London Herald.

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VOL. I. LONDON, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1856. NO. 43

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ELLIOTT & COOPER,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, and Conveyancers, London, C. W.
W. ELLIOT. 1-m R. COOPER.

FRANCIS EVANS CORNISH,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., London, C. W.
☞ Office in Pomroy's Block, South side Dundas Street, near the Robinson Hall.
London, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

Mr. C. L. DAVIES,
CIVIL ENGINEER, Provincial Surveyor and Land Agent, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, C. W. 1-m

Mr. E. J. PARKE,
BARRISTER, Dundas Street, London, Upper Canada.
October 12th, 1855. 18-y

CORNISH & CZENCH.
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, **Conveyancers, &c.,**
St. Mary's, C.W. Office, opposite the Post Office.
26-m

CITY HOTEL.
NATHANIEL SMITH has resumed the proprietary of the above establishment, which has lately been much enlarged and improved, and it is now the most central and extensive Hotel in the city. With able assistants the Proprietor is determined nothing shall be wanting to make it deserving the patronage of his friends and the public. 36-m.

CITY HALL SALOON,
Richmond Street, London, C. W.
DINNERS, Luncheons, and Suppers in first-rate style on the shortest notice.—Lobsters, Sardines, Fresh Oysters, Wines, Liquors, Ale, Porter, and Cigars of the best brands.
J. FERGUSON.
London, May, 1855. 7-m

MEDICAL NOTICE.
Alfred Harper, M. D. Edinburgh University,
L. A. C. &c., LONDON, ENGLAND.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Residence and Office, Hitchcock Street, opposite the Catholic Church.
London Aug. 10, 1855. 1-m

Dr. ANDREWS
HAS taken up his residence permanently at the former residence of M. Seger, Esq., on York Street, next to the Baptist Chapel, where he may be consulted.
London, Aug. 17, 1855. 1-m

ALFRED A. ANDREWS, M. D.
M. A., B. C. L.
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, ACCOUCHEUR &c.
Residence and Office, on *York Street*, at the former Residence of M. SEGER, Esq., next door to the Baptist Chapel.
London, Aug. 1855. 1-m

E. B. STIMSON, M. D.,
[illegible] and Midwifery. Residence on the Corner of Talbot and North-sts., opposite the warehouse of Mr. Adam Hope.
London, Aug. 1855. 1-m

B. A. MITCHELL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines.
DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c.
In the New Brick Buildings, Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W.
TERMS.—To wholesale Dealers, six months, or five per cent. discount for Cash; on which conditions purchasers will obtain most Goods *ten per cent. cheaper* than any establishment in Canada West, proof of which will be known by calling, and comparing prices with any other establishment in this section of the Province. 1-m

DR. NELLIS
HAS removed his residence to York Street, three doors West of Ridout Street. 37-m

DR. HOBBS,
MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, has removed to Ridout-st., opposite the Upper Canada Bank. 31-y.

Dr. S. PAYNE,
[LATE OF QUEBEC.]
HAS removed his Surgery to King Street, two doors east of Clarence St.
London, C. W. 35-m

CHARLES GARTH,
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, COPPERSMITH, AND BRASSFOUNDER,
Royal Exchange Buildings,
Ridout Street, London, C. W. 25-m

WILLIAM SMITH,
IMPORTER and Dealer in British, French and American Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, and Silver Plated Ware, *Commercial Buildings*, Dundas Street, London.
☞ Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes, Repaired and Warranted.
September 3, 1855. 7-m

COLVILLE & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS of Hardware, Commercial Buildings, Sign of the Mill Saw, Dundas St., London. A large assortment always on hand and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.
August 31, 1855. 6-m

T. & J. THOMPSON,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in English, German and American Shelf HARDWARE, Wrought and Cut Nails, &c., &c., Dundas street, 1st Door East of Robinson Hall, London,
Aug. 7 1855. 2-m

R. & C. TOMLINSON,
GENERAL dealers in Groceries and Fancy Goods. Also, Soap and Candle Manufacturers, No. 39½ Dundas Street.
TEA, SUGARS, WILLOW WAGONS,
COFFEE, RICE, " CABS,
BIRD CAGES, " CRADLES,
" GLASSES, TOYS,
BIRD SEEDS, &c., &c.
August 31, 1855. 6-m

PETERS & STENT,
ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS, Office at the City Engineer's Talbot-St., London, C. W.
December 7, 1855. 34-i

LOOK AT THIS!

J. H. WHITEHOUSE,
BEGS respectively to inform the inhabitants of London and surrounding Country, that he has opened a Flour Grain & Feed Store on Wellington street below the Depot, where he is selling Flour at the low figure of 18s. 9d. per. 100 lbs. 7½ Per. hundred discount to wholesale purchasers. Feed of all kinds at an equally low price.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE.
London, Nov. 15, 1855. 28-3m

CHARLES HUTCHINSON,
LOTS in Towns and Villages FOR SALE. FARMS bought and sold, or exchanged for TOWN LOTS.
Office in Lawrason's Block, adjoining the Mercantile Reading Rooms.
London, October 22, 1855.

E. T. LEDYARD,
AGENT for the Monarch Fire and Life Insurance Co. Also, House and Land Agent. Office, Dundas-st., over Mr. Fuller's Grocery Store, London, C. W. 31-y.

McINNES, CHISHOLM & CO.,
WHOLESALE Importers, Corner Dundas and Talbot Sts., London, C. W. 1-m

FRED. ROWLAND,
IMPORTER of Provisions, Fruits, Seeds, Groceries, &c., &c., Corner of Dundas and Richmond Streets, London, C. W.

FINLAY McFEE,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, Tobaccos, Spices, Fruits, Window Glass, Glassware, &c., &c. *Sign of the Golden Tea Pot*, Corner Dundas and Richmond Streets, London, C. W. 1-m

LONDON BREWERY.
JOHN K. LABATT, (late Labatt & Eccles,) Brewer and Malster, Dealer in Barley, Malt, and Hops.
Ale and Beer in Barrels and Bottles.
London, September 7, 1855. 8-y

WILLIAM MOORE,
RECTIFYING Distiller, Merchant Miller, Flour Exporter, and dealer in Grain, &c., &c., London Gore Mills, South end of Adelaide street, London, C. W.
August, 28, 1855. 5-m

DONALD McKINNON,
(*Successor to Wm. Vallier,*)
BLACKSMITH, Horseshoer, Locksmith, &c., Corner of Clarence and North Streets, opposite the Wesleyan Methodist Church.
Making and Repairing in all its branches.
London, Sept. 14, 1855. 10-no

MARBLE WORKS.
MEIKLE & BUCHANAN, have always on hand modern constructions of Monuments, Headstones, Mantlepieces, and Table Tops; these are also made to order.
Dundas Street, opposite Hiscox's Hotel.—STONE WORKS, Corner of Clarence and North Streets, London, C. W. 10-no

J. EGAN'S
DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27, North side Dundas Street London.
19-m.

R. J. CROMWELL'S
LONDON CLOTHES SCOURING and Cleaning Establishment, opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street, London, C. W.
London, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-no

[illegible] COUSINS,
HAS Commenced [illegible] tion to his Smithing [illegible] Making in addi[illegible] happy to execute all orders with [illegible] and will be the most moderate terms. Corner of [illegible]atch, on Wellington Street.
London, Oct. 1855. 23-m

F. WESTLAKE,
CONFECTIONER, PASTRY COOK, &C.
Dundas St., London, C. W.

CHARLES N. SIMS,
Opposite the Robinson Hall, Dundas Street.
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Wholesale and Retail dealer in pure Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Dye-Stuffs, &c.
Merchants and Country Dealers supplied on liberal terms. 8-m

BRUSHES.
HAIR, Nail, Clothes, Tooth and Shaving Brushes, for sale by
CHAS. N. SIMS.
25-y

PERFUMES.
LUBEN'S Harrison's, Glenn's and Wright's Handkerchief Perfumes, Fanna's Cologne, &c., &c.
CHAS. N. SIMS.

LEECHES.
FINE healthy, Sweedish Leeches for sale by
CHAS. N SIMS.

PURE Cod Liver Oil, recommended by the Faculty, CHAS. N SIMS.

MERCER BROTHERS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Richmond Street, opposite the City Hall, London, C. W.
December, 1855. 38-m

HERBERT DIXON,
AGENT FOR THE
PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.,
TORONTO.
House, Land, and General Agent.
OFFICE—62 Dundas Dundas Street, London, over James Keiller's Dry Goods Store.

A. ROWLAND,
LATE
CLISSOLD & ROWLAND,
HAS REMOVED to Wellington street, five doors south of King street.
London, January 1, 1856. 40-m

D. C. MACDONALD,
AGENT
FOR the following *First Class* INSURANCE COMPANIES, takes risks on all kinds of property at lowest standard rates:—
Athenæum Insurance Society.
30 Sackville Street, London, England.
Capital, £2,000,000 St'g.
The Right Honorable the
EARL OF GLENGALL;
Chairman.
HENRY SALTER, Esq., *Actuary & Manager.*

"Beacon" Life and Fire Ass. Co.
No. 6 Waterloo Street, London, England, and King Street, Kingston, Canada.
Capital, £150,000 Sterling.
The Hon. JOHN A. McDONALD,
Her Majesty's Att'y Gen. C. W. *Chairman.*
M. W. STRANGE, Esq., *Manager.*

"Erie Insurance Company, Niagara."
Capital, £100,000 C'y.
The Hon. WALTER H. DICKSON,
President.
☞ Parties at a distance may send applications by mail which will be promptly attended to. 2-m

TO FARMERS,
FLOUR MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.
THE Subscriber begs respectively to inform the public that his new steam Flour Mill is now in operation, and assures those who may bring Grist to his Mill, that the utmost dispatch will be used and best endeavours made to give satisfaction, as he has had great experience in flouring all kinds of grain.
The subscriber has also a large Distillery and keeps on hand a large quantity of Whiskey for sale.
Flour, Bran, and Corn Meal for sale at moderate prices.
☞ CASH paid for Wheat, Rye and Corn.
J. PARTRIDGE.
Victoria Steam Mill, London,
September 25th, 1855. 20-m

IMPORTANT REMOVAL.
F. Rowland,
WOULD respectfully apprize the public of London that he has removed his business from the old stand into the spacious store situated at
The Corner of Dundas and Richmond St's,
where with the increased facilities, and long experience in the American Market, he can confidently assure them that his
Stock of Provisions
will be found to stand *unrivalled in Western Canada.*
F. R. also embraces this opportunity of assuring his Customers of the sense of obligation that he feels for the very substantial support that he has received, and also to solicit a continuance of their favors.
August 21, 1855. 4-m

F. ROWLAND,
IMPORTER OF PROVISIONS, &c.,
WOULD apprize his friends and customers, that he has for sale
SMOKED BACON
AND SHOULDERS,
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
TONGUES, JOWLES,
BARRELLED PORK & BEEF,
AMERICAN AND
CANADIAN CHEESE,
PACKED BUTTER,
LARD, &c., &c.,
August 21, 1755. 4-m

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
WITH
Fine, Superfine,
AND
EXTRA SUPERFINE
FLOUR,
At the Lowest "*Price Current,*" and delivered in any part of the city, free of charge. Also,
CORN MEAL, OAT MEAL,
POT AND PEARL BARLEY,
SPLIT PEAS, &c., &c.
FRED. ROWLAND,
Corner of Dundas and Richmond Streets.
LONDON, Aug. 21, 1855. 4-m

JUST RECEIVED.
A CHOICE LOT OF
Old Hamburgh Cheese.
TEN TIERCE OF EXTRA
CINCINNATI SUGAR HAMS.
EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS
SMOKED SIDES & SHOULDERS.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, Cheap by
FRED. ROWLAND,
Corner of Dundas and Richmond Streets.
London, Aug. 21, 1855. 4-m

Fresh Importations of Groceries!
SIGN OF THE [illegible]MAN,
Dundas Street, London, Canada West.
THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate that he is receiving a very fine assortment of Green and Black Teas, Java Coffee, Muscovado and refined Sugars, Tobaccos—finest Brands, Carolina Rice, Brooms, Fresh Figs, Currants, Raisins, &c., &c.
His stock of Brandies, Wines and Liquors will be found extensive and genuine.
WM. J. FULLER.
London, Aug. 1855. 1-m

Edward C. Dickson,
DEALER IN
Wines, Groceries, Spirits, &c.,&c.
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.
Dundas Street, East, London, C. W.
REFERENCES:
Murray Anderson, Esq., Mayor
Edward Adams, Esquire,
James Shanly, Esq., Barrister at Law,
Elliott & Cooper Barristers at Law,
Messrs Foley & Elliott, Montreal.
A large assortment of well selected Fruit Trees to be disposed of. 19-m

HARDWARE.
S. Morley, Jr.,
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C.W.
HAS FOR SALE
Coil, Logging and Trace Chains.
Cut, Wrought and Horse Nails,
Anvils, Vices, and Bellows.
Grindstones and Grindstone Mountings.
Curled Hair, and Hair Seating.
Manilla and Moss.
White Lead, Linseed Oil and Varnish.
Shot, Glue, and Sad Irons.
Glass and Putty.
Blake's Fireproof Paint.
Saddlery, Hog Skins, Skirting, &c.
Belting Leather, and India Rubber.
Engine Packing, Boring Machines.
Mill, Mulley, Pit and Cross Cut Saws.
Washers, Wrenches, and Saw Sets.
Cordage, Shoe Thread and Seine Twine.
Carriage Axles and Springs.
Picks, Mattocks, Shovels and Spades.
Mechanics Tools of every description, with a large assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Goods.
SAMUEL MORLEY, Jn.
London, August 1855. 1-m

RIDOUT'S
HARDWARE STORE,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL,
41 Dundas Street, London, C. W.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of
BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD,
WOLVERHAMPTON, AMERICAN,
FANCY and HEAVY HARDWARE
which he offers at Wholesale and Retail, on advantageous terms.
LIONEL RIDOUT.
London, August 1855. 1-y

Wm. Dawson & Sons,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSVENDERS.
74, Cannon St., City London, England
[ESTABLISHED 1809.]
ORDERS for English Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., punctually attended to, and despatched by First Mails to all parts of Canada, Novascotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, the United States, &c. &c
Remittance or reference in London for payment to accompany all orders.
Agents—Messrs Andrews & Coombe Stationers Hall.
September 28th, 1855. 14-m

W. R. BEST,
Architect and Surveyor.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to the citizens of London and its vicinity, that he has opened an office on Dundas Street, in the same building with the London and Port Stanley Railway Company, adjoining Mr. Monarrat's office, where he offers to make Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates for public and private edifices, including Cottages, Farm Buildings, &c. Also, to superintend, measure and value artificers work.
London, Aug. 1855. 1-m

LONDON COAL & WOOD COMPANY
THE public are informed that the above Company have now on sale at their yard, Bathurst street, near the Railway goods depot, a large assortment of the best house Coal and also Blacksmith's, which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms.
Orders left with Andrew Pollock, the clerk at the yard, or at Messrs. Andrews & Coombe, Dundas street, will meet with prompt attention
15-m

FRESH SHELL OYSTERS.
In the BEST STYLE in London, at the Robinson Hall Saloon; P. T. Wallaser, *Manager.*
13m-

New Grocery and Liquor Establishment,
ON RICHMOND STREET,
Opposite the City Hall, a few doors north of the Post Office.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a large stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, AS GOOD AS THE BEST, AND AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
The Subscriber particularly requests *Hotel* and Saloon keepers to call and examine the quality and pricof his liquors.
Pedlars supplied with Tea and Tobacco by the box, at the very lowest possible prices.
WM. SIMPSON SMITH.
London, December 7th, 1855. 34-of.

JOHNSTON & WINLOW,
Agents, Conveyancers and Money Brokers,
COMMISSIONERS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
For the Counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Essex, Kent and Lambton.
HAVING been duly appointed Appraiser and Valuer of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada for the following townships:

METCALFE,	BROOKE,
ADELAIDE,	WARWICK,
MOSA,	WILLIAMS,
CARADOC,	EUPHEMIA,
EKFRID,	BOSANQUETT;

Under a new arrangement by which the negotiation for Loans will be greatly facilitated.—Mr. Johnston will attend to all applications within these townships for loans of money for 5 years at 8 per cent. on well improved and valuable farms to which the titles are perfect, or can be made so.
Claims to land under the Heir and Devisee Acts attended to.
Lists of superior farms and wild lots of land for sale, may be had on personal application by letter prepaid.
Office hours, from 9 till 5 o'clock on every lawful day.
Katesville P. O., Middlesex,
August 1855. 1-on

New British and French Importations
WILLIAM THOMAS,
[LATE THOMAS & MACNABB.]
HAS just received a splendid lot of Honiton and Thread Lace goods, sewed Muslins, French wove and Paisley shawls, wool do, French merinoes, Cobourgs and fancy dresses, ladies' and gentlemen's Shetland Hosiery, Gloves Cloths, Blankets, Sheetings, Quilts, Damasks, Carpets, Rugs, Floor Oil cloths and a general assortment of Fancy and Staple articles suitable for the season, which will be sold cheap.
No. 19, Dundas Street.
London, C. W., Oct. 12, 1855. 18-m

ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS from three fourths to 7 yards wide, for sale by
WM. THOMAS.
Late Thomas & McNabb,
19, Dundas Street., London, C. W. 26-m

Fanning Mills.
THE Subscribers continue to manufacture a superior Fanning Mill, on which they have received premiums at different fairs this season, and have been universally preferred by farmers well understanding their value. Gratefully acknowledging the very liberal patronage bestowed thus far they beg to say that they have made arrangements for manufacturing a large number for the coming year, and are determined to maintain the unrivalled character of these mills. They also keep on hand a good assortment of Straw Cutters and in their seasons will have a good supply of Mooly Cradles, (Crosby pattern,) at wholesale and retail, at Crosby's old stand, Hitchcock Street, a few rods west of the Catholic Church.
MANVEL, SEATON & Co.
London, Nov. 9th, 1855. 27-no.

Colonial Church & School Society
THE Schools of this Society under the superintendence of the Rev. M. M. Dillon, will (D. V.) be re-opened on Monday next the 30th inst., in the large building formerly occupied as the Artillery Barracks, which has been fitted up at great expense, and with every modern improvement adopted in the best training and model schools in England and Scotland.
The school will be conducted in three departments, boys, girls and infants, with extensive and separate
Play-Grounds
attached to each division.
The system will be the same as heretofore pursued, which while it affords an *English Education of the Highest Order*, is based on a truly scriptural foundation, the greatest care at all times paid to the religious moral training of the children, under the careful superintendence of competent Teachers.
TERMS.—One dollar per quarter, paid in advance.
Parents or guardians desiring the admission of their children, are respectfully requested to accompany them to the school.
☞ Children entering at any time during the quarter, must pay for the whole term.
London, Aug. 1855. 1-m

New Dry Goods for Fall Wear.
PHILLIPS & RANDALL are now showing their newly imported stock of Dry Goods, which will be offered at such prices as to guarantee a quick sale, and to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite an inspection. Lawrason's Block, Dundas-st.
London, Sept. 24th, 1855. 13-m

Money Remitted
TO
England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales
PASSAGE CERTIFICATES
GRANTED FOR
TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS,
AND THE
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.
ALFRED G. SMYTH, Agent,
Royal Exchange Buildings,
Ridout Street, London, C. W. 24-or

JAMES E. DIXON,
CANADA HOUSE, DUNDAS-ST., LONDON,
[OPPOSITE THE MARKET,]
IMPORTER of and wholesale and retail dealer in GROCERIES,

Teas,	Sugars,	Spices,
Rice,	Pot Barley,	Macarroni,
Vermicelli,	Sago,	Pickles,
English & Hamburg Cheese,		Sauces.

☞ Port, Sherry, Maderia, and Champagnes; Pale and Dark Brandy,; Rum, Gin, Canadian and Scotch whiskey; Hibbert's London Porter, and Tennet's Pale Ale.
Lard, Olive, and Elephant Oils, with a general assortment of Crockery. China Glass Ware of the best description. Also, a well selected stock of Wooden and Willow ware.
His motto is, "Small Profits and Quick Sales."
☞ Give him a call.
London, Dec. 4, 1855. 34-m.

SALT, and Water Lime for sale wholesale and retail, Enquire of Messrs Andrews & Coombe, Dundas-st., London, 15-m

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
Montreal Store.
ROWLAND, HAMILTON & CO.,
ARE RECEIVING their Winter Goods from the largest manufacturers in Canada and the States, and request attention to their immense stock, which, in consequence of their increased trade, is removed to the store lately occupied by Mr. F. Rowland, in which will be found a variety of Boots, Shoes, &c., adapted to the season.
They thus at triumphantly to a steadily increasing trade, by adhering to the principles on which they have been engaged in it as the best warranty of the excellence of their goods.
Wholesale Dealers are requested to inspect their goods.
100 CASES OF INDIA RUBBERS, at prices below all precedent. Travelling Trunks in great variety.

DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF

Cloaks,	Blankets,	Beavers,
Polkas,	Flannels,	Pilots,
Gloves,	Cottons,	Witneys,
Hose,	Prints,	DeLaines,
Petershams,	Boas,	Lions Skin,
Bonnets,	Orleans,	Broadcloths,
Hats, Caps &c.	Cobourgs,	Cassimeres,
Silk, black and colored,		Doeskins.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
2,000 pairs of Pants, in great variety.
500 Overcoats. 1,000 Vests, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Paletots, &c., &c,
TAILORING.
Every article in the trade made in the newest style, by experienced workmen, under the superintendence of an experienced Cutter, from the first establishment in Western Canada.
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Shirts	*Handkerchiefs.*	*Gloves.*
Red Flannel,	Silk,	Kid,
White ditto,	Lawn,	Lined ditto.
Striped,	Cotton,	Berlin,
Regatta,	Mufflers,	Cashmere,
Fronts,	Neck Ties,	Buckskin,
Collars,	Stocks,	Mitts,
Braces,	Hose,	Fur Gauntlets.
		Buck ditto.

Travelling Bags, Valises, &c. India Rubber Coats and Overalls.
ROWLAND, HAMILTON & Co.,
Second and third doors east from Richmond-st., Dundas Street.
London, Nov. 29, 1855. 32-m.

FREE TRADE HOUSE,
Hiscox' Block, North side Dundas Street, London.
JOHN BESFORD respectfully announces to the inhabitants of London and surrounding country, that he has opened the above premises, with a choice and well selected stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of the newest styles and fabrics; also, a large and varied assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in every article suitable for Men and Boy's wear.
J. B. particularly invites the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements will be held out to purchasers on his *One Price Cash System*, from which there is no abatement. 33-m

"EAST END HOUSE."
THE SUBSCRIBERS having completed their Fall Importations, beg to inform their friends that their present stock is one of the choicest and most complete ever brought to London, in proportion to which is respectfully solicited a share of the public patronage.
Our stock of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, &c., Brandies and Wines, are really what they should be, A No. 1.
Call and examine, ere purchasing elsewhere.
COTTRELL & WHITWELL.

"EAST END HOUSE."
FINE No. 2 Mackerel, in Kitts of 25lbs., for family use. Also, No. 3, in bbls., and superior North Shore No. 1 Herrings, for sale by
COTTRELL & WHITWELL.

"EAST END HOUSE."
CODS Sounds and Tongues in Kitts, and fin Lochline Herrings, in tins, at
COTTRELL & WHITWELL'S.
33-m.

Fall and Winter Importations.
THE undersigned beg to announce to their Customers and the Trade, that they are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
Of British and Foreign Dry Goods, and American Manufactures, and will continue to receive until the close of the navigation. The Trade are respectfully invited to call and examine the Stock.
MINNES, CHISHOLM & CO.
London, Sept. 20, 1855. 12-m

Fall Importations.
JUST Received per steamer Canada, an extensive assortment of Watches and Jewelry of the newest and most fashionable styles.
W. SMITH, Watch Maker,
Commercial Buileings, Dundas Street.
December 4th, 1855. 33-m

TO THE LADIES.
Received at the
METROPOLITAN HOUSE,
2 Cases Furs,
Which will be offered at
MODERATE PRICES.
JOHN ERSKINE,
No. 55, DUNDAS STREET,
London, 15 Oct., 1855. 19-m

THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT at JOHN ERSKINE'S is extensive and well assorted with New Goods, at extremely low prices. Superfine Woollen Cloths, Heavy Beavers, Whitneys, and Pilots, for Overcoats, with the newest designs in Trowserings and Vestings.
Received per Steamer "Africa," one case Gentleman's Coats, Vests, and Pants. Also, one case Gentleman's Shirts and Collars.
The One-Price system will be strictly adhered to, and all goods marked in plain figures.
Metropolitan House,
55 (north side) Dundas street.
21-m.

WHOLESALE NOTICE.
Kerrs, Mackenzie & Co.
HAVE now on hand and for sale a well assorted and very full supply of
British, Continental, American and Canadian
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES,
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
School Books & Stationery,
BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c.
London Oct., 16, 1855. 20 oa

To Let.
THREE FLATS in a first class new Brick Building, situated on Dundas-st. *Rent Moderate.* Apply to
FORDE & FORDE,
East India Warehouse, 101 Dundas Street.
November 29, 1855. 32-m.

GENERAL MARKHAM HOUSE,
Opposite Smith's Block, Dundas street, London.
WILLIAM YOUNG begs to announce to the inhabitants of London, and to those who visit the city, that he has opened the above Store, with a carefully selected Stock of DRY GOODS, which he has marked at the lowest price consistent with a fair remuneration.
He begs to assure the public that he is determined, in conducting his business, he will never adopt any of those
Clap Trap Expedients,
nor betake himself to any of those subterfuges known as "Tricks of the Trade," so frequently resorted to in pushing business; but he will make it his aim, by charging SMALL PROFITS, by perseverance in patient industry, and by strict attention to the interest of his customers, to secure a share of public favour.
N. B.—All goods at the General Markham House are marked in plain figures, York money, and the one price system will in no case be departed from.
London, C. W., Oct. 12, 1855. 18-m

Cheap Dry-Good Establishment.
CANADA HOUSE!!
NORTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
Opposite the Market.
THE Subscriber would beg respectfully to call the attention of the inhabitants of London and vicinity, to his present stock of Fall and winter Dry Goods, which will be sold at very low prices. An early call is respectfully solicited
Wm. McEWEN.
Dress goods in every variety *At the Canada House.*
A large assortment of French Cobourgs very cheap *At the Canada House*
Printed Delaines and Cashmeres in great varieties *At the Canada House.*
Hosiery and Gloves of all sizes *At the Canada House.*
Every variety in Dress Trimmings *At the Canada House.*
Newest styles in Polkas, from 1s 3d to 1ʒ 6d *At the Canada House.*
A great variety in Mohair, Head dresses and Berlin Wool Goods *At the Canada House.*
Shirtings, Grey and White Cottons very cheap *At the Canada House.*
In Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Caps, Mantillas, Cloaks, &c., &c., always on hand, or made to order *At the Canada House.*
NORTH SIDE DUNDAS STREET,
Next door to Messrs Shaw & Vennor's Hardware Establishment.
London, Nov. 13, 1855 27-m

Outfitting and Clothing Warehouse.
NO. 39 DUNDAS STREET.
THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal support hitherto bestowed on the late firm of Lawson & Burgess, begs to state that he is still carrying on the business in the old stand, No, 39, Dundas Street, nearly opposite the City Hotel, where he is now receiving his new stock of Goods, consisting in part of:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., in great variety and of superior style and quality, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which, having been purchased in the best markets and at reduced prices, enables him to submit an assortment which cannot be surpassed in this house in Canada.
The subscriber, having given up the other branches of the business, intends devoting his entire energies to
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING;
And, from an experience of the last 20 years in Toronto and this city, trusts to make his Establishment the most complete in Western Canada.
The latest Paris, London and New York fashions have now come to hand, and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and fashionable clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.
Also on hand, a complete assortment of fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Cut and made on the premises, under his own superintendence, and warranted to give satisfaction.
MARK BURGESS.
Call and examine at the old stand, late Lawson & Burgess, No. 39, Dundas-st., nearly opposite the City Hotel, one door west of Ridout's Hardware Store.
London, Oct 11th, 1855. 18-oa

FALL IMPORTTIONS
Canton House,
56, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his costomers and the public generally that he has received the greater part of his Fall Stock,
—CONSISTING OF—
Green & Black Teas, Coffees, Tobaccos, Refined and Muscovado Sugars, Carolina rice, ground Rice, Sago, Spices, Starch, Currants, Raisins, &c. &c. Martell & Hennessoy's Pale & Brown Brandies; Sandeman, Foster & Co's. Superior Old Port: Penartine's Pale and very Pale Sherries; DuKingpet & Co's. Hollands, Jamaica Spirits, and Islay Whiskey; Heidseeck & Co's. Champagne, &c; Lockline & not split Herrings, Mackarel, table Codfish &c.
New York Soda & Lemon biscuits &c. &c. Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Wall and Pecan Nuts; all of which he is determined to sell at very low prices, and respectfully requests a call from all purchasers of Groceries.
ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.
London Nov. 1, 1855. 25-y

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
101 DUNDAS STREET.
FORBES & FORDE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS beg respectfully to inform the public that they have for sale at their new and extensive premises, situated on the north side of Dundas-st., between Strong's and Hiscox's hotels, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.. &c., which they offer at very moderate prices.
FORBES & FORDE.
London, C. W., 27th Nov., 1855. 32-m.

East India House,
101 DUNDAS STREET.
FORBES & FORDE, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine, Spirit, and General Produce Merchants. 32-m.

J. McAULIFF'S
Livery Stables and Horse Repository,
Late Kiely's Dundas St, London., C. W.
J. McAULIFF, in returning thanks to his numerous friends for their kind patronage during the time he had Livery Stables on Richmond Street, begs respectfully to inform them and the public, that he has taken the extensive Stables and premises lately in the occupation of Mr. Kiely, where he hopes still to receive their support, being determined that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to deserve the same.
In addition to the Livery business he intends to call Semi-weekly Auction Sales of Horses, on the same principle as at *Tattersall's*, in England. Farmers and others having Horses to dispose of, either by Public Auction or on Commission, may depend upon the greatest care being taken of them, and the highest prices obtained. The auction sales will take place every Tuesday and Friday, at 12, noon, and owners of Horses are requested to send them in, if intended for sale, the day previous to the auction.
N. B.—Horses broken to ride or drive.
Charges Moderate, and owners of property settled with immediately after sale.
Oct. 18th, 1855. 20-m

TWO TOWN LOTS, 60 by 100 feet, on Goyeau Street, apply to Daniel Howard or JOHN McEWAN.
Windsor, Aug. 10, 1855.

Poetry.

The Coral Insect.

Toil on! toil on! ye ephemeral train,
Who build in the tossing and treacherous main
Toil on—for the wisdom of man ye mock,
With your sand-based structures and domes of rock;
Your columns the fathomless fountains lave,
And your arches spring up to the crested wave;
Yet ere many years have to hoary age
Have added their [illegible] with your stone cage,
The ocean is sealed and the surge a stone;
Fresh wreaths from the coral-pavement spring,
Like the terraced pride of Assyria's king;
The turf looks green where the breakers rolled;
O'er the whirlpooled ripens the ring of gold;
The sea-snatched isle is the home of men,
And the mountains exalt where the wave hath been.

But why do ye plant, 'neath the billows dark,
The wrecking reef for the gallant bark?
There are snares enough on the tented field,
Mid the blossomed sweets that the valleys yield;
There are serpents to coil, ere the flowers are up;
There's a poison-drop in man's purest cup,
There are foes that watch for his cradle breath,
And why need ye sow the floods with death?

With mouldering bones the deeps are white,
From the ice-clad pole to the tropics bright;—
The mermaid hath twisted her fingers cold
With the mesh of the sea-boys curls of gold,
And the Gods of ocean have frowned to see,
The mariner's bed in their Halls of glee;—
Hath earth no graves that ye thus must spread
The boundless sea for the thronging dead?

Ye build,—ye build, but ye enter not in,
Like the tribes whom the desert devoured in their sin;
From the land of promise ye fade and die,
Ere its verdure gleams forth on your weary eye;—
As the kings of the cloud-crowned pyramid,
Their noteless bones in oblivion hid,
Ye slumber unmarked 'mid the desolate main,
While the wonder and pride of your works remain.

SIGOURNEY.

To Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia.

Foremost and greatest in the ranks of Kings,
Thy march hath trod a host of fictions down.
Honor upbears thee on her proud-spread wings,
And on thy brow sits wisdom, as a crown.
O where is Chivalry, if not in thee?
Thou art as one who, in an earlier day,
Through lone, dark midnights, upon revered knee,
Did watch his arms beside some altar grey,
Thence to ride forth and champion all the world!
First in the noble struggle of the free,
No lagging banner hath thy hand unfurled:
Here, planted fast, and rooted as a tree
In the strong heart of nations, let it stand,
Victorious ensign of a glorious land!—E. L. HERVEY.

Miscellaneous.

The Head-Stone.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of the grave, the planks were removed from the heaped-up brink, the first rattling clods had struck their knell, the quick shovelling was over, the long, broad, skilfully-cut pieces of turf were aptly joined together, and trimly laid by the hands of strangers, that the newest mound in the church-yard was scarcely distinguishable from those that were grown over by the undisturbed grass and daisies of a luxuriant spring. The burial was soon over; and the party, with one consenting motion, having uncovered their heads, in decent reference of the place and occasion, were beginning to separate, and about to leave the church-yard.

Here some acquaintances, from distant parts of the parish, who had not had opportunity of addressing each other in the house that had belonged to the deceased, nor in the course of the few hundred yards

*** NOTICE!—*All unsettled subscriptions will be charged* 1s. 3d. *per quarter additional for each unpaid quarter.*

CLINTON.—T. S. BYRES, Esq., "*City Hotel,*" *Clinton, is the Agent for the Clinton Herald, to whom all subscriptions are to be paid, and all Communications addressed.*

*** *We are not responsible for the* OPINIONS *of our correspondents. We publish their letters for the* INTELLIGENCE *they contain, and, as to the views they express, our readers can form their own opinions.*

The London Herald.

"*Refined policy ever has been the parent of Confusion; and ever will be, so long as the world endures. Plain, good intention, which is as easily discovered at the first view as fraud is surely detected at the last, is of no mean force in the government of mankind.*"—BURKE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15th, 1856.

As Parliament meets for the "actual despatch" of business, on the 15th of next month, we should be glad to learn from some of those journals which enjoy the equivocal favors of governmental confidence, what business it to be dispatched. Some time since, the *Spectator* was kind enough to hint oracularly, that there was something of much importance in store to astonish the country and, of course, shut the mouths of all naughty cavillers. The *Leader*, more recently, professes to be uncertain whether the session will be a long or short one; but rather favors the idea, that a short session, merely to get through the routine work, would answer all purposes. We should not be surprised to find this latter to be the real intention of the government, the *Spectator's* large but shadowy promises to the contrary notwithstanding. Nothing could be more serviceable to the government in its present peculiar position than a short do-nothing session, and another "long vacation," wherein the newspapers can be read and laughed at, and whatever public opinion may be, it can manifest itself in no adverse votes. The best thing possible for this present Ministry, is quiet. Anything like agitation must be injurious, and may be fatal, to it. They can only be safe in a calm, and the shorter the session the fewer the storms. An argument used in the government paper, the *Leader*, shows how sensible the Ministry is of this fact, just as straws show the course of the wind. It is urged as an apology for a short session, that a long one comes too much money in payment of members "indemnities," as the salaries which M. P P.'s *vote to themselves* are politely called. Such an argument coming from an "organ" says very little for either the good sense, the dignity or the patriotism of those for whom the organ grinds its music. Nor is the argument improved by accusing members of lengthening the session for the paltry purpose of the pay. All "parties concerned" may rest assured that the business of the country will not be slurred over by all our representatives upon any such flimsy suggestions. If the government is afraid of members being mercenary, let Ministers come down with a scheme for the abolition of the "indemnity" farce. In such a course we should hope to see them supported, for in the present state of Canada, if we cannot find men to go to Parliament without being paid for it, it is a pity indeed. We often see members in humiliating positions, but often as we have to blush for them, there is seldom a more flagrant occasion for it, than when they are voting themselves wages for serving their country. It is probable enough that as far as the government is concerned there is not much to do during the approaching session, and from the tone of the *Leader* we should take this to be the fact; but Parliaments were not made for the mere purpose of keeping placemen in power. There are many subjects requiring legislative interference which should be taken up by independent members of Parliament, and the government cannot oppose any good measure without risking the loss of their power. To attempt to displace them under present circumstances, until the materials for a real conservative government are ready, we think would be imprudent; but, their peculiar position may be made the means of inducing them to acquiesce in good measures which may be originated by others. To some matters in which the laws require careful alteration, it may be our duty to refer as the session proceeds.

In reference to the possibility of the Ministry not remaining in power, a recent little political squabble is not without some significance.

The *Leader*, said to be rather an organ of a section of the Government than of the Ministry itself has indulged in a somewhat severe attack upon the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, to which he replies by some letters in the *Colonist*. This latter paper seems favorable to him, and to the McNab-Cayley section of the Government. The *Leader*, on the other hand, appears to favor the *Ross-Spence* half of the Coalition. This dust about Mr. Cameron seems to who expect to get into power again, may hasten an akward rupture. The stones of the building, cemented in a very clumsy and somewhat temporary fashion, may fall apart. It is "a very pretty quarrel as it "stands," and should it not be settled, may make it necessary for us to look out for squalls and elections ahead, sooner than we expected. The plain fact is, there are two parties in the Government, and each naturally wishes to strengthen one part of the Government at the expense of the other. Comfortable, very; but just what may be expected of coalitions. A few days of the session may enlighten us still further on the subject.

Sardinia.

Within the past year the small State of Sardinia and one hitherto comparatively little thought of, has raised itself to a high position amongst the European Nations. Within the past year Sardinia has nobly sustained the Western Powers in their disinterested exertions to check the tyranny and arbitrary power of Russia.—Within the same period Sardinia has also taken her stand against the spiritual despotism of the Church of Rome; and has emancipated herself from the degrading position of religious serfdom, which her powerful neighbor Austria has had the meanness to submit to. Towhom then is this small State indebted for her present position? She fortunately possesses a King, Victor Emanuel, who has proved himself one of the most able and enlightened Sovereigns amongst the European thrones; and to whom she is principally beholden forthis change. We havered with what universal rejoicings his arrival at Paris and at London was greeted by all classes in those respective capitals. And we may now be excused if we draw attention to a few incidents connected with the change alluded to. In this country where the Press is free, and where public opinion has free scope it will sound strange to inform our readers that the first grievance complained of by Rome was a free Press in Sardinia. Before the epoch of the Sardinian Constitution a law was promulgated purporting to establish the liberty of the Press. Under this law books imported from abroad might be admitted without the ordeal of a previous Ecclesiastical censorship; and only a license was required from the civil government for the printing of books and journals within the kingdom, but this censorship did not suit the ideas of Rome. And it is well for us to be able to record the fact that a state and people of the Roman Catholic communion can, even in these days, vindicate civil rights against their most formidable enemy, in no spirit of irreligion or of faction. Yet with the same energy and decision which so often and so beneficially marked the history of our own and other countries in the centuries that preceded the Reformation. We shall now enumerate some of the reforms claimed. The Marquis Pareto, Sardinian Minister at Rome, wished to negotiate a new Concordat, the basis of which was to be the total abolition of the privileges of the Ecclesiastical Forum, and the reduction of Ecclesiastical persons and property to a legal equality with persons and property of other classes. Next by a law of 1848 public instruction was placed under the Secretary of State assisted by an Administrative Council, religious interests being provided for by means of spiritual directors, one of whom was to be a member of each local Council. The next grievance was the expulsion of the Jesuits together with the suppression of Nunneries. Money was given to the parties so expelled to take them to their respective homes or compensation, so that existing interests were regarded. Of course the Papal Court protested, but we shall put our readers in possession of the extraordinary ground upon which they based their protest; because forsooth the measure involved a violation of "the maxims of the Catholic Church and the holy See." And proceeded to lay down the astounding doctrine "that the properties of Religious Corporations in any given country are, in fact, parts of one great whole, the property of the Church at large, and are therefore not subject to the civil power, but to the Ecclesiastical, the Pope himself. A knowledge of this view of the Church of Rome may not prove either uninteresting, or uninstructive to those Canadians who possess a knowledge of the relations of Lower Canada with the Church of Rome, and the frequent Acts introduced into our Provincial Parliament for the Incorporation of religious houses, &c., &c. We shall now give the words themselves.

'Religious Corporations, forming a portion of the ecclesiastical family at large, are by their very nature under the guardianship and authority of the Church; and consequently no measures or laws can be adopted with respect to them except by the spiritual power, or through its agency, especially in what touches their existence or their conduct in the institutions to which they respectively belong.'

Nor can any other rule be recognized even in matters that concern their property. It is, in truth, beyond dispute that the goods possessed by ecclesiastical and religious foundations belong to the general category of property of the Church, and constitutes a true and proper portion of its sacred patrimony. In consequence whereof, as the property of the Church is of its own nature inviolable, so in like manner are the possessions of such foundations.

The next selection we shall make from the same authority is equally arbitrary, viz: "Whatever may be the reforms which it has been thought proper to adopt in the civil Legislation of the realm of Sardinia. The venerable laws of the Church must always be paramount to them, and should surely be respected in a Catholic kingdom." The expression of this opinion was caused by the arrest of the Archbishop of Turin, by the Sardinian Government, for disobeying the law of Sardinia, because he said, that law did not quit the views of the Pope his master.

The next grievance complained of was the arrest and sending to prison of an Archbishop, and removing a Parish Priest; and just cause the Sardinian Government had for so doing.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce who had supported these laws already referred to, and enacted contrary to the wishes of Rome, was refused on his death-bed, the last Sacraments unless he *confessed and repented of this act of public duty*, which he clearly refused to do. The old Bonefacian doctrine no doubt was that adopted by Rome in this controversy, viz:—"That without any subtle distinction between spiritual at all, it is of necessity for Salvation to believe that every human creature is by divine law subject to the Pope of Rome."

The next grievance is that the "acquisition of property by Corporations whether lay or ecclesiastical must be subject to the assent of the Executive. Hear the view taken of Concordats by Rome—"Concordats are inviolable on the side of the civil powers; first because they are of the nature of international treaties; and next because they deal with the universal laws of Ecclesiastical discipline, which depend upon the Roman Pontiff." This view was not quite acquiesced in by the Sardinian Government who he'd that "a state was entitled to alter its own political arrangements without the consent of the Court of Rome." The question here may be asked had Sardinia a right to declare all her subjects equal without the consent of Rome; or in other words was every Roman Catholic State to be thus prevented from making what improvements or reform she thought proper without these changes being first submitted to to a foreign state for its approval. Rome considers Concordats are only binding upon one party the civil; and carried this iniquitous view so far that in 1851 she refused to negotiate a Concordat with Sardinia upon the question of tithes unless she consented that "Concordats only were binding against the civil power." Now we come to another grievance "moreover that has been offered to the Catholic Church the memorable outrage of seeing erected within its own bosom, and in the two most distinguished cities of the Realm, temples of Protestantism, in despite of unanimous outcry of the Bishops who remonstrated, and of the indignation of the faithful." Here is *liberality* indeed exemplified, but that is not all Rome asks? Why do you dare to subject any Ecclesiastics to pay any taxes in Ecclesiastical Corporations. So the Pope is to decide the venerable question of taxation. Also here again we copy.

"When in past times there was a question of subjecting ecclesiastical property to some burden in aid of the public treasury, the august and pious sovereigns of the House of Savoy made it their dutiful care to betake themselves to the Holy See; and it was in consequence of the communications thus established, and of the estimates made of the respective exigencies of the cases, that the Holy See did not hesitate to *permit* the properties of the clergy to come under the same impositions that were charged upon those of the lay community."

But, inasmuch as the taxes now imposed did not come within the Papal permissions.

"It is therefore manifest, that the ecclesiastical authorities of the kingdom, if they are to fulfil that duty of protection which they owe to the Church and its sacred rights cannot with indifference permit the clergy to comply with the imposts which have been enacted."

The Sardinian Government did not condescend to enter into negotiations with Rome as to whether her Protestant subjects had a right to worship according to their conscience or not, and whether the state had a right to allow these places to do so or not, nor did they discuss their right to tax their own subjects.

"During its later communications with Rome, the Government of Sardinia had glanced at the state of the Church in the dominions of the mainland, and had thrown out the idea of a mixed Commission to ascertain their state. Having, however, accomplished this preliminary task by means at its own command, it submitted a statement and proposal to the See of Rome, on the 2nd of June, 1854. The basis of the representation was briefly as follows:—The population of these states amounting to four millions, the ecclesiastical revenues reached fourteen millions of francs, or five hundred and sixty thousand pounds; a proportion three times greater than that of France, and exceeding in a still greater degree that of Belgium. In fact, upon the restoration in 1815, the state of things had been generally revived which prevailed upon the French occupation. While the aggregate of the wealth of the Church was thus so ample, a large portion of the parishes were poor; 2500 of them averaged but eighteen pounds a year, and one hundred more had no income whatever. A large sum, amounting to 928,000 francs, or £37,000 was consequently voted annually by the Chambers in aid of the impoverished part of the clergy, at a time when the finances of the country could ill bear any unnecessary burden. The proposal was so to deal with the Church property as, while alienating no part of it from sacred uses, to supply the wants of the poor parishes from ecclesiastical means, and to relieve the State from its annual charge. The assurance was conveyed that the adoption of these bases by the Papal Court would greatly facilitate a general and harmonious arrangement of the points debated between the two governments; while, on the other hand, it was not to be expected that, after such a disclosure of the wealth of the Church, the Parliament would agree from year to year to tax the community on its behalf."

"As the finances of Sardinia are an object of interest at the present time, with respect both to the solidity of its general position, and its power to fulfil the stipulations of its recent convention with England, we may perhaps do well to show in a few words, that, although her taxation is heavy, and her Government therefore is more than justified in all attempts to relieve the treasury from undue charge, yet she exhibits, along with other sound and healthy indications, that of a determination to maintain her credit, and, even under considerable pressure, to bring her receipts up to the level of her expenditure."

The Budget for the current year, showed, it is true,

An estimated expenditure of	138,852,000 francs.
And a receipt of only	128,300,000
With an apparent deficit of	10,552,000

But inasmuch as the expenditure includes four million to be laid out reproductively in railroads, which in Piedmont are constructed by the Government, and about eight millions and a quarter to be applied to the extinction of debt, there is in reality a small surplus of revenue over expenditure.

So also the Budget for the coming year, presented as usual in advance, shows

An estimated expenditure of	139,000,000 francs.
And a receipt of only	131,500,000
Or an apparent deficit of	8,500,000

But this deficit is within a fraction the amount of the annual sinking fund. We believe, too, that these estimates are so constructed, that in all ordinary circumstances a result is arrived at more favourable to the Treasury than the estimate itself.

Let us hear for a moment the manly and loyal apology of her own government:

"The ministers of the king in conscience feel, that they have paid no adulation either to popular passions or to the enemies of the church. If they have ever chanced to err, they have, on the other hand, proved, on many occasions, their disposition to combat the passions of the masses. They have proved their desire to protect religion and its ministers, so long as these remain faithful to the laws of the land. Foremost in their thoughts stands the faith of their fathers, the reverence due to the Church and to its Head. But they recognise, as a debt of conscience, their obligation to keep the oath they have sworn to uphold the constitution and the laws of the realm."

"Both in the political and in the ecclesiastical sphere, the whole policy of Rome, at the present day, seems to be summed up in the rule which governs her finance, namely, to meet the common expense of year after year by contracting debt after debt. Each new difficulty that she creates, she covers and surmounts by some new and higher claim upon her votaries; in each successive quarrel she takes ground higher, narrower, and more dangerous. She plays a perpetual game of double or quits; and, when the losing turn arrives, not she alone, but religion itself, which these proceedings so fatally undermine, is the certain sufferer. But we we will here avail ourselves of a remarkable passage from the speech of Count Cavour, the able statesmen now at the head of the Sardinian Government, delivered on the 7th of last February, with reference to the policy and proceedings of the high papal party:—

"In truth gentlemen, if you review the history of Europe during these last years, you will perceive that in every part of it that party has adopted an aggressive and contentious policy, which I conceive to be absolutely at variance with the true spirit of religion. Observe in England the Catholics; after they had obtained, through the Emancipation Act, a full equality of civil rights, you will see their Heads, instead of seeking to conciliate public opinion and to live on good terms, at least with the liberal part of the community which had always favoured them, put forward exorbitant pretensions, rouse public opinion anew against themselves, and put in jeopardy the very laws that they had spent so long a time in winning. The same thing happened in Holland, where the excesses of the ultra-Catholic party brought about the downfall of a liberal ministry that had always shown itself most favourable to them, and led the ultra-Protestants back into power. The like happened, too, in almost all the states of Germany. Most signally did it happen in the neighbouring state of France, where you have seen the ultra-Catholic party push reactionary ideas to the most extravagant height. If you have followed the discussions in the French journals, you will have seen that the party did not confine itself to its warfare with the philosophers of the eighteenth century (in which, up to a given point, it is on the right side), but carried its quarrel even to the luminaries of the Gallican Church in the seventeenth century.—We have seen, strange as it may be, certain ultra-Catholic writers at war alike with Bossuet and Voltaire, and condemning the four Gallican Articles no less than the Encyclopedia."

We have now condensed as far as we are able from voluminous reports what we thought would prove interesting to our readers, and exemplifying the fact that 'Rome is unchanged.'

Terrible Railway Accident--Death of Jas. Gordon, Esq., J. P., of Clinton.

The following account of the recent casualty on the Hudson River Railway, is abridged from the New York papers; and the case calls for some remarks from us, both on account of the light it throws upon the bad state of railway management, and of the fact of its having caused the untimely death of the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, with whose friends we sincerely sympathize, if the expression may be allowed, the writer of this having for many years been himself one of those friends. Were the matter of no other public interest, the sudden destruction of one of our neighbors would naturally call forth some enquiry into the means by which the act of homicide—for that is near about the right name to give it—was perpetrated.

It will be seen that the two trains, going the same way, were so close together, that upon the least detention of the foremost one, a collision was almost inevitable. There was not more than a very few minutes between the time of the trains when the foremost first stopped, which it was compelled to do on finding one of the rails split. To signal the rear train *in time* has been evidently next to impossible. Great pains are taken to show, that the conductors, engineers and signal men did their best under the circumstances. How far the American papers and the witnesses may succeed in their very earnest endeavors to exonerate the employees, which they seem on all such occasions determined to do, has yet to be seen. But taking for the present, all they say on this point to be sustainable, the evidence only goes to prove more forcibly the gross culpability of the managers of the Company. During the recent storms and cold weather detention of trains have been of almost daily occurrence; and yet, here are two trains started so close to each other on the same track, that a detention of but a few minutes—a time too short to unload the passengers, or even to determine upon any useful course of action—this is sufficient to cause a fearful catastrophe. The time between the stoppage of the first train, and the collision, was but *a one and a half or two minutes*; as proved by the witness, Bowerson, who also gives us the fact, their rule is to keep *two miles* between trains in such cases. In this instance that rule must have been broken, and what sort of a rule is it? Fancy but two miles between two trains one following the other on a foggy night, and the front one suddenly stopped by any one of the thousand occurrences which daily cause such stoppages. The lives of passengers in such a case are worth, as seen in this case just *two minutes* purchase. If these *are* the regulations, the Life Assurance Companies had better look to their policies and travellers may take more than the customary paints to "set their house in order before travelling on an American railway.

The attempt to exculpate every body in such cases is a bad feature, and not the only one, of American public feeling in Railway matters. The recklessness of human life, and the attempt throughout the narratives to give a melo-dramatic tinge and color to the whole story—these are things found only in America, and stand out with remarkable prominence in this case.—Throughout the whole accounts we find not one word of censure—so lenient is young America to homicide if only the parties responsible be enterprising promoters of public improvements. As in the case of the Henry Clay steamer, Baptiste Creek accident, and many other instances of wholesale slaughter through the mismanagement of public companies, there will be a slight show of sympathy, a very faint appeal to justice who in these cases seem blinder than even Themis all will be over. The cars will run again as usual. the Directors will count the "pecuniary loss," and duly charge it, and time will wear on till the next case shall occur of the judging of "sudden death" falling upon many through the means of the recklessness of the managers of public highways. But we have not done the editors full justice. We have said they abstain from censure—we must add that they rather *praise* upon the managers in this instance. And praise for what, think you? For placing every means at the disposal of the Press to enable it to ascertain the facts! How then can the Press touch those facts otherwise than softly? American *freedom* would never be so ungrateful!

We pass now to the loss of our unfortunate friend Mr. GORDON. He seems to have been killed instaneously, and could not have been recognised by his appearance, but the subjoined paragraph affords conclusive evidence of his identity. It will be read with sadness by many hundreds in these counties who have known the deceased for years, and will feel that in him the County of Huron has lost a good friend and a most public spirited and enterprising inhabitant. Peace to his memory; and *anything but peace*, with the wretched system of which he has been the victim, and which has caused so many early graves and so many bleeding hearts.

The following is the paragraph we refer to:

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

Personal examination revealed to our reporter strong evidence of the identity of the body of the unknown man who lies dead at the depot. In parts of the clothes worn by him were found several documents as follows:

A letter dated Harpurhey, 8th Dec., 1855, signed by L. Meyers and addressed to J. Gordon, Esq, Clinton.

Copy of a warrant for the erection of a court house for the united counties of Huron and Bruce, with the official seal, dated Oct. 26, 1855.

A letter addressed "My dear George," and signed "Your affectionate brother, James Gordon." The envelope being addressed to "Mr. George Gordon, 754 Lombard street, Philadelphia."

A bill against James Gordon, dated at Mallet, Oct. 8, 1855.

James Gordon—To Pat McGoudon—for quarrying nine cords stone, at 10s sterling, £1 10.

A bill dated London, C. W., January 4, 1855, Mr. Gordon—Bought of Adam Hope sundries £3 4s 9d.

ADAM HOPE & Co.,
Per Wm Meehan

A promissory note dated at Goderich, C. W., January 20, 1855, at three months, payable at the agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, to the order of Wm. Murray, for £75, signed James Gordon, and endorsed by Wm. Murray, Alex. Dodge, Wm. Webray, and Moore & Hunter.

These papers go conclusively to show that the deceased is a Mr. Gordon, of Clinton in Canada.

Narrative of the Accident.

The train which left Albany on Saturday night, and which did not reach Poughkeepsie till half-past two the following morning, was detained about two miles south of that town, at a place called Montgomery Cove, by a slight defect which had been discovered on the track. The locomotive of the Poughkeepsie train, which was going at full speed, ran into the last car of the Albany train, completely demolishing it, and strewing the road with the fragments. There were about fifty passengers in it, three of whom were almost immediately killed, and twenty-two, as we have stated, wounded. The spectacle presented was most painful. Two of the dead bodies were mutilated in a horrible manner, and the snow for some distance along the track was stained with blood. The greatest excitement prevailed among the passengers, and the scene was rendered still more by the cries and moans of the wounded. The engine, after passing through the last car of the Albany train, ran partly into the next one, and then fell down an embankment, dragging with it in its descent part of the ruins. The engineer when asked why he did not send a signal back, said that he had done so, and we have been informed that he took every precaution to prevent the collision, It appears, however, that the man whom he sent to warn the approaching train of the danger did not reach a curve in the road in time to make his signal, and that the locomotive was upon them before the engineer could stop it. The curve was about two hundred yards from the point where the defect had been discovered in the road. When it was known that the Poughkeepsie train was coming, the Albany train was started, and every effort made to escape but nothing could avert the danger, and in a few moments after it was put in motion the collision took place. The engineer in the Poughkeepsie train reversed the engine, and when it fell down the bank he fell with it, but escaped with a few slight injuries.

It was about an hour before the wounded could be removed, as there were no mean of conveyance near at hand. As soon, however, as news of the catastrophe reached Poughkeepsie, a train was despatched from that place; but a few minutes before it arrived at the scene of the accident the up train from New York had arrived and taken them on board. On the arrival of the wounded at Poughkeepsie every attention was paid to them by the President of the road, Mr. Sloan, and the Superintendent. The depot was converted into a temporary hospital, and every provision made for their comfort. In the morning, those who were most seriously wounded, and unable in consequence to return to their houses, were conveyed to the hotels and medical attention procured for them from Poughkeepsie, New York and Albany. All who were able to do so left yesterday morning, leaving about seven or eight still remaining at Poughkeepsie.

The following is a statement of Mr. Isaac D. Cott of this city, one of the passengers.

Was one of the passengers on the train from Albany; nothing of intrest took place on the way down, until we reached Poughkeepsie; the passengers all seemed in good spirits, and little thought of the sad catastrophe that awated them; on the arrival of the train at Poughkeepsie they waited some fifteen minutes before they started it was about two o'clock when the train started; we were not going at the usual speed, but seemed to go by jerks: two gentlemen who sat on the seat in front of me were conversing in regard to a train which was expected shortly after ours and they seemed to fear that she might run into us; I asked them what train it was, and they informed me it was expected to be the two o' clock way train, from Poughkeepsie. While talking with them, and they had barely replied to my question, when we felt a sudden jerk, and a loud noise, and on looking behind me, I saw the last car which was next to ours, flying in every direction. Before I had time to turn my head round, our car seemed open, and the next moment I found mysel tumbled dow to the side embankment into the river. I had no more than reached the ice than I felt a tremendous blow upon my head, which I discovered was the stove. Fortunately I sustained no serious damage from it, with the exception of two or three hard bumps upon my head, and the destruction of my hat. One of the beams of the car fell across my legs, but I soon succeeded in extricating myself. As soon as I got upon my feet, a horrible sight presented itself. One of the engines which was attached to the rear train lay down the embankment, and directly in front of me lay the mangled bodies of a man and a woman. I went towards them, but finding the engine puffing with steam, I was afraid that her boiler would burst. The bodies seemed to be literly torn into pieces; the left leg of the man lay about ten feet from the body, with a boot upon it, but no part of the pantaloons; his face was horribly mutilated, and his clothing was all in pieces The lady, who seemed to be quite young, lay near the body of the man; she was also mutilated in a horrible manner, she was very well dressed there was a gaiter upon one of her feet; her foot was quite small; a gold chain was hanging around her neck. The passengers seemed all excitement; some were hallooing and crying, and the wounded lay in every direction, mourning, as if in great agony. Just as I turned from the horrible scene in front of the engine, I saw the conductor of the train out on the ice some distance off, but immediately opposite the train. He was coming towards me. As he neared me I said to him that he ought to be hung, when he replied, in great excitement, "My God, I sent a signal back to stop the train" The engine that struck the rear car passed though and ran off the track down the embankment.

The particulars of the sad calamity, which are fully explained in the testimony adduced before the Coroner's jury empannelled to examine into the circumstances, may be briefly summed up as follows:—The Albany express train, which started at eleven o'cloch from that city, arrived at Poughkeepsie at 2.50 p.m., and started from the station at that place at 2.53. She proceeded on her trip until passing through a cutting in a rock at Mines' Point, and when at Montgomery Cove she was signalled to stop, and did so, because of a break of a rail near Milton Ferry.

Meantime the train (way accommodation, which should start from Poughkeepsie at 2.45) had been detained, not starting till 3.1 p.m., or eight minutes after the leaving of the express. The conductors of the forward car remembered his danger at once, and on stopping his train he ran back with a red flag and despatched flagmen to warn off the coming train; but to no purpose, for within a few moments she was upon her, and the collison took place.

MEASURES TO AVOID.

Not only did the conductor of the forward car endeavour to warn off the coming train, but, seeing the eminent danger in which he was placed, he ordered the train to be started, preferring the lesser of two evils, with a chance of escape. Unfortunately, the coupling of the tender and baggage car gave way, and the engine moved a head, leaving the cars behind.

THE SCENE.

No further time was allowed for the prevention of a collision, and the conductor accordingly notified his passengers of the peril in which they stood, recommending a "leap for life." Many parties, at the peril of their limbs, did so jump; they are the most generally injured by bruises and cuts. The second pair of engines came rushing on, passing entirely through the hind car of the forward train, smashing it to the right and left, crushing the next, and gutting a third car. The first engine of the hindmost car was almost demolished, the second engine of the same train being also considerably injured. The dying, dead and wounded were scattered all round; one body, that of Mrs. Charles H. Greene, of Utica, was dreadfully mangled, lying on the boiler of the locomotive; the stomach remnants of the body of an unknown man were scattered in all directions; the bleeding were on the ice and on the water, of the track under the cars everywhere were forcible and sudden blows could have distributed them.

Those who had escaped free from injuries or whose ponends were of a lighter grade, at once set at work in the good deeds of rescue, and soon the sufferers were conveyed to the various cars and returned to the Poughkeepsie station, where they were distributed around amongst kind sympathisers, who got themselves, their rest and refreshment, and alleviating the sorrows of the suddenly afflicted.

The following is from the evidence before the jury:

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Daniel Lord, of New York, sworn, I was in the last car of the express train some minutes, perhaps five or ten, after leaving Poughkeepsie we stopped; observing the car rope to be very violently jerked, I said to Mr. Tallman something must be the matter, and a few moments after I went to the rear of the car, and then made some explanation, which brought those in the cars running to the doors; there was suddenly a jerk and I perceived the locomotive coming on; I think I saw a flagman, but will not be positive; the locomotive was then perhaps 150 feet off; the next thing I can recollect was that I was rolling among fragments of the wreck; I was thrown off on the right-hand side, on the river; I then heard a great hissing, and supposed that the locomotive was coming on; I think we were about 800 feet from the end of the curve when the locomotive came in sight; I think I saw a flagman near the cut; the collision occurred soon after stopping; I think the collision occurred in consequence of the difficulty on the track, and the Poughkeepsie train being sent out too soon, and going too fast around the curve; I think the engine of Poughkeepsie could not have blown off steam; I think our train was perfectly still until the jerk of the rope; I think the flagman was too far south of the cut to be seen by the crossing train until it come to the curve.

Messrs. Levi Pacoer, Aaron Legget, Chas. Van Wyck, the Conductors, and others testified to the same facts as were presented before Coroner Taylor.

Joseph Bowerson, sworn---I was conductor of the down express train yesterday; we left Poughkeepsie at 2,56 p. m.; I started to collect tickets and got about half way through the first car and heard the signal; immediately ran to the baggage-car and seized the red flag and jumped off while the train was in motion, and gave it to my rear brakesman, and told him to run back and stop the rear train; by that time the two other red flags were exhibited toward Poughkeepsie; I noticed that at that instant that my engineers gave the signal to back up, and I suppose they backed about half the length of a car; I ran forward and motioned to them all the while to go on; just at that instant the way-train came rushing into us; from the time the train stopped until collision I do not think it was over 1½ or two minutes; I think there was not sufficient space between the out and our train for the other train to brake up during this weather; we were running a little less than our usual speed as the track was slippery; I saw the Poughkeepsie train before I heard them we had four coaches, one baggage-car and two engines; we stopped in about one minute and a half after the whistle was blown; our instructions read that a "train following "another shall keep at least two miles in "the rear and proceed with great caution;" the conductor has control of the train and has the discretion of starting it; it is generally understood that the engineer is to obey the orders of the conductor; if in propriety with safety; the station-master has a right to stop a train if he knows of or apprehends any danger.

THE KILLED.

Two persons have died from the injuries resulting from this accident. They are Mrs Charles H. Greene, of Utica, the lady found as we have already stated, in a dreadfully mutilated condition on the boiler of the engine; she was found alive, but she died shortly after her arrival in the city.

Mrs. Hurlburt of Albany, was found in front of one of the damaged engines, and near her were found the remnants of an unknown man. So sadly mutilated was his body, that identification, other than by remnants of his attire is rendered impossible.

War, and Peace.

Our readers will find some interesting news in the letters of our English Correspondent. If the fair offers now made do not succeed, we cannot imagine how Austria can longer play the part of a mere looker-on while the Allies wage a war which is more for the benefit of Austria than the present Allies themselves. This news, it will be seen, bears out the opinions we ventured to express in our last issue.

Who is to be Mayor?

The contest for this office has narrowed down to two aspirants, viz: Alderman Barker and Alderman Leonard, and we propose to examine dispassionately, the respective qualifications of these two gentlemen for this important position. Alderman Barker is one of the oldest members of the Council, possesses a great deal of experience and is second to none as a progressive man; he also has a large stake in the City; but unfortunately for Mr. Barker he lacks discretion, and by giving way to a violent temper, I as frequently brought the Council into disgrace at home and contempt abroad. Alderman Leonard is comparatively a new member of the Council, although one of the oldest inhabitants of the City and identified with all its improvements. Mr. Leonard is a shrewd business man, popular in his manners, and during his Municipal career has given proofs of his ability. Believing as we do, that Mr. Leonard, from his influence, temper, and ability, will be more able to advance the interests of the City than Mr. Barker, we hope to see him elected.

Post Office.

We hope the following letter will have the desired effect of "stirring" up the party to blame in the matter:—

DELAWARE, January 12, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—

Can you by any means inform your many friends and subscribers, in and about this village, whether they pretend to send any mails West of London now a-days. If they do, we get none here, or at least next to none. What is the cause? Whose fault is it? Is it the London P. O. or is it the G. W. R. R. For to get only one mail a week is trying to the nerves. Please stir up the proper parties and

Oblige

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

We have learnt that the Jury in the Hudson River Railway case, have returned a verdict censuring the Company for employing inefficient men—in other words, they censure the men rather than the company. Notwithstanding this finding, which admits blame somewhere, at all events, we still think that the regulations not providing for a greater distance between the trains running the same way, was the true cause of the accident.

From the accounts we have reason to fear that the "unknown" Canadian lady who is seriously injured, and remains senseless, is Mrs. Gordon.

Another atrocious collision near Pitsburgh recently, has caused the loss of several lives.

There was a collision on the GREAT WESTERN near Chatham on Saturday, between freight trains. One man injured, and a locomotive smashed. The demon of careless recklessness seems to possess all the Companies just now.

The Second London Assembly comes off at the City Hotel, on Tuesday next, the 22nd of January.

Correspondence.

From our London Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 21st, 1855.

There is no doubt that peace negotiations are on foot; and there seems to be no reason to disbelieve that the terms which are published in the *Morning Post* are to be taken as those which the allies have sanctioned. We are told that these terms are the *ultimatum* which Austria and the allies are resolved to press upon the Czar. The annihilation of Russia in the Black Sea, by the exclusion from its waters of all ships of war, the dismantling of her fortresses on the coasts, and by the residence of consuls, who may certify that no purposes but those of legitimate commerce are ever attempted to be suppressed. These provisions are accompanied by the utter renunciation of all right of interference with the Sultan's dominions, over his subjects, the abandonment of the protectorate of the Danubian Principalities, and the cession of a portion of Bessarabia, so as to secure the uninterrupted navigation of the Danube.

Further, we are told that another provision is, that Bomarsund shall not be rebuilt, and that there are sundry other conditions, but which the ministerial journal does not wish to state more particularly. The *Post* also tells us that Prussia will not, as before, be allowed to tamper with our demands, or strive to elude them. "Never" (it says) was there a document so distinct and unmistakeable as the paper which Count Esterhazy is bearing to St. Petersburg, and to it there are but two answers possible, namely, a positive refusal or a positive acceptance. No evasive answer—no conditional acceptance—no counter propositions—will be received. If, humbling her pride, Russia accepts these terms, an armistice and a settlement will immediately follow; but if she cannot entirely and at once accept the bitter consequences' of her own ambition and foolishness, then must she face the extraordinary force which will be brought to bear against her in the next campaign, and which, under Heaven, will certainly reduce her to a state, of which the terrible necessities will make her yield to our terms."—Moreover, it is added, that some 14 days will be given the Emperor of Russia to consider his resolution and to give his answer. Now to terms like these, in their integrity, no person we think could reasonably object. If all the rivers which disembogue either into the Euxine or the Azoff are to be cleared of Russian ships of war, well and good; but if not, there is a loophole of preparation for the Czar, which is contrary to the spirit of the stipulation, and which it would be unjustifiable and impolite to overlook. Again, we should like to know what provision is to be made for the police of the Black Sea. Do what we may, we shall do less than nothing unless we arm ourselves with the power of watching Russian intrigues. All the world, the neutral powers inclusive, instinctively feel that she is not to be trusted. The *casus belli* was a wanton violation both of the spirit and letter treaties, any the acceptance of the Vienna note was a deception. It is this systematic dishonesty, and immorality, and unreliableness, which will make the nation doubt of the ultimate adoption of terms. Where such bases as are indicated above are once laid down, there is no doubt that three honest men, would draw up a satisfactory treaty in a couple of hours. But who can imagine by how many stipulations will every one of the above conditions be fenced round. What steps, we again ask, must be taken to watch the Black Sea; what are the regulations by which Russia must be held back behind the old Mingrelian boundary; what are the means by which the non-erection of Bomarsund shall not be evaded by the gradual uprising of a new Sebeastopol at Varanger Bay or elsewhere Indeed, it would be easy to raise a hundred interrogatories which must undergo discussion; and in the settlement of them there are reasons to fear that the whole through disingenuousness and *mala fides* may slip through.

But we are scarcely disposed to think that Russia can bring herself to terms like these, which are far more hard than anything that was proposed at Vienna. It is for her to reflect whether the increasing preface is likely to be diminished hereafter. Viewed in this light, it is difficult to reconcile the renewed negociations with their emanation from St. Petersburg. Still we cannot believe that Russia has had no hand in the matter. She has probably indicated her wishes indirectly, though the new stipulations are no doubt far heavier than she anticipated. And it is on this account that our expectations of peace were depressed. We doubt that she has suffered so much as to make her feel her own inferiority even for defensive war, we doubt that great as her sacrifices have been, her resources are in such a state of exhaustion as to fill her with those lively apprehensions of the future necessary to bring conviction to her mind; we doubt that she is in any fear of losing the friendly neutrality of her two German neighbours, which has hitherto been of such vast service to her, and we doubt that her pride will enable her to agree to such palpable humiliation as the new conditions would so unmistakeably impose upon her. Whether the new treaty with Sweden—now an established fact—is likely to question her fears, or to sting her into renewed obstinacy, we shall not attempt to predict; but it is evident that other elements are being drawn into the quarrel—such as the Scandinavian alliance, Prussian dishonesty, the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Principalities, the undisguised predominance of Russia in Circassi, her aggrandizing efforts with Norway, and her advance into Armenia—which are far more likely to embitter present hostilities, if they are not neutralised by the ready concession of the Czar. As before, it is left with Russia to decide. The allies have abandoned nothing of their principles; they say nothing about retaining the Crimea, nor do they ask for an indemnity. Russia cannot expect that her obstinacy shall protract the evils of war, while the penalty of her conduct shall, forever remain stationary. It must go on increasing. At first, we should have been content with the repudiation of her supremacy over the Greek Christian subjects of the Porte; then we should have been satisfied with her withdrawal beyond the Pruth, and the abandonment of her unjustifiable claim. After that, we should have been satisfied with the limitation of the Russian fleet, or the yielding up of the original claim. Now, nothing less than the perpetual banishment of the Russian Navy from the Euxine will content us, and increasing rigour of terms in other matters. Russia cannot conceal those things from herself; neither can she conceal from herself the startling results of the war,

Proposals Eor Peace.

Count Esterhazy left Vienna for St. Petersburgh on Sundy, bearing despatches, containing propositions for a pacification, on terms which had been finally resolved on. The following are "understood" to be the propositions:—First—The liberation of the Black Sea by exclusion from its waters of all ships of war of all countries and all denominations, with the complete dismantling of all fortifications of whatever kind on the coasts of the sea, and within its limits.

[If all the ships of war are excluded, the ships of war of the Sultan, we imagine, are meant to be excluded too. The "annihilation" of the Russian fleet in the Euxine does not seem to extend to its "annihilation" in the Bug, or the Dnieper, or the Sea of Azoff. Nicolaief, on the Bug, will be the new Sebastopol, and a very preety fleet may be built there and floated down to the confluence of the Bug and of the Dnieper, where it might ride at single anchor, out of the Treaty *and* the Euxine. New armaments for new wars will be gun-boats and mortar-vessels, propelled by screws, and with a light draught of water. These formidable floating batteries may be accumulated in the Sea of Azoff, ready to clear the Straits of Kertch, and threaten the coasts of Turkey. The "annihilation" of the Russian fleet in the Euxine means the construction of *these*.]

Second—The reception of consuls, of whatever nations may desire establish cousulates, in all the ports of that sea, in order to see that the former conditions be faithfully fulfilled.

Third—The cession by Russia of such portions of Bessarabia as embrace the mouths of the Danube, so as to place the navigation of the lower part of that river once more under the exclusive authority of the Porte.

Fourth.—The surrender by Russia of all claim of authority in the Danubian Principalities.

"If, it is added, "these terms be accepted within a reasonable time, then the Austrian Government proposes an armistice, and negotiations for a permanent peace; but if these terms be not accepted within a reasonable time, which is calculated at about a month from the present date, the Austria will withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburgh, and unite her arms with those of the Western Allies.

Storm at Bala Clava.

The 1st of December broke upon us with a fierce storm, which fortunately lasted only three hours. It began soon after midnight, and was highest between two and three o'clock. I was absent from the port and slept in a hut on the hill towards Kamara. My servant had a shake down in a tent hard by, which fell about his ears; taking refuge in a second that was also blown down, and the same accident happened to him in a third. In the valley leading from the Castle Hospital to the position of the 89th Regiment and the hospital huts of the Highlanders, under the doctors, Mackinnon, Rutter, and Pinkerton, the storm raged more furiously than perhaps anywhere else: The wind was about south. The canteen and one of the huts of the 89th and a hospital hut of the 72d were blown down, and every tent around the hospital huts on the opposite activity shared the same fate. Cooking utensils, clothes, and all sorts of things, rolled down the hill before the inexorable wind, which also stripped the huts of their felt roofing. In the adjacent commissariat store (near the Artillery) an immense stock of wood was blown down, with a noise resembling a very heavy cannonade. Horses that were stabled in tents were terribly frightened by the unexpected fluttering of the canvas around them; and men rushed forth almost in a state of nudity to avoid the blows of falling tent-poles, and half-asleep and half-awake saw that another 14th of November (when the Prince was lost) was upon them.

Russian Battle on the Kuban with the Tcherkess.

The *Invalide Russe* contains the report of the Hetman of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, Major-General Phillipson, on the expedition sent on the 22nd of Oct. last against the Tchertchenesses, an independent tribe of the Caucasus, inhabiting the country to the south of the Kubani, which makes continual incursions into the Russian territory. Aoul-Yedent-soukai, the principal village of these mountaineers, was attacked unexpectedly by a detachment of Cossacks, who had four pieces of cannon and eight mortars, and was given up to the flames.—But when the conquerers were retiring, with some prisoners and three hundred head of cattle, they were constantly harassed by the mountaineers; several times, in fact, the Tcherkess assembled in considerable numbers, attacked the Russians, and obliged them to cut their way through. In one of these attacks the chief of the natives, Hadji-Hakoi Haji, is said to have been mortally wounded. The conflict was prolonged on these conditions for an entire day, and in the evening of the 23rd October the Russians refrossed the Kuban. Their chief admits a loss of 4 men killed, and 1 officer and 43 men wounded. As for the Tcherkess, they are said to have had 200 killed and wounded.—The report praises a young ensign, who, before the commencement of the affair, went with four Cossacks to reconnoitre the situation of the village, and who afterwards served as a guide to the Russians.

The Swedish Alliance.

The *Borsenhalle* states that the treaty just ratified at Stockholm concedes to France and England the privilege of establishing depots and hospitals on Swedish territory.—In return, the Western Powers undertake to maintain the integrity of Sweden against Russia, should the latter treat the conduct of the Swedes as a breach of neutrality, and declare war.

Finland.

Letters from Finland in the Swedish papers come down to the middle of November, and complain loudly of the losses sustained in consequence of the war, and the insupportable dearness of provisions and every other article. The damage done at Wasa is calculated at 125,000 silver roubles. Helsingfors was so overcrowded with military, billited on the inhabitants, that private apartments were scarcely to be had at all, and then only at the most exorbitant rents. Such is the demand for draft horses for the artillery and commissariat stores that post horses are no longer to be hired by travellers. The line-of-battle ship Russia, which, according to an official report of General Siewers in the *Allmanna Tidning*, lost 103 men, and was hit by 25 shells at the bombardment of Sweaborg, has been repaired as far as is practicable. A Russian artillery officer having discovered that the mortars, cast of Swedish metal, and lying near the docks at Sweaborg, will carry from one to two warts farther than the Russian ones mounted on the ramparts, they are to be removed to the latter place. A new bomb-proof roof composed of wooden beams covered with earth, is being placed on all the buildings at Sweaborg. In consequence of several serious conflicts between the military and the inhabitants, a warning has been published by the Governor-General von Berg, recommending the officers to behave with greater consideration to the civilians.

High Honour of Russian Diplomacy.

A letter from the Danish capital says:—"In Copenhagen there is a story afloat affording ample and piquant opportunities for those who know some little of Russian ways to indulge in very unfavourable suspicions of the Russian diplomatists there. It is related that as General Canrobert one evening returned somewhat earlier than usual to his apartments in the Hotel d'Angleterre, he found a strange man standing at his *secretaire*, which had been broken open, or opened with a false key, and so busily occupied in examining his papers that he did not observe the General's entrance. In high indignation, the latter is represented to have seized a candlestick, or as others say, some sharp cutting object, and to have flung it at his head. The stranger, turning round, received a severe wound in the head, in the neighborhood of the eye, or, as others say, had his eye knocked out. That is the story; the fact is, that that same evening a *valet de place* was conveyed from the Hotel d'Angleterre to the hospital, where he seems to be under some danger of losing his eye from a hurt he has received.

American Supplies to Russia.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 12th, states,:—Not a day passes without French and English vessels passing on their return home. The English steam-frigate Proserpine, that brought General Canrobert to this city, and since remained at anchor in the roadstead, has at length left. She has not, however, proceeded to England, but to Helsingor, in order to watch the Russian merchant vessels in this port. Some astonishment is felt at seeing a large and deeply laden American vessel remaining here for some time. It is said that the English Government has received information of an American vessel having left Boston laden with arms for Russia, and this is supposed to be the one.

From the London Weekly Times.

The Negotiations for Peace.

It is stated on authority which we cannot doubt that the Governments of France and England have definitely agreed upon the conditions on which they are willing to make peace with Russia. Those terms have been concerted with Austria, and Prince V. Esterhazy has left Vienna to lay them before the Russian Government. These proposals, we are told, are not to be submitted for discussion, nor are any counter proposals to be entertained, but Russia is to be invited to accept or reject them with a plain yes or no. We are informed, however, that Russia anticipated the Allies by submitting a proposal of her own. Count Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister at Vienna, waited a few days ago upon Count Buol, and proposed that the conferences of last year should be renewed at the point where they left off, declared that his Imperial Master no longer opposed the neutralisation of the Black Sea, and for effecting this object he proposed that ships of war of all nations should be excluded from the Black Sea, except those of *Russia and Turkey*; and that it should be left to these two powers to decide upon the amount of force which each required. Count Buol forwarded the proposal to Paris and London, where it was met with a prompt and very decided reply in the negative.

We are unable to state the conditions that the Western powers deem sufficient to secure the objects for which they undertook the war. We understand that the main feature is "neutralisation" of the Black Sea on a plan approved in April last by Lord Clarendon and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. This plan, as is well known, consists in a declaration that the ports of the Euxine and the Sea of Azoff shall in future be purely commercial, and that, while those seas shall be open to the merchant vessels of the world, the ships of war of all countries shall be excluded, except a limited number of Turkish and Russian vessels of light armament, for police purposes only. The principle was absolutely rejected by Russia at the Conferences, and it was not adopted by Austria. It is said that Austria, "from considerations founded on the present state of things," recently proposed to submit this solution of the Eastern question, with other conditions relative to the protectorate claimed by the Czar over the Greek Christians in Turkey, to Russia, in the form of an *ultimatum*. This overture has been received with consideration by the Western Powers, and the terms are now before the Russian Government.

The first question is whether Russia will now submit to terms which she contemptuously rejected last spring. It is true that Sebastopol has fallen, that the Black Sea fleet is no more, and that Russian tenure in the Crimea depends on the will of the Allied powers; but Russia is not yet thoroughly beaten, and, although the immense efforts she has been forced to make have greatly weakened her, she still possesses powerful means of resistance. A story, vouched by a correspondent, does not lead to the belief that Russia is prepared to submit to a humiliating peace. "It is not long since Baron Werther, the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburgh, had a long and animated conversation with M. de Nesselrode on the subject, and, though the representative of such a Sovereign as Prussia is blessed with spoke, it is said, with surprising boldness, the temerity of a friend, an associate, if not an accomplice, is pardonable when it does not go beyond words, and M. de Nesselrode listened with patience to the end. When Baron Werther had exhausted all his own rhetoric, as well as the borrowed eloquence of his master, M. de Nesselrode replied, 'Russia will not accept such conditions; Russia will never treat while there is a single foreign soldier on her territory!" Baron Werther returned to the charge, and urged all the dangers to which Russia would be exposed by disregarding the entreaties of her friends, but finally received the same answer. The prevailing opinion in circles the best informed is that Esterhazy's mission will have no greater success. The next question then is, what will Austria do? It is said that she will withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburgh, and send his passports to Prince Gortschakoff; but she will not declare war against Russia. We leave our readers to estimate the value of this magnanimous resolution. For our own part, we only regret that the Governments of France and England should so far forget their dignity as to propose terms of peace to Russia, and that they should be again deluded into placing faith in Austria.

Austrian and Prussian Negotiations.

Since the arrival of Count Munster, at Berlin, from St. Petersburgh, those who denied the existence of any attempt at peace negotiations have altered their tone. The contents of the autograph leeter the Count brought from the Czar have not been suffered to transpire.

We learn from Vienna, that they are expecting there the publication of a fresh convention, concluded between the Allied Powers and Austria.

The attempts towards negotiation made by Austria and Prussia are not concerted, or coincident in terms.

It is rumoured, that Austria is ready to become actively bellegerent, in case of need, if the Allies will consent to erect the Danubian Principalities into an independent State, with a Prince of the Austrian Imperial Family as chief.

A Hero in the Ranks.

A very beautiful and valuable silver star or Turkish order of merit has recently been transmitted from the East to the friends of the late Private Andrew Anderson, residing in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. This brave soldier and worthy man was a native of the parish of Old Monkland, where he worked as a miner till 1833, when, through a love affair, he enlisted in the 10th company of the Royal Sappers and Miners. His first important duty was that of assisting in blowing up the wreck of the Royal George. Subsequently, he embarked with his company for the Cape of Good Hope, and went through the whole Kafir war, being in every important battle and skirmish with that wily and watchful enemy. On one occasion, by his bravery and steadiness, he was the means of saving a gun which would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs. For this Anderson was complimented by Sir Harry Smith. We next find this hero in humble life at Varna, whence he was detached on service to Shumla. On the 7th July he was at the bloody battle which was fought between the Russians and Turks at the passage of the Danube at Giurgevo, where he gallantly distinguished himself in recovering the body of the brave Lieutenant Burke. Twice he made the attempt with a small party, and was as often driven back by the terrible fire of the Russians; but, on a third occasion, he was successful in carrying the body of the lamented officer the into Turkish lines, while a perfect storm of balls was whistling around. For this gallant deed, as well as for his general conduct during the battle, Omar Pasha presented him with the order and clasp to which we have already alluded. The badge is surmounted by the crescent and star, and contains an inscription in Turkish, while on the other side are the words, in English "Andrew Anderson, from Omar Pasha. Giurgevo, 7th July, 1854." Omar Pasha placed this order of merit on the humble private's breast with his own hand. But the poor fellow was not long permitted to wear his honours. He proceeded to the Crimea on the 14th December, 1854, and died of apoplexy before Sebastopol on the 29th January of the present year. He was thirty-three years of age.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

"ATLANTIC."

NEW YORK, 13th.

The *Atlantic* arrived to-day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. She left Liverpool on Saturday Dec. 29, P. M., and Cork January 2nd. Brings London dates to Dec. 31st.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Four days' Market. Brown & Shipley quote market dull and favorable for buyers; daily sales 6,000 bales. Market closed firm. All authorities report Breadstuffs in Large supply, but limited demand. Wheat, 3d lower; Flour, 1s. 3d lower; Corn, 18d to 2s. lower.

Richardson reports Beef in limited demand. Pork, nothing doing. Bacon, moderate demand. Lard, quiet and unchanged. Sugar, quiet and firm. Manchester Market steady; money in demand; Rates unchanged; Consols drooping at 88⅜ to 88¼. Bullion decreased £334,000 sterling. Freights quiet; shipments limited.

News interesting, but not important—mostly rumors.

Peace rumors remain in *statu quo*. Esterhazy has reached St. Petersburg with the Western Ultimatum, but is not yet replied to.

Austria has notified Prussia of the contents and Prussia has consented to urge it on the Czar.

Saxony has also sent to St. Petersburg Baron Zebach, to recommend the Czar to accept.

Rumors report that Denmark is about to join the Alliance.- Sweden has.

The Western propositions are kept secret, but it is believed that Russia would accept, only for England's demands for idemnity, which Russia backed by Austria, absolutely refuses. On the whole the prospects of a speedy peace have increased but little.

Nothing from the seat of war except details from Kars.

The ship *Donald M'Kay* from Melborne Oct 3, arrived at London on the 29th, bringing £416,000 in gold.

Consols closed firm on Saturday at a slight decline on Friday's prices, leaving off at 88⅛ to 88⅜.

The steamship *America* from Boston arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

Advices from Constantinople state that 60 merchantmen had been wrecked off the Sulina mouth; 400 lives were lost. It was reported that a French Frigate was lost off the Spanish coast. All hands lost.

Markets in India depressed,—money scarce. Freights to England advanced—trade dull:

Many Pirates had been destroyed on the China coast.

Herat had been taken by the pirates.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY MORNING.

The Donald McKay's gold will probably be taken by the Bank of France.

A despatch from Vienna to the *London Times* states that Bowl had communicated the terms of peace to Prince Gortschakoff. (See correspondents letter.)

The weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration.

A despatch from Paris states that the chamber of stockholders has decided that the new Russian Loan shall not be quoted on the Bourse.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Another accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, last night. As the downward train from Albany, drawn by two locomotives, was passing over the bridge at Spayton, Devils creek, one of the locomotives went through the bridge, taking the passenger cars with it. One engineer, one fireman and a boy are missing. As far as known, no one else is missing or hurt.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs from Washington "that a strong impression prevails in political circles here, that our relations with Great Britain are threatening and serious apprehensions are felt and expressed by many Senators, several of them in the confidence of the Administration, of an early rupture between the two Governments."

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, January 14th.

Flour market unsettled and prices unchanged, sales 3000 bbls. at $7,87½ to $8 for State; $7,75 to $8,50 for Western. Rye, flour and corn meal dull.

GRAIN.—Wheat heavy, sales, 3000 bbls., White Canadian at $2,25. Corn heavy, sales 8000 bus. at 90 to 92c for old mixed Western; 87 to 88c for Southern yellow.

Pork light, sales 3000 bls. at $16,25 to $16,37 for mess; 13,50 to $14 for prime. Beef dull, sales 100 bbls. [illegible] at $9,50.

Stocks firm but inactive. Money in good demand but scarce. Sterling exchange dull.

London Markets.

CORRECTED FOR THE "HERALD" BY MERCER, BROS.

LONDON, January 14th, 1856.

GRAIN.	
Fall Wheat,	12s. 0d. @ 12s. 6d.
Spring Wheat,	10s. 6d. @ 11s. 0d
Oats,	3s. 0d. @ 3s. 6d.
Barley,	3s. 0d. @ 3s. 0d.
Rye,	0s. @ 0s. 0d
Peas,	5s. @ 0s. 0d.
PROVISIONS.	
Flour, per 100 lbs.,	30s. 0d. @ 34s. 0d.
Butter, (in the Keg,)	1s. 8d @ 0s. 0d
Potatoes,	2s. 0d. @ 0s. 0d.
Pork, (in the Hog, per 100 lbs.)	$6 @ 7
Beef (in Waggons)	$0 @ 0
Trout,	0s 0d. @ 0s. 0d.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Hay,	$14 @ $00.
Potash	0s. 0d @ 0s 0d
Pearlash	0s 0d @ 0s 0d

TIME TABLE

Of the Great Western Rail Road.

Trains passing London Station, run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

Accommodation,	7.00 A. M.
Morning Express,	10.25 "
Day Express,	3.00 P. M.
Mixed,	0.00 "
Night Mail,	12.00 "

GOING WEST.

Mixed,	8.30 A. M.
Morning Express,	1.40 P. M.
Day Express,	4.30 "
Night Mail,	4.50 A. M.

Time of Closing Mails at London P. O.

Port Stanley at	7 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Blanshard,	7 "
Port Sarnia,	7 "
Goderich,	7 "
Western,	3.30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
Eastern,	2.00 " " 7 "

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS can find steady employment and liberal wages by applying at this office immediately.
London Jan. 15, 1856.

T. W. LAWFORD,

LAW, Conveyancing, Land, House and General Agent.—Office, second floor in Victoria Buildings, (opposite the City Hall,) Richmond Street, London, Canada West.

A Register will be kept of all property for Sale or Purchase.

Several improved, and partially cleared farms, Lots of Wild Land, and Building Lots, (the latter in London and its vicinity,) wanted.

Mortgages bought and sold. T. W. Lawford has Agents in the principal Cities of Great Britain.

All Letters must be post-paid. 43m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Armstrong & McGregor, as Waggon Makers in Bayfield is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

*** N. B.—All notes or accounts, against or for the aforesaid Firm will be settled by William Armstrong as he is authorised to do the same.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Witness. CHARLES McGREGOR.
JAMES ARMSTRONG.
Bayfield, January 4th, 1856. 43-m

IMPORTANT

To Tailors or Store-Keepers.

WANTED by a first class Cutter, a situation in a Merchant Tailor's Establishment, or a respectable Store. The Advertiser could make himself generally useful as either Cutter, Sewer, or Salesman if required; having had experience for the last 10 years as such. Further particulars may be had at the *Herald* Office, or if by letter, Box 147, London, P. O. 41m

PROPOSED BY-LAW,

TO alter and repeal part of By-Law Number One, and for fixing the sum which shall be payable by Shopkeepers, and others, for a License to sell Wine, Brandy and other Spirituous Liquor, Ale or Beer, within the City of London.

Whereas it is expedient for the suppression of intemperence, within the City of London, that the sum to be paid by Shopkeepers, Storekeepers, and others, for a License to sell Wine, Brandy and other Spirituous Liquor, Ale or Beer, within the City of London, should be regulated according to the provisions of this By-Law: Be it therefore enacted, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of London, that the second section, so far as the same relates to any place wherein Wine, Brandy or other Spirituous Liquor, Ale or Beer, may be sold therein—the ninth and thirteenth sections and the first, second, third, fourth and sixth sub-sections of section Number Twenty-nine of By-Law Number One, for licensing Inns, Taverns, Saloons, Temperance Houses, Storekeepers, Cabs, Carters, Livery Stables, Billiard Tables, Auctioneers, Hawkers, Petty Chapmen, Bowling Alleys, and Exhibitions within the City of London, shall be, and the said sections and sub-sections of said By-Law Number One, are hereby repealed.

Second.—And be it enacted, that no person or persons shall, within the City of London, keep an Inn, Tavern, House of Public Entertainment, Saloon, Ale or Beer Shop, Victualing House, Ordinary Eating House, for the reception or entertainment of the public, House of Refreshment, where Wine, Brandy or other Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer shall be sold, nor shall any person or persons sell any spirituous liquors, ale or beer in the said City, without being duly licensed for that purpose, according to the provisions of this By-Law.

Third.—And be it enacted that no Shopkeeper, Storekeeper, or other person or persons shall sell Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, by retail, within the City of London, in quantities less than one quart, in places other than houses of public entertainment, or Saloons within the City of London, without first having taken out a license for that purpose. Provided always that the selling of any Wine, Brandy or other spiritous liquors, ale or beer, in the original packages in which the same were received from the importer or manufacturer, and not containing respectively less than five gallons or one dozen bottles, shall not be held to be selling by retail within the meaning of this By-Law.

Fourth.—And be it enacted that the following sums shall be paid to the City Clerk, for licenses respectively, viz:

1st.—For a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, where wine, brandy, spiritious liquors, ale or beer shall be sold by retail in quantities less than one quart, per annum.....£10 0 0
The amount above mentioned to be paid for Tavern or other licenses includes the amount to be paid by virtue of the imperial statute 14th, George III, chapter 88.

2nd.—For a license to a store-keeper, shop-keeper, or other person, to sell wine, brandy, or other spirituous liquors, ale or beer, by retail, in quantities not less than one quart, in places other than houses or places referred to in sub-section, Number one, of this section, per annum.....£12 10 0

3rd.—For a license to keep a Saloon or any other place where wine, brandy, or other spirituous liquors, ale or beer shall be sold therein by retail, not referred to in sub-sections one and two, per annum.....£20 0 0

Fifth.—And be it enacted that this By-Law shall come into force and take effect from and after the last day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Sixth.—And be it enacted that any person guilty of any infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law, shall, on conviction before the Mayor or any one or more of the Aldermen of the said city, forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, or Alderman convicting, a sum of money not exceeding five pounds exclusive of costs, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding thirty days in the common jail of the City of London, for each offence, and in default of any fine imposed for the infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law, together with the costs of prosecution, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Alderman or Aldermen convicting, as aforesaid, to issue his or their warrant to any city bailiff, constable or policeman, to levy the amount of the fine and costs by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels and in no case shall any fine or costs be remitted when imposed without the consent of the Common Council. 41-r

To Speculators in Land.

THERE will be exposed for sale at Public Auction, in the town of Woodstock, in Mason's Hotel on Thursday, the 6th day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon, precisely,

Lot No. 10 in the 9th concession of the township of Norwich, C. W., the property of the University of Toronto. Said Lot immediately adjoins the village of Otterville on the east, and is bounded on the north by the concession road which passes through the village and runs its main street. The Lot is also intersected by the Woodstock and Port Dover railroad. Its northern boundary is close to where the Otterville Station of that road must be, and almost the entire width of the Lot lies between the railroad and the village. The Simcoe and Otterville plank and gravelled road also runs through the more southerly portion of the lot.

Such being the position of the land, a very favorable opportunity is afforded for the formation of village lots. Part of the corresponding lot on the north side of the concession road, possessing no superior advantages, has lately been sold at a high price.

One-tenth of the purchase money must be paid down at the time of sale; the remainder will be payable in nine equal annual instalments with interest annualy on the unpaid balance.

Other conditions will be made known at the time of sale. DAVID BUCHAN.
Bursar.

WAKEFIELD, COATTE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
University and College, Bursar's Office, } 40-i
Toronto, 29th December, 1855.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Tea, Grocery, Wine and Spirit Warehouse.

(DARCH'S NEW BLOCK, DUNDAS STREET.)

ANDREW FRASER respectfully announces to the Citizens of London, and the Public generally, that he has removed to his new store in the above block, where he has now opened out a very large stock of superior Teas, Groceries, Wines and Spirits selected by himself in the Montreal and New York markets, on the very best of terms. He will therefore be enabled to furnish his customers with a much better article than heretofore, and cheaper than any other House in the Trade, as he is determined to sell at a very small advance on cost prices for *cash*. 41-oa

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

G. W. HARPER begs to inform his friends that having left Rowe & Co., he has commenced selling Oysters in his own account at Litchfield's Saloon, opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, where will be found Oysters *all the time*.

Game, Fruit and Fish when he has got them.
London, Dec. 27th, 1855. 39-r

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

THE duties of the Misses Robinson's Ladies' Seminary will commence on Monday next, January 7th, 1856. Pupils received at and after 9 o'clock, A. M.
Dundas-st., London, Jan. 1, 1856. 40m

EDUCATION!

THE Educational Institute, Mechanics' Hall, Talbot street, will be re-opened on Monday, January 7th, 1856. CHARLES P. WATSON.
London, C. W. 40-m

TO COOPERS.

THE Subscribor wants to purchase weekly, from 500 to 600 Flour Barrels, for which a good price will be given, to be delivered at any of the depots on the Great Western Railway, or at the London Gore Mills. W. MOORE.
London Gore Mills, Sept. 14, 1855. 10-m

CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c.

THE Preprietors of the *Herald* have just made an addition to their Office of one of Ruggles, finest Card Presses—together with a large and varied assortment of Type, with which they will be able to turn out all kinds of cards, circulars, &c., in the first style with the greatest despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE subscribers hereby inform the public that they have opened a Lumber Yard, on the corner of York and Burwell Streets, where they will keep constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds of Lumber and Shingles, which they will sell as cheap, or a little cheaper, than can be bought in this market.
DOTY & ROWLEY.
London, Dec. 29th, 1855. 40-oa

NEW FRUITS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their Winter Stock of NEW FRUITS, in excellent condition, comprising:

M R Raisins in whole Boxes, Patras, Currants,
do do half do, Dates,
do do quarter do, Prunes in Jars,
Layer do whole do, Figs, "Malaga,"
Sultana do, Figs, "Elme,"
Lemons, Oranges.

For sale by
W. & R. SIMSON & CO.,
17 Dundas Street.
London, Dec. 4, 1855. 34-a.

200 Bags Liverpool Salt.

THE Subscribers hold in Stock 200 Bags LIVERPOOL SALT, for Pork packing
For sale by
W. & R SIMSON,
17 Dundas Street.
London, Dec. 7th, 1855. 34-a.

PRIZE PLOUGH

ESTABLISHMENT.

Also,—Buggy, Carriage, Lumber Waggon, and Cutter Manufactory,

Richmond St. near the Barracks.

PETER ROSE respectfully informs the farmers, &c., that his EXCELSIOR PLOUGH took the Prize at the Horticultural Show, and cannot be excelled. Parties wanting Ploughs can be supplied off-hand.

P. R. would also state that his facilities for manufacturing Buggies, Carriages, and Lumber, Waggons are such that he is enabled to turn out the very best work at reasonable charges. A large quantity of fashionable Sleighs and Cutters of every description, with the newest improvements, on sale. Terms, cheap for cash or short approved credit.

London, Oct. 21st, 1855. 12-oa

THE Courts of the County of Middlesex, C. W., for the Year 1856 will be held on the following days:

NOTICE.

Division Courts.

NUMBER OF DIVISIONS.	WHERE TO BE HELD		
1st Division Court	City of London	January	28 29 30
2nd Division Court	Lobo		21 22 23
3rd Division Court	Westminster		16 17 18
4th Division Court	Delaware	February	11 12 13
5th Division Court	Metcalfe		4 5 6
6th Division Court	Adelaide	March	3 4 5
		April	8 9 10
		May	6 7 8
		June	3 4 5
		July	1 2 3
		August	12 13 14
		September	9 10 11
		October	7 8 9
		November	4 5 6
		December	2 3 4

The sittings of the Court of GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS and the County Courts, will be held at the Court House, in the City of London:

On the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, 18th November, 1856.

The County Court Terms—From the 3rd to the 8th March: 2nd to 7th June; 20th to 25th October; 8th to 13th December, 1856.

A true Copy.
Signed, JAMES E. SMALL.
J. B. ASKIN, Clerk of the Peace.
December 19, 1855. 39-oa

IN the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the City of London, in and for the County of Middlesex, on the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

It was ordered that the order of Sessions, making and assigning limits to the several Division Courts within the County of Middlesex, on 14th day of July last, for holding the several Division Courts within the same, and having reference to an order of Sessions passed on the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

It is ordered that the Divisions for the County of Middlesex, for the purpose of holding the several Division Courts [illegible] numbers, from and after the first day of January next, and shall be as follows:

1ST DIVISION.—The First Division shall consist of the city of London, the township of London, the township of West Nissouri, and all that part of the Township of North Dorchester, lying North of the River Thames.

2ND DIVISION.—The second Division shall consist of the Township of Lobo and all that portion of the Township of Williams lying East of the Centre Road.

3RD DIVISION.—The third Division shall consist of the Township of Westminster, and all that portion of the Township of North Dorchester, lying South of the River Thames.

4TH DIVISION.—The fourth Division shall consist of the township of Delaware, and that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying South of the line between the Eighth and Ninth Concession, together with all that portion of the township of Ekfrid, lying south of the line between the second and third concessions north of the Longwood Road and to the side line between lots numbers twelve and thirteen, in the said Township of Ekfrid.

5TH DIVISION.—The Fifth Division shall consist of the township of Moss, and that part of the township of Ekfrid lying westerly from the River Thames to the side line between Lots numbers twelve and thirteen, until it shall intersect the allowance for Road between the second and third concessions North of the Long Wood Road, and the remainder of the said township north of the line between the second and third concessions before mentioned.

The sixth Division shall consist of all that portion of the Township of Caradoc, not including in Divisison number Four the Township of Metcalfe, the township of Adelaide, and all that part of the township of Williams, lying west of the Centre Road.

Dated in open Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, London, the 20th day of November, 1855.

Signed, JAS. E. SMALL,
Chairman.

A true copy,
J. B. ASKIN, Clerk of the Peace.
London, December 14, 1355. 39-

LONDON BUILDING SOCIETY.

LAND SALE.

THE following lands, situate in the Township of Ashfield, County of Huron, viz: Lots 11 and 12, in the 11th Con., Western Division, 378 acres.

Lot 6, in the 12th Con. do, 200 acres.

Northerly part of Lot 7, 13th Concession do, 114 acres.

Lot 26, north of the Town Plot, in 1st Con., 208 acres.

In all 900 acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the sum of £333 12s., with interest, and the costs and charges attending the sale, will be sold at public Auction, at the Court House door in the city of London, on Monday, the 21st day of January next, at the hour of noon.

These lands are of excellent quality, and are offered for sale pursuant to the powers contained in two indentures of Mortgage (and for satisfaction thereof) from Manley Dixon, Esq., deceased, to the London Building Society, bearing date the fourth day of November, 1851, and the first day of September, 1853, respectively.

W. W. STREET,
Treasurer, L. B. S.
London, Dec. 18, 1855. 39-a

MONEY.

HENRY PALMER still continues to advance Money on approved paperatsho rt dates. Office, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.
London, October 4th 1855. 16

TO FARMERS.

FIVE of McCormack's combined Reaping and Mowing Machines will be sold on liberal terms. The above machines are perfectly new and warranted to be in good order. Application to be made to
THOS. F. BALL,
m Bellevue, London.

JOHNERSKINE

BEGS to announce that in order to make room for extensive Spring Importations, he will on Thursday, the 10th inst., commence to sell off at greatly reduced prices, the whole of his large and well assorted stock of dry goods, clothing and millinery.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and inspect the goods and prices.

"Metropolitan House," No. 55, North Side Dundas street. 41-r

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Building Lots in the town of Stratford; a house and farm in Westminster; fifty acres of land in the Township of Dorchester; a brick dwelling and out-houses with yard, on Dundas Street; and a variety of Building sites on the new survey of this city.
Apply to GEO. RAILTON,
Land Agent, Hiscox's Block, Dundas Street,
London, January 7, 1856. 41-m

FOR SALE.

PART of the south half of lot number 17, North Long Woods Gravel Road, Carradoc—55 acres, eligibly situated and well watered. Price $25 per acre.

Terms—One-fourth down, balance in four years with interest.
Apply to
HERBERT DIXON.
"Herald" Office, Dundas-st. 27-m

FOR SALE.

20 FIVE-ACRE LOTS, near the city of London, being the part of the Fourth half of Lot No. 7, fourth concession of London.—Price, from £15 to £20 per acre.

TERMS—One-fourth down, balance in 4 years
Apply to
CHARLES HUTCHINSON.
London, Nov. 8, 1855. Dundas Street, 26-m

FOR SALE.

THE whole stock in trade of a Druggist retired from business, consisting of all things necessary for opening out a complete establishment as a Druggist. The said Stock will be sold cheap. Apply to Finlay McPee, Corner of Dundas and Richmond Streets.
London, 7th Nov. 1855. 26-m

FOR SALE!

A BLOCK of 400 acres of choice Land, being Lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, 5th concession of the Township of Grey, County of Huron. For particulars enquire, if by letter, post-paid, to
HENRY PALMER,
and Agent and Conveyancer, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, C. W. 37-i

A GOOD OPENING.

For a Person with a small Capital

FOR SALE, in one of the most rising villages, and principal stations on the Great Western West of London, the stock in trade and good will of a general country store, doing a good business. For particulars apply by letter cost paid, to box 289, London P. O.
Oct. 12, 185 .518-m

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned Physicians, Surgeons, &c., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. PAYNE, Pysician,
E. D. GAUVREAU, M. D.
London, December 17, 1855. 38-i

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that George McPherson, Druggist, of the City of London, has made an assignment to Benjamin Lyman, Montreal, Hugh Miller, Toronto, and the undersigned, of his Goods, Effects, and Debts, for the benefit of his creditors, who shall execute the same within Sixty Days from this date.

DUFF CAMERON, Assignee.
London, 29th Nov., 1855. 33-m

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of London will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorise the sale of that Tract of Land in the City of London, known as "the Potter's Field," and being the south-west quarter of that block of Land, bounded on the north by Great Market Street, on the west by Waterloo Street, on the south by Bond Street, and on the East by Colborne Street, in the City of London.

JOHN DOYLE,
City Cleik.
London, October 29, 1855. 24-m

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of London will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Canada, at its next Session, for an act to Consolidate the Debt of the City of London.

JOHN DOYLE,
City Clerk.
London, October 29, 1855. 24-m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for an Act to incorporate a Company by the name of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, with power to lease or purchase from the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway Company their Line of Railway

Agricultural.

Fallowing.

This, though the foundation of all tillage, is shamefully mismanaged in Ireland—Winter fallowing commences with three-fourths of Irish farmers, in December, whereas it ought to have been concluded two months before.

Let us suppose the common case of taking possession now of a farm with a due proportion of stubble fields, under the ordinary dominion of couch-grass and weeds, and some fields cleared of the potato crop. It is fair to assume that such a farm is in a worn out condition, and totally unfit for a succession of crops, without rest or the abundant application of manure, to supply previous deficiencies and exhaustion. Now the first work to be executed is to plough in the stubbles, and this is to be effected by yoking 4 strong horses or oxen to plough 12 inches in depth, (if the soil will permit such depth,) in order to bury the weeds, and to bring to the surface some of the subsoil, even though it be yellow clay.

If circumstances render it inconvenient to occupy a team of four horses at the work, the same depth of ploughing may be obtained by two ploughs (each drawn by a pair) following each other, or by one plough going twice in the same furrow.

I am so fully impressed with the conviction, that although the English system of using four and six horses or oxen is pursued to an extravagant and absurd excess, it is economy to use them occasionally in these combinations of force: and while our great improvements in the form of the plough and its management have rendered it matter of reproach or ridicule to employ more than a pair of horses in its draught, we should be careful not to discourage the use of four, unless the pair be of a powerful description. I sometimes fear that we have led our poor farmers into error by laughing them out of their old-fashioned yoke of four garrons and causing them to substitute two of the same inefficient class.

The necessity for very deep ploughing in such a case as I have supposed, and indeed in all cases occasionally, (once in five or six years) is not sufficiently understood. This necessity may be thus explained.

In deep soils, of a cohesive nature, the advantage of loosening the particles of clay to a considerable depth is very great, (as will appear more fully when I shall come to the subject of crops) and especially before the winter rains shall have rendered the working of such soils difficult and injudicious, and before the setting in of the frost which has such beneficial effects in pulverizing the earth exposed to its action, and in dissolving the various roots and leaves of weeds and grasses contained in it.

If farmers were fully sensible of the importance of this agency, they would not defer, as they sometimes do until spring, when frost cannot be expected, and too frequently until Christmas, the fallowing of their stubble fields; and all such careless agriculturists may be assured, that the quantity of oats or barley produced from land exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, during the whole winter season, will *greatly* exceed the produce from soil not ploughed until immediately before sowing time. And this rule extends even to the instance of grass seeds which seldom fail to grow in soil that has been under an entire winter's fallow.

"The vicissitudes of heat and cold, or of a higher and lower temperature, alternately expand and contract the moisture contained in the soil, by which its particles lose their cohesion and lie at sensible distances, as if they had repelled each other, giving admission to the air to enter and remain stagnant. While the soil continues in this state, the pressure of the atmosphere and its own gravity in some degree counterbalance the repulsive force, and preserve the happy medium of fertility. And when it has continued in this state during the winter, the particles being already separated, the repellent power which is excited by the spring drought, in a crude soil, and sometimes goes to an injurious height which cannot act upon them.—In this manner early ploughed land attains a consistence, better adapted to the purposes of vegetation than mechanical labour can rates its parts: it *does not easily yield up* its water to exhalation, and it gives the most commodious reception to the roots of vegetables."*

*There is a great objection on the part of our farmers to raise the subsoil, if it be apparently of unproductive quality: yet its exposure to the air soon renders it prolific, as every one knows who has observed the productiveness of even the worst yellow clay, when thrown up as a fence; besides, the undersoil frequently produces valuable effects as an alternative or corrective of opposite qualities; if it be sandy, by tending to separate the particles of a stiff upper soil; or if tenacious, by giving consistency to a light and porous surface. On all soils an occasional deep ploughing is required; if the land be deep and cohesive, it will operate usefully by rendering a sufficient body of the earth friable, and consequently pervious to the roots and fibres of the plants which it is to nourish; and if the land be loose and shallow, deep working will add to the staple of the soil. Between these two extreme cases, are comprehended all other cases and varieties of soils, which are consequently involved in the same rule, more or less.

As to the precise depth, in all instances, no fixed direction can be given, but twelve inches may be stated as the maximum of depth for a winter fallow; and whenever this degree of depth can be given for an occasional ploughing, I strongly recommend that it should be afforded, without any dread that the unproductive substance, for the first time raised, will do mischief, for this when exposed by degrees to the air, and properly combined with the worn surface, will soon become fertilized.

It is wretched husbandry to postpone to a late season the ploughing of stubble fields, in order that cattle may browse upon the green herbage which they produce: the gain in this way is a positive loss—in time, in cleanliness, and in subsequent tilth. If the land be retentive of wet, I recommend the following *ordinary* treatment of stubble ridges, premised to be of the narrow limits usual in this country. This mode, practised by a gentleman in the County of Carlow, I have already had occasion to notice; but as this is its legitimate place, here it must again be introduced:

The ploughman instead of taking off his first furrow slice of stubble ridge from the old deep furrow, begins by drawing his two first slices to the *centre* of the ridge: he then throws two light slices into the old furrows, and divides the remaining portions of these ridges so as to form two ribs of each original ridge, the intervening furrows of which should be cleaned up, either by a double mould-board plough passing once, or a single one twice. According to the usual mode in such cases, the ploughman inverts the order of his ploughing, beginning instead of ending by filling up the old furrows, and concluding his labours without bringing into exercise a *fresh* portion of earth, or giving a sufficient degree of convexity to the surface.

Potato or turnip land when cleared, and not sown with wheat, should be *ribbed up* during the winter. Land treated in this manner will be in a fine condition for barley or oats in the ensuing spring, and will be easily levelled down again by the plough: by no other mode will so great a portion of surface be exposed to the atmosphere, nor such perfect drainage be secured—a material point, if the soil be tenacious of water.

If the inclination of a field be considerable, it is obviously injudicious to run the furrows up and down the slope, which would occasion manures and the finer particles of the earth to be washed away from the higher land, and deposited in undue proportion at the lower extremeties of the field. In a field so situated the ploughman should draw his furrows in the contrary direction,

* Naismith.

ECONIUM OF SOCRATES UPON AGRICULTURE—"Agriculture," says Socrates, "is an employment the most worthy the application of man, the most ancient and the most suitable to his nature; it is the common nurse of all persons, in every age and condition of life it is the source of health, strength, plenty, and riches, and the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and in short of all virtues, civil and military."

Experiment on Soda as a Manure.

(*Correspondence of the Mark Lane Express.*)

SIR,—In answer to a query of your correspondent, "Agricola," respecting the properties of Nitrate of Soda, or Cubic Nitre, as a manure, I have to state, the quantity required per acre is 112 to 130 lbs., and the best mode of applying, it is, first to sift all the small from it, and then to crush the cubes so as to render the whole about the same size; this may readily be accomplished by spreading it on a cloth on the barn floor, and running a roller over it a few times; it may then be sown (broadcast), either alone, or mixed with coal ashes or fine mould, in the proportions one-third nitre, to two-thirds of the other substance, and this will probably ensure its more equal distribution over the land. It will not be necessary to use either bush or other harrow, as it will dissolve in one night, nor does the land require any previous preparations for its reception.

This applies to all kinds of grain, pasture, clover, &c., and the period for using it is from the middle of March till May, when the plant is making its first effort; for turnips, it is best to drill, or sow it with the seed. I am, &c.

A BUCKINGHAM FARMER.

P. S.—A neighbour of mine informs me, that on a piece of wheat which was nearly destroyed by the wire worm, he tried the experiment on one-half the field, on which part the result was highly successful, whilst on the other part, the crop was entirely lost.

The Conjugation Dutchman.

Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffee-house in Paris, where they observed a tall, odd-looking man, who appeared not to be a native, sitting at one of the tables, and looking around him with the most stone-like gravity of countenance upon every object. Soon after the Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwarf had arrived at Paris. At this the grave-looking personage above mentioned opened his mouth and spake. "I arrive," said he, "then arrivest, he arrives, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive." The Englishman, whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger, and asked, "Did you speak to me, sir?" "I speak," replied the stranger, "thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak, they speak." "How is this," said the Englishman; "do you mean to insult me?" The other replied, "I insult, thou insultest, he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult." "This is too much," said the Englishman; "I will have satisfaction; if you have any spirit with your rudeness, come along with me." To this defiance the imperturable stranger replied. "I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come;" and thereupon he arose with great coolness, and followed his challenger. In these days, when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were speedily despatched. They went into a neighbouring alley; and the Englishman, unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, "Now, sir, you must fight me." "I fight," replied the other, drawing his sword, "thou fightest, he fights, we fight," here he made a thrust, "you fight, they fight," and here he disarmed his adversary. "Well," said the Englishman, "you have the best of it, and I hope you are satisfied." "I am satisfied," said the original, sheathing his sword, "thou art satisfied, he is satisfied, we are satisfied, you are satisfied, they are satisfied." "I am glad every one is satisfied," said the Englishman; "but pray leave off quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object, if you have any, in doing so." The grave gentleman, now, for the first time, became intelligible. "I am a Dutchman," said he, "and am learning your language: I find it very difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every English verb that I hear spoken. This I have made it a rule to do; I don't like to have my plans broken in upon while they are in operation, or I would have told you this before." The Englishmen laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them. "We will dine," said he, "then will dine he will dine, we will dine, you will dine, they will dine, we will all dine together." This they accordingly did; and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with most perseverance.

QUACK MEDICINES.—The advertisement of various quack medicines, which are now in vogue, are well hit off in the following extract from a puff in a late Cincinnati paper One single pill, worn in each pocket, will instantly give ease and elasticity to the tightest pantaloons. A like quantity will create an appetite in the most delicate stomach, or physic a horse. One pill dissolved in a bucket of rain water, will be found a perfectly water-proof lining for canal embankments; placed in steam-boat boilers, they will effectually prevent their bursting, and greatly increase the speed of the boats. As for their medical qualities, they are a remedy for effectually cooling St. Anthony's fire and stopping St. Vitus's dance; they will radicate the red gum in teething, they reduce white swellings, and cure blue devils, yellow, scarlet, or any other colored fevers; they cure also the thrush in children, and the pip in hens, the staggers in horses and the night-mare in owls. But further enumeration is unnecessary; suffice it to say that this medicine is a combination upon new principles discovered by the present proprietor's immortal grandmother. They are a perfectly innocent preparation, and may be taken with entire safety by the nursing infant as powerful and harmless.

LUDICROUS INSTANCE OF QUACKERY.—Dr. F., a physician of Montpellier, was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his dog, and ordered the public crier to offer with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-five Louis to whoever should bring it to him. The louis to whoever should bring it to him.—The crier according to direction, took care to mention all the titles and academic honours of the Dr., as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here; a very clever fellow, and very rich, for he has offered twenty-five louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found, but patients were.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—The Highlanders in Glasgow having resolved to present to their countryman, Sir Colin Campbell, G. C. B., a gold mounted snuff horn and a gold *cuach*, or drinking cup, also to entertain him to a public dinner, communicated their intention of so doing to Sir Colin, from whom they have just received a reply, written on the 7th instant, in which he states that he must unfortunately decline the proposed dinner, as his stay in England is limited to a few days. We perceive by the "Court Circular" that Sir Colin had the honour of being invited to Osborne on Thursday, returning to town yesterday, and we believe that the gallant general leaves London for the Crimea to-day, proceeding *via* Paris and Marseilles. At the particular request of her Majesty Sir Colin sat for a photograph likeness, being the first occasion on which he consented to hav his portrait taken.—*London Examinee December* 15.

"A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to man. Kites rise against, and not with the wind. Even a head-wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale therefore, because of opposition. Opposition is what he wants, and must have to be good for anything. Hardship is the native, soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or qualing, stripe himself in the sunshine, and lies down by the way-side, to be overlooked and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the struggle when the wind blows, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness which follows."

An Irish contemporary says:—"Three years ago a man in Kilkenny cheated us out of twenty shillings, and now his son cheats us out of about the same amount. The young man's propensity to cheat is probably *the only thing he ever became honestly by.*"

CLINTON.

Kertland & Gilkison,

CIVIL Engineers, P. L. Surveyors, and Land Agents, Clinton and Elora.

W. S. GILKISON, Clinton.
H. KERTLAND, Elora.

September 14, 1855. 10-m

Frederick Wilson,

CONVEYANCER, Auctioneer and General Agent, Clinton, C. W.
☞ Agent for the Division Court. 2-m

J. Stewart,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Stratford. 1-tf

Dr. Cole,

CLINTON, Huron Road, (Mr. Thwaites's former store.) late of Stanley,

August 10, 1855. 1-tf

GEORGE M. TRUEMAN,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Clinton and Goderich;
Licenced Auctioneer

FOR the town of Goderich and for the Townships of Goderich, Hullet, Stanley, Tuckersmith, Hay, Usborne, Biddulph, Stephen, Colborne, Ashfield, and Wawanash.

N. B.—Sales respectfully solicited and all orders by Post will receive prompt attention.

Clinton, at Rattenbury's Hotel, every Wednesday.

Goderich, Office at Market Square. 2-m

CITY HOTEL, CLINTON.

WILLIAM RATTENBURY begs to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to supply all the Luxuries and comforts of Canadian Life, to such travellers as shall honor him with their company.

WM. R. has just completed a large House sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious in the land. It is situated in the centre of the unequalled Town of Clinton.

Clinton, Aug. 10, 1855. 1-m

VICTORIA HOTEL,
BY
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

THOSE who travel the road from London to Goderich, cannot avoid noticing the new Hotel on Victoria Street, known as the Victoria Hotel. This house is conducted by William Campbell. Its stable is superior; with a careful hostler in attendance. Its bed rooms are airy, spacious, and kept clean, and its table is furnished with whatever the season and country can produce. Those who love retirement, fair dealing, and economy, are respectfully invited to call.

Clinton, August 17, 1855. 2-m

BRIDGEWATER HOTEL.

JOSEPH WALKER—2½ miles from Clinton, will be happy to accommodate travellers and those inhabitants of Clinton who will favor him with a call will find a most agreable place of recreation in his extensive gardens and very superior Trout stream.

N. B.—The attention of Anglers is called to the above. The board is cheap, and there is also excellent shooting n the neighbourhood. 2-m

THE CLINTON DISTILLERY AND STEAM MILLS.

LUMBER sawed to order. Whiskey, Lumber, Wheat, Flour, and Bran always on hand.

RANCE & BROTHER.

Albert Street, Clinton, Huron. 2-m

O. S. Doan,

TANNER and Currier, Main street Clinton.—Cash for Hides. 2-m

Dr. Burnham,

CLINTON, Victoria Street.

August 10, 1855. 1-m

CLINTON PUMP FACTORY by Daniel Mulloy.

August 17, 1855. 2-m

King & Henderson,
CLINTON,

HOUSE PAINTERS and Decorators. All orders executed with neatness and despatch. 2-m

Wm. Rowel,

HORSE-SHOER and general Backsmith.—All work done promptly and in a superior manner.

Clinton, Aug. 1855, 2-m

The Clinton, Paris and London TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

IS now opened with a large assortment of goods of a most superior description.

Fashions regularly received. Fits guaranteed asy and graceful for Court, Ball-room or City.

M. M'KINNON 16-m

Isaac Grigg,
CLINTON,

LATE of Montreal, Professed Horseshoer.—The anatomy of the foot having for many years formed his chief study, he feels fully confident to give entire satisfaction to those who intrust their horses to his charge. 2-m

James McDonald,
CLINTON,

CARPENTER, Joiner, and Builder, Victoria street, Clinton, C. W. 2-m

Henry Johnson,

HORSE-SHOER and general Blacksmith.—All orders promptly attended to!

Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

Charles Dayment,
CLINTON,

CARPENTER and Builder, Sash and Blind Manufacturer. A large assortment of the above articles on hand.

Dinsley Terrace, Clinton, Aug. 1855. 2-m

Clinton Brick and Tile Yard.

PARTIES about to build can obtain Bricks of the very best quality, and above the standard size, for $6,00 per thousand at

T. EASTS.

Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

West & Rumble's
WAGON, CARRIAGE, AND PLOUGH MANUFACTORY.

PERSONS requiring any of the above articles can be supplied with the very best of the kind at the well known establishment, formerly occupied by Messrs Denslay & Sons, Main Street, Clinton, C. W.

Henry S. Lines,

FROM London, England, Cabinet Maker, Carpenter, and Builder. Plans and Specifications drawn up. Estimates made out and Contracts taken.

Woodland Villa, Clinton, C. W.

Aug. 16, 1855. 2-m

Clinton Livery Stables.

JAMES LEE still supplies the public with Horses, Carriages of the best description as heretofore.

Victoria St., Clinton, C. W., 2-m

Wm. Butcher,

BRICKLAYER and Builder. Stucco work done in the most approved moderd style.—Houses built by Contract.

Main Street, Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

JAMES CARR,
CLINTON BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

J. C. Engages to supply Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, of the best quality, and at the lowest possible prices.

Clinton, Aug 17, 1855. 2-m

Wm. Rowel,
CHAIR AND BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

A LIBERAL per centage will be given to Agents. A good Turner and Chair Maker wanted, to whom high wages will be paid. Apply at the Robinson Hall Saloon, London.

Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

FOR SALE AT CLINTON.

A FRAME HOUSE 22 by 32 feet and 20 feet high and corner Lot, in the remarkably thriving town of Clinton, and near the Railroad Depot.

Apply at the Robertson Hall, Saloon, London, C. W. 2-m

ROYAL WESTERN HOTEL, Clinton.

H. J. MIDDAUGH, lately of Goderich, having rented this well known and popular House, situated in the central part of Clinton, and refurnished it throughout, is prepared to accommodate his guests in as good and comfortable style as any Hotel in Canada West.

Clinton, Nov. 5, 1855. 25-m

CLINTON.

Robert C. McMullen,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Law, Land, Insurance, General Commission and Division Court Agent—Conveyancing of all kinds executed with care, and titles examined.

Christina-st., Port Sarnia, County of Lambton. 12-y

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!

CAMPBELL & FRASER have just received an immense stock of cloths of this fall's importation, being the largest and most complete ever exhibited in this part of Canada, and consisting partly of West of England Broadcloths, Doeskin and Cassimers, Scotch and Canadian tweeds, Overcoatings of the latest style, Full Cloths, Sattinetts and Vestings of superior quality, which we are prepared to sell by the yard or otherwise, as parties may wish, at a small per centage.

All garments executed in a style inferior to no house in Canada.

We earnestly solicit an inspection of our splendid Stock which we are confident possesses qualities sufficient to recommend itself.

CAMPBELL & FRASER.

Clinton, Oct., 16, 1855. 19-m

A BARGAIN.

10 ACRES of Good LAND to be disposed of, in the suburbs of Clinton, and on the high road to Goderich, and a good orchard and small house on the property, which is well calculated for a beautiful residence or a market garden.

Apply to DR. BURNHAM, Clinton.

Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

CARS OFF THE TRACK!!
BUT NO ONE INJURED.

SMITH & FISHER may still be found at their Store in CLINTON, selling (goods even *Cheaper* than they have done heretofore.

Among their Stock may be found a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
Ready-made Clothing, and Boots & Shoes,

The facilities which they possess of purchasing Goods will enable them to maintain the name which they have already gained of SELLING CHEAP.

They are now receiving their

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and would invite all to call and examine for themselves. No charge made for shewing Goods.

A Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society Depository. Bibles and Testaments with and without Psalms, at Toronto prices.

Clinton, Sept. 7, 1855. 8-m

GOLDEN SADDLE.

R. LEE,

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,
VICTORIA STREET, CLINTON, C. W.

R. L. RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Clinton and surrounding country, that he has always on hand a choice selection of British and American Sadlery, fancy and Team Harness, Trunks, Valices, Bridles, Whips, &c., &c., made of the best materials, and workmanship, which he can confidently recommend, and of which he respectfully solicits an inspection.

REPAIRING in all branches promptly attended to and on reasonable terms.

August 31, 1855. 6-m

CLINTON STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his customers in Clinton and surrounding country, that he still continues doing business in the brick store on the corner of Huron and Albert streets.

Parties establishing a family trade with him will find a great advantage from the system he has adopted of marking all his goods in *plain figures* at the *lowest price.*

W. C. invites an inspection of his stock of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crokery** &c., all of which he guarantees of the very best description and at such moderate prices as are sure to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage WILLIAM COATS.

Clinton, Aug. 1855 2-m

CLINTON.
Tailoring and Habit Making
ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. JACKSON & BROTHERS will continue to receive the *Largest Selections* of the most approved

European Fashions,

in the *Huron District.* Every article bought at this establishment, warranted to fitor the money returned.

—*CLOTH HALL, MAIN ST., CLINTON.*

July 24th, 1855. 1-m

George Wright,
BUTCHER &c., CLINTON.

G. W. BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Clinton and neighborhood that having purchased the business and premises of James Lee, Victoria Street, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of that patronage, which the public so liberally afforded to his predecessor.

Cash paid for fat Cattle and Pork.

All orders punctually attended to.

Fresh Sausages always on hand.

N. B.—An apprentice wanted immediately. 19-m

J. JACKON'

French Boot & Shoe Emporium.

THIS Establishment, where every article in the above line can be had of the *Best Material* and on the

Most Reasonable Terms.

The quality and variety of style and price never has been offered in Western Canada before.—All of which he *Warrants.* Our motto is

"*Small Profits and Quick Returns.*"

CLINTON, July 24th, 1855. 1-m

Clinton Removal.

MOORE & HUNTER have removed their Business to the large New Store in the centre of Clinton.

Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

Clinton Wagon Shop.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of Clinton and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the business of

WAGON MAKING

in all its branches, on the corner of Albert and Princes streets, opposite Rance & Brother's Steam Mill, where they are prepared to manufacture *Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,* of the latest improved style, for service and durability equal in material and workmanship to any other shop in Western Canada, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Repairing done on short notice and low prices. SIMMONS & Co.

N. B.—An *APPRENTICE WANTED* in the Blacksmithing department.

Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

CLINTON
Fanning Mill Factory.

THE Subscriber, (successor to Neil McTaggart & Co.,) continues the business of Making *FANNING MILLS* on the premises lately occupied by them in Clinton. His long experience in the busines enables him to turn out Mills second to none in Canada.

Farmers, give them a trial.

MALCOLM McTAGGART.

Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

Clinton Cabinet Warehouse.

T. STEVENSON, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Clinton and the surrounding country, that he has opened his new establishment in Main Street, where he is prepared to furnish every article in his line of business, such as Tables, Bedsteads, Sofas, Sideboards, Bureaus, &c., &c., and hopes by strict attention to business, to meet a share of public patronage.

Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

CLINTON
TIN AND STOVE WAREHOUSE

EVERY variety of Tin-ware, Stove, Stove Pipes and Eave Troughs of all patterns at London Prices.

JOHN REID.

Clinton, Nov. 5, 1855. 25-m

CLINTON
Upholstery and Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having opened his commodious premises on Victoria Street, is prepared to furnish the Palace or the Peasant's Cot with the newest fashions and at the lowest prices.

WILLIAM SHAW,

Clinton, Nov 5, 1855. 25-m

CLINTON.

Crown Inn, Brucefield.

SBOGS would call the attention of Travellers to the above Hotel, it having been greatly enlarged and otherwise improved. Parties favoring him with a call, will find accomodation unequalled in the vicinity.

In his new and excellent stables, there is room for upwards of one hundred horses.

Brucefield, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

BRUCEFIELD, COUNTY OF HURON.

JOHN COPELAND informs the travelling public that he has completed his new and commodious Brick Hotel, where they may rely upon obtaining every possible comfort and accommodation.

Brucefield, C. W., Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

THE WELLINGTON ARMS,
BAYFIELD.

TRAVELLERS to and through Bayfield, and the public generally, will find good accommodation for man and beast, and a hearty welcome, at this Inn. No pains are spared to make people comfortable by the proprietor,

W. WELLINGTON CONNOR,

Bayfield, Sept. 21, 1855. 12-m

Look Here.

BUILDING and House Carpentering work done in all its branches, by

WILLIAM LITTLE.

Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

CLINTON AGAIN.

MOORE & HUNTER, thankful to the inhabitants of Clinton and its neigborhood for past and present supports, beg to inform them that in consequence of the enormous increase of patronage they have received, since their removal to their new establishment, (being *second to none* in the united Counties,) beg to intimate that they have now received a large and

Valuable Stock of Goods,

suited for the present season, all of which have been selected with care, comprising every variety of articles required by their numerous Customers and which will be disposed of on their usual liberal system.

The Stock embraces an endless variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. In which, having purchased on most reasonable terms, they defy competition,

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

50,000 Bushels of Wheat, and 10,000 bushels of Barley.

☞ Hurrah for Clinton. ☜

Clinton, October 13, 1855. 19-m

Competition is the Life of Trade.

J. D. SHARMAN,
(Successor to R. TWAITS, Clinton,)

IS now receiving a large and superior selection of

Shawls, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Merinos, Plaids, Prints, &c.. Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Pilots, Full Cloths, Sattinetts, &c. Blankets, Sheetings, Tickings, and Flannels, Shirtings and Factory Cottons, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

Groceries and Liquors,
CROCKERY, GLASS, HARDWARE, &c.

J. D. S. is positively enabled to sell a large portion of the above goods at a *Price fully one-Fourth Less* than any house north of London. The Dry Goods have been selected with the greatest care, by one of the first buyers, in Canada and are calculated to give the highest satisfaction in every respect.

☞ STORE and TAVERN-KEEPERS supplied at the *VERY LOWEST LONDON WHOLESALE PRICES.*

Clinton, October 22, 1855. 21-m

Clinton.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a first class Watchmaker, where an excellent business is doing. Apply at the Robinson Hall Saloon.

Oct. 25, 1855

New Map of the Town of Clinton.

THE Subscribers have now in the hands of the Lithographers an urbn New Map of this flourishing Town, which they will be prepared to issue in a few days. The Map is compiled from original survey, shows all the late additions, and may be relied upon as being correct in every particular.

To ensure a copy make early application at the office of the subscribers, Albert Street, Clinton.

Nov. 21, 1855. KERTLAND & GILKISON,
31-m E. E. & P. L. S.

CLINTON.

THE Beacon Fire and Life Insurance Co., T. S. Byers, Esq., Clinton, has been appointed Agent for this Company with whom assurances can be effected. 25-m

City Hotel, Clinton, Dec.'10, 1855.

CLINTON.

A RARE chance for a first-rate Blacksmith. The Shop and Business of the late Isaac Grigg, Esq., to be let with immediate possession. For position the shop is unequalled in this Flourishing town.

*** Apply at the Robinson Hall Saloon, Dundas street, London, 41-m

CONTINUATION SALE OF TOWN LOTS
Belonging to the
PUGH ESTATE, IN CLINTON,
COUNTY OF HURON.

G. W. TRUEMAN has the pleasure to announce that in fulfilment of the engagement made at the sale of lots belonging to the

PUGH PROPERTY,

In the town of Clinton, in October last, and to accommodate the numerous intending purchasers who were disappointed by the interruption of the sale (owing to bad weather) on that occasion, he will offer to public competition, on

Wednesday, January 16, 1856,

FIFTY VALUABLE TOWN LOTS,

Comprising some of the most eligible portions of that splendid property, either for building or for investment. Several of the Lots which were sold at the previous sale will have HANDSOME RESIDENCES erected upon them during the coming season by merchants and landed proprietors of Clinton and the vicinity, by which the Lots now offered for sale will in a short time be rendered more valuable.

A FOUNDRY is also about to be built on North street, in the near neighborhood of some of the lots now to be sold. A number of lots on Erie street, between the Railroad and College Square will be offered at this sale, as well as some on Huron Street, between Erie and Mailand streets.

TERMS:—This being a continuation of the sale of October 31, 1855, the terms will be the same, viz:—Five Pounds currency on each lot to be paid at the time of sale; one fourth of the remainder, with interest, on the 4th of May, 1856, and the balance in three equal instalments with interest from the day of sale the interest to be paid half-yearly. Plans of the property can be seen at the Robinson Hall Saloon, London, Rattenbury's Hotel, Clinton, Middaugh's Hotel, Clinton, Wood's Hotel, Stratford, and at the Auctioneer's Goderich.

The sale will take place, weather permitting, on the ground; if not, at the Royal Western Hotel, and will commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

36-t.

STRATFORD.

John J. E. Linton,

CONVEYANCER, Notary Public, Com'r. Q. B., Stratford. 1-tf

Mitchell Hotel,

BY JOHN HICKS—Every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Visitors.

Stratford, Aug. 1855. 1-tf

WOODS'
ALBION HOTEL,
STRATFORD.

THE Subscribers beg to announce that they have recently opened their LARGE BRICK HOTEL; and they trust that their experience in Hotel keeping, will enable them to give satisfaction to the travelling community and the public generally; and they will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation they have already gained of having not only the "*largest* but the *best* Hotel in the Huron Tract"

JAMES & PETER WOODS.

Stratford, Aug. 1, 1855. 1-tf

Town Lots in Stratford.

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE several very desirable and beautifully situated Lots on the North side of the River, desirably suited for Cottage or Villa Residences.

He also offers for lease, several valuable building sites in the centre of the town, and well adapted for stores or other places of business.

Terms Reasonable. W. F. McCULLOCH.

Aug. 1855. 1-tf

TOWN LOTS IN STRATFORD.

THE following Lots are FOR SALE on reasonable terms:

Lots 106 and 107, on St. Michael Street;
" 31, 32, 60 and 61, Elizabeth Street;
" 7 and 8, Mornington Road.

The above Lots are situate on the North side of the Avon: and the beauty and healthy character of the locality, adapt them admirably for private residences.

W. F. McCULLOCH.

Stratford, Aug. 1855. 1-tf

Water Power.

CANADIAN LETTERS PATENT, 1854.

THE undersigned begs to inform the owners of Water Power, in the Counties of Huron and Bruce, that he holds the right to manufacture, vend and sell,

GATIS' PATENT CENTRAL DISCHARGE
WATER WHEEL,

and is prepared to execute all orders for the same.

In recommending this Wheel to parties using Water Power, the subscriber claims no more advantages for it than it possesses, feeling confident that it recommends itself wherever introduced.

Further information can be had on application to the subscriber, and any infringement on the right, will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. ORR.

Stratford, August 1855. 1-tf

HARRISON & CANA,

AUCTIONEERS for the town of Stratford, townships of Downie, Ellice, North and South Easthope, &c.

Orders received at their Office, Stratford Hotel, promptly attended to.

September 8th, 1855. 14-tf

GODERICH.

Tavern and Splendid Farm on Lease.

TO be let for such term of years as may be agreed upon, that old Established Tavern known as Cook's Inn, with the valuable farm attached thereto. The farm has about

SEVENTY ACRES CLEARED,

and is in a high state of cultivation. The Tavern is situated on the Huron Road about ten miles from Goderich and 2 from Clinton.

Application to be made on the premises, or by letter (post paid) to Clinton Post Office to.

ROBERT COOK.

Goderich Township, Aug. 29th, 1855. 27-m

NEW DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY
And Clothing,
AT THE
MANCHESTER STORE,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
TWOMEY & GOODING.

August 1855. 1-m

Dr. Hamilton,

REMOVED to the residence lately occupied by Mr. Sheriff McDonald, Light-House Point.

Goderich, Aug 10. 1855. 1-tf

IMPORTANT
To those who wish to buy Groceries Cheap.

THE Subscriber having purchased from S. Whitter, Esq. his Stock in trade &c., at an immese reduction under cost, will offer for sale the whole of the Goods, together with an excellent assortment of

Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Whiskey, &c,

recently bought expressly for the trade, at prices which cannot fail but help to produce a favorable impression on all who make Goderich their Market town.

☞ Call and examine prices and stock at the sign of the Tea Chest, opposite the Huron Hotel, Kingston Street.

ANDREW JOHNSTONE

Goderich, July 11th, 1855. 2-m

British & Canadian Insurance
AGENCY, GODERICH, C. W.

BEACON Fire and Life Insurance Company—Capital £150,000 stg., No. 6, Waterloo Place, London, England, Office next door to the Bank of Upper Canada.

W. A. S. WILLIAMS,
1-tf Agent at Goderich.

NEW GROCERY!!
ON KINGSTON STREET, GODERICH,
In the Store lately occupied by F. J. Ferguson, Opposite the "Huron Hotel."

THE Subscribers have received to-day Steamer "Canadian," a

NEW LOT OF GROCERIES,

Which will be open for sale in the above building, on Monday the 11th inst.. As they will sell only for

Cash or Country Produce,

The public may rely on Goods being sold at a small advance on cost. We are determined to adhere strictly to one price. Small profits and quick returns.

TWOMEY & GOODING.

N.B.—We have also received to-day a fresh supply of Dry Goods at the Manchester Store, West Street. T. & G.

Goderich, 6th June, 1855. 1-m.

THE BAYFIELD
Carriage and Waggon Shop.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the Public at large, that they have commenced Business in the flourishing Village of Bayfield, the corner opposite Mr. Loomby's Hotel. We have on hand a good assortment of seasoned Lumber! And are prepared to execute orders with neatness and despatch!

Patent Axletrees!

Of the latest improvement made to order.

People wanting Waggons would do well to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash or short Credit.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
CHARLES McGREGOR.

Bayfield, March 12, 1855. 11-m

For Sale.

LOT 6 Con. 5, Township of Usborne, in the County of Huron. For particulars, apply at the Crown Land Office to

COLIN CLARK.

Goderich, Aug. 10, 1855. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS!

LEWIS ALLEN, begs to inform his friends and the public of Goderich and Clinton, that he has now ready for their inspection a large assortment of the

NEWEST PUBLICATIONS

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

L. A. has always on hand a quantity of Stationery and ROOM-PAPER.

Periodicals supplied monthly. 1-m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to A. LEYS, by Note of Hand or Book Account, are requested to call and have them settled immediately; otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Division Court for collection.

JOHN STEWART.

Goderich, Aug. 10, 1855. 1-m

Just Received

A QUANTITY of Ladies' Fashionable Bonnets very cheap. For sale by

BENJ. PARSONS.

West St. Goderich, Aug. 10, 1855. 1-tf

COLBURN HOTEL,
GODERICH.

JOHN PATCH having leased the above well known Hotel from the proprietor, Robert Ellis, Esq., begs most respectfully to inform the public and travelling community that his Hotel is now open for their accommodation, and he would assure all his