at low prices, *for cash only*.

The Public are Respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

No second price.

ALSO—Lasts and pegs for sale.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Goderich, March 18, 1852. v5-n8-6m

JOHN RALPH,

TIN AND COPPER SMITH, next door to the Victoria Hotel, West Street, Goderich, has constantly on hand, a choice stock of Tinware, Cooking and Box Stoves, &c., which he will sell at considerably reduced prices.

The highest price paid in trade for old copper, brass, pewter, sheepskins, calf and beef hides, feathers and rages. All kinds of Merchantable produce taken in exchange at cash prices.

Goderich, Feb. 19, 1852. v5-n4

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, 6th August, 1052.

NOTICE is hereby given, that future Sales of the Crown Lands will be at the prices, and on the terms specified in the respective localities below.

West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre; from thence, North of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguenay, and South of the St. Lawrence in the District of Quebec, east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre; In the District of Quebec, west of the River Chaudiere and Kenebec Road, Two Shillings per acre; In the Districts of Three Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre; In the District of Gaspe and the county of Saguonay, One Shilling per acre, in all cases payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one fifth at the time of Sale.

For lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as His' EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNR GENERAL may direct.

Actual operations to be immediate and continuous, the Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The Sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

v5-n30

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the number of letters posted to Australia, the Postmaster General deems it necessary to warn parties writing to their friends in that colony, that letters to Australia must be prepaid in Canada or they cannot be forwarded. The rate on a letter weighing under half an ounce is 2s. 5d. currency.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 24th August, 1852. } v5 n32-2

GOOD NEWS.

GROCERIES. CHEAP GOODS at Port Albert, who calls there will find DRY GOODS.

The Goods suit the fashion, the prices, the mind,
Who wishes to purchase, will please call and see
His stock, well selected, will suit Capaple.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—DRUGS AND PERFUMERY.

THOMAS LOUGHEED.

Port Albert, Sept. 1, 1852. v5n32

NOTICE.

WE THE undersigned hereby give notice that we will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to authorize the construction of a Railway from Goderich, to connect with the Buffalo and Brantford line at such point as it shall intersect the Great Western Railroad.

Benj Parsons,	Jas. Watson,
H. B. O'Connor,	M. B. Seymour,
Geo. Brown Jun.,	W. E. Grace,
Robt. Moderwell,	W. J. Keays,
Geo. L. Marwood	Ira Lewis,
Thos. Kydd,	Robt. Gibbons,

Goderich, August 11th, 1052. v5-n29

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES

of ASTHMA, ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.

BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found Invaluable. Planters, farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SEROUS Looseness, BILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS & COUGHS, *CHOLIC, CONSUMPTION.* Used with great success in this disease.

CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,

DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

ERUPTIONS of the Skin, ERYSIPELAS, PLATULENCY,

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

FOULNESS of COMPLEXION,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL, HEADACHES, of every kind, INWARD FEVER, INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, IMPURE BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPETITE,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

LEPROSY, LOOSENESS,

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury in a speedy manner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS, PALPITATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLIC.

PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 36 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

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

RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

RUSH of BLOOD to the HEAD, *SCURVY, SALTRHEUM, SWELLINGS,*

SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms. *ULCERS, of every description.*

WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.—

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c, on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and Samaritans are copyrighted, therefore those who procure them with white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with *yellow* wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or dont touch them.

☞ Prepared and sold by

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

For Sale by

BENJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.

Goderich, Jan. 28. 1848.

NOTICE.—This is to forbid any person purchasing the SAW MILL on L No. 7, 4th Concession, Eastern Division of Ashfield, without consulting me, as I hold a claim against it.

WILLIAM M'CARRON.

Goderich, April 1, 1852. v5n10

VALUABLE FARM LOTS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH FOR SALE, VIZ.:

LOT 27, 1st concession, fronting the Lake, containing 82 Acres, about 40 of which are cleared and Fenced, and LOT 26, 2nd concession, containing 80 acres of wild land.

These Lots are situated about midway betwen the Town of Goderich and Village of Bayfield. For particulars apply to

JOHN CLARK,
Crown Land Agent, Goderich.

4th June, 1851.

FOR SALE,

FIFTY Acres of Land, being Lot No. 5, South Town Plot, Lake Shore, Ashfield. There is thirty acres cleared, and in the best state of cultivation, and an orchard containing 50 fruit trees. There is a good Mill Site, and never failing springs of water a Log House, 20 by 30, and a Barn 20 by 52. Terms—£125 cash, or £150, by paying half down, and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest.

N. B. Further information can be obtained from John Morris, Colborne, or Chas. Cary, on the premises.

Ashfield, March, 25th, 1852. v5-n9-6w

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.—The subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Establishment, is about to continue the Business on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement received by ORR & WILSON, he begs to intimate that he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of Superior CASTINGS, consisting of *COOKING*, Parlour, and Box Stoves; American, Scotch & Canadian Ploughs of the most Improved Moulds,—*MALT ROLLERS, Turning Lathes, Smith's Rollers, &c.* THRASHING MACHINES of a superior description to any hitherto introduced, and better adapted to this country from their lightness of draught, and strength of construction. A call from intending purchasers is requested before purchasing elsewhere. The above will be sold at Low Rates for *Cash* or Trade, or at corresponding rates on approved credit.

A. B. ORR.

Stratford, 20th June, 1850. 2v-n20

FARM AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THAT excellent Lot of Land, Lot No. 7, 4th Concession, Eastern Division, Township of Ashfield, will be sold cheap for Cash. This lot is situated in one of the most prosperous settlements in the Huron Tract, and has the best water privilege in the locality. A Saw Mill of the best description is in full operation on the lot, and the water power is sufficient to propel any amount of machinery throughout the whole year. The Lot contains over 100 acres of the best quality of land, about five or six acres of which are cleared, and has a good substantial dwelling-house on it.

For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Huron Signal, or to the proprietor, John McCarron, on the premises.

Ashfield, Dec. 24, 1851. v4n46

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the *Huron Signal* Office, either by Note of hand or by Book account, at this date, will oblige the Subscriber by acknowledging their liabilities, and obtaining a settlement of the same with Mr. Horace Horton of Goderich, at their earliest convenience.

THOMAS MCQUEEN.

Goderich, Jan, 28, 1852. v5n1

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. v3n28

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A RED LIGHT is placed nightly on the end of the South Pier, at the mouth of the harbour, Goderich.

E. H. MARLTON.

August 31, 1852. v5n32

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

On the First of July next, will be published the first number of a Monthly Periodical, under the title of "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE."

Each number will contain 96 pages royal octavo, with double columns, and numerous illustrations. Price 15s. per annum, paid in advance, and sent by mail to any part of British North America or the United States.

It is proposed to publish in each issue one or more original papers on subjects connected with BRITISH AMERICA, carefully excluding party politics or religious articles of a denominational character. Selections of the best writings in the leading British periodicals will be copied, especially such as have reference to the welfare and interests of these Colonies.

A careful digest of *the Current Events of the World, Scientific Discoveries, Commercial News, Musical Intelligence*, and all matters of general interest, derived from the most recent information.

It is also intended to publish a series of *Biographies of Eminent Men of Great Britain and Ireland*, from Alfred the Great to the present time. This department will be *Illustrated* with *Portraits* from the best masters.

As it is proposed to make this publication a *national* and not a *local* work, it will unflinchingly advocate all questions affecting *the Common interests of our Colonies as an Integral portion of the British Empire.*

An experience of several years in supplying the reading public of Canada with the serial publications of the United States, convinces the projector of this periodical, that they are entirely inadequate to the wants of the majority, and little calculated to form or improve the literary taste of a people essentially different in their feelings and principles from those for whom these Periodicals are prepared: and believing that the enterprise will meet with encouragement from those for whose pleasure and information it is designed, he trusts that the experiment will realize his expectations.

The Magazine may be made one of the *best Mediums for Advertising* yet offered to the Colonial public; and the terms will be regulated in such a manner as to induce all parties to avail themselves of its pages.

THOMAS MACLEAR.

45, YONGE-STREET, *Toronto, April.* 1852.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having purchased from William Holton, his exclusive right (for the Counties of Huron and Bruce) of a NEW KIND OF PLOUGH, for which he has obtained Letters Patent from the Government. Would respectfully give notice that any person or persons infringing upon said right will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

WM. J. KEAYS.

N. B.—The Goderich Foundry, having undergone all necessary repairs; the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom. He has now on hand an excellent assortment of Ploughs including Holton's new pattern together with Potash Kettles, Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves, and Thrashing Machines of various horse power all of which will be sold on the most liberal terms.

WM J. KEAYS.

Goderich, 28th April, 1852. v5n14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS MACQUEEN, late of the Huron *Signal*, are hereby notified, that unless their notes and accounts are paid on or before the 1st day of May next, they will be immediately handed to the Clerk of the 1st Division Court for collection.

Persons residing in the County of Perth who are indebted to the Huron *Signal*, will find their notes with Dr. John Hyde, of Stratford, who has been authorized to collect immedtately.

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, 13th April, 1852. 12

Goderich, 2nd April, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

TWO Lots of Land, in the 2nd and 3rd Concessions of the township of Stanley, one mile from the village of Brucefield, and eighteen miles from Goderich.

On the lot in the 2nd Concession there is a House, Barn, and sixty acres cleared.

On the lot in the 3rd Concession there is a House and thirty acres cleared.

The Farm is well watered by a never failing stream, and the quality of the land is of the best description.

The lots, would be disposed of separately, if required.

5. n11 M. B. SEYMOUR, & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 170 acres, six miles and a half from Goderich—56 acres cleared on it, with a good young orchard. The above farm is well supplied with good water—the fences are in good order. A good Log House, a Barn 30 by 64 feet, and also Stables with outhouses, &c.

For particulars apply to George Fulton, Tavern Keeper, Huron Road, 4 miles from Goderich, or on the premises.

CHRESTAEN PFREMMER.

Colborne, May 21, 1852. v5-n13tf

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, 4th Aug, 1852. n28

CROWN LANDS DEPATMENT.

QUEBEC, 30th July, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open to sale to actual settlers on the following terms, viz:

The price is to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first Instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter up the land. Actual occupations to be immediate and continuous, the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling-house, at least 18 feet by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be preserved until the land has been paid for and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and license of occupation to become null and void in the case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions, not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one persons on these terms.

v5 n30

DEEDS.

BLANK DEEDS and Memorials, with and without Dower, for sale at this Office.

DIVISION COUTRS.

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

FIRST DIVISION.

Colborne Inn, [R. Ellis,] Goderich, Wednesday 1st October. Daniel Lizars, Esq., Clerk.

SECOND DIVISION.

John Hicks's Tavern, Mitchel, 24th July and 20th September. Francis Coleman, Clerk.

THIRD DIVISION.

James Woods's Tavern, Stratford, 27th July and 21st August. Reby Williams, Clerk.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Quick's Tavern, London Road, 25th June and 24th August. George Carter, Clerk.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Robert Cook's Inn, Huron Road, 11 o'clock, A M., Monday, 27th Sept. Ross Rabertson, Esq. Clerk.

SIXTH DIVISION.

The Stone Tavern, Saint Mary's, 26th July and 23rd Sept. James Coleman, Esq. Clerk.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Hascke's Tavern, Village of Bayfield, 31st July and 30 Sept. David Hood Ritchie, Esq. Cl'k.

The Sittings of the several Courts will commence punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. C. C.

Goderich, 4th June, 1852. v5n19

Village Lots in Port Albert,—Ashfield—for Sale.

THESE well situated Lots Nos. 39, 40 & 41, on the East side of Colborne-street, and Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42, on the West side of said street, in the improving Village of Port Albert, in the Township of Ashfield, North of Goderich. For further information, apply to J. Clark, Esq. Crown Land Office, Goderich, or the proprietor,

ROBERT MOORE.

Wellesley, North of Bell's Corners. Weslelley, 5th July, 1851. 22tf

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

AXE FACTORY, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the farmers and other inhabitants of the United Counties, that he has just completed his arrangements, and is now prepared to furnish Axes, warranted, of a superior quality, and on terms suited to the circumstances of the country, and the quality of the article.

He also invites all farmers to call and examine his improved specimen of the

CANADIAN SCOTCH PLOUGH,

which he flatters himself will be found superior in many respects to any other Plough now in use in this section of the Province.

HARVEY BRACE.

Goderich, Aug. 21, 1851. v4n27

COLBORNE INN

THE subscriber begs to inform his numerous friends and customers, and the public generally, that his LARGE BRICK BUILDING is now completed, and that from the great increase thus added to his former premises, he is now enabled to offer accommodation to the travelling public at least equal to that afforded by any other House in Town. And without being anxious to monopolise the entire tavern business of Goderich, he at least hopes for a continuance of the patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed, and will always endeavor to secure the satisfaction of his guests and customers, by attending to their comfortable accommodation.

ROBERT ELLIS.

N. B.—The Stabling at the Colborne Inn is extensive and of the first quality.

Goderich, June 11, 1851. v4n17

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 such as

Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Galls 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, Chillblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, &c. &c. &c.

GREAT IMPOSITION AND FRAUD!

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

This oil has become so celebrated in the treatment of diseases, and as a consequence, the demand becoming great throughout the country—the cupidity of designing men have induced them to palm off upon unsuspecting persons an imitation article for the *Genuine Gargling Oil*, designing thus to ride their BASE MIXTURE into 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 FLESH, and HORSES in particular, induced some persons to ATTEMPT its imitation in various ways, WHICH IS CONVINCING PROOF OF ITS INTRINSIC VALUE.

The most unblushing knavery however, is practised by certain mercenary 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 designers. Who, then, can be safe? Men who will shut their eyes on the credulity of their customers may they not be guilty of the same cupidity in regard to any or all other medicines of known reputation? What confidence can you place in them?

The proprietor would therefore *caution* those who purchase. *Be sure that the name of the proprietor is on his own handwriting over the cork, and these words are blown in the glass of the bottle*: "G. W. Merchant, Lockport, N. Y." who is the ONLY LEGITIMATE PROPRIETOR. None other can be genuine. 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; S. 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; Boyd & Paul, No. 40, Courtland Street, New York.

May 27, 1852. v5-n18

CHIPPAWA FOUNDRY,

And Steam Engine Manufactory.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to do all kinds of work in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Patterns of Steam Engines for Grist and Saw Mills, are all new and of the most approved kind. Also, complete sets of gearing, Shafting, &c. for Grist and Saw Mills, —to which the attention of the public is particularly directed.

Having devoted considerable time and expense to getting up the best description of Engine, with all the other necessary fixtures for Muley Saw Mills, is now ready to offer them with great confidence to those in want of such machinery. These Engines, &c, contain all the recent improvements, and are very complete. Seven of them are now finished, and the demand is such that parties desirous of purchasing can be fitted up in a few weeks, with everything necessary.

A Boiler Yard is also attached to the Establishment, where boilers of the best quality will at all times be made to order, on reasonable terms, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Improved stationary Fire Engines constantly on hand, ready for delivery.

Iron Planing, Turning, Screw Cutting, Brass Casting and Finishing, &c. done in every variety.

In connection with the above, there is now in course of erection the largest Stove Foundry in the Province the Moulding Floor of which will cover upwards of 10,000 square feet.

There will be constantly on hand a Stock of the most approved Potterns of English and American Cooking Ranges, Stoves, &c. fitted with Tin and Copper Ware complete, also, the handsomest and newest styles of Hall and Parlour Stoves, a variety of Plain and Ornamental Patterns of Cast Iron Fence and Gates, all of which will be sold at lower prices than have ever before been offered to the public, and which, from the position of Chippawa, as regards water communication, can be forwarded to any part of the Province, at a very light expense.

OLIVER T. MAKLEM.

Chippawa, June 24, 1851. Spect.—22

FRUIT TREES!

THE subscriber in returning thanks to the inhabitants of the County of Huron generally for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in the Sale of Fruit Trees, begs to announce to the Farmers of these United Counties that he is prepared to introduce this Fall, a large and well selected stock, comprising every variety of Nursery Trees, upon his usual liberal terms.

It would be superfluous to enlarge upon the superior merits of this Nursery, and the qualities of Fruit brought from it—but the large quantity of Trees that have been distributed over nearly all of Upper Canada, for the last 18 years has gained for this Nursery a superiority over most others.

The subscriber would beg to introduce to the notice of all those who wish to get good Winter Fruit, the celebrated Northern Spy Apple, its qualities are superior to all others of its kind, keeping until July, and preserving all its freshness and flavor, which is a great desideratum until that period. The subscriber would als intimate that his Dwarf Pear is in great demand as a *Garden* Fruit, bearing in two years after planting. Every variety of Fruit Trees, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Hardy Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Dahlias, Bulbous Flowering Roots, &c. Catalogues can be had of any local or travelling agent, giving a full description. Terms, when 50 Trees are taken, $25 per hundred, or 1s 3d currency each, under 50 Trees. 1s 6d cy. two years credit, notes payable with interest. Orders will be received, and any information given by Mr. Horace Horton, Market Square, Goderich, and Mr. Peter Woods, Union Hotel, Stratford, local agents for this Nursery.

SAMUEL MOULSON.

Old Rochester Nursery, N. Y.

Goderich, 15th July, 1851. 24

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership Subsisting between Alex. McIntyre, and James Donaldson, town of Goderich, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22nd day of January, 1852. And all persons indebted either by Note or Book account are hereby requested to make immediate Payment, and save costs.

ALEX. McINTYRE.
JAMES DONALDSON.

Goderich, April, 28th 1852. v5n14.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN.

WANTED at the Goderich Foundry as apprentices, three active young men.

Goderich, Feb. 25th, 1852. v5-n5

STRAYED from the subscriber on or about the 5th day of May last, a Large Yoke of Steers—one a Dark Red, with long wide horns, and a small lump on the right fore leg; the other White, with light red spots through the body, each four years old. Also, three Heifers, one dark red with white stripes through the body, three years old—one White with red spots on her body, one year old—the other Brindled, with a white face, one year old. Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, will receive a Reward of $3.

DUNCAN McKENZIE.

Township of Stanley, 4th con. lot 24, 10th Nov. 1851

NOTICE.

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

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN McEWAN.

Windsor, March, 1849. 2v-n7

YOKE OF OXEN LOST.

ON the 27th June last—one a black stag with a ring in his nose, some white about his flank, a star on the forehead, 5 years old—the other a dark red, 9 years old. Any person giving any information that may lead to the discovery of the said oxen will be suitably rewarded by

DUGALD CAMPBELL.

8th Con. Wawanosh, } July 12, 1852. } v5n25-6t

REMOVAL.

JOHN RUSSELL.

BOOT-MAKER

(RECENTLY FROM THE BEST SHOPS IN EUROPE.)

HAS been gratefully encouraged to remove to more central and commodious premises, 7, King Street West, next to the *Church Office*, where his rich and varied Stock consists of Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Satin, French and English Purnello and Cashmere. His Gentleman's Boots for Walking, Riding, Fishing, Shooting, Surveying, &c., will be found unequalled for their Elegance, Excellence and Economy.

Toronto, June 10th, 1852. v5-n21

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 too and a liberal discount allowed.

London, March 1851. 4v4

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 Aarms, Goderich,

March 24th 1852. v5-n9

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

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

NATIONAL HOTEL

BRUCEFIELD.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now got the National Hotel so far completed, as to warrant him in saying that he is prepared to furnish accommodation *for