Huron Signal.

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VOLUME V. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1852. NUMBER XXIX.

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Cards.

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM REED;
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c. Lighthouse-street, Goderich,
October 25, 1849. 2vn38

STOKES,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West-street, Goderich.
July 1850. 20-3

HURON HOTEL,
BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich.—Attentive Hostlers always on hand.
Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3-n20

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

MISS E. SHARMAN,
(From Manchester, England.)
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
(2 doors East of the Canada C. Office.)
WHERE she intends to carry on the above business. Dresses made in the very latest fashions.
June 24th, 1852. v5n22 3m

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

WANTED.
TWO good BOOT and SHOE Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the subscriber, West-street, Goderich.
BUSTARD GREEN.
Sept. 9th, 1851.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
(Near the Market Square,)
BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOGH.
GOOD Accommodations for Travellers, and an attentive Hostler at all times, to take charge of Teams.
Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850. 43—tf

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.,
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 3v15

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

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

DR. HYNDMAN,
QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road.
May 1851. v4-12

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

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

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

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

Poetry.

THE MOTHERLESS.

Deal gently with the motherless,
Oh, ye who rules their homes;
Cast not a shadow on their brows,
Of those deep striken ones.

Speak softly to the motherless;
A sudden stream is stirred,
From the deep fonts of memory,
With every unkind word.

There is a yearning in the heart,
For the sweet strains of yore;
A longing for the mother's voice,
Which sounds for them no more.

Be kind unto the motherless;
Beside the hearth of glee,
Should there some little lone ones rest,
Give them thy sympathy.

Look parent, on thy own fair ones,
And think a mother's smile
Once shed a sunshine o'er the brow
Of every orphan child.

Think of the hand which rested,
Once fondly on each head,
The eyes which gave back looks of love,
Now silent, cold and dead.

And give these to those craving hearts,
The little love they claim;
Be mothers to the motherless,
In hearts as well as name.

Literature.

THE SHOEMAKERS DAUGHTER.

BY FRANCIS DEANE.

The Rue St. Honore, in Paris, is one of the longest streets in the world: it is the Oxford Street of the capital of France, and has more shops and houses between its extreme end of the Rue St. Dennis and the Faubourg des Roules than even in the Boulevards. At no great distance from the Palais Royal, and between it and the church of the Oratoire, was, during the Reign of Terror, a small shoemaker's shop. It was kept by an Alsacian, a dry, droll, middle-aged man, who, during those times of revolution and alarm when heroic France, attacked by the whole civilized world; was apparently perishing in death throes—expiring in agonies, which were, however, to save, to raise and glorify it—paid little attention to anything save his business and his pretty little daughter. M. Leopold Mayer was a selfish man—a very selfish man. So bootmaking prospered, he did not care for anything else. If the country were attacked on all sides, foreign armies in every frontier, he little cared. The only inconvenience he did care about was the taxes: that was unpleasant; but, otherwise, public affairs were nothing to him. There are hundreds of such men everywhere; men whose native town might be desolated by the plague, and who yet would be happy if they remained untouched—unhurt.

Leopold Mayer had a daughter, a very pretty girl,—about twelve years old, with rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, a warm, expansive heart, and a character the very opposite of her father. She was as generous as he was selfish; as keen in her sympathies for the world as he was for his own private business—she had a corner in her heart for every one. Her mother had been like her, having sacrificed every consideration to that of pleasing her husband, who would not be pleased,—of making happy a man who would not be happy.

M. Leopold Mayer did a very good business; and, it was said, had a great deal of money somewhere; but no man knew where.

Katerina Mayer sat in her father's shop and took the money; but, having plenty of leisure, she read, during the intervals of business, such books as she could find in a neighbouring circulating-library. German in her nature, with a warm but somewhat contemplative character, she devoured history, philosophy, poetry, and the drama; was learned in Moliere, Racine, Corneille, and even Montaigne, and doted on Philip de Comines; but she had her favourite author, too, and that, like Madame Roland, was the author of "Lives of Plutarch."

On an evening she would read out to her father while he smoked his pipe, to which—like Germans and Dutchmen—he was a great devotee. Very often they were joined by a young officer, a lodger, who had not long been removed from a military school to a commission in the army, but who was, as yet, unattached. Paul—— (we must leave his name in blank, because of his aristocratic son, who would not forgive us punishing it) was a young man who had profited by his education; and a better guide for the girl could not well have been found. Of course he was a republican; all young men, at that period, were; and the cantagion spread; for a more audacious little *sans-culotte* than was in Katerina, would old Mayer say, 'never stepped in shoe leather!' The reign of Terror very nearly shocked her; but she had good sense enough not to confound the bold crimes of Danton, the atrocities of Marat, Hebert, and Charette, with the principles of the true friends of freedom.

Paul—— and Katerina Mayer were the very best of friends. The young girl, so early Mistress of a house, and so precocious in her studies, played the little woman which made the man of twenty laugh and declare that, were he not a poor devil of an officer, with no other fortune save his sword he would carry her before the *maire*, and marry her at once; at which Katerina laughed, and bid him go and win the epaulets of a general first, and then she might listen to him. But the idea of a young adventurer, without a penny, talking of marrying the heiress of the richest shoemaker in Paris, was terribly audacious. And Paul called her an *aristocrate;* they laughed, and the matter ended.

About three months after the young man received his commission, he entered the shop of citizen Mayer in company with a brother officer. Katerina was at the counter. Citizen Mayer was overlooking his young men.

'Well, little wife—' said Paul, smiling.

'Mr. Saucy; pray, who art thou talking to?' replied Katerina, looking hard at him and his friend, a pale, dry, and thoughtful-looking youth.

'To thee, *citoyenne,*' Paul; 'I have come to bid thee adieu. Here, dear Katerina, is thy father's account, which paid, I have to ask a favour of thee.'

'What is that?' said Caterina, with a tremulous voice.

'The fact is, Katerina, we have; our bills paid, not one penny left. We have our uniforms complete, and our *feuille de route* but we precisely want a pair of boots each. We are in the case of the army of the Sambre-et-Meuse, to which, the citizen *representant* having heard their demand for shoes and stockings, said, 'the Republic has many thanks for you, but no shoes and stockings.'

'Pauvre cher Paul,' said Katerina, turning her head towards the dark end of the shop. 'Citizen papa.

'What is it?' asked citizen Mayer, advancing.

'Why, papa, here is Paul going away; and here is the money he owes thee, not in *assignants,* but in silver; and the poor, dear young man wants a pair of boots for himself and a friend, on credit, until the end of the campaign.

'Exactly, papa Mayer, and thou, as a good citizen—'

'Humph! humph! bad citizen or good citizen is neither here nor there. Money is the question. My principle, thou knowest is, no money no boots.'

'Papa, cried Katerina, reproachfully.

'Well, citizen,' said the gravelooking young man, who had not yet spoken, 'that is enough. If we cannot buy boots, we will take them—'

'Citizen,' said Mayer, in an alarmed tone—

'From the first Austrian or Prussian we kill,' continued the sallow young man, drily and he turned on his heel.

'Stop a minute,' exclaimed Katerina, quickly, 'thou dost not understand papa, citizen, he means that he would refuse boots without money to strangers, but to thee, a friend of Paul's, he will be most happy—rather two pairs than one.'

'A pretty business girl thou wilt make!' said citizen Mayer,' with half a grunt and half a smile; 'but to thy friend Paul, and to his friend, I will not refuse credit. M. Paul, do thou and thy friend choose two pair of boots each.'

'We thank thee, citizen,' replied the sallow young officer, while Paul patted Mayer on the back, 'and thou shalt be repaid.'

Mayer looked rather incredulous; but he loved his daughter, and it was to her he made the sacrifice of four pair of boots, which, naturally enough, the young men chose. Then they shook hands with Mayer. Paul kissed Katerina, and then made his friend kiss her; and, putting their packets under their arms, went away.

Years passed away, and the saucy girl of twelve had become a beautiful woman of three-and-twenty. In all this time not one word of Paul, and worse, said Mayer, the shoemaker, no news of his boots, Mademoiselle Katerina had many suitors. Persons in a very elevated position overlooked, in those democratic days, the fact that she was a shoemaker's daughter, and invited her into society as the well-known Clelia; and many sought her hand and heart. But the girl of twelve still lived within her, and she refused every offer, however brilliant, remaining still her father's cashier, and aiding him in adding to that rather large fortune which he had now invested in the French funds. He sometimes pressed her himself on the subject of marriage; but Katerina was not to be moved by any one, even her parent.

Things were in this state. Katerina had just refused a colonel whom she met at a grand party, who talked to the father sharply when rejected, and M. Mayer had taken Katerina to task, when, one morning, they received a laconic epistle requesting their presence at the office of the staff of the commander-in-chief of the forces in the first military division.

'I will not marry him,' said Katerina quickly.

'Who?'

'The officer, Colonial Peterman. I'm sure he's complained to the commander-in-chief, and that he is going to threaten us.'

'But he cannot make you marry against your will,' cried *M. Mayer.*

'I don't know that. Since this Buonaparte has taken us all by storm, papa, the sword is not very apt to yield when it wishes anything.'

'We shall see, my dear,' replied the shoemaker; 'to begin, this *request* must be obeyed at once. *Make* haste, girl and put on your finery.'

Katerina smiled thoughtfully, and went away. The girl expected a sermon from the commander-in-chief on the impertinence of the daughter of a little shoemaker refusing an officer, of rank; but she was determined to hold good, and yield to no threats, persuasions or seductions. She remained faithful to the memory of Paul. She was romantic, she loved, and wrote poetry, and she preferred a beautiful dream to any idea of fortune and material happiness which might be offered to her.

In half an hour the father and daughter were ready, and awey they went, arm in arm, on foot, to the Tuileries, where the commander-in-chief of the army of Paris in general resides. They were soon at the palace, and were met by the sentries, who asked them where they were going. *M. Mayer* showed his letter of invitation, which served at once as a pass, and they were admitted.

They entered the ante-chamber, occupied by officers of various grades, several of whom rose from the cards, or smoking on benches, so greet them. A young man, an aide-de-camp, respectfully addressed them, and inquired their business. *M. Mayer* again produced his letter. The officer bowed profoundly, and said he was at their service. *M*oving through the crowd of officers, he led them by a staircase upwards, until he reached a large open landing He tapped gently twice, and the door opened. A servant in a rich livery appeared, who made way for the party, and; passing on, with the theatre of the palace to their right, they turned round and entered the Palace of the Tuileries, of which they had hitherto only visited the wing.

Presently the aide-de-camp paused.

'*M*onsieur will be kind enough to wait one moment,' he said, as they entered an ante-chamber. 'I will precede you, and return in an instant.'

'Where are we going?' asked Katerina of her father, in a whisper.

'I don't know but my head begins to grow dizzy. I began to suspect that we must give way to circumstances.'

'Never,' exclaimed the young girl firmly.

'Will you walk in?' said the aide-de-camp returning, and standing with the door in one hand and his hat in the other.

*M. M*ayer and Katerina obeyed mechanically. They advanced, with eyes dimmed by excitement, with a singing in their ears, with a fainting at the heart,—a doubt—a fear—a dread,—that left them, a minute later, standing in the middle of a small room unconscious whether they were in the presence of the Emperor of China, the Khan of Tartary, or of the Grand Llama of Thibet.

'Well, *M*onsieur *M*ayer,' said a somewhat gentle voice.

*M. M*ayer and Katerina now saw that they were in the famous private cabinet of the Emperior Napoleon—who had been just crowned— with its rich ornaments, its maps and charts, and its splendid furniture. By the fire stood, his back turned to it, a man of middle height, neither stout nor thin, with a look of power and genus, but tinged by haughtiness; pride and a spirit of insolent domineering.

'His *M*ajesty the Emperor,' cried *M. M*ayer to his daughter, bowing as if he were very much inclined to kneel, while Katerina stood erect, respectful, but firm, and resolved to oppose even the will of Napoleon, where her heart was concerned.

'*M*onsieur *M*ayer,' said the Emperor who was in one of his moments in good humour, 'I have sent for you on a matter of business. Mademoiselle Katerina be seated.'

Katerina courtseyed profoundly, and seated herself; *M. M*ayer stood by her chair.

'I am informed, *M. M*ayer, that your daughter has refused the hand of one of my bravest officers, Colonel Peterman. Now, as all my subjects are my children, I have sent for you to ask an explanation. It seems inconceivable to me that a daughter of a tradesman should refuse the hand of a distinguished officer who may become *M*arshal of the Republic.'

'Please your imperial majesty,' said Katerina, firmly, and without note or hesitation in her voice, "it is not the daughter of the obscure shoemaker who refuses the hand of Colonel Peterman, but the poetess Clelia."

'Oh!' exclaimed Napoleon, a flush of pleasure crossing his cheeks—for a poem on his Italian compaign had deeply gratified, perhaps, the vainest man the world ever produced—'you are Clelia?'

'I am known to the public under that name,' said the young woman modestly.

'Then, I pardon you your refusal of Colonel Peterman; but,' and his majesty the great unsurper, smiled, 'if I allow you to reject colonel, I cannot a general, and that general the commander-in-chief of the army in the first military division.'

As he spoke Napoleon rang, an officer appeared, who received an order in a low tone, and disappeared.

'Your majesty, exclaimed Katerina, warmly,' must excuse me. Not all your mighty power, not all the deep respect I bear to one who is making illustrious with victory my country, can make me marry where my affections are not.'

'But, obstinate girl, where are your affections?' said the emperor, with a provoking smile.

'With the dead,' replied Katerina, sadly.

'Explain yourself.'

Katerina thought a moment, and then she briefly told the story of the past,—of Paul, of his departure, of the boots.

'The commander-in-chief of the army of Paris,' said an usher, as the girl finished her story.

Katerina turned just in time to be caught in the arms of the dashing young general, who had darted towards her the instant he entered.

'Paul—Katerina,' were words uttered in the same breath.

Napoleon took up a letter and turned his back on them, with a grim smile; as if he thought them very childish, and yet had no objection to let them have time to express their feelings. Paul drew the shoemaker and his daughter into the embrasure of the window, and rapidly explained himself. He he had never forgotten them; had always intended to write, but put it off—taken up, as he was, by his military duties. He had only been three weeks in Paris as commander-in-chief. A few evenings back he saw a lovely woman at a ball, asked who she was heard that it was Mademoiselle Mayer, the *future* of Colonel Peterman, and angry, he knew not why, at this, he avoided being seen by her. Hearing, nowever, that she had refused the Alsacian colonial, he had taken this mode of again claiming his little wife.

'But, *Camarade* Paul,' said the Emperor, who had advanced nearer to them at the conclusion of the conversation, 'the young lady has refused the commander-in-chief of the army of Paris.'

'But your majesty,' exclaimed Katerina blushing,' I did not know that it was my old friend Paul.'

'Oh!' said Napoleon; but how have you settled about the boots?'

'Why your majesty,' exclaimed Paul, laughing,' I fancy that is as much your affair as mine.'

'True,' said Napoleon, laughing heartily. 'How much, M. Mayer, do I owe you for those two pair of boots you were good enough to give me credit for?'

'What!' exclaimed Mayer, confounded, astounded, 'it was your majesty, I—I—I—'

'It was Lieutenant Buonaparte,' said Napleon, smiling, to whom you would—but for your good natured little daughter—have refused credit.'

'*Comment,* your majesty wore my boots on his first campaign. I enjoyed the honour,' began Mayer. 'I am lost in amazement. That young man who accompanied Paul, and who talked of taking boots from a dead Austrian, was—to think of the Emperor Napoleon making his first campaign in a dead Cossack's ugly shoes—Oh! Katerina, what an eye you have got. Your majesty, I implore you will allow me to—to—'

'To call yourself bootmaker to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon,' said the ex-lieutenant of artillery, smilling.

'Oh! your majesty, I am overwhelmed.

'Very well. Paul, I shall sign the contract between yourself and Clelia.'

'Clelia?' cried Paul.

'It appears so. And now, Paul, run away, send Caulaincourt to me, and don't be carried away by the women to neglect your duty.'

Paul, Katerina, and Mayer, went out after again expressing their thanks, and adjourned to the apartments of the commander-in chief, where again at full length and over a dinner, they talked over the past. Mayer was lost in ecstasies at having furnished the future emperor and his friend, on credit, with boots; but this delight was a little abated when Paul insisted on Mayer, at the epoch of his marriage and of Clelia's retiring up shop and retiring from business. The good [illegible] grumbled excessively, but a smile from Katerina soon set aside all his scruples, while the old man himself smiled grimly at a thought which illuminated his brain suddenly.

A month later, Napoleon being about to leave Paris, the marriage took place, and Katerina became *Madame la Generale.* Paul—a thorough soldier, a brave and noble character—rose in his profession even higher, and proved a good husband and excellent father. Neither he nor his wife ever changed their principles, serving Napoleon only from the conviction that, after the Revolution and the Colation, his reign was indispensable. When he died, they remained faithful to his memory, and refused to serve the Bourbon.

A few months after the marriage of Paul and Katerina the grim smile of Mayer was explained. The ex-shoemaker had retired from business as he promised, and had purchased a cottage on the road to St. Cloud. One day Paul and Katerina, in an open carriage, with the emperor and Josephine, stopped to speak with him a moment, as he stood smoking his pipe on a little eminence overlooking the road. Paul and Katerina blushed up to the eyes, and looked confounded but both Napoleon and Josepline laughed heartily.

On a large brass plate on the door was engraved—' Leopold Mayer, *late* Shoemaker to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.'—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

TO THE FREE-HOLDERS AND HOUSE-HOLDERS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON, PERTH AND BRUCE.

Gentlemen:—The Delegates from Toronto who attended the Railroad meeting held at Goderich on the 29th June last having issued a Report of the proceedings of that day, with their comments thereon, including certain correspondence relative thereto; a copy of which was forwarded to Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., and enclosed by him to the Goderich Railway Corresponding Committee, for their consideration and remarks thereon; the committee deem it their duty to lay the whole before the people of these Counties, that they may be able to judge between the parties.

The Committee have to thank the conductors of both the Goderich newspapers, for having very kindly allowed them space in this weeks issue for that purpose.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS KYDD, Chairman.

Coderich, 10th August, 1852.

GODERICH, 31st July 1852.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I beg to hand for your perusal, a copy of the report of the Delegates from Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company, on the proceedings of the meeting held here on the 29th ult.

You will observe that they state, that on their arrival here they found the Town in a state of great excitement, produced by the exertions of interested parties, gross ignorance of the position and proceedings of the Toronto Company and gross misrepresentations of the feelings and conduct of the Toronto people, the Canada Company and Mr. Widder prevailing. That they assert that a main object of the "Dominant Party" seemed to be the election of myself as Chairman, and that as it was well known, that the nomination would be opposed by the party adverse to the Buffalo line, they (the Delegates) were urgently entreated not to support the amendment.

That the speakers in favor of the Buffalo line received a patient hearing but that those on the opposite side of the question, and especially the Delegates from Toronto could not obtain a hearing, and were finally put down by the crowd incited thereto by the leaders of the party on the Hustings who were *in no way discountenanced by the Chairman.*

That they aver that had the sentiments and acts of the Canada Company, and Mr. Widder been correctly made known to the people of Goderich the prospects of the Buffalo and Brantford Company would never have found favor in Goderich And finally that they consider that the Individual assurance which I gave the meeting on the 29th June that should its decision be in favor of the Stratford and Paris line the Company would I thought lend the same aid in the negociation of the Debentures as they had promised to give in favor of the Toronto and Guelph line, was the chief cause of the latter line being rejected, and the former adopted.

I beg you will give the whole document and the correspondence attached to it a careful perusal, and as the original is now on its way to the Court of Directors in England, having been forwarded by my Colleague on the 22nd inst., that you will favor me with as little delay as possible with such remarks on the allegations contained in them as you may consider necessary in order to enable the Court to arrive at a correct conclusion on the matters therein brought under their notice, and as an act of justice to myself, my conduct being therein adverted to in *so peculiar a manner.* I am sure you will suffer no unnecessary delay to take place in making your Report.

I have the honor to be Dear Sir.
Your very obed't sev't.
THOS. MERCER JONES.

THOS. KYDD, Esq. Ch'r. and Sec. of the R.R. Com., Goderich.

(COPY.)

TORONTO, 21st July, 1852.

F. WIDDER, Esq., Com'r.
To the Canada Compay,
Toronto.

Sir:—After availing ourselves of the offer so obligingly extended to us by your letter of the 6th instant, We deem it right to place you, as Commissioner of the Canada Company, in possession of our report to the Board of Directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

We are your most obed'nt ser'vts,
[Signed.] A. M. CLARK.
[Signed.] G. DUGGAN, Jr.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Resolution of the 18th ultimo, to attend the great Railway Meeting advertised to be held at Goderich on the 19th June.

Gentlemen:—In conformity with your resolution, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. M. Clarke and George Duggan (the latter as a substitute for the President then absent in Quebec,) left Toronto on Saturday, the 26th, and arrived at Goderich on Monday the 28th of June, the day before the meeting.

The Committee found considerable excitement in the Town on the subject of the proposed extension of the Buffalo and Brantford line through Paris and Stratford to Goderich, and that interested parties who had preceded them, had succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the people entirely in favor of that line, to the exclusion of the Toronto and Guelph route; whilst an almost incredible amount of ignorance of the position and proceedings of this company, aided by gross misrepresentation of the feelings and conduct of the people of Toronto, the Canada Company and Mr. Widder their Commissioner, towards Goderich, had predisposed those with whom your Committee came in contact, to reject every attempt at explanation, even on matters of fact, susceptible of the clearest proof. Your Committee were, however, assured by the leaders of the party, of a patient hearing at the meeting, their sincerity in this respect seemed, however, rather doubtful.

A main object with the dominant party seemed to be, to secure the election of Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., Commissioner of the Canada Company, for their Chairman at the meeting of the morrow, and as it was known that this would be opposed by a party adverse to the Buffalo line, your committee were applied to and urgently entreated not to support an amendment to that effect—the Committee at once informed the parties that they were not there to make or the feelings of the place, but as representatives of the Toronto and Guelph Companies to advocate its interests at the public meeting, and if they chose to put the Commissioner of the Canada Company in the position of Chairman of their meeting, it was nothing to the committee; but when later in the day, it was asserted and currently believed, that Mr. Jones had received a letter from Mr. Widder, intimating that if the meeting should decide in favor of the Buffalo line, the Canada Company would render them the same assistance as they had already done to the Toronto and Guelph Company, your Committee could no longer remain passive. It was stated that the letter had been read to some of them, and that Mr. Jones intended, in his place as chairman, to make a statement to the meeting to the above effect—and that any opposition from your delegates would now be absurd and mischievious as well as useless.

Under these circumstances and with an utter disbelief in the Statement as regarded Mr. Widder, the committee addressed a note to Mr. Jones, of which the following is a copy.

GODERICH, June 23th, 1852.

Dear Sir:—Having had the honor to be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Co. to attend the meeting of to-morrow, to watch over the interests of that Corporation, it is with great surprise we have learned, since our arrival, that it is generally reported, and said to be on your authority, that the Canada Company are prepared to co-operate with the proposed Buffalo and Brantford line, as readily as with that of the extension of the Toronto and Guelph line, by Stratford, to Goderich, and which it is the object of our visit here to promote. Our surprise has originated from having learned, as Directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company, (of which Mr. Widder is also a Director) the tenor of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Widder, yourself, and the Canada Company on the subject.

Should therefore any allusion be made to-morrow to anything of this nature, we shall call upon you for the production of the authority on which the statement is made, and we entertain no doubt, from your well known candour in all matters of business, that you will be prepared to establish or deny the statement upon authority above cavil.

[Signed] G. Duggan.
[Signed] A. M. Clarke.

T. M. Jones, Esq.

This note was handed in by one of the Committee, but no notice whatever was taken of it by Mr. Jones, but the Board will see in the report of the meeting, contained in the "*Huron Signal*" that in a speech which he read to the meeting he stated (omitting however all allusion to Mr. Widder as an authority for his statement) that it now became *his duty to state* that should the decision of the meeting be, that it is to the interest of the United Counties to support the Goderich, Stratford, Paris and Brantford line in preference to the Goderich, Stratford and Guelph line, *he was fully justified* in believing that the Canada Company would in every respect, render the same assistance and facilities for the requisite capital &c. as they had so readily, and generously afforded to the Toronto, Guelph and Goderich Company.

The Committee need not dwell on the the proceedings of the meeting on Tuesday, at which from about three to four hundred persons attended, chiefly the residents of the Town and neighbourhood. None of the respectable Merchants of the Town took any part in the proceedings, and but few farmers were present. The speakers in favor of the Buffalo and Brantford line were heard with patience and attention, interrupted only by cheers and shouts in their favour—while those on the opposite side of the question, and especially your Delegates, could not obtain a hearing, and were finally put down by the crowd, incited thereto by the leaders of the party on the hustings, who were in no way discountenanced by the the Chairman.

An amendment to the Resolution to take stock in the Buffalo and Brantford line, was moved by Mr. Cluff, who was opposed to taking stock in either line,—but proposed to pledge the County to give a loan; on the security of the Road, to the extent of £125,000, to the Company which should first reach Stratford, in progress to Goderich.

Your Committee, in order to test the sincerity of the promoters of the extension of the Buffalo line, and being convinced that they had not the power to fulfil the promise they were so lavish of, and having failed [illegible] the meeting resolved on the following proposition, to be submitted to the County Council at its meeting the following day.

To the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron, Perth & Bruce.

"The undersigned delegates from the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company, beg respectfully to submit the following statement in reference to the opening up a communication by Railroad to Goderich,

from Toronto via Stratford. That they view the paramount interests of your United Counties to be unquestionably Agricultural, and that the Road which will best promote that interest, will be the one which the tax payers of these United Counties, when referred to on the subject, will grant the aid asked for by the Petition emanating from the meeting of yesterday—feeling confident that the most advantageous route would be the one above indicated, and that the mode suggested at the meeting of lending the public funds of your County, taking the Road in security by mortgage, for principal and interest, is one well deserving of your consideration. The Undersigned propose that this plan be adopted with a further consideration, that the proposed sum be lent to such of the two Companies as shall first complete the Railroad to Stratford, on its course to Goderich. The undersigned are ready, on behalf of the Company by which they have been deputed, to enter upon the project.

[Signed.] G. DUGGAN, Jr.
[Signed.] A. M. CLARKE.

Dated, June 30th, 1852.

Having left this proposition in the hands of Mr. Galt, your Committee left Goderich on Wednesday morning on their return to Toronto. The reply of the Council, declining the proposal, is appended to this report. Before reporting to the Board, the committee deemed it due to Mr. Widder, to acquaint him with the use that had been made of his name, and his correspondence with Commissioner Jones, the day before the meeting at Goderich, and with the step which the committee had taken on that occasion, the letter to Mr. Widder is appended. Mr. Widder's reply inviting the committee to read the correspondence, and judge for themselves, is also appended.

Your committee availed themselves of the invitation of Mr. Widder, and having read and considered a correspondence, carried on for a period of nearly two months, between the two Commissioners on the subject of a Railway communication between Toronto and Coderich, by the extension of the Toronto and Guelph line to Goderich, *via* Stratford, are impressed with the conviction that had the sentiments and acts of the Canada Company, and of Mr. Widder, been correctly made known to the people of Goderich, the proposal of the Buffalo and Brantford Company never would have found favor with them, and with regard to the particular communication which led to the correspondence between your committee and Mr. Thos. Mercer Jones, at Goderich, and then with Mr. Widder here. They have to report to the Board that Mr. Widder's letter to Mr. Jones, which was turned so much to our disadvantage, was to the effect that it might fairly be inferred from what the Canada Company had already done for the Toronto and Guelph Company, and from the fact that they had given £500 towards a survey of the line between Guelph and Goderich, they would be equally disposed to assist in the extention of that line from Guelph, through Stratford, to Goderich; but nothing which could, by any possibility give color to the statement by Mr. Jones, that the Canada Company would assist the Buffalo and Brantford Company in their project, and we are the more astonished at Mr. Jones, having made this statement, on finding in his own letter to Mr. Widder of the 20th June, the following statement.

"I shall attend the meeting, when the merits of the two lines will be discussed, and I shall take the opportunity of stating to it, the forward position in which the Guelph Company are in.—The contribution made by the Company towards defraying the expenses of the survey of the continuation of the line to this place, and their efforts to negotiate the *Debentures* issued by the different *Municipalities* for the construction of the work and that thus if the United Counties only act in co-operation with the Toronto Directors, in the furtherance of that line of continuation, it will be completed without any doubt. If I have the opportunity afforded me of speaking on the 29th inst., I shall endeavour to place the advantages which the Guelph route now possesses in being organized, and in being supported as it is, and urge upon their serious attention, that their co-operation is alone wanted to secure the extension, and shall do all I can to give due weight to the Consideration of their advantages."

In conclusion, the Committee beg to express their conviction that the people of the Townships of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, will not so readily fall in with the conclusions arrived at by the public meeting lately held at the Town of Goderich; already two Townships (as your Committee are credibly informed) are getting up Petitions to the Legislature, praying for a separation from the County, on account of the Resolutions passed at that meeting, and supported by the vote of the County Council.

All which is respectfully submitted,

[Signed] G. DUGGAN.
[Signed] A. M. CLARK.

COMMITTEE ROOMS
July, 15th 1852.

(COPY)

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
GODERICH, 8th July, 1852.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to inform you that your statement relative to the opening of a Communication between Toronto and Goderich by Railroad was laid before the County Council, who referred the same to the Railroad Committee, which Committee made the following deliverance thereon, and the same was afterwards confirmed in open Council.

"Letter from the Delegates of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad to the Municipal Council. We have carefully considered the proposition contained in the above letter, and equally with the Toronto Delegates appreciate the importance of Railway Communication through the United Counties but consider that the Inhabitants are more interested in the construction of a Railway to intersect The Great Western, and connect us with the Buffalo and Brantford line which affords an easy and direct means of communication either to the navigation of Lake Ontario or the American markets than there can possibly be by a connection with the Toronto and Guelph line of Railway, therefore at present would recommend that the Council do decline taking any action in the matter in the Toronto and Guelph Railway."

I have the honor to be, &c.
[Signed] D. H. RITCHIE,
County Clerk.

GEO. DUGGAN Esq.
DR. CLARK.
Delegates Toronto & Guelph R. R Company, Toronto,

(COPY.)

TORONTO, 6th July, 1852.

To F. R. WIDDER, Esq., *Commissioner to the Canada Company, and Director in the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company,*

Sir:—On Monday afternoon the 28th ult., the day before the Railroad meeting at Goderich, it was currently reported in that Town—that Mr. Commissoner Jones had received a letter from you, intimating that should the public meeting declare in favor of the Buffalo & Brantford in preference to the Toronto and Guelph line, the Canada Company would extend to the former the same assistance and support as they had already given to the Toronto and Guelph Company, and that Mr. Jones intended to make a statement to the above effect at the meeting on Tuesday. The general rumour was confirmed by a near relative of the Commissioner, who stated that Mr. Jones had read the letter to him, and that in substance it was as above.

As such a communication could not fail to neutralize any influence that we, as Delegates from the Toronto and Guelph Company, to which you are also a Director, might have had at the meeting (an opinion already expressed by opponents) and as we entertained strong doubts of the accuracy of the statement, we addressed a note to Commissioner Jones, of which the following is a copy.

GODERICH, June 28th, 1852.

"Dear Sir:—Having had the honor to be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company to attend the meeting of to-morrow to watch over the interests of that Corporation. It is with no little surprize we have learned since our arrival, that it is generally reported and said to be on your authority that the Canada Company are prepared to co-operate with the proposed Buffalo and Brantford line, as readily as with that of the extension of the Toronto and Guelph line through Stratford to Goderich, and which it is the object of our visit here to promote.

"Our surprize has originated from having learned as Directors of the Toronto and Guelph Company (of which Mr. Widder is also a Director) the tenor of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Widder and yourself and the Canada Company on the subject.

"Should therefore any allusion be made to-morrow to anything of this nature we shall call upon you for the production of the authority on which the statement is made, and we entertain no doubt from your well known condition in all matters of business, but that you will be prepared to establish or deny the statement upon authority above cavil."

We remain your obed'nt serv'ts,
G. DUGGAN.
A. M. CLARKE.

T. M. JONES, Esq., Com'r.
To Canada Company.

No notice whatever was taken of this note, but you will perceive in the report of the proceedings in the *Signal* newspaper, that Mr. Jones considered *it his duty* to state to the meeting precisely what had been reported he would do, only omitting your name as his authority for the statement. Before making a Report to the Board we feel it due to you to put you in possession of the above facts, that you may if you think proper, be prepared with an explanation. Mr. Jones's speech was a written one, which he was allowed to read to the meeting. He stated that he had prepared it on Monday evening, having previously consented to act as chairman.

We are, your obed'nt serv'ts,
A. M. CLARK.
G. DUGGAN.

(COPY.)

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 6th July, 1852.

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your letter of this day by which you require certain explanations connected with the proceedings at the public meeting held at Goderich on the 29th ult., upon Railway matters, at which you were deputed to attend as representing the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company. In reply I have to state, that it would be a task of some labor to properly, and correctly inform you upon all the circumstances bearing upon the question at issue, because they are spread over a space of time, and occupy a rather lengthy correspondence, and therefore, in justice to all concerned in the embarrassed position in which their interests are placed, I would beg that you call at this office in the course of to-morrow, when I will place the whole of that correspondence before you to enable you to arrive at a correct understanding of matters, and thus afford you an explanation which I feel I should do.

I have the honor to be &c.,
[Signed] F. WIDDER,
Commissioner.

A. M. CLARK, Esq.,
G. DUGGAN, *Jr.*,

THE REPLY.

GODERICH, 2nd August, 1852.

To THOS. MERCER JONES, Esq.,
&c., &c.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ult., enclosing a copy of the Report of the Toronto Delegates who attended the meeting of the 29th June last; and have laid the same before the corresponding Committee. I am instructed merely thereto to express their regret and astonishment of the hostile tone of that Report towards all who supported the Buffalo and Brantford line, and towards yourself in particular, for the part you took in the proceedings of that day; the very incorrect account they have given of those proceedings, and the unjust and unfounded conclusions at which they have arrived respecting them.

The principal aim of the Report seems to be, to make it appear that the present movement in favor of the Buffalo and Brantford line originated with yourself, and that but for your conduct on the 29th, the Meeting would have adopted a very different course.

To show that there is no cause for such an assumption, the Committee present you with the inclosed hand bill, dated so far back as the 14th March 1851, calling a public Meeting "to take into consideration the propriety of opening a correspondence with the Corporation of the Town of Brantford" on the all-important subject of a Railroad to terminate at Goderich. On that occasion the committee know that you were absent from Goderich, and consequently took no part in the proceedings.

The present movement began by a Public meeting held on the 25th May last when you were absent at Sandwich. A corresponding Committee was then appointed and shortly after a deputation was sent by that Committee to Brantford to attend a Meeting held there on the subject; and the Meeting of the 26th June was advertised before your return to Goderich; so that on neither of these occasions, can it be said with the least semblance of truth, that the movement originated with you.

It is true that the Committee were anxious to secure your attendance as Chairman at that meeting, not because you were a Commissioner of the Canada Company, but because you have ever been zealous in promoting every public improvement, and the Committee knew of no person that possessed in anything like the same degree the confidence of the people of these Counties; and, you did not agree to act as Chairman until assured by the Committee that they did not wish you to take the Chair in your official capacity, but merely as a private gentleman. It was not known to the Committee that your taking the chair would be opposed by any adverse party, till the evening of Monday, the 28th; when it was intimated to a member of this committee by Mr. John Galt, in the presence of the Toronto Delegates, that if you were proposed to take the chair he would divide the meeting on that question; he was warned that if he attempted anything so unpopular, he would scarcely get any one to second his motion, unless some of his friends then present (meaning the Toronto Delegates) would do so, further, that if he made such an attempt he need scarcely expect a fair hearing. And, as you are well aware, when he did persist in pressing his motion that the warden should take the chair, he failed in obtaining even a seconder to it.

With respect to the account given by the Delegates of your conduct in the chair, the Committee willingly bear testimony to the fact that in your opening address, when you had occasion to advert to the Canada Company, you carefully intimated that you gave your opinion individually, and not as representing that Company, and that you urged on the meeting the propriety of giving all parties who might wish to address them a fair and impartial hearing; and that, when the Meeting did become restive under the addresses of Mr. John Galt and Mr. Duggan you repeatedly requested the meeting to be quiet and to give the speaker a fair hearing, and even requested Mr. Wallace, a member of the Committee, who was then on the platform, to use his influence to keep order, it is therefore incorrect to say that the noisy portion of the meeting were in no way discountenanced by the chairman. As to the insinuation that the members of this committee were not sincere in their endeavours to obtain for all parties a fair and impartial hearing, the committee would simply remark that it is utterly at variance with the actual facts of the case.

The committee feel satisfied that neither the fact of your having taken the chair, nor your conduct as chairman, had anything to do with the result of the meeting; but that on the contrary, they believe that had any other responsible decent person who could have stated in plain terms the object of the meeting, taken the chair, the result would have been the same, the people assembled were, with the exception of Mr. John Galt and Sheriff McDonald, unanimously in favor of the Buffalo and Brantford line. The meeting was not composed of a town mob; but the great bulk was of respectable intelligent farmers, the parties who must bear the expense of making any line of Railroad to Goderich; and, by the calculation of disinterested parties, amounted to at least 1500 instead of 300 or 400 as represented by the Toronto Delegates.

As the Delegates seem to lay some stress on the alleged absence from the Meeting of the respectable Merchants of the Town, the Committee addressed to each Merchant a Circular, of which a copy is hereto appended together with their replies thereto. Were anything wanting to show the unanimous feeling of this community as to the contending routes, the committee conceives that the opinions of these Merchants, whose interests are so vitally at stake, must for ever set the matter at rest.

The committee cannot conclude without adverting to the first paragraph of the report which states that the Delegates found in Goderich "an almost incredible amount of ignorance of the position of this company (meaning the Toronto Railway company) and by gross misrepresentation of the feelings and conduct of the people of Toronto, the Canada Company, and Mr. Widder, their Commissioner towards Goderich." In reply to this the committee have to state that they were not ignorant of the proceedings and conduct of the Toronto Railway Company, and a portion of the people of Toronto, (including Mr. Frederick Widder) towards the people of Goderich in Railroad matters. For, they are fully aware that so early as March 1845 a deputation was sent from this place to Toronto to advocate the merits of Goderich Harbour as a Railway terminus, before the Board of Railroad Directors of that time. This deputation was received with anything but ordinary courtesy, they were looked upon as advocating a line whereby "Hamilton would intersect Toronto and prevent any benefit flowing to this city." They did however receive a promise from the Toronto party that a competent disinterested Engineer should be sent to examine and report on the merits of the proposed route and terminus—the expense to be borne mutually by the Huron and Toronto parties. The Deputation returned to their homes satisfied that they had been dealing with gentlemen on whose words they could fully rely; but, alas, for the existence of such an honest feeling, no Engineer was ever sent, nor any reason given for the neglect; but, on the contrary, the first tidings the Goderich party heard of their *loving* friends in Toronto; was that *they* on hearing that Mr. Gwynne [then in England] had succeeded in establishing the "Ontario and Huron Junction Railway Company, Toronto and Goderich to be their terminii," and had issued a prospectus advocating the merits of his scheme, they [our Toronto friends] immediately started an antagonistic company in Toronto named the "Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad company, Sarnia being then, [as it very recently was] their western favorite; that they had adopted Mr. Gwynne's statistics [in favor of the Goderich line], and applied them to the Sarnia line, without any regard to their inappropriateness to the subject, and that they had started Mr. Frederick Widder to England to support *their* scheme in opposition to Mr. Gwynne's; in doing which he was eminently successful as is well known to every one from Quebec to Sarnia. As to the amount of good arising from this success, the committee are not yet so versant.

Again, the committee are well aware that in 1847 a second Toronto and Goderich line was started in Toronto, that Mr. Gwynne visited the Huron for the sale of Stock, under the pledge of the company that he was immediately to start for England to forward the interests of that company; that many parties in these Counties took stock, granted notes and paid money, but have not since heard one word of the visit to England or of the affairs of that company.

The committee are further aware that, the Charter of that company was allowed to expire; that a new company was formed in Toronto and a Charter obtained under the title of the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company; that some six months ago a notice appeared in the Colonist over the signature of the Secretary of that company to the effect that it was their intention to apply to the Legislature for power to extend to Lake Huron at Goderich; and that subsequently, that notice had been withdrawn and one substituted in its stead, to the effect that it is the intention of the Toronto and Guelph Company to apply for a charter to empower them to extend from Guelph to "some point on Lake Huron or the River St. Clair;" an alteration that one of the Delegates (himself a Director) was unable to explain when when here on a visit a few weeks previous to the Meeting of the 29th June! indeed he he seemed utterly unaware of the alteration.

The committee carefully examined the "Report of the Directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, to the Stockholders at the annual general meeting held on Monday 9th June 1852" and the proceedings taken thereon, but failed to observe any intention on the part of that company to extend their line to Goderich.

Does all this imply "gross ignorance on the part of the committee, of the movements and intentions of Mr. Frederick Widder" or of the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company? or, does it not rather denote that their proceedings have been somewhat carefully watched and perfectly understood.

The committee pretend not to be aware of the views of the Court of Directors of the Canada Company, with regard to the amount of support they may think fit to offer to one line of Railroad in preference to another; but, they cannot imagine that any sane person will deny, that the line which will best secure the welfare and prosperity of the actual settler; must of necessity be that which will most rapidly and most permanently enhance the value of the property of the Canada Company in these Counties, without reference to its passing through any particular Section of their lands.

In conclusion, the committee are perfectly satisfied that the people of these Counties have taken the only proper course left to them, by supporting the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad Company, rather than trust any longer to the pretended countenance and support of the people of Toronto; independent of the *incontrovertible* superiority of that line over that by Guelph to Toronto, as an outlet from the Huron.

By order of the Committee.
THOMAS KYDD, Chairman.
Goderich, 3rd August, 1852.

CIRCULAR TO THE MERCHANTS OF GODERICH.

Sir:—In the Report of the Delegates from the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company at the meeting held here on the 29th June last, it is stated that "None of the respectable Merchants took any part in the proceedings;" and, from what preceeds and follows that statement, it would appear that the Delegates infer from that circumstance, that the *Merchants* here were still more in favor of a line of Railroad *via Guelph to Toronto*; that by *Paris* to *Hamilton & Buffalo*.

As this Committee have had no other object in view, from the moment of their appointment, but to secure the fullest expression of the feelings of every class on this all-important subject; and as they consider the Mercantile interest amongst the first to receive the fullest consideration; they will feel obliged by an expression of your opinion as to which of the two routes will best serve the Mercantile interests of Goderich, and of these United Counties generally.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obed't. serv't,
THOS. KYDD, Chairman,
Corresponding Committee.

To THOS. KYDD, Esq.,
Chairman, C. C.

Sir:—I have your letter to say that the Delegates from Toronto at Goderich stated that none of the Merchants took any part in the proceedings here on the 29th June, and that they infer from that, that the Merchants are more in favor of a Railway by Toronto than Buffalo.

In reply I beg to say that I was in Buffalo on the 29th of June, on my way to New York, to make purchases of merchandize, and that I am altogether in favor of the line to Buffalo (crossing the Great Western) which I believe will at an early period be a paying concern and of *incalculable* benefit to this whole section of country, on the other hand I look upon the Toronto route with the greatest distrust and now think as I always have done that it is a very chimerical affair.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT PARKE.
Goderich, August 2nd, 1852.

GODERICH, 2nd August, 1852.

Dear Sir:—I duly received your circular of the 2nd inst., with regard to my opinion of the two lines of Railway that are in contemplation to this place, *via* Guelph to Toronto, and by Paris to Buffalo, I consider the latter route has many advantages over the former line, and having attended the meeting here on the 29th June last, I feel convinced that the Town of Goderich, and these United Counties generally, will receive more benefit by the Paris and Buffalo line.

I have the the honor to be &c.,
W. R. GRACE.

THOMAS KYDD, Esq., Chairman,
Corresponding Committee.

GODERICH, 2nd August, 1852.

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this Morning, wishing to know which of the two lines of Railroad, I as a Merchant of Goderich, most approve of, and in reply I beg to say, that I am of opinion the Brantford, Paris, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad would be the most eligible.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM M. WHITE.

THOMAS KYDD, Esq.,
Goderich.

GODERICH, 2nd August, 1852.

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of this morning requesting an expression of my opinion as to which of the two proposed Railroads viz., that from Goderich by way of Guelph to Toronto, or that from Goderich by way of Paris to Hamilton and Buffalo, will best save the Mercantile interests of Goderich, and the surrounding Country generally.

Though I have not given the subject that consideration which might be necessary to enable me to arrive at so full an understanding of it as to induce me to offer my opinion with great confidence, still I think I may without fear of contradiction assert that no person can look at a Map of North America and trace upon it the two proposed lines of Railroad without at once seeing that the line in which your Committee are interested, has considerably the advantage over the Toronto and Guelph line, in so far as regards the distance between Goderich and the seaboard.

I am well aware that it has been affirmed by those in favor of the Toronto and Guelph line, that if the River St. Lawrence be regarded justly as the natural outlet for the exported produce of this section of Canada, then that line would be found to be the most advantageous to our Agricultural and Mercantile interests. However, those who have entertained this view, evidently forget or disregard the fact, that the distance from Goderich to Montreal by way of Hamilton is shorter than that between Goderich and Montreal by way of Guelph and Toronto. On the other hand, the distance between Goderich and New York by the Buffalo route is undeniably much shorter than by Guelph and Toronto; and as New York is every year becoming of more importance to this part of Canada as a market, the fact that a great saving in time could be effected by travelling on the line proposed by your Committee ought to decide every Merchant, as it has done myself in favor of the Goderich and Buffalo Railroad.

In reference to the statement made by the Delegates from the Toronto & Guelph Railroad Company, that "none of the respectable Merchants took any part in the proceedings of the meeting held in Goderich on the 29th June," I shall of course only speak for myself. When the meeting of the 29th June took place, I in company with Mr. Parke, was on my way for New York, and had I not been from home at the time, there cannot be a doubt in the minds of those who know me, that I should have been present at the meeting, and in the event of my not having taken any part in the proceedings *you* are aware that such a circumstance would have been attributable to any other cause than a feeling of opposition to the Railroad scheme of your Committee.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obed'nt. serv't.,
JAMES WATSON.

THOMAS KYDD, Esq., Chairman,
C. C., Goderich.

GODERICH; 2nd August, 1852.

Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication of this morning, in which you say "the committee will feel obliged by an expression of your opinion, as to which of the two routes will best serve the Mercantile interests of Goderich, and of these United Counties generally." I am convinced that the route *via* Paris, Hamilton, and Buffalo, will be decidedly the most beneficial to the Agricultural and Mercantile Interests, as it gives a choice of markets, even that of Toronto as there cannot be a doubt of Hamilton and Toronto being very shortly connected by Railway as they are at present by boat.

I have the honor to be
Sir, your most obed't serv't,
H. B. O'CONNOR.

To THOS. KYDD, Esq., Chairman,
C. C. Goderich

GODERICH, August, 2nd 1852.

Sir:—In reply to yours of this date relative to a line of Railroad, the most advantageous to the Mercantile interest of this Town, and the Counties, generally. That the line of Railway by Paris to Hamilton and Buffalo is the one best calculated to advance the interest of the Merchants and of these United Counties generally.

I am Sir, respectfully yours
ROBERT MODERWELL.

To, THOMAS KYDD, Esq., chairman,
C. C. Goderich.

GODERICH, 2nd August, 1852.

THOMAS KYDD Esq.,
Chairman, C. C.,

Sir:—In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to inform you, that every individual Merchant in Goderich, appears to be altogether in favor of a Railroad hence, to Paris, Brantford and Buffalo, in place of one *via* Guelph to Toronto. The very superior claims of the former, over the latter route, appears to me, to require but little consideration, as to which would be the best paying road. The absence from home on the 29th June, caused some of our principal Merchants to be unable to attend the meeting; and a press of business, prohibited me from being present, Mr. Watson and Mr. Parke were in New York, and I think Mr. Parsons was in Hamilton, had they been present, I am sure they would have proclaimed with all the Multitude assembled for the Goderich, Brantford and Buffalo Railroad, the Toronto Delegates, did not do me the honor of enquiring which line I was in favor of, and there assuming, "that respectable merchants," were more in favor of the Toronto and Guelph line, in place of the route adopted by almost acclamation at the meeting on the 29th June, appears to me, anything but, correct. For the success in every way of the Goderich; Brantford and Buffalo Railroad, I have the most sincere desire, and will be happy, to do all in my power to forward its interest.

I have the honor to remain Sir,
Your most obed't serv't,
MAURICE B. SEYMOUR.

GODERICH, 2nd August, 1852.

To THOS. KYDD, Esq., Chairman,
C. C. Goderich.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of this date, in which an expression of an opinion is desired, as to whether a line of Railroad *via* Guelph to Toronto or one *via* Paris to Hamilton and Buffalo will best serve the Mercantile interests of Goderich, and of these United Counties generally. We beg briefly to state that it is, and has been, our opinion ever since the subject was brought before the public that the route via Paris to Hamilton and Buffalo is best calculated to serve the mercantile interest of these United Counties, and if best calculated to serve the Mercantible intetests it is of necessity best adapted, to the requirements of the mechanical and Farming interests generally. The interests of the Mechanic and Farmer, are the interests of the Merchant, and whatever results beneficially to the Merchants affects the Mechanic and the Farmer in precisely the same ratio.

We have the honor to be
Sir, your most obed't sev't,
MARWOOD & KEAYS.

GODERICH, 2nd August, 1852.

Sir:—I perceive from your Circular of this date that the Report of the Delegates from the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company at the meeting held here, on the 29th of June last, implies that the Merchants and Business men of this Town, are still more in favor of a line of Railroad *via* Guelph to Toronto, than by Paris to Hamilton and Buffalo.

I am surprised that these gentlemen should attempt to mislead the Public of Toronto through their report; and also, to deviate very considerably from the truth, any sensible man who has looked over the map and has travelled from Goderich to Toronto and from Goderich to Buffalo, as I have done, must be well aware that the two routes bear no comparison to each other and must at once come to the conclusion that the Buffalo and Brantford line, if extended to Goderich would yield a handsome profit, whilst the Toronto and Guelph road would be a loosing concern to its projectors.

I am Sir,
Yours &c.,
HORACE HORTON.

To THOS. KYDD, Esq., Chairman,
C. C., Goderich.

GODERICH, August, 1st 1852.

Sir:—In reply to your circular of to day containing an abstract of the report of the Delegates from the Toronto and Guelph Railroad, attending our meeting of the 29th June ult. You draw my attention to a reflection on the Merchants of this place generally, because they did not take a prominent and leading part in the proceedings of that day, *ergo* they were opposed to the Buffalo and Brantford route, and in favor of the Toronto and Guelph extension. Although not on the hustings I was present during the greater part of the time and voted as I conceive every rational being having the welfare of the Town, Counties, and his own individual interests at stake would have done. The appealing of the Toronto Delegates to the feelings and politics of the people in styling the former not a British line and tending to a republican terminus, I considered contemptible and insulting to their intelligence and Loyalty and was happy to observe such clap-trap, was appreciated at its proper value, the arguments used bore the same weight and were only supported by one or two of their friends on the hustings. The latter paragraph requesting my opinion as to which would be the most beneficial in a purely Mercantile view the carriage of Merchandize is soon answered. I cannot conceive in any instance a superiority of the Toronto route, over that of Brantford, by the latter, Lake Ontario will always be accessible giving us an equality with Toronto; and we have the Buffalo and Western travel of New York and Eastern States brought to us and I may say, thrown into the bargain.

I am sir, your most obed't serv't.
BENJ. PARSONS.

THOMAS KYDD, Esq., chairman,
C. C., Goderich.

To the Chairman and Committee interested in forwarding the extension of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad to Goderich.

Gentlemen:—In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the meeting held at Goderich the 29th ult., we proceeded to Buffalo for the purpose of answering to the Directors of the Buffalo and Brantford Railway Company, certain questions propounded in a document which was submitted to you by them, at that meeting.

We have much pleasure in stating that we found an unanimous feeling in favor of our project, and have to express ourselves perfectly satisfied with the sincerity evinced by the Gentlemen we had the honor to meet, and have reason to place every reliance on their energy to overcome the many difficulties which may present themselves in an undertaking of such magnitude.

As the people of Buffalo naturally seemed to place great reliance on the assistance to be expected from the Canada Company to our project, taking into consideration the great advantages their property would derive from a Railroad passing through its centre. It was resolved that the Chairman, Mr. Wadsworth, should accompany us to Toronto, and wait on Mr. Widder and ascertain how far any dependence was to be placed on the assistance of that body. In conformity with this Resolution, we waited upon Mr. Widder in company with Mr. Wadsworth; when that gentleman at once and emphatically declined giving any assistance to the extension of the Buffalo and Brantford line to Goderich, urging the prior claim of the Toronto and Guelph line; also, that it was a more British undertaking, and that a want of courtesy had been shown to the Toronto and Guelph Company, in abandoning the Toronto and Guelph line, without consulting them. It is, however, our opinion that Mr. Widder's feelings of opposition were in some measure increased by the belief that this line is *not* and *will not* be the choice of the people of these Counties. And to this belief it was reasonable that he should arrive, from the report of the Delegates from Toronto, who attended the meeting held in Goderich on the 29th of June; who, by their report, would lead the Directors of the Toronto and Guelph line, to believe that *no* dependence, as to the feelings of the public, was to be placed on any Resolutions passed at the meeting in question; that it was only attended by a few ignorant and uninfluential people, &c., &c.

You, who were present, of course know how far these statements are true or false, but we repeat that such a statement is very likely to give Mr. Widder an erroneous view of the feelings of the majority of those interested in the construction of a Railroad, be it from Guelph or Buffalo.

Our object having been gained, viz., the ascertaining what might or *might not*, be expected from the Canada Company we conceived our mission ended; but we may perhaps be allowed to make some few remarks on the merits of the two lines. In the first place, it is doubtful, if you had decided in favor of the Toronto and Guelph line, in preference to the one to Buffalo; whether the Municipalities of Toronto or Guelph, *would* or *could* have rendered any assistance in carrying out the project. That Guelph does *not* wish the extension, may be inferred by its member voting against our even obtaining a Charter; and, after seeing the amount of Stock taken by the County of Wellington in the line to Toronto, we could hardly expect that a further amount would be taken in the extension this way. Again, the City of Toronto, rich and prosperous as it is, has already a large debt, and to meet the principal and the interest of this, will cause the rates to fall heavy on its inhabitants. And it would be at least doubtful whether its Rate payers would be willing to submit to a heavier tax by taking Stock in the extention to Goderich. Buffalo on the contrary is free from debt, and has not the lukewarm feeling towards Goderich, that has always been evinced by the people of Toronto; on the contrary, its inhabitants are fully alive to the importance of the projected extension to Goderich, and we have had ample opportunities, during our for days sojourn in Buffalo, of becoming well satisfied that our line, once completed, from the innumerable arrivals of Emigrants to be forwarded to the far West, and forming as it it would do, a direct route to the North Western States, will become one of the most lucrative and popular Railroads in the Province of Canada.

And we may further state that immediately upon the By-Law being *passed* by our Municipal Council, authorizing our taking the Stock mentioned in the said By-Law, that the work will be commenced.—And we know enough of the energy of our neighbors, to warrant us in predicting a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, and that before two years, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing this much desired Railroad in full and successful operation.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, your obed'nt serv'ts,
WILLIAM CHALK,
GEO. BROWN.

Goderich, Aug. 6th, 1852.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1852.

Owing to the length of the Railroad report, and correspondence furnished us this week, we are reluctantly compelled to omit articles and matter that would otherwise appear in this week's issue, but believing that our readers are as much interested in *our* Railroad as we are no doubt, but they will bear with us. We have to apologize to our exchanges and patrons who have not received the *Signal* of last week, and say the fault is not to be laid at our door, as we mailed the papers as usual, but owing to *leaky* mail-bags the papers became wet, and the address rubbed off, so that their destination could not be ascertained, and were therefore returned to us. We shall ascertain if possible whether the mail-contracter Mr. Hobson or the Government are to blame, and act accordingly.

WE have been shown a letter received by this morning's Mail, from a gentleman intimately acquainted with the Directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company, stating that "IT NEVER WAS THE INTENTION OF THAT COMPANY TO EXTEND THEIR ROAD TO GODERICH." What then shall we think of the *coquetting* of the two or three members of that Board who have so *recently* come out with an expression of *their* years of warm consistent" (!!!) advocacy of this project?

VERDICT IN THE HENRY CLAY DISASTER.—We learn from our Exchanges that the Coroner's jury after a session of five days investigating the cause of the late sad disaster to the Henry Clay, brought their proceedings to a close on Tuesday night at 10 o'clock by rendering a verdict holding the officers and owners of the boat responsible for the deaths which occured. All the officers against whom warrants were issued by the United States Districts Attorney, have been arrested, except Capt. Tallman, who is confined to his bed by illness. The bail required in each case is $10,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

HALIFAX, AUG. 4.

The *Niagara* from Liverpooll on the 24th arrived early this morning A. M., with days later news She brings 62 passengers for Boston.

The Livepool cotton market in the early part of the week was very quiet, with a slight decline. Sales about 5,000 bales per day. In the latter part of the week it assumed a firmer tone, with increasing sales. The sales of the week 32,000 bales, at study prices. Good brands of flour held firmly.

No political news of importance.—*Spectator.*

LATER BY THE NIAGARA.

RESULT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—The English papers are extremely dull. The Parliamentary elections are now almost over, and according to the most careful classification, the new House of Commons stand thus:—

For the ministry	325
Opposition	272
Majority for the ministry	53

In the above are included as ministerialists, 40 lideral conservatives—and there are between 30 and 40 places yet to be heard from.

There are 107 new members who take the seats of members of the old house, who either retired or were defeated.

The above small majority, it will be seen is barely sufficient, under the most favourable circumstances, to carry on the business of the House.

DEATH OF THOMAS GISBORN.—Thomas

Gisborn Esq., who but for the state of his health would have been brought forward by the liberal interest at the late election, died of disease of the heart. He was for upwards of twenty years, an active reformer.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

FOUR DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The steamship "Pacific," with four days later news, arrived at her wharf at three o'clock this morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 20th ult.

The "Africa" with Kossuth on board, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult. Kossuth left immediately for London.

Cotton market animated and advanced 1-8.

Wheat, in fair demand—6s at 6s 1d for American white; 5s a 5s 8d for red and mixed; 5s a 5s 10d for white Canadian; 5s 6d a 5s 8d for red mixed Canadian.

There was more inquiry for good sweet flour at 19s 6d a 20s 6d for Western Canal; 20s a 21s for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 19s a 19s 6d for Canadian; 18s a 19s for sour.

Corn quiet a 18s 6d a 18s 9d for white; 30s 6d a 31s for mixed; 31s 3d a 31s 6d for yellow.

Provision market generally unchanged.

VIA TROY LINE.

The *Pacific* carrived yesterday, with dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult. and 107 passengers.

ENGLAND.

It was rumoured that a change was to be made in the Foreign Office.

The yacht *America* was beaten at Ryde on the 23rd by the *Arrow* and *Mosquito*. At the race at Liverpool on Saturday an American yacht won the day.

IRELAND.

There have been deplorable scenes in the County of Clare. In the South of Ireland, at Six-Mile-Bridge, near Limerick, a riot took place on Thursday.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon returned to Paris on the 23rd. His reception was extremely cordial on the part of the Parisians. Extensive preparations were making for his journey to the South

THE HIGHEST.

Canada Sixes have risen one per cent during the fortnight preceeding the departure of the *Niagara*. The quotation in *Willmer* of the 24th, was 115 to 116.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Dear Sir:—In answer to the illogical remarks of "Anti Prejudice," considering that every argument of his remarkable production contains its own refutation, I think I may well afford to be brief. It can be readily understood why Mr. Clure, should be opposed by any individual who is not a Son of Temperance, or rather who has not the advancement of Temperance principles deeply at *heart*, but it is difficult to believe that any *genuine* "Son" can stand forward and wish to brand that gentleman with an undeserved censure, simply because he did not come up to his notions of etiquette. If plain truth must not be spoken, and men who are wine drinkers may not be called such, and red noses are no longer to be so designated, then Sir, Mr. Clure certainly offended. But if truth may still sometimes be addressed, strong and sensible arguments yet occasionally adduced in Goderich, I think the *exquisites* of our Town may be allowed to swallow the pill although it was not gilt quite to suit them. I consider that the Son of Temperance has no right to compromise his principles, and that he ought not to attach respectability to anything at all connected with the upholding of the destructive compounds which he seeks to banish. I would also inform "Anti Prejudice" that the principles of "Love, Purity and Fidelity" with which *every* Son ought to be imbued would not induce selfishness, neither would they lead him to look with "contempt upon any infatuated or less fortunate fellow mortal, but that he would be ever ready to put forth his hand to the rescue as occasion might require, but these principles would at the same time cause him to avoid that qualmish and uncertain conduct which is utterly inconsistent with their perpetuation. That Mr. Clure has been abused by some of the public journals for breaking up so unceremoniously the indurated clods of intemperance is acknowledged, but that he mistook his duty in so doing is a different matter, and the views of "Anti Prejudice" are not at all sustained by the reports of the Grand Division and the numerous subordinate Divisions in Canada, or by the Division of the order in Boston of which Mr. Clure is an honored and respected member.

ANTI HUMBUG.

August 10th, 1852.

THE ANSWER OF THE DERBY DILLIES TO THEIR FRIENDS IN CANADA.

Our readers remember the great Protection Meeting in this city last winter; the rally of the b'hoys to uphold the arm of Messrs. Cayley and Sherwood, and to create a little diversion in favor of Earl Derby and Protection in England. Mr. Cayley went home with the Petition of the Mayor and citizens of Toronto, praying that the one shilling at present charged on Colonial grain should be removed, and complaing generally that Canada was not treated in a motherly way by the parent country. The Mayor has just received his answer from Sir John Hackington, and we regret to say that our poor Canadian Protectionists have not received any of that sympathetic commiseration which they had reason to expect from the Derby Government. We are sorry for the unfortunate. The dispatch is addressed to the Governor General.—*Globe*.

[COPY.]

No. 44.

Downing Street, 16th July, 1852.

MY LORD—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No 38, of the 6th May, transmitting an address from the Inhapitants of Toronto to the Queen, on the subject of the Trade between Great Britain and the Province of Canada.

Her Majesty's Government having given a careful consideration to the Petition, and having examined into the facts upon which the alegations are founded, do not find that the grounds of complaint urged by the Petitioners, of want of favor by the existing tariff, are so borne out by those facts, as to call for interference on the part of the Crown. Of all the articles of Canadian produce which are exported from the Province, and which are calculated to enter into the trade between it and the United Kingdom, the whole duties chargeable are, on hams 2s per cwt., and these when of foreign curing, pays 7s per cwt.; butter, the duty on which is 2s 6d per cwt., while foreign butter pays 10s per cwt; cheese, which pays from Canada 1s 6d per cwt, pays from foreign countries 5s per cwt, corn, of various kinds, and flour, pays the nominal duties of 1s per quarter, and 4½d per cwt, whether of foreign or colonial production; fruit pays from all parts an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.; wood, which when brought from foreign countries, still pays (square timber) 7s 6d, and deals, &c., 10s per load, but if of colonial growth, only 1s for square, and 2s for sawn timber, and fish, which, of foreign taking pays 1s per cwt—comes in free of duty from British possessions.

It would appear from the tenor of the petition, that although great complaint is made of the absence of favour shown by our existing tariff to the productions of Canada, the great disadvantage of which the petitioners complain arises from the want of reciprocity on the part of the United States, which disadvantage, however, it must be manifest, is beyond the power of Her Majesty's Government, or of the British Legislature to remove.

It appears from the contents of a volume, exhibiting "the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Canada for the year 1850," which has been presented by your Lordship's command to the Provincial Legislature, that the value of goods imported in that year from the United States, amounted to £1,640,715, while these exports to those States amounted to £1,237,700, to which sum it is stated "20 per cent. may be added," probably as the amount of goods that crossed the frontier without entry at any Custom House, thus raising the value of exports to £1,485,348 while it admits of great doubt, considering the geographical conditions, of the two countries whether the allowance here mentioned is sufficient to make up for the irregular trade, to which convenience; as well as the desire to avoid the payment of duties, would lead the people on both sides to have recourse. It must, indeed be most difficult to present any statement correctly showing the trading intercourse of two countries so near each other, provided amply with facilities for the conveyance of goods and produce, and where such great distances must necessarily intervene between custom houses planted on either side the frontier. For these reasons, therefore, it has not been in my power to advise Her Majesty to accede to the prayers of the address; and your lordship will accordingly apprize the Mayor of Toronto, in order that he may make the result known to the gentleman who signed that document.

FISHERY QUESTION.—In relation to the Fishery question, we are enabled to publish the following additional intelligence, on the authority of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* of the 2nd inst:—"The President is quite satisfied that the Fishery question will be promptly and creditable settled. He expressed a very decided opinion this morning that the whole difficulty would be accommodated by an arrangement satisfactory to both Governments. The present Inclination, and that which I believe will be ultimately adopted, is, to refer the treaty, with the competing claims under it on both sides to the arbitration of some friendly Power with the understanding, that the line and rights thus determined shall be mutually recognized and respected hereafter." This is a practical and straightforward method of coming to terms, and if nations, like honorable merchants, would adopt this fair principle of adjudication in matters of controversy, wars would less frequently occur, while the progress of civilization, and Christianity would be materially benefited.—*Colonist*.

We have received late and important news from Honduras. Our previous advices stated that the Islands of Roatan, Bonaces, Utila, Barbarat, Helena, and Morat, had thrown off the yoke of England and claimed the protection of Honduras, and that the English authorities at Belize had recalled their Superintendent. But according to the news now received, the British have entirely appropriated the group and established a colony to be called "The Colony of Bay Islands."—*Colonist*.

STEAM BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND MONTREAL.

We are indebted to Mr. Belhouse (late of Liverpool, and formerly of the firm of Baddenand Vennor of this city), who will be the resident agent in this country of the line, for further particulars of the contract just completed by him with our government and the other duties mentioned above.—The Liverpool firm, for whom Mr. Bellhouse acts, is, we find, the house of McKean Millarty & Co., the pioneers, we believe in the great Mediterranean steam navigation, and, consequently, thoroughly experienced in all matters connected with the ocean steamers. This firm, in the Atlantic Steam Navy, will we understand, be associated with other large capitalists, as well as with two of the most eminent engineers in Scotland, and two of the most successful builders of iron steam ships in that country, so that their perfect ability to perform their part of the contract is placed beyond all doubt, whatever may be the result of the undertaking. That the result will be highly favorable to all parties concerned, we can see no reason to doubt; more especially, now, that we have learned the very judicious terms to which the contractors have bound themselves, and, which, if vigorously carried on, can scarcely fail to give them an immense business, both in passengers and freight. As we stated yesterday, the vessels to be placed on the line are to be, in speed and class, equal to any afloat, and are not to be under 1400 tons burden, but will, more probably, range from [illegible] tons. They are to be propelled by screw paddles, and the maximum rates from passage and freight are to be as follows:—For first and class passengers, who will be found in everything, on the passage, excepting wines and liquors, respectively, twenty and twelve guineas, and for third class or steerage passengers six guineas—these last being provided with three substantial meals per day, finding their own bedding, linnen, &c. For the passage to Europe the rates will be proportionably reduced. Freights outward are not to exceed 60s. per ton for fine, and 40s. for coarse goods; and from America to Europe, will not exceed the average rates charged by sailing vessels. On these terms and considering the comparative shortness and expedition of the passage, we cannot doubt that the Liverpool and Quebec line of steamers will attract a very large share of the business between the two continents. With a view to securing a portion of the vast emigration transit from Germany, and other parts of the continent to Western America, it is the intention of the Company to establise agents in all the leading cities of Europe, as well as in great Britain and Ireland, who will be prepared to arrange for passages, not to Quebec and Portland alone, but through to Chicago, and other principal points in the interior of America. Such arrangements, ably carried out, can scarcely fail to secure to our river and inland waters a large share of this lucrative trade. On the whole we think we can safely congratulate the country upon the favorable terms upon which our government have effected this contract, nor must we omit stating that Mr. Belhouse expresses himself much indebted for the liberal and business like manner in which, throughout the negociations, he has been treated by our government, and especially for the aid given him by the Hon. Mr. Young, in making his arrangements with the railroad companies and the city of Portland.—*Montreal Herald*.

U. S. POSTAGE LAW.—The amendments contemplated in the United States Postage Law, provide that newspapers, not over two ounces, shall be charged one cent postage, and an additional cent for every additional ounce, if under 3000 miles, and over that distance double those rates. All newspapers and periodicals not over one ounce in weight, and published regularly at least once in three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, to be charged half the above rates. The postage to be pre-paid, or double the above rates will be charged. Books bound or unbound not exceeding four pounds may be sent. Exchanges to be *free*.—Publishers may enclose, in their publication, bills and receipts to actual subscribers, within the country where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

FIGHT IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.—According to the Windsor *Canada Oak*, there has been been something like a fight in the Township of Rochester in the county of Essex, between the inhabitants of the township named and some of the people belonging to Barnum's Menagerie. The *Oak* gives the following account:—"It was generally known throughout that Township and vicinity, that Barnum's Menagerie would pass through on Saturday, and would open for a couple of hours, in order we suppose to let the country people have an opportunity of "seeing the Elephant." A large number of the Inhabitants has assembled there with that very praise worthy intention, no doubt many of them never having seen "him" before, and we rather think they will not care about seeing him again very soon as they saw him, "whisk his tail" with a vengence. Just at the close of the performance one of the men belonging to the Menagerie having some oats to convey a short distance, without taking leave of the owner, took a horse which he saw tied to the fence and after used turned him loose. The owner of the horse then came up, and remonstrated with the person who took his horse, but that worthy without any more ado up his fist and knocked him down, which appears to have been the signal for a general onslaught. A general affray thereupon commenced. No mercy was shown. Women, sharing the the same fate as the men, and several of whom were very severely if not generously wounded. Two of the men had there arms broken and several others their heads split open, and we have been informed are now lying dangerously ill. Several of those who were beaten, and who were able to do so, got upon there horses and got into Sandwich, about 11 o'clock p. m, lodged a complaint before Justice Woodbridge, and before daylight about forty of the cowardly ruffians were safely lodged in the Sandwich gaol, but who we are sorry to say succeeded compromising the matter and got off by paying thirty pounds."

A resident of Lewiston, of the name of Constantine, was silly enough to jump off the centre of the Suspension Bridge into the Niagara River the other day—to remunerate him for which "daring feat" the persons present made up a purse of some $25. He did not perform it scientifically, and struck the water with one of his shoulders—the concuss on making a report like that of a Musket, and much worse than that giving the poor fellow many external bruises and some internal injury. He was picked up by a boat, and although he has suffered much pain is likely to get better It is somewhat singular that the current of air in the bed of the river was so strong as to carry him some eight feet out of the perpendicular. The depth from the Bridge to the surface of the water as we should judge, from 60 to 70 feet.—*Niagara Chronicle*.

PICKPOCKET BOWIE-KNIFED.—Niagara Falls, July 28th. Ten or twelve pick pockets have been arrested. It is reported that as the cars were leaving, last evening, for Buffalo, a passenger felt a hand in his pockets and plunged a bowie knife into the bowels of the thief. The train passed on with him and it was thought he could live but a short time.

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY SPECIES OF WHEAT.—We were yesterday shown by Mr. G. C. Davison, of Georgetown, a new and extraordinary species of wheat, in many respects quite unlike any of which we have heard or read a description. The grains are nearly twice the ordinary size. Their average length is within a shade of half an inch and the thickness in proportion. Each grain encased in three distinct layers of chaff of which the outside is *black*, and of which the appearance does not at all resemble that of description of wheat we have ever seen; being more like hunks than any thing else to which it could be compared. From the secure way in which the grain is enfolded, we shall judge it capable of any climate, where the cereal, grains, can be grown, and would appear to be secure from many accidents of climate to which less hardy kinds are exposed. Two grains grow side by side on either side of the stem, and the chaff or husk near the top of the ear are bearded with very strong bristle-like beards. Large as the grains are they are by no means coarse; the skin being as fine as that of almost any other description of wheat. The grains are white. Where this peculiar wheat came from no one can tell. Three grains were taken out of the crop of a wild goose shot at Lake Simcoe. The grower is in possession of about a peck of it which will doubtless be carefully preserved for seed in order that its qualities and value may be fully tested. —*Toronto Leader*.

IRELAND IN BY-GONE DAYS.—If on any occasion a guest left the room, bits of paper were dropped in his glass, intimating the number of rounds the bottle had gone; and on his return he was obliged to swallow a glass for each under the penalty of so many glasses of salt and water. It was the practice of some to have decanters with round bottoms, like a modern sodawater bottle, the only contrivance in which they could stand being at the head of the table, before the host. Stopping the bottle was has rendered impossible, and every one was, obliged to fill his glass at once and pass the bottle to his neighbour, on the peril of upsetting the contents on the table. A still more common practice was to knock the stem of the glasses with a knife, so that they must be emptied as fast as they were filled as they could not stand. Sometimes the guests, as they sat down put off their shoes, which were taken out of the room, and the emptied bottles were broken outside of the door, so that no one could pass out till the caouse was over.—*Ireland sixty years ago*.

THE PRODUCTION OF FISH.—A female carp will deposit something like a quarter of a million of eggs; sturgeon six or seven million of eggs, a salmon several hundreds. Yet of these very few are really fecundated, or grow in to fish on account of the accidents which destroy them, not to mention the quantity devoured by other fish. Two humble fishermen of France have recently directed their attempts to this matter, and have devised a plan by which all, or the greater part, of these eggs may be fecundated, and rivers stocked with fish to an incalculable amount. The discoverers have merely watched the operations. The eggs grow within the ovarica of the female until they become burdensome to her, and she relieves herself of them by pressing her stamath, against the pebble, or any other substance, at the bottom of the water. The eggs flow from her into a hole which she prepares for them. By a similar process the male relieves himself of the *milt*, which, flowing on the eggs fecundates them. The fish then cover up these eggs with sand and pebbles, and leave them to become fish in due course. All, therefore, that Man need do is to isolate these eggs from the destructive accidents of rivers, and furnish them with all the necessary conditions. This has been accomplished by the simple plan of Gehin and Remy, who under the patronage of the Government, stocked streams and rivers in various parts of France. In a report made by Dr. Haxo, to the *Academy of Sciences*, we read that these men had formed a piece of water belonging exclusively to themselves, in which they have naw between five and six millions of trout, aged from one to three years. There is news to fly fishers, and gentlemen whose trout streams are impoverished!

COLOURED CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.—Accounts from Buffalo to the 27th instant state, that the free coloured people's convention continued in session, and though a good deal of feeling was manifested by those opposed, the presence of a large police force prevented any riot. The committee appointed, reported a preamble and a long series of resolutions, setting forth the platform and principles of the convention.—They declare all men born free and equal, and entitled to the pursuit of happiness, acknowledged the efforts of their white friends for their elevation, but declare those efforts have been unavailing, and that their condition, both socially and politically, is worse now than twenty years ago. In the face of a rapidly increasing emigration, and growing prejudice against them, they declare there is no present prospect of their being placed on a footing of equality in this country, and they then pronounce in favor of emigration to Liberia as the only place where they can enjoy republican institutions, and the right of governing themselves. The resolutions do not counsel all to emigrate, but recommend the coloured people to accustom themselves to the idea of emigration, as sooner or later their removal must take place. The resolutions were debated at much length, and after adopting the two first, the convention adjourned.

GREAT FRESHET ON THE NIGHER.—An, Ruard, Notary of St. Gregore, writes, that on the 13th inst., the water fell in torrents during a great part of the night, and ended by causing a rise in the stream driving the water with extraordinary rapidity not only through the rivers, but through the fields, breaking and carrying away half the saw-mill dam and all the flour mill dam belonging to Theo. Hart, Esq., without leaving a fragment. This is a great calamity. You will hardly believe me, when I say that two feet of water passed between the houses and barns. All the dams and bridges in the neighborhood have likewise been carried away. I had to go round by Vide Poche (some seven miles) to get at the mill, the ordinary roads being impassible from water. This is the same rain which caused the land slide at Quebec.

Married.

On the 2nd inst., at Goderich by the Rev Alex. McKid, Mark, the youngest son of Mr. James Morrie, a native of Westbury Wiltshire, England, to Miss Ann the eldest daughter of Mr. John Stoddart late of Karcaldy Scotland.

AUSTRALIA.

PIONEER LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS, SAILING MONTHLY.

THE "OCEAN EAGLE."

THE third Ships of this Line, will sail from New York, 1st September.

The ships of this line are all A1 vessels, and fitted up in a style superior to all others that have hitherto been advertised.

The line is regularly established, and the accommodations of the two ships already despatched, the *Revenue* and the *Expaminondas*, are a guarantee of the ships to follow.

A well qualified surgeon and proper Attendants will be provided.

The noble Ship "CAPITAL," 1600 tons, will be despatched 1st October, to be followed on the 1st November by the splendid Ship "NIGHTINGALE."

For freight or passage, apply to.

F. A. BALL, Hamilton.
R. W. CAMERON, 116 Wall St., New York.
W. ELLIOTT, British Vice Consul, Boston.

Hamilton, Aug: 4, 1852. v5. 29

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 Paris.

Benj Persons,	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, 1852. v5-n29

NOTICE.

Will be sold by public auction on the 1st of September next, immediately after the show of Fall Wheat, the Society's thoroughbred Durham bull calf, one year's credit given on furnishing approved endorsed paper.

By order
ROBERT MODERWELL.
Sec.

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-n18tf

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

Grand Lottery.

ALL PRIZES!! NO BLANKS!!!

Valuable Real Estate, in the Village of Mitchell—and a variety of other articles.

A LOTTERY will take place on the 16th day of September, 1852 under the management of a highly respectable Committee whose names are a sufficient guarantee that the most perfect good faith will be kept with the purchasers of tickets.

The principal prizes are as follows:—

The first prize will consist of a *Frame Cottage Residence*, 30 by 24, together with the lot consisting of quarter of an acre whereon is a good garden with grafted fruit trees, being situated in of the best part of the village of Mitchell and valued at $450.

The second prize will consist of a Frame Store, 40 by 26, together with the lot consisting of ½ of an acre and valued at $250.

The third prize will consist of a Frame Dwelling House and Frame Stable, together with lot and valued at $125.

4th 1 4 wheel iron axle pleasure Buggy nearly new	$60
5th 1 new Lumber-waggon	80
6th 1 Horse 3 years old	60
7th 1 Patent Clinton air tight Stove with furniture complete	30
8th 1 Set Single Harness	15
9th 1 B x Stove	10
10th 1 New Saddle	10
11th 1 Bridle	1
	$1,291

1 291 Tickets at 5s Currency, each.

To be drawn on the Premises of Mr. Jas. Brown, Mitchell, on Thursday, the 16th day of September, 1852.

Committee of the management John Hicks, Thomas Bibb, Jonas Copp, Thomas Smith, William Smith, William Dawsing, Henry Livingston.

JAMES BROWN.

Mitchell, 10th August, 1852.

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. v5n28u3

MRS. GIFF.

CARRIONABLE MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

WEST STREET GODERICH.

Next door to the Rev. Mr. McKid's.

LADIES Riding Habits made to order and in the latest Style.

Goderich, 10th August, 1852. v5-n29

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Stratford P. O. to August 6th, 1852.

Allen Rev David	Morley, Thos
Miss Margaret Allan	Morden Joseph
Adair Matthew	Mills David
Aarmstrong Geo.	Morley Thos
Brown Richard	McLennan Kenneth
Baker Christopher	McEwan Jno
Brunner Theobald	McPherson Mrs
Breen Philip	McDonald no
Brodiger Chas.	McCornish Daniel
Brenner Jas	Mc Hugh Michael
Brown Jas	McFarlane Jno
Aallantyre Robt	McLear Archibald
Civerell Jno	Neil Wm
Clark Wm	Newell Robt
Caswell Jas	O'Donnel Jno
Cotter Robt	Oshigoty
Canston Rich	Rielly Thos
Dorsey Michael	Rupsell Leonan
Fennell Samuel	Robertson Jas
Hill Sarah	Rielly Chas
Geo E Hesse 2	Reily Jno (Fullarton)
Horgan Jno	Stonkoff George 2
Hogan Michael	Statton Thos
Healy Ed	Steppler Henry
Harrigan Dennis	Stevenson Wm
Kastner Michael	Thompson Mrs M
Kilbourn Jas R	Terry Jas
Kelly Jas	Wright
Lynch Mr A	Witt McCatharine
Miller Thos	

A. F. MICKLE P. M.

August 6th, 1852.

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. v5-n28u6

AUCTION SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the 24th August, 1852, at Widow Tom's, (late Henry Hacke's Tavern,) under the name of the Farmer's Inn, the following articles, viz:—

One Box Stove, One Cooking Stove, Six Feather Beds, Four Tables, One dozen Chairs, One Wash Stand, One Fanning Mill, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Terms of Sale—Under ten shillings cash, over 10s, to give good endorsed notes till 1st January, 1853.

The above Tavern Stand is to be Let on or before the day of Sale.

H. HACKE, *Auctioneer*.

Bayfield, 2nd August, 1852. v5n2813

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 farm is situated on the 3rd Concession, lot 14, Township of Wawanosh, and the roads are good. School house—all the money will be required down. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

Wawanosh, 4th Aug., 1852. v88

GODERICH, PORT 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 Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and Sarnia, Monday at 6 o'clock.

Leave Detroit, for Goderich, every Saturday, at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 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, 2nd.

Detroit, Feb. 20th 1852. v5-n5

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Freehold Estate, Lot No. 38, on the 6th Con. in the Township of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 45 of which are cleared, 35 free of stumps, it is well watered, with a never failing stream through the centre of the lot, a good garden, a Young Orchard now bearing fruit, situated within the Town of Godarich, and 3 of the village of Bayfield. A good Log House, lathed and plastered; a Barn 41 by 26, Sheds and Stables. For particulars apply to Andrew Dotough in the Town of Goderich, or to the proprietor on the premises.

SAMUEL SPLAN.

P. S. Terms easy
Goderich, July 15th, 1852. v5-n28

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE DIRECTORS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM hereby give notice, that in consequence of peremptory instructions which they have received from the Executive Government, requiring them to confine their expenditure for the maintenance of the Institution within the limits of the Parliamentary Grant for that purpose, they are compelled to close the doors of the Asylum against the admission of all patients except such as have the means of bearing the full amount of their own expenses.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum,
Toronto, July 26, 1852. v5 n28 3t

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 newest 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

MONOCHROMATIC PAINTING.

THE Subscriber will give Lessons in the above Art, during the Holidays of the Grammar School.

Terms known upon application.

JOHN HALDAN, Jr.

Goderich, 28th July, 1852. v5n27-2w

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

THOMAS NICHOLLS,

BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT.

Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.

INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.

Houses & Lands Sold & Rented, Goods forwarded.

All kinds of Deeds correctly drawn, and Books and Accounts adjusted.

Office over the Treasury, Goderich.

July 22, 1852. v5n26

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Bell's Corners up to July 5th, 1852.

Coulter Henry	McGill William
Campbell Archible	McNaughton Duncan
Creare Peter	McClure Malcom
Fraser James	McKinnon Lauchlin
Felker John	Moss Mrs Ann
Gammer John	McLennen Wm
Helmer Andrew	McDermind Christen
Hamilton Robertson	Nichol Wm
Hasting Robert	Ruppel John
Hermer Henry	Shearon Yoast
Kiffir James	Tackeburry Mrs
Kitchen John	Whealy Wm
McTavish Peter	
McDonald Wm	McDermind Peter 3
McGormon Thos	McLennen Angus

WM. CONSEY, P. M.

[No. 3740.]

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the POSTMASTER GENERAL, Quebec, and marked "*Tenders for Mail Service*," will be received at Quebec, until 12 o'clock, noon,

ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER, FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S MAILS,

Seven times per week between Amherstburg and Sandwich.

Seven times per week between London and Port Stanley.

Six times per week between London and Sarnia.

Six times per week between London and Goderich.

Six times per week between Galt and Goderich.

Three times per week between Chatham and Kinloss.

And twice per week between Mosa (Wards ville) and Dresden.

ON AND FROM THE 6TH OCTOBER, NEXT.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking, that in the event of the Tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price which he has demanded, and further undertaking to become bound with the said party in a certain sum for the due performance of the service.

Full particulars, in regard to the mode of conveyance, distances, rate of travel, times of departure and arrival, and amount of security required from the Contractor on each route, together with printed forms of Tender and Guarantee, may be obtained at either of the principal offices on the line, or on application to the Subscriber at Toronto.

JOHN DEWE,
P. O. Inspector.

Toronto, 16th July, 1851. v5n26t6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

200 CORDS of good Hemlock Bark, for which the highest market price will be paid by the Subscriber.

W. G. SMITH.

Goderich, May 5th, 1852. v5-n15.

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 authorised 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, on behalf of the said United Counties, subscribed for and acquired, and the said Counties now hold and own twenty 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 preceeding 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 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 roperty* 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 thereto, 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 Province 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, 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 propos

Poetry.

THE PASTOR'S DAUGHTER.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

An ivy-mantled cottage smiled,
Deep wooded near a st eamlet's side,
Where dwelt the pastor's child,
In all her maiden bloom and pride.
Proud suitors paid their court and duty
To this romantic sylvan beauty;
Yet none of all the swains who sought her,
Was worthy of the pastor's daughter.

The town-gallants crossed hill and plain,
To seek the groves of her retreat,
And many followed in her train,
To lay their riches at her feet.
But still, for all their arts so wary,
From home they could not lure the fairy.
A maid without a heart they thought her,
And so they left the pastor's daughter.

One balmy eve in dewy spring
A bard became her father's guest;
He struck his harp, and every string
To love vibrated to her breast.
With that true faith which cannot falter,
Her hand was given at the altar,
And faithful was the heart he brought her
To wedlock and the pastor's daughter.

How seldom learn the worldly gay,
With all their sophistry and art,
The sweet and gentle primrose-way
To woman's fond, devoted heart:
They seek, but never find the treasure,
Although revealed in jet and azure.
To them like truth in wells of water,
A fable is the pastor's daughter.

AGRICULTURE.

New Plan for Ripening Fruit on Trees.—The last number of the Paris *Journal d'Agriculture de l'Ain* gives a plan for forwarting the ripening of fruit, on trees.—Every one connected with horticulture knows that there exists on trees two kinds of sap, one rising and the other falling; the former nourishing the wood, and the latter the flowers and the fruit. The process alluded to consists in binding tightly round the lower part of the branch, on which the fruit is, a piece of wire, in order to stop the descending sap, which, thus arrested in its progress, flows with great abundance to the fruit, increases its size, and brought it to maturity a fortnight or three weeks earlier than in the natural way.

The Farmer Who had Nothing to Learn.—There are many community farmers who conceive it impossible to add any thing to their already acquired stock of knowledge. We met one of this class a few days since, who, in an unusually excited enquiry whether he was a subscriber to an agricultural paper, indignantly replied that "book farming was a humbug and that he knew more of farming than any body could tell him." We did not urge the point with him, conceiving it to be worse than useless; but as we left him, we took a few notes of the condition of this model farmer's premises which we present to the readers of the *Journal*, with the hope they would prove of service. The paling fence enclosing the house yard, was broken down in several places; one of the hinges was torn off the gate, and directly in front of the kitchen door several lean looking swine were wallowing in the mud-hole, where, for dear knows how long, the slops of the kitchen had been carelessly thrown. We thought were he really as wise as he conceived himself to be, that the fence would have been repaired, that gate hinge fastened; a good breed of swine would have replaced these hungry-looking ones, and the rich slops of the kitchen would have been applied to a better use than to create an unwholesome and unpleasant wallowing place for swine. The barn stood on an eminence, and directly in front of it a small stream flowed. From the manure-heap to this stream, the rich manure water was flowing, in a silent but steady stream, and by the cherry trees that skirted the lawn, I observed large quantities of the excrements of the fowls, exposed to the action of the weather, and added materially the growth and vigor of the wilderness of weeds around. Had he been so very wise he would have checked the waste of that precious manure; and instead of permitting his fowls to rest upon his cherry trees, (and thus not only expose them to the inclemencies of the weather, but loose in addition their valuable manure) he would have given them a place of shelter; and by that means secured their comfort and productiveness, as well as their excrements.—An orchard of young apple trees was almost entirely destroyed by the borer; the fences that enclosed his meadow were in a ruinous condition; several hogs were actively engaged in turning up the soil; and as we attempted to close the gate that led from the main road to the house, we found it wholly impractable, one hinge completely torn off the other so twisted as to render the effort vain. Most of these proven all other observations; but we had seen enough to satisfy us that the careful perusal of any good agricultural journal, and a practical application of some or the hints contained in it, would have been hundreds dollars value to our over-wise farmer.—*Pa Farm Journal.*

Thinning Out Vegetables.—There is a greater loss in suffering vegetables to stand too thick than most cultivators are aware of. It does require considerable nerve to commit indiscriminate slaughter upon the growing plants. For instance here are ten beautiful melon vines just beginning to run, with fruit blossoms forming. Now, who has the bold hardihood to draw them all out but three or four, and throw them willing away? Who can take the beets just as their tops give evidence of roots below, and separate them to ten inches? It is a ticklish matter we must confess, and is not properly done one time in twenty; but to have bulbs, turnoots, melons, cucumbers, or squashes, it must now be done, and the increased vigor of the remaining plants will repay the trouble. Then fail to and spare not; an top rooted plant or bulb should stand so thick that the hoe will not pass freely between them. No vine should have more than four or five plants left to a hill.—Crop tears look so very pretty growing thick, that we hate to distroy them; but if you would have the bushes yield their product treasures, thin out to ten inches. We know nothing that will bear so thick planting as English peas; in place of thinning them, shade the ground around them, now that they are in bloom and in pod, they will continue in fruit much longer; the shade enriches the land, and saves the culture. It is not always those that make the earliest and the best, but those who thin judiciously and cultivate understandingly. Most gardeners plant seeds too thick, trusting to thinning out in their growing state; but, alas! they look so inviting and plead so eloquently for life, that degenerate, inferior plants are the rewards of our false philosophy.

Railroad Suspension Bridge.—The contracts for the building of stones towers of the new Railroad Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River was given out on Saturday last—the bridge is to be twenty feet above the present one, and will be sufficiently strong to carry any number of cars necessary, and there loads. When completed it will be the grandest piece of work in the world.

R. H. BRETT,

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.

16 *King-St., Toronto, Upper Canada.*

IMPORTER of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Chain, Nails, Gunpowder.

—ALSO—

Importer of Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Dye Woods, Oils, Paints, Glass, Earthenware—in their Original Packages.

April 28th, 1852. v5-n15

CIRCULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned desires to acquaint his Correspondents and the Country Merchants of Western Canada that he is daily expecting by first Vessels in Liverpool and London, a large stock of Merchandize, which will be sold low to Cash buyers or on fixed definite credits.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

LINSEED OIL, PAINTS, HEAVY GOODS &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has for Sale
180 hogsheads and quarter-casks Boiled Linseed Oil.
70 hogsheads and quarter-casks Raw.
4 tons Putty in barrels, best English,
5 tons Whitening, in casks,
2 tons Chalk, in casks,
120 kegs best Dry White Lead,
200 kegs " " Red Lead,
10 casks containing kegs Ground Paint—all colours,
50 casks Epsom Salts,
10 barrels Sulphur,
10 barrels Cream Tartar,
10 cases Borax.

—ALSO—

Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch, Oil for Machinery, Olive Oil—in barrels; Vinegar in barrels, Castor Oil in cans and case.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

HARDWARE &c.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
8 casks Moore's Grass Scythes,
4 do do Cradling Scythes,
1 do Hooks,
460 dozens American Scythes, several Makers,
2 do Sickles,
70 kegs Coil Chain, all sizes,
140 do Horse Nails,
160 do Wrought Nails,
800 do Gunpowder (kegs and cannisters),
7 tons Shot,
6 cases Single and Double Guns,
2 cases containing Saddles and Bridles,
22 do containing Cutlery, Edge-tools, Saws, Files, &c. (Sheffield Goods),
70 do containing Locks Latches, Screws, Butts, Traps, and a general stock of Birmingham & Wolverhampton Goods,
40 large Potash Kettles (Scotch)
8 tons of Pot and Camp Ovens.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

GROCERIES &c., IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE,
70 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
8 do Loaf do
50 bbls and 8 tierces Crushed Sugar,
300 chests Tea, various grades,
70 bags Coffee,
20 do Pepper,
20 do Pimento,
200 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Currants,
40 bbls do
4 cases Indigo,
200 boxes various qualities Tobacco,
100 jars Macabey Snuff,
4 tierces London Mustard, in 4lbs & 1lb jars,
4 cases Liquorice,
8 casks Bath Brick,
100 boxes Starch,
140 do Tobacco Pipes.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTING, CANDLE WICK, &c.

FOR SALE.
45 bales best American Cotton Yarn,
120 do Batts,
300 bags Candle Wick,
70 do Twine,
12 bales Wadding.

—ALSO—

45 cases Stationary, Foolscap, and Letter Paper, assorted qualities,
2 bales half-ton Mill Board,
10 do Wrapping Paper,
7 tierces Ink—best London Ink in Stone Bottles.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

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.

CHRISTAEN PFREMMER.

Colborne, May 21, 1852. v5-n18tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN RUSSELL,
BOOT-MAKER
(RECENTLY FROM THE BEST SHOPS IN EUROPE.)

HAVING 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 Turnolls 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

YOKE OF OXEN LOST.

ON the 27th June last—one a black stag with a ring in his nose, some white about its 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.

5th Con. Wawanosh, July 12, 1852. v5n25-61

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. v3-n28

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

200 CORDS of good Hemlock Bark, for which the highest market price will be paid by the Subscriber.

W. G. SMITH.

Goderich, May 5th, 1852. v5-n15.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and merited 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, *CHOL'C, 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, FLATULENCY,

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, DISEASES,

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

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

PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 30 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 Lot 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 between 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 53. 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

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act to construct a RAILWAY from Guelph to Goderich, or from some point on Lake Ontario to some point on Lake Huron, with power to unite with any other Railway Company or Companies.

May 12, 1852. v5n17

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

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,—*MILT 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. H. CARD.

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 great 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

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 7s. 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.

All 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 immediately.

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.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of George Miller & Co. in Mr. Lewis' hands, and all debts due to the GODERICH FOUNDRY are now transferred to Wm. J. Keays, Esq., who will collect, grant receipts and pay all debts due by said Foundry.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

February 9th, 1852. v5n3

ATTACHMENT.

CANADA
County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.
TO WIT:

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 John Small, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of Marcus Holmes, for the sum of eighteen pounds fifteen shillings. I have seized and taken all the Estate Real as well as Personal of the said John Small, and that, unless the said John Small shall appear 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 and Personal of the said John Small, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment of the said debt, and for the expenses of the said claim or claims of such other Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said John Small within six months of the issuing of the above Writ.

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

Sheriff's Office, Goderich 18th, February, 1852. v5-n4-6m

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 rags. All kinds of Merchantable produce taken in exchange at cash prices.

Goderich, Feb. 13, 1852. v5-n4

DIVISION COURTS.

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 September. Daniel Lizars, Esq., Clerk.

SECOND DIVISION.

John Hicks's Tavern, Mitchel, 24th July and 30th September. Francis Coleman, Clerk.

THIRD DIVISION.

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

FOURTH DIVISION.

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

FIFTH DIVISION.

Bridgewater Arms, Huron Road, 26th June and 23rd August. Ross Robertson, 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. Wesleley, 5th July, 1851. 23tf

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-n71

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

GOLBORNE 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, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, &c. &c. &c.

GREAT IMPOSITION AND FRAUD!

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

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 mettle 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 numerous testimonials in cases 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 druggists. Who, then, can be safe? Men who will thus impose 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 in 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-n13

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 descriptton. 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. 22

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.

SAW MILL & PARK LOT
FOR SALE.

THE above Mill and Lot are situate on the North side of Kincardine Street, in the fast improving Village of Penetangore For particulars apply to

WM. RASTALL.

Penetangore, 24th Nov. 1851. 41tf

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

Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Session of the Legislature, for an increase of the Capital Stock of the above Company, and for certain amendments in the Act of Incorporation, as also for power to extend the Railway to some points on Lake Huron, and the St. Clair, with a Branch Line to London and Woodstock.

JOHN W. GWYNNE.
Secretary, &c.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1852. v5n11

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. 2 v-n7

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN.

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

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

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

ROBERT REID,

BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER, (opposite Balkwill's Hotel.) Corner of Dundas and Talbot-streets, London, C. W.—School Books, Common and Classical. Book-Binding and Ruling of every description Executed on the Premises.

☞ Orders for Account Books, from the Trade or Country Merchants, punctually attended to and a liberal discount allowed.

London, March 1851. 4v4

E. H. MARLTON,

FORWARDER and Commission Merchant, Storehouse Keeper, general Agent, for the sale of Wild Lands Cleared Farms, Household Furniture and Produce of every description.

Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Arms, Goderich,

March 24th 1852. v5-n9

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 man and horse,* equal at least, to anything that can be found between Cobourg and Goderich. The *National Hotel* is situated in the beautiful and thriving village of Brucefield, 18 miles from Goderich and 42 miles from London, and from the eligibility of the situation, and strict attention to the comfort of his guests and customers, he hopes for a share of public patronage.

JOHN McKENZIE.

Brucefield, 1st Jan. 1851. v3-n46

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New A