Huron Signal.

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

VOLUME V. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852. NUMBER XII.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HURON, PERTH AND BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:—

You are aware that when I appeared before you at the late General Election I had not accepted Office, although I had been gazetted as President of the Executive Council. My reasons for refusing that Office I stated to you plainly and in full. I then explained to you, that although it is necessary to have a Chairman or President, the duties hitherto devolving upon the President were not such as to warrant the country in paying *eight hundred pounds a year* for his services. Since that time, however, the office of President of the Council has been materially altered and other important duties, till now neglected, have been attached to it—so that it is now in reality no longer a sinecure and hence my principle objection to it is entirely removed. Indeed, it may be presumed that the duties allotted to the President of the Council, in future, are equal in number, and almost equal in importance to the duties performed by any other member of the Cabinet.

So early as the year 1841, I urged in strong terms, upon the attention of the then Government, the justice and utility of establishing a Department of Agriculture, feeling then as I do now, that if any one interest or department was entitled to the consideration and vigilance of Legislature, that one should be the Agricultural. This is Canada's great interest—the foundation of all our hopes of wealth and prosperity; and notwithstanding the comparative indifference with which it has hitherto been regarded, it is the one which must furnish the "men women and money," that will ultimately raise us in the scale of nations.

The Government has now established a Department of Agriculture the management of which, together with several other duties connected with emigration, and the statistics of the Province are entrusted to the Chairman of Committees or President of the Council. And His Excellency having been pleased to offer me this office in its altered and improved character, I felt it my duty and esteemed it an honor to aid in the deliberations of an Administration in which I had full confidence—which I had assisted to form, and of which I expected to have been, from the first, a member.

And although I still feel that a gentleman of superior literary attainments would more properly discharge the duties of Chairman of Committees, yet as His Excellency and his Advisers have been pleased to consider me competent to the several duties now attached to the office, *I have accepted it.* And in doing so, I affirm in contradiction of the statements of the opposition and discontented Press, that my acceptance of it, in its present form, will be a considerable saving to the country. It has been alleged by certain portions of the Press that I am at liberty to accept and hold this office without again appealing to my constituents. But, Gentlemen, whatever the *law* may say on the subject, I have too much respect for public opinion and the principles of our Constitution, to evade both by availing myself of a legal quibble. I shall, therefore, so soon as a writ can issue, that is, so soon as Parliament meets, resign my seat and give you, the Electors of Huron, an opportunity of expressing, at the Polls, your opinion of my conduct in thus concurring in the first attempt of any Canadian Government to recognize and elevate the agricultural interests by a distinct Governmental Department.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obed't serv't,
MALCOLM CAMERON.

CENSUS OF MONTREAL.—Montreal according to the recent census contains a population of 57,715, being an increase of 6,508 over the census of 1850. Its component parts are French Canadians 26,020; Canadians 12,466, English 2,858; Scotch 3,150; Irish 11,736, Americans 616; French 133; other countries 405. In religious persuasion, the Roman Catholics have a great preponderance, but as there are several denominations not represented in the list issued, the statistics may not after all be worth relying on in a religious point of view. There are only 272 marked as Baptists, while there are no Independents or Congregationalists at all. There are 22,727 males, and 24,558, females. Widowers 880; Widows 2,269.—Deaf and dumb 83; blind 80; Lunatics 90; attending school, males 4,256, females 3,203. Male births in 1851, 1,114; females 948. Deaths in 1851, males 905; females 820. Houses, stone 1,674; brick 985; frame 4,531; vacant 151; building 78. Colored persons 60.

Poetry.

THE SPRING.

BY THOMAS MACQUEEN.

The cauld snaw lies on the hown an' hill,
It drifts on the icy bay,
An' the April show'er is bitter and chill
As a dreary Christmas day.
O, whar is Spring, w' its wee birds rife,
That wad sing owre wood and plain?
Has it sped, like the spring o' the Minstrel's life,
That can nae mair come again?

Na! The Spring will come—the icy bay
Will glow wi' its wavy green;
The snaw an' the cauld will pass away,
As if they had never been;
An' the wee birds, in their blythest strain,
Will chant through bush an' air;
But the Ministrel's spring, alas! is gane,
An' will come back nae mair.

An' the spring o' life had sunnie days,
An' mony a gay green spot;
An' joys, an' gaudie flowers, and lays,
An' loves that are ne'er forgot.
It had dazzlin' hopes an' baumy bliss,
Unmix'd wi, dule or pain;
But it pass'd awa, wi' nae pledge but this—
That it winna come again.

For the locks are grey, an' the e'e grows dim—
There are wrinkles on his broo—
Aye, an' clouds an' shadows, mirk an' grim,
Flit owre his visions noo;
An' loveless, dowie thoughts aft bring
Dull days an' nights o' pain,
While tell that the Ministrel's sunnie spring
Can never come again.

Hamilton, 1st April, 1852.

THE WAY-FARING MAN.

BY MONTGOMERY.

A poor way-faring man of grief
Has often crossed me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief,
That I could never answer nay;
I had not power to ask his name,
Whether he went or whether he came;
Yet there was something in his eye
That won my love, I know not why.

Once when my scanty meal was spread,
He entered—not a word he spake:
Just perishing for want of bread,
I gave him all—he blessed it, brake
And ate, but gave me part again;
Mine was an angel's portion then—
And while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was *manna to my taste.*

I spied him when a fountain burst
Clear from the rock—his strength was gone;
The heedless water mocked his thirst;
He heard it—saw it hurrying on
I ran and raised the sufferer up;
Thrice from the stream he drained my cup,
Dipped, and returned it running over—
I drank and never thirsted more.

'Twas night. The floods were out; it blew
A wintry hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof.
I warmed, I clothed, I cheered my guest,
I laid him on my couch to rest,
Then made the earth my bed, and seemed,
In *Eden's* garden while I dreamed.

Stripped, wounded, beaten nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath,
Revived his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment; he was healed;
I had myself a wound concealed,
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemned
To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
The tide of lying tonges I stommed
And honored him 'mid shame and scorn.
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He asked if I for him would die.
The flesh was weak my blood ran chill,
But the free spirit cried, "I will!"

Then, in a moment, to my view
The stranger started from disguise,
The tokens in his hands I knew—
My Saviour stood before my eyes;
He spake, and my poor name he named—
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed;
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not, thou didst it unto me."

AGRICULTURE.

ON FEEDING ANIMALS.

The following is an extract of the address of William Little, which we take from the Fifth Repoat of the State Board of Agriculture.

"And now having, I hope, engaged your attention to the necessity of providing suitable food for dumb animals, let me ask you the question, how do you feed your animals? —It matters not how perfect the form, and how pure the blood of your colt or your calf may be, if they are not properly fed and sheltered during the winter months. By this I do not at all mean that they should be stuffed to the ruin of their constitutions for the sake of having the fattest and largest yearlings in the neighbourhood, but I mean that all animals of this age on your farm, ought to have shelter, where they may stay during the severe storms of our northern winters; and all animals ought to have a sufficient quantity of food to keep them in a thriving condition, all through the winter season. It will not do to say you cannot afford it. As I said before, you can do otherwise, just as certain as you do, you will lose money. How many of you have experienced the fact, that you have been offered more money for an animal in the fall, than the same animal would bring in the spring.

I will tell you my own course. My calves are provided with a large airy shed, in which they have plenty of room for exercise. This shed is well bedded down with straw, and kept clean. The best of hay is given them, as much as they will eat, and in addition about a quart of meal or chopped feed is given to each one every day. The result is, that I can realize in the spring, from $15 to $20 per head for my yearling heifers and steers. Each of the calves will eat, in the course of the winter, perhaps $3 worth of hay, and in addition to the chopped feed, will cost about 1c. per day, or about $1 50c. for the winter—in all $4 50c.—in the spring they are worth $20 each.—In the other place, the calf is fed on straw or refuse hay, and at three years old will, if a steer, bring perhaps $20; if a heifer $12. It requires no great skill in the arithmetic to tell which is the most profitable.

ON THE APPLICATION OF LIME TO GRASS LAND.—When we consider the vast quantity of lime that is removed by a crop of grass, it seems reasonable to suppose that means ought to be taken to restore that element to the soil, if the soil does not already contain a sufficient amount. Two tons of red clover will carry off about 130 lbs. of lime—two tons of rye grass, 33 lbs. This as an analysis by Professor Johnston, whose high authority cannot be doubted; and from analysis we find all grasses to contain lime in large proportions, especially clovers and Lucrene. Although this quantity of lime appears a great deal, carried off by these crops, yet very small when compared with the weight of the soil, as one cubic foot weighs about 80 lbs.; and the presence of a much greater quantity of lime is necessary to be present in the soil than what is actually required by the various crops, as the roots and feeding organs do not come in contact with the hundredth part of the soil. The clear, glassy parts of the stem of grass is composed of a silicate of potash or a silicate of soda; and, in the absence of either of those substances, lime in contact with sand or flint will render it sufficiently soluable to enter into the organism of plants, and will also set at liberty matters that have been taken up in the soil and quite unfit in that state to become the food of plants. If grass is not carried away in the shape of a crop of hay, but is used as a pasture for milk cows or growing stock, still a great amount of lime is removed by those animals; 100 lbs. of bones contain 75 lbs. of lime. Milk, too, carries off carbonate and sulphate of lime in great abundance. Yet it must be remembered there is a marked difference between the full grown animal and a young or growing one; the former excretes carbonate and phosphate of lime in its liquid excrements, whereas nature has so organized the young animal that the greater part of the lime eaten in its food is assimilated for the growth and extension of its bones; if such was not the fact, how could bones possess the immense quantity of lime in their composition? I do not wish to mislead farmers, but I am speaking from practical application of lime to grass land. Science dictated this to me, and its application was attended with the most beneficial results. The season I should recommend to apply lime is now, or as early as possible after, as in the winter months lime exercises its most beneficial influence on the soil. I should apply three tons to the acre. There is much difference in the quality of lime;—whichever contains the largest amount of pure carbonate of lime is the best for agricultural purposes. The lime I should recommend to be slacked, spread on in as thick a state as possible, and immediately brushed in both lengthways and across; red and white clover will appear in much greater abundance then for years previous to the use of lime. Potatoes are much benefitted by its use; 9 tons, with their tops, will take from the soil 270 lbs. of lime; 47 tons of turnips, with their tops, will carry off 140 lbs. of lime—hence the benefit arising to turnip crops from the use of bones, from the fact of their supplying lime in addition to the organic constituents.—*G. Grey Watson, Ribston, Wherby.*

PLANTING TREES.—In the year 1758, ninety-two fir trees were planted upon a piece of ground, about three quarters of an acre in extent. The land was waste and poor; no extra expense has incurred, and no further attention was paid to the young trees. In 1813, they were cut down, and yielded 90 tons of timber, then worth £4 per ton, giving a round sum of £360, which was equal to a rent of £3 10s. during the intervening 55 years. Can a more convincing proof be given of the facility with which a man may save a fortune for his grandchildren? In Yorkshire, very recently, 50,000; oaks were cut down, which yielded the sum of £100,000; and, as recently, in Somershetshire, the timber of an estate of 2,00 acres was refused to an offer of £50,000. Even in Scotland, a piece of ground not worth 30s. per acre, for agricultural purposes, was planted with sycamores, and at the end of sixty years they fetched a sum that paid £14 per acre per ann. during that period. There are ways, however, of making land, apparently fit for nothing else but planting, yield even an immediate profit by a very simple process, for it has been ascertained that a pound of turnip seed sown after harvest upon an acre of light, sandy, and gravelly land, which had been worn out by over ploughing, and ploughed in, after two months' growth, leaves, roote, &c., had as fertilizing an effect as could have been produced by 25 loads of manure upon that quantity of land.

VALUE OF THE ARTICHOKE AS AN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT.—Recent investigation of this common root show that 100 parts by weight of the tubers contain 23,06 of alimentary substance, being richer in nitrogenous, fatty, and saccharine matters, and in phosphates than potatoes. It therefore follows that the Artichoke would prove most valuable for the fattening of pigs, cows, and animals generally, and its cultivation for this purpose is well worth the attention of farmers. As the tuber do not contain amylaceous substances, and are very easily soluable, it would be best to mix them with other aliments more resistant and less humid; such, for example, as dry fodder, bran, and grains, which would be ameliorated mixture. As to the difficulty of limiting their spontaneous reproduction, that may be prevented by the cultivation within boundaries, especially of plants which are cut down in the green, making wedded or hoed plants succeed them. the stems of the Jerusalem artichoke also constitute a good green fodder.—*Proceedings of the Royal Agricutural Society.*

NOVEL AND STARTLING PROPOSAL.—A metropolitan correspondont of the *Albion* describes a some-what Quixotic scheme, which, he says, is being concocted by the Minister; no less, in fact, than the enclosure of the Irish Sea, by breakwaters thrown across from Anglesea to the Wicklow mountains, and from Douaghadee to Portpatric. Thus, it is argued, Dublin, Belfast, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and other exposed towns, will be placed beyond reach of any hostile fleet, while, by the shutting out of the tidal waters, "many thousand of acres of land, formerly, no doubt, cornfields, will be reclaimed, sufficient to yield the fifteen per cent. of corn now imported from foreign countries. The whole estuary of the Dee, large tracts of land on the solway the entireety of Morecambe Bay, across which the railway will be forthwith completed, so as to bring the mineral districts of Cumberland into immediate contact with the coal fields of Lancashire.

Literature.

THE PEDLER AND HIS DOG.

Some years ago I travelled through a portion of Michigan. It went on foot; or rode as best suited my purpose. I carried rich silks and jewelry to sell to those disposed to buy. My only companion during my journey, was a large dog of the Newfoundland breed. Lion was fit to be king of his species. He was good natured and quiet, and there was something almost human in his eyes. He attended to his own business and never quarrelled with "curs of low degree." He would bear an insult from worthles puppies, with a philosophy worthy of admiration. And I never knew him, save on a few occasions, resent the undue liberties of pupies of large growth. When his ire, however, was thoroughly aroused, he made such offenders a terrable warning to "evil doers."

When I travelled, he trotted along by my side and when I stopped to trade, he seated himself near me and watched all my movements with a business-like expression. it annoyed him a little, sometimes, to see my customers drag the goods from my back and handle them with such freedom, which he expressed by a low growl, while he followed every piece with his eyes, to see that they were not appropriated without proper compensation, and with my full consent.

He really took a strong dislike to those who were disposed to find fault with everything, and my prices in particular. I believe he knew the value of everything I carried, and the value I attached to them. Be this as it may, he seemed satisfied when I was, and wagged his tail when I made a good trade. He was an excellent watch-dog, and there was no danger of anything confided to his care being taken away. I found him very useful and companionable in my travels.

Conveyances were so scarce and uncertain, that I was often obliged to go on foot from one settlement to another. These journeys were anything but pleasant, and as the country was new and the state of society anything but good, robberies were frequently prepetrated upon these lonely roads, and there were those, no doubt, to whom the rich stuffs I carried would be a sufficient temptation to commit a murder. The idea frequently occurred to me in travelling through the wild woods of the West. But old Lion was always by my side, ready to die in my defence, and proud to share in my wanderings. I always went armed. An excellent brace of pistols, steel barreled, and loaded with ball, were never from my pocket, save long enough to see that they were in order, and at night they lay beneath my pillow. I felt quite safe with these and Lion, who was the companion of my nights as well as days. He always laid down between my bed and the door, with his face toward the latter. No one could enter without attracting the attention of Lion.

One day in the summer of 1840, I found myself in a small settlement on the border of a small lake, anxious to get forward to the next, which was about eighteen miles distant. No conveyance could be obtained without waiting till the next day, which I was not inclined to do, so I set out on foot. It was near night and I walked forward briskly. I was not long in discovering that my expedition would be by no means an agreeable one.

The road; if road it could be called; was very bad and through the thickest forest in that part of the country. The night, too, crept on apace, and promised to be darker than common. But Lion trotted along by my side; I was a smart walker, and was confident I was getting over the ground fast; so I didn't mind it much.

The darkness was on me before I was aware of it. It seemed to me that I had already walked eighteen miles, but I could see no settlement.—This surprised me a little, for I was used to travelling and knew well my ability to calculate distances. But I kept by a good heart and went on, until I was quite certain I had mistaken my way, or been misinformed in regard to the distance. I concluded it would be best to keep the road I was in until I reached some habitation.

In a short time I was glad I had made the resolution, for I saw a light glimmering from a cabin. I approached it as soon as possible. It was rather above the medium size. I thought I could be accomodated there very well. It had the apperance of being very comfortable within. I knocked for admission. The door was opened by a man.

Now I am not a person to believe in presentiments; misgivings and all that sort of thing, but I certainly saw something in that man's countenance that I did not like the moment I set my eyes upon him. In a gruff voice he asked my business. I told him I believed I had lost my way, and was under the necessity of asking accommodations. After hesitating a moment, he asked me to enter. A tall female was seated in a corner near a large rock fire place. She seemed busy in watching a piece of meat hissing over the fire. It struck me I had never seen a more apathetic countenance than hers. She hardly noticed my entry. She might be forty years old. Her face was remarkably long, and wrinkled to a degree to excite curiosity. Her nose sharp as skinny, and was indeed her whole face. The head-gear was wholly indescribable, and beneath it grey hairs were visible. Her entire dress was unlike anything I had ever seen. I could hardly keep my eyes off her, She, as well as the man, glanced eagerly at my pack as I laid it down. The latter was a coarce looking person, whose countenance appeared more indicative of rapacity than villainy.

To my questions he replied very civilly, after I had entered and he had got a view of my person. I learned from him what I had suspected for the last half-hour, that I had taken the wrong road.

A kind of telegraphing took place between the two, after which I was informed I could stay. This did not appear to me a very great favor, since I had a chance to observe my host and hostess.

The meat upon the coals was set upon the table at length. I was invited to partake of it which I did with my host, who had been absent, and had returned a few minutes before my arrival. During my repast, Lion took his station by my side, receiving a portion as he always did.

When I had finished, I drew away from the board, and taking a paper from my pocket pretended to be busy reading.

I glanced up occasionally from my order brows, and was startled to see the apathy of the woman as well as that of the man, wearing off rapidly.—Her eyes grew animated, and, in unison with his, glanced at the dog with evident signs of dissatisfaction.

Presently I nodded over my paper, like a sleeping person. Instantly the manner of the two persons became more alarming. Finally the tall hag lifted my pack and weighed it in her hand as well as she was able. Her eyes flashed like a serpent's for it contained a large quantity of specie, besides valuable jewelry and costly silks. I always made a practice of putting my silver money in a bag, and depositing it in a corner of said pack, but my bills were placed in a belt which I wore next to my skin.

After she had done this she motioned for him to come and lift it, which he did with apparently as much satisfaction as his other half had experienced.

He then opened the door softly, and motioned the dog to go out. Though I have no doubt but Lion understood the pantomimes as well as any body, he did not offer to stir, but lay at my feet as quietly as ever. At last the old hag grew impatient and shook a poker at him. Lion showed two rows of white teeth, and uttered a low growl. The pantomimes ceased in an instant. The door was closed, and the poker returned to its place. I stirred a little. They were quick to observe me.

"A fine dog," said the man, thinking it probable I might hear the remark. "I reckon he wants to get out—he growls as though he did."

A pause followed this remark. He thought I might order him out, but I did no such thing.

"Nice dog," the woman added, after a moment "nice dog," and then she offered him a piece of meat, and attempted to fondle him. Contrary to her expectations, Lion utterly refused the meat, and put an end to all familiarity by showing his teeth again in a very testy manner.

This was something very strange for him. I never before knew him to refuse meat when it was offered him. Had Lion shared my suspicions? Had his instinct taught him that the hand outstretched was not a friendly one?

By this last hostility on the part of my dog, the hag appeared not a little disconcerted. She retreated almost behind my chair, and shook her skinny fist at him; but he did not condescend to express any uneasiness at that rather decided and energetic expression of the feelings.

I now thought it time to wake up, which I did with a preparatory yawn or two. The same apathy came back and sat upon the features of my entertainers. I made them understand that I wished to retire. There were but two apartments in the cabin, and both left the one I was in to make arrangements in the other for my accommodation. They came out at length, and I was told that my bed was ready. They watched my movements with considerable interest when I arose to retire. I started first without my pack on purpose. The faces of the worthy pair lighted up; I returned and took it, and they fell in a moment. This was not all—I passed in first, and the woman attempted to shut the door on Lion; but the latter putting forth his strength, sprang after me in an instant, almost upsetting the hag in the operation.

"I thought the creature would like to stay by the fire," said she, by way of apology.

"Call the varmint out—tain't likely the man wants to sleep in a room with the beast," added mine host, in a manner that expressed a great deal of christian anxiety for my welfare.

"I prefer to have him with me," I answered.

"He wont eat that quarter of meat in there, will he?"

"Oh no," I answered. "You are quite right—he never takes anything that's not his."

Saying this, I wished them a good night and closed the door.

They had provided me with a dim tallow candle, and the first thing I did was to examine everything in the room. It was pretty well lumbered up. Various kinds of vegetables occupied different corners, among which were pumpkins, potatoes, melons, &c., together with a quarter of venison, some jerked beef, and skins of animals. It was a poor concern, the frame being made of round poles, in the same state that they were taken from the wood; and the clothing upon it was course enough for a hermit. But what struck me as being a little singular was that the bed was turned towards the partition separating the two rooms, and right opposite the pillow was a wide crack, which had the appearance of being left open by design.

I began to feel queer, (and that is not just the word to express what I mean.) I had large sums of money about me, enough to tempt the cupidity of my entertainers at any rate, as their actions had already evinced. How easy it would be for them to shoot me through the crevice whilst I slept. —The idea got possession of me fully, and I could not drive it from my mind. I would have fastened the door, but there was nothing to fasten it with, and I was impressed with the idea that the danger would not come in that direction. If it should, Lion was there to apprise me of it. I laid off my coat, and bustled about as though I was undressing. I put my pistols under my pillow and laid down, but such an unaccountable sense of evil pressed upon me that I could not sleep. Lion, too, appeared uneasy—came and put his fore-paws upon the bed every few minutes, then went back to his post by the door, and laid down in a kind of feverish anxiety.

At last I feigned sleep and snored most musically, but I did not fail to look through the crevice and see what my host and hostess were doing. They laid down upon the bed which stood in the room, and were quiet enough until I began to snore; then I heard them whisper. What were my sensations when I saw them rise softly, and the man take a gun from behind the bed. I saw him, assisted by the hag, draw out a charge of shot which was in the gun, and re-loaded it with a handful of slugs. I turned over heavily and pretended to have awakened. My plan of action was arranged in a moment. I had worn a wig for several years, on account of losing my hair by a fever. I determined to make it of more use than it ever been before. I lifted myself from the bed, and felt about in the dark, until I found one of the pumpkins I had seen. Over this I drew my wig, and it happened to be an excellent fit. Having dressed it in this uncommon manner, I crept to my bed, and placed it on my pillow, in the exact spot which my head had occupied. When it was thus adjusted it was in juxta-position with the long crevice, through which I now took another look. Heavens! the fiends were loading a brace of pistols with the same infernal slugs!

I can't say but I felt a little dry about the throat then. I looked towards old Lion. I could see his great eyes through the darkness. He was still upon the alert. perspiration began to roll down my face in great drops, not that I felt absolutely afraid—for I flatter myself I was no coward—but I did not like the idea of taking human life. I was confident I could defend myself, yet even that confidence was not enough to make me feel altogether comfortable.

Taking my pistols in my hands, I bent over the bed, and commenced sawing again, at the same time watching the movements of the monsters in the chamber.

Every explosion from my nose seemed to give her infinite satisfaction. They looked at each other, nodded, and smiled grimly. —He took the gun, and in his stocking feet approached the crevice opposite my bed, followed by the hag, with the pistols and carving knife. Stopping, he peered into the room, and brought his ferocious looking eyes to bear upon my wig. I knew it would be dangerous to see any more. I raised my head out of harm's way, and omitted now and then a snore. I distinctly heard him fix the muzzle of his gun against the fissure opposite the wig, and then with a tremor of indignation, and a kind of creeping sensation, all over me, I drew back and awaited the result. It was a moment of awful suspense to me. What if he should discover the cheat and elevate his piece! A thousand such thoughts rushed through my mind in an instant. The cold sweat ran down my face in a stream. Thank Heaven! I was not kept long in suspense.

A terrible explosion followed the fearful pause. A storm of slugs poured into my bed, perforating my wig, and scattering the pumpkin in every direction.

"He won't never tell no stories!" I heard the assassin say, as he dropped the breach of the gun heavily to the floor, "Now for the dog."

During these operations Lion had placed himself by my side, with his fore feet upon the bed, while to keep him still, I put my hand over his mouth. He knew what I meant, for I had kept him quiet so before. At the moment of the discharge, he gave a low growl. I pointed to the door. He understood my meaning well. His eyes flashed like balls of fire, while he waited the moment to wreak his vengeance on the assassins.

"I will open the door a little, and when the cretur sticks out his head, shoot him," said the she wolf.

The door was opened, but "the cretur" didn't stick his head out. Lion knew better than that, and waited his chance. Emboldened by not hearing anything, the door was gradually opened. Now was the time With a terrific howl, Lion leaped over the head of the woman, and seized the ruffian by the throat, dragged him in an instant to the floor, where a great struggle took place In another moment the hag was writhing in my nervous grasp; her surprise was so great that she made but little resistence—and I quickly bound her hand and foot with a cord she had procured for another use—perhaps to drag my body away into the woods.

The next thing to attend to was the man and Lion. The struggle was still going on, but the latter had set his sharp teeth into the throat of the wretch, and rendered all his efforts abortive although he was a man of powerful frame. He was already reeking with blood, and I hastened to save what little of life was left in him. The dog was loth to quit his hold, and when he did, he left his victim to punish another; for before I could prevent it, he had set his teeth quite through the hag's arm, who shrieked like a lunatic.

The fellow looked ghastly enough when I released him. His neck was frightfully torn, but he got no pity from me. I bound him as I had his companion in iniquity, while he maintained a moody silence, while she heaped courses upon the dog. I bound her apron about his neck, which was all the surgical aid he got from me. Lion seemed very well satisfied with the arrangement and laid down in the corner and watched them with much calm philosophy.

We remained with them till morning, I cannot say but I enjoyed our triumph as much as Lion did, as they were certain offenders, as it was proved afterwards in a court of justice. As goods fortune would have it, a man passed the next morning, whom I sent word to the nearest settlement of what had occurred.

Before ten o'clock the offenders were in the hands of the law. They were conveyed to the nearest jail, where awaited their trial, which took place about two months afterward. They were sentenced to ten years imprisonment, which, all things considered, was not too much, I believe if they ever live to get out, they will kill Lion, should he survive their punishment; he is still as strong and healthy a dog as you can find anywhere. No money would tempt me to part with him. He is now looking quietly in my face as I write this. I have hinted to him the propriety of having his likeness published in this sketch; but he shakes his head gravely, as much as to say —"I don't care about it, master; every worthless puppy has his likeness published now-a-days."

Grateful for past services, I suffer him to have his own way in this, as in a great many other matters. Let no one despise the dog, as he is the only animal who, forsaking his own species, cultivates the friendship of man.

MUTINEERS AND PIRATES OF MAGELLAN.

Some weeks since, an account was received of a mutiny among the prisoners at the China penal colony established at Port Balnes, Straits of Megellan. By an arrival at New York, dates from Valparaiso to Feb. 25th, have been received, and further particulars of the mutiny and piracy and murder committed by the prisoners, and their final arrest, the recovery of the vessels seized by them, and of a large portion of the specie on board then. A correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, writing from Valparaiso, gives the particulars of the affair. He says the colony, including prisoners, garrison, &c., contained 688 persons. The mutiny was headed by a Lieutenant. The Governor, who was a very superior man, escaped to the other side of the straits; but after wandering several days without food, he returned to the colony and was seized, and immediately doomed to be burnt alive, and the fire was actually kindled for the purpose but at his earnest supplication, he was first shot and then burned, while the murderers danced and sung round the fire. An American vessel, the bark *Florida*, arrived at that place, and was immediately seized by the mutineers. The owner, Mr. Shaw, of New Orleans, who was on board was shot without any provocation, and the captain was spared only that he might navigate the vessel. Also a British vessel, the *Eliza Cornish*, having cargo and nearly a hundred thousand dollars in treasure, was taken and pillaged; and the captain, named Talbot, the mate, and the owner's son were shot, after having been put in irons. After killing from twelve to twenty persons, the murderers embarked on board the vessels which they had seized. They had not gone far, however, before they fell out among themselves. The leader of the pirates, with a chosen few, formed a plan to get a majority of the company into the boats, on some pretence, and then destroy them; that there might be fewer hands to share the plunder. This plan being detected, the doomed ones rose on the others, and made themselves masters of the ship, and put into a Chilian port. And now both vessels and most of the mutineers are in the hands of the authorities.—*Colonist.*

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

—, we understand from some of our contemporaries, is to be one of the Ministerial measures of our present Canadian Parliament; and, to say the least of it, it will be a great change. It however happens, that changes are not *always* good, and it is prudent to examine the thing, look at its probable effects, and to measure these effects by the standard of utility before we jump to a conclusion. The motion for an elective legislative council was one of the abortive conceptions of some one of the ethereal children of the sun, who assembled some two or three years since in Kingston, and put fourth numerous edicts, or rather *bulls*, to the no small edification and amusement of Her Majesty's liege in Upper Canada. We do not mean to say that the *thing*, or the motion, is bad because it was mooted or moved by the unfortunate "children of the sun." But we mean to say that the moving of it at that period attracted our attention, and we wrote an article expressive of our views on the subject. Since then we have paid no attention to the matter, and consequently our views are unchanged. And as the question is now to be brought before the people of Canada in the shape of a Ministerial measure; and we have a strong desire to support the present Ministry, we would have much satisfaction in seeing the question fully and fairly discussed. For our own part, we acknowledge honestly at the outset, *that we do not understand it.* We understand what is meant by elective institutions—we understand what is meant by an "elective legislative council"—we understand the thing itself; but we *do not understand what advantages are expected to result from it.* We are seriously in earnest—We want information on the subject, and we trust that some of our contemporaries, who are prepared to advocate the measure, will favor us with their views at full length, and in the very best spirit, for we do not by any means put ourselves forward as an *opponent* of the measure. But, from our present information or knowledge of the matter, we are disposed to regard it as one of those measures which are rarely worth either support or opposition—that is, in so far as practical results are concerned. We can understand the British House of Lord existing as a great, unmitigated evils in the way of liberal progress, but we would certainly never for one moment think of instituting even the most remote comparison between the British House of Lords and the Legislative Council of Canada. We do not make any allusions to the respective talents of these two bodies; it is probable that the Canadian House of Peers is the better of the two in this respect. But the British House is composed of men of a class—men who represent the class of which they are members. It is, in few words, a representation of aristocracy apart from, and above the other classes of society, and it is there to protect the exclusive interests of aristocracy. But the Canadian Upper House represents no particular class—it represents nothing—it has no power: as a legislative body it is a complete nullity. There is, properly speaking, no distinction of classes in Canada, and our only doubt in reference to an elective legislative council is, that it might be the first step towards the establishment of distinct classes in the political community.

There would be neither sense nor pardonable nonsense in having two separate legislative bodies elected by the same constituents! This would just represent the ridiculous idea of sending the *wisest* man of our city to represent us in the House of Assembly, and then sending another *far wiser* man to look after and check the extravagances of this *wisest* man! We cannot suppose that such a proposition has ever been entertained by any of our fellow-colonists, and therefore, we take it for granted that the "Upper House" is to be elected by a different, and of course, a wealthier class of electors.—In other words, we take it for granted, that political society in Canada, which at present is *one*, is to be divided into Nos. 1 and 2; and that No. 2 is to be the ground work of a *sham* aristocracy! At present, the gentleman worth five thousand pounds worth of real estate, and his servant, Jack, who owns only forty shillings worth, go to the poll together, and "Jack's as good as his master," for *each gives exactly* ONE *vote*, and each *vote* has exactly the same weight. But, divide the present franchise, or rather, create a new one, and though each will continue to give one vote, yet, Jack's vote will be depreciated, perhaps twenty or thirty per cent, by the fact that his master votes for a man who occupies, or is to occupy, a higher position in the legislative councils of the country, and consequently will exert a controlling influence over Jacks representative. Perhaps it is contended that the man in the Lower House is just equal to the man in the Upper House; that there is no control, or, at least, the control is mutual. Then we have simply to ask what is the use of two Houses or of two men? It must be obvious to every man that two elections will cost more than one, and we all know that even one is enough for the present circumstances of this country; and before incur double expense, we should carefully enquire whether or not we can derive double benefits.

We have noticed remarks on this question of an elective legislative council, in several of our *exchanges* of late; but these were mere expressions of "thanksgivings" for the boon to be conferred—partial allusions to the contemplated change, as a *coming fact*, or sneers of derision at the very intention of such a change. At all events, we have seen nothing in the shape of "reasons"—nothing like argument, to enlighten us in the matter. We understand the *Globe* had lately an article against the change, which we learn had some argument in it, but unfortunately it did not reach us; consequently we are groping in the dark. One says, the tories will probably get into power, and if the House is not made elective, they will staff it full of their own favorites and change its present character altogether to suit their own purposes and carry their own measures. There is not much argument here. If the tories get in, it must be through the electoral body. They would just have a tory Lower House and a tory Upper House, even though the Upper House were made elective to-morrow; for if they can return one tory House they can just as easily return two, and would thus be saved the trouble of that awkward process called "*pitch forking*." Another says it will put an end to the pichforking entirely, and the country will be spared the mortification of seeing silly, unless creatures, obtaining honors by being thrown over the heads of their more deserving neighbors. Well, there is not much argument here, and if any man will just look back upon the hard-run election contests within the limits of his own recollection, he will probably find some instances of very "silly, useless creatures" being pitch-forked into legislative honors by the votes of an intelligent peasantry. We may perhaps be wrong, but our conviction in the meantime is, that the elective legislative council would, in the first place, lay the foundation of a paltry aristocracy, whose influence on the members of the Upper House would, ere twenty years elapse, be more pernicious than the present executive influence; and in the second place, would be playing into the hands of the tories rather than otherwise.

Let not any of our cotemporaries who are in favor of the change, be offended with this candid statement of ours. Truth will never be elicited by throwing off our coats and fighting about the matter; nor even by getting angry. Let us discuss it coolly. We want information, we are anxious to support the present Ministry; and we are willing to give to this proposed change all the value and all the importance to which it is entitled, *but nothing more.* The mere fact of it being put forth as a Ministerial measure will not prevent us from uttering one syllable that we would feel disposed to utter were it put forth by the surviving fragment of the "children of the sun." The *Brant Herald* appears willing to "receive it graciously" as an important step towards the *total abolition* of the "Upper House," and in no other light could we at present hail it as welcome. But, some of our cotemporaries may offer us a clearer view of its practical importance, and we shall gladly receive it.—*Canadian.*

THE ENGLISH CALIFORNIA.

We find the subjoined notice of the Australian Gold regions in the last English papers.

At Sydeny a preliminary meeting had been held for the formation of a New South Wales Gold Mining Company, and nearly 800 shares of £5 each were subscribed for before the Chairman quitted his seat. So much fear is entertained for the standing crops, on account of the want of hands for the harvest, that the price of flour had again risen. *The Melbourne Argus* quotes flour at £18 per ton for fine, and £17 for seconds. At Mount Alexander gold is found in great abundance, and all the diggers were doing a good trade. The quantity which they gather border on fiction. The following notice is extracted from a private letter dated Melbourne, Dec, 5: The mines at Mount Alexander have caused the greatest excitement, and numerous crowds abandon their homes, directing their steps thither. The gold is more generally spread, more abundant and easier gathered, than at Ballarat. At Mount Alexander, as elsewhere, some are very fortunate, others less so, and some truly pitiable. The correspondent of *The Geelong Intelligencer* announces that gold is imbedded in iron ore, and that it is found thirty two feet below the surface of the earth. This discovery was recently made by Dr. Johnston. The *Argus* estimates that the amount of gold received at Melbourne and Geelong since the commencement of the licensing about two months, at £201.000 reckoning the gold at £3 per ounce. The Ballarat correspondent of *The Melbourne Daily News*, mentioned that the rains had in some measure subsided, and the mining operations were renewed with great vigor at Mount Alexandor. Several of the old holes were exhausted, and new ones were being opened, which circumstance had scattered the miners over a wider space. The miners were suffering much from their toilsome labors. Blacksmiths were making rapid fortunes at their trade, and they were charging 10s. per week for keeping hoes in repair. On the 5th of December the amount of gold brought into Melbourne during the week under escort, was 16,000 ounces, in addition to which many parcels were conveyed by private hands. The Melbourne *Morning Herald* says that new mines have been discovered half way between Melbourne and Mount Alexander, namely, at Mount Blackwood, near the Cadden, which are reported to yield uncommon qualities of gold. On Dec. 4, the editor says he saw a party of eight diggers, belonging to Messrs. Dagaty & Co., arrive in town, one of whom carried a bag on his shoulder containing fifty pounds, seven ounces of gold. They stated that they had not been occupid digging more than fourteen days. Melbourne agricultural labourers refuse to engage at a yearly salary of £65. They will not hire themselves for a longer period than one week, and at 35s. per week. The Government Commissioners had made the report on the extent and capabilities of the mines, and they record the unanimous opinion that the mines offer highly reunmerative employment to at least 100,000 persons, or nearly four times the number at present engaged in the work.

FAMINE IN GASPE.—The *Quebe Mercury* states that owing to the destruction of the grain and potato crops by severe frost in the night between the 21st and 22nd of Sept. last. on the coast, the most appaling destitution, indeed actual famine, prevails, particularly in the isolated settlements of Cape Rosiers, Griffin's Cove, and Fox River, on the St. Lawrence. There is a sufficiency of imported breadstuffs and other provisions in the hands of the principal merchants and traders in the Bay of Gaspe, and at Perce, to afford relief to all, or nearly so, and ward off starvation, if only the means of communication with those outposts, by a road, existed, but this not being the case, they are, during the winter season, cut off from all resources in this respect, as completely as if they resided on the opposite Island of Anticosti. At this season there is no possibility, from their distance, the want of roads, and depth of snow, of forwarding an adequate supply to the sufferers, from Gaspe much less from Quebec, nor will there be before the opening of the navigation. Similar distress is said to prevail in the new settlements on the Saguenay in consequence of the failure of the crop last year.—*North American.*

Proclamations have been issued, announcing the assent of the Queen in Council, to the following Bills, passed by the Provincial Legislature last Session, viz:—

An Act to amend an Act for Granting a Civil List to Her Majesty.

An Act to reduce the Salaries attached to certain Judicial Offices, in the cases therein mentioned, and to fix the Salaries of the Speakers of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to Incorporate the Fort Erie and Buffalo Suspension Bridge and Tunnel Company.—*Cornwall Freeholder.*

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

☞ No Eastern Mail up to 12 o'clock to-day.

THE Maine Liquor Law, will, it is confidently predicted, pass in Massachusetts.—It has passed both houses in New Brunswick! and every thing bids fair to its becoming Law in Nova Scotia: consequently, "The Maine Law" at the present time, is the all absorbing topic of discussion; and it is a very significant indication of a favorable change in the public mind, that many persons of influence who have hitherto stood aloof from the Temperance movement, declare heartily in favour of a similar law for Canada!! This is certainly progressing with a vengence.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 8th instant, comes out with a well written article on "The Main Liquor Law," and when we consider that its Editorial chair is not reconed among the Temperance furniture of the good city of Toronto, we are the more surprised at the bold attempt which has thus been made to get rid of the old prejudices with which it has been surrounded. We are not only exceedingly pleased with the article referred to, but we regard it as a favourable omen that that journal will henceforth exhibit a growing attachment to progressive principles, and cordially unite with those of the fourth Estate who are labouring to promote the well being of their fellow men.

During the strife of an electioneering contest, it is but natural to expect that the friction to which our conflicting political sentiments are subjected, would exhibit occasional flashes of irritation, which, in our sober moments, we would at once repudiate, as unworthy and unbecoming, in persons assuming the direction and developement of the public mind. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction that we see the *Globe* withdrawing itself from the Ishmaelitish course which hitherto, for a time, marked its unseemly career, and directing its readers to "*The Maine Liquor Law*," as a means by which to ameliorate the condition of the people generally.

It would have been, perhaps, too much at once, otherwise the *Globe* might have admitted, that, in the event of its being required of the Legislature to give us a transcript of the Law in question, no man either in the Government, the House of Assembly, or the Legislative Council, is in a position to render the country more eminent service, than our own member the Honorable Malcolm Cameron.

☞ It must certainly be exceedingly mortifying to our Conservative friends to know, that, in spite of the remonstrances of the more rational of their own party, the ex-honorables, the rejected of Toronto and Huron, have been exhibiting their imbecility to the people of Toronto by publickly requesting them to Petition Earl Derby to tax the English poor, in order that Queen Victoria's North American colonies may get on to the paupers' list.—"*The Maine Liquor Law* is a great fact," while "*Protection*" is verily a great farce.

☞ We had much pleasure in listening to the very able and interesting Lecture delivered last evening in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, by Thomas M. Jones, Esq., the subject as by previous intimation was the *History of Canada*, the evening being fine the Hall was crowded to excess. This Lecture is the last for the season—of a series of Lectures that have been delivered by the Goderich Book Club. We sincerely hope that the members of the Book Club, will not close their efforts with this lecture, but give us the pleasure of listening to another series at their earliest convenience.

☞ We have received the first number of the *Elora Backwoodsman*, it is a neat little sheet, well printed, and ably written. It is, as a matter of course, a Reformer, there are no stand stand-still doctrine in that locality. May it live and prosper.

☞ We have received the first numer of a pretty little Juvenile Temperance Magazine, called *The Life Boat*. It is very neatly got up, printed with a clear type on good paper, and contains sixteen pages of matter. It is printed and published by F. W. Campbell of Montreal, it is to be published monthly, the annual subscription is 2s. 6d.

☞ The speech of the Rev. Thomas McPerson, delivered at the Stratford Reform Meeting on the 6th April, will appear in our next issue.

☞ The population of these United Counties as shewn by the Census returns just taken is 37,180, the total population in 1850, when the census was last taken was 26,933, which shows that in the short space of two years the increase has been 10,247. We think after this statement no one will feel inclined to doubt the prosperity of Huron.

THE WEATHER.—The Weather has been pleasant for some time, the ice is disappearing off the River and Lake.

Communications.

GODERICH, April 14th, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sir:—In a recent number of the Huron *Loyalist*, a statement appeared, headed "the Coon's Credit." The purport of which, evidently is, to injure the Coon's character.

Now, Sir, although I claim to be a conservative "in principle." Yet I feel myself bound in honor, to state the facts of the case, more especially as I was one of the party interested. The following is as we have it in the *Loyalist*—I give it in full, in order that the public generally, may see the truly despicable position the Huron *Loyalist* has arrived at. He says:—

"We are informed that a short time ago, a young man, a resident of this town, had occasion to visit Port Sarnia, where he was employed by the "old Coon" for some time; on leaving Sarnia, he took the Coon's note of hand for the amount of £5, which he presented for payment at a store in Goderich, with the name of the "Old Coon" painted in large letters on the front of the house, but to his utter astonishment: the *note was dishonoured.* He afterwards sent the note by a friend to the Coon's store in Sarnia, where also it was repudiated. The note was eventually *traded away* for £3 15. So much for the credit of the "old coon" at the stores *supposed* to be his own."

The facts respecting the note in question are these,—my son, George Videan, was employed for a length of time by the old Coon at Sarnia; upon settling with him a balance of £5 appeared in his favour, for which he took the old Coon's note, after coming home, I took the note to the store of James Porter & Co., to see if I could get the money on it. Mr. Porter said he would give me goods for it, but could not give the money, as he (Mr. Porter) had no orders to do so. My son-in-law, Wm. Stotts, wanting some money at the time, the note was given to him, but not until he in company with my son went down to Sarnia, "and it never was given to a friend" to take down. In consequence of the Coon's absence from home, the money could not, of course, be obtained, he therefore, sold the note to an acquaintance of the Coon's for £3 15s.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, that a friend of mine should make so little of himself as to become a lick-spittle to the Editor of the *Loyalist*; and in doing so, not only injures himself—his country and his friends; but also, through such low and contemptuous means, endeavours to injure the character of a man, who has the well-wishes of the people at heart—a man whose chief aim has always been to assist the poor, and raise them to that position in life, which would be honorable to themselves and creditable to their benefactor. As I said before, I am a conservative "in principle," but I despise the means used by the Editor of the Huron *Loyalist*, to gain his ends; and if persevered in, will not only bring discredit upon himself and disgrace upon the party he represents—but will eventually compel all men of sound judgment and unprejudiced principles to withhold their support, and allow such sentiments "to fall to the dirt whence they sprung."

GEORGE VIDEAN.

REFORM MEETING AT STRATFORD.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of Reform, and of the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, was held at the Union Hotel, P. Wood's, Stratford, on Tuesday the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of re-organizing the Central Reform Committee of the County of Perth, and adopting the necessary means for securing the re-election of Mr. Cameron, as the representative of the inhabitants of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, in the Provincial Parliament. William Smith, Esq., having proposed and J. J. E. Linton, Esq., seconded, that A. B. Orr, Esq., be Chairman. Mr. Orr, was unanimously elected, and Mr. Alexander McGregor, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting J. J. E. Linton, Esq., proposed and Dr. Hyde, seconded,

1. That this meeting, has much pleasure in learning (notwithstanding the attempts of certain public journalists, some of whom profess to be "Constitutional Reformers" while at the same they are exerting their influence to undermine the cause of Reform; combine with the attempts also of parties in these United Counties, who are themselves both ambitious and impatient of power, to make political capital through means of misrepresentation "tergiversation and chicanery" out of the Honourable Malcolm Cameron's, acceptance of office, and thus endeavouring to prejudice the public mind against him), that the electors of these Counties are proposed to give that gentleman such a reception and support, as cannot fail to secure his return as our representative, and that the acceptance of office by him, should only endear him more to his constituents, as being the most able man to fill the same.—Carried Unanimously.

2. Thos. M. Daly Esq., J. P. then proposed, and the Rev. Thos. McPherson, seconded, That, the present ministry being formed, with the declared object of settling the long agitated questions of the Clergy Reserves, and of the Rectories, this meeting can view any attempts made for the purpose of causing a distrust of their sincerity, in the public mind, in no other light than for the purpose of breaking up the ministry and thus endeavouring if possible to prevent any legislation upon these important questions—Carried unanimously.

The 3rd Resolution was proposed by William Smith, Esq., Provisional Warder County of Perth, and seconded by Peter Kastner, Esq., J. P. That this meeting highly approves of the Honourable Malcolm Cameron's, views relative to the settlement and management of the Crown Lands, and looks upon this county as being happily and fortunately represented, by a member having such a thorough knowledge of the wants of the country generally; and who is now placed in a position to do us that justice of which we have been so long deprived, that therefore we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to secure his rerurn at the ensuing election—Carried unanimously.

4. Proposed by Mr. Alexander McGregor, and seconded by Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Reeve South Easthope, That this meeting takes this opportunity of recording its most unqualified disapprobation of the course pursued by certain journalists, professing to be Reformers whilst at the same time they are endeavouring to ingratiate themselves with the opposite political party by traducing their own, and also of that pursued by some dissatisfied political vacillators, inasmuch as they have not hesitated to make charges against the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, relative to his acceptance of the office of President of the Council, which are both unfounded and false, such as follows viz.!—"That the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, having condemned the office of President of the Council previous to his election, has now, being elected, accepted the same without alteration" this meeting being aware, that Mr. Cameron frequently when addressing his constituents previous to his election publicly declared that, the salary attached to that office was more than the duties connected with it could warrant, though not in one instance did he object to the continuance of the office so long as the salary was not attached—condemns all such statements in the most unqualified terms, and that, Mr. Cameron, having now accepted the Presidency of the Council, in its altered state, with other onerous duties, connected therewith the faithful discharge of which, not only sufficiently justifies the official salary, previously objected to, but must prove of the first importance to the province, as an agricultural country, has in the opinion of this meeting, not only maintained his political principles inviolate, but has carried a point of retrenchment for which he is entitled to the warmest thanks of this meeting, the confidence of his constituents, the cordial support of every true Reformer, and the approbation of his country—Carried unanimously.

5. Proposed by Peter Reid, Esq., seconded by Michael Kastner Esq., that the Stratford Reform Committee for the county of Perth be now re-organized, said Committee to act as a central committee, and to correspond with the other Reform Committees in the country, as well as with those throughout the counties of Huron and Bruce, and to adopt the necessary means for securing the return of the Honourable Malcolm Cameron, as member for these United Counties, at any time he may come before us for re-election—Carried unanimously.

6. Proposed by Thos. Webster, Esq., seconded by Dr. John Hyde, that the following gentlemen compose the said Committee for carrying out the objects stated in last resolution, with power to add to their number viz., Messrs. Stewart Campbell, William Smith, Peter woods, Alex. Gourlay, Reeve Township of Ellice, Michael Kastner, John Kastner, Peter Kastner, J. P., Peter Patterson, William Dunn, Thos. Brown, J. P., Alexander Scrimageour, Peter Ferguison, John Phalen, William Clyne, Wm. H. Hines, Jas. Orr, Dr. John Hyde, A. F. Mickle, T. M. Daly, J. P. A. B. Orr, John Fitzgerald, Robt. Kay, Thos. Band, Robt. Johnston, Henry Walters, Wm. McDonald, Adam Seegmiller, J. P. John Shannan, J. P. P. Reid, Robt. Hay, Robt. Keays, Thos. Webster, J. J. E. Linton, J. G. Prussing, and Alex. McGregor—Carried Unanimously.

It was then moved and seconded that Mr. Orr, leave the Chair, and Mr. Smith, take the same when a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Orr, for his conduct as Chairman, and carried unanimously.

Stratford, 7th April, 1852.

KINCARDINE, March 29th, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sir:—There is a story going the round at this place, and has been for some, that the learned *Editor*, I believe of the Huron *L—r*, Mr. ———, on his electioneering tour through this County (Bruce), has by some means or other missed his way, and is lost in the woods. But I am happy to inform his friends that said ———, like the woodcock of the forest, is not so far lost as was at first supposed, but is still in a very deplorable situation however, their is every reason to hope that by good management he may yet be restored to his friends. For his screams are frequently heard ringing through the wilderness, night and day as he prowls about in search of his favourite beverage. It is said there is not the least danger of immediate starvation, because he had a good supply of malice and hatred on hand, which he intends to use against a certain majority of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects, settlers of this place, which will keep him, he being a man of letters, in excellent condition until his rescue. But I would advise his friends to be up and doing, before it is too late, and bring with them a can or bottle of the "crathur," go to the windward from whence his screams might be heard, his olfactory nerves will take the scent, and he will be caught in an instant. Poor fellow, it is said before he left this "City," that their were symptoms of delirium tremens, (but merely whispered), and that he was often heard to exclaim with a peculiar sort or squecking sound, the words Cayley, Cayley, Whiskey, Whiskey. It was remarkable, also, that whenever he heard the name of the Hon. M. Cameron spoken of, he would fall into a fit of raving, stamping, kicking, and would cry with horror, Reform Parliament Buildings, Annexation, Clergy Reserves, the Main Law, &c., &c. I have a deal more to say about this poor gentleman, but refrain for the present, and in haste,

I remain yours truly,

PENATANGOR.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

LETTER

NO. VI.

My Dear Sir:—My last not finishing the *climate* of Kincardine, I here further state that big-coats are not used by the people in winter, except for about a month, and my new buffalo coat has not been used a day yet. I tried to sell it but could get nobody to buy it. Even to-day the ice on the Lake is neither fit for riding or fishing on, and 2 days before Christmas, I with difficulty passed the pond of our River near the Lake with my team, but there is very little frost in the ground, even to-day my boy made some molasses, in January there were some days in that month, and the present one, on which I could make a great deal of sugar, had I everything prepared for it, and we expect to begin sugar making in right earnest about the end of this month or beginning of March. We had very light snow till the middle of January, and for a month we had what to make good roads, but just now in the clearance it is nearly one half bare ground.—Last year they inform me, that it began to go on the 26th February, and did not come after that, and the sugar season was past almost unknown to them. Last year christmas day was dreadful cold in Glengary; I got a letter written in St. Clarles, Illinois by a friend, on the same day, and coming here I asked a respectable man from below, that was here on that day how it was here, well says he, I left my own house that day and went down to the village, by the Lake Shore, and as I was starting I put on my mitts for the first time that winter, but soon put them off, as my hands got warm, for I did not like to give myself a bad habit, and therefore had not used them any more that winter, I had a blue highland bonnet on, but did not take it down on my ears, all the way down, exposed as the road is to the Lake, from this you may understand our winter. From the 15th January to the 15th Feb., it is pretty cold, the rest of the winter it is singularly pleasant for work. The winter is the particular time here for chopping, while in the East the snow is rather deep, and the cold too severe for that purpose. People always suppose that further south, crop and stock are easier raised. This may hold true as far south as the Ohio River, where fodder is little if at all raised but every where north of latitude 40, I think cattle with good feed and proper accommodations may be kept in a better state even here, for during our snow, they have cold rainy and sleety weather, at least much worse for man and beast, than dry snow. The cattle do not eat the straw as ours do, but are always running about picking up a little in the cold field, so in the spring they are poorer than ours. I never saw cattle poorer in spring than in Illinois, which was owing to the same principle, and the want of shelter, but they soon get up by choice feed. It is so with sheep, I was told today by one of the men whom I sometimes employ, that last year he was serving a man in Ohio, all his cattle were singularly poor, and his lambs and sheep almost all died from the same cause. One cold sleety rainy day is worse for cattle than a month of snow, with good sheds and plenty of feed. But I acknowledge should a person go south of the 40 or so, that this principle would not hold true, but then there would be worse, such climate is far too warm for any brutish subject to live with pleasure and good health. A friend of mine living on line 42, Illinois, told me that he would much rather live in countries where they would have two months of good riding, than all winter depending chiefly on their waggons and the roads after being deep and then frozen up, was most disagreeable as running on a course of stones. And even there he tells me that December is colder than even he felt in Glengary owing to the sweep of the prarie. However snow leaves them much sooner than is either best for sleighing and crop. So paradise is lost on earth, let us try to find it in Heaven. Millions have tried in vain to find it under the sun. Moreover it is much easier to work when snowing than raining, and if it should be too cold for a month to work in the bush, the farmer has plenty to do during that time in thrashing and sleighing. And it is well known that on a journey, travellers fear nothing more than a heavy shower of rain to damage their skins, their load, their horses and harness. In rain it goes to your skin, in snow it shakes off, although it should be snowing all day.

No man will meet you here with beard white with hoar frost, as in the East: nor with lumps of ice fixed to horse's and oxen's nose. I never saw such long rods of ice fixed to the roofs of houses, which is made by the snow on the roof melting and freezing by the way when it gets exposed.

As to our summer, there is no such thing as men melting in nothing but their shirt sleeves, as in the East. People can work quite comfortable more especially near the Lake, and no creature need sleep on the floor in preference to a bed, as in Montreal some times, for men can quite comfortably sleep even by couples in blankets, which adds a great deal to their health, rather than having a roasting every night, it is enough for the human constitution to be so all day. People may say what they please but this roasting of the body is the common cause of fevers and bad health, and the account here given of our settlement is a clear proof of it. But the coolness of our atmosphere leaves our crops a little later, but this is rather a profit as it takes more time to fill well, so our wheat is very heavy, when justice is done to it, we think it will be the heaviest in the Province.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM FRASER.

Kincardine, Feb. 19th, 1851.

THE DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL IN THE MOON, IN THE YEAR OF THE PLANET, 1847.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

My Dear Sir:—It might not be altogether void of interest, either to yourself or to many of your numerous readers, to peruse a telegraphic report of a speech delivered at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the thriving little village of Kusiademiansk, in the county of Yeshooloomboosanpoo, and Province of Santiagoxuanusco, on the 24th day of the month Zim Zamichdf, of the year above stated, about the 17th hour of the day, by a genuine son of St. Crispin, on the occasion of a demonstration in favour of our representative in the Deliberative Councils of our Planet.

On a resolution being proposed and seconded, referring to some unappropriated lands, and the best mode of disposing of the same, and about to be put to the meeting.—(I need scarcely give you the names of the proposer and seconder, as they will be of little interest to the majority of your readers, besides being extremely hard to pronounce, particularly to foreigners.)—Our modern Demosthenes, (for we have our Demosthenes, our Ciceros, and our Aristotles, even in this remote corner of the Universe,) starts to his feet, and if you can fancy to yourself a little plethonic man, about four feet eleven inches and a half—or perhaps five feet *barely*; of all the world having the appearance of a Barrowood-stump, about four feet in diameter having a tolerably large pumpkin on the top of it, and dressed in the costume of a horse jockey, or a livery stable hostler, mings his external habiliments, who at the commencement, at the conclusion and not unfrequently three or four times in the middle of each sentence gives utterance with incredible force to the monosyllable, Hoh! with his mouth opened nearly as wide as his eyes. You will have a very fair representation of the character,—only you must not forget that he is like the modern "Puss in Boots," stuck up to the middle in a pair of overalls, and that when he prepares himself for addressing his audience, the right boot and the left hand get considerably in advance of any other part of the body, and appear determined to keep their ground, despite of all opposition. "Hoh! hoh!" says Demosthenes, "Hoh! before that resolution," (pronounce with the diæresis on the latter u, and lengthened extremely,) "is put to the meeting I wish, hoh! to make a few remarks, hoh! I must confess, hoh! having, hoh! hoh!! hoh!!! allied myself, hoh! to the liberal party all along since I left the conservative ranks, to which I am about to attach myself again if my volubility is not more respected; for I do assure you, Mr. Chairman, that I do feel not a little chargined in not being consulted on the subject of this resolution." (Your readers, Mr. Editor, can supply the significant monosyllable throughout the rest of the speech, so that I need not repeat it.)—"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you are well aware of my love of popularity, and love of approbation. And if any of you are ignorant or sceptical regarding my self-esteem; I am heartily convinced, at least, that there is not a single individual in this meeting, but who will at once, without the slightest hesitation admit my undoubtable volubility. Why then is there such good, hoh! excellent, hoh! superior, hoh!! land in the Township of Ellice. There is not a man in this meeting, Mr. Chairman, but knows well that I am noted for my volubility. What did that agent say the other day, when I ripped his party to very tatters, and called them a set of sycophants? Therefore, I am determined to oppose this resolution. There is nothing, Mr. Chairman, could have given me more sincere and solid pleasure than to have been called upon either to propose or second this resolution, were it for nothing else than to give vent to my volubility, but this being denied I cannot but respect my volubility, therefore, I am determined to oppose this resolution. Why, Sir, if any of you are doubtful of my volubility, I shall give you tangible (I was about saying amicular) demonstration of it, which I think ought to satisfy any reasonable individual, therefore, I am fully determined to oppose this resolution. It has been remarked, Sir, by some one since I came into this meeting, that I could sell a pair of boots to-day for three dollars and a half, and sell the same for four dollars to-morrow. Well, Sir, that would depend upon very particular circumstances, and though I might sell a pair of boots under this fashion, it would not be so easy to sell a lot of land in the same way.—Therefore, on account of my volubility, I am determined to oppose this resolution.—Why, Mr. Chairman, after a man has lived ten or fifteen years in this country, he ought to know something, without offering any violence to his own conscience. And although I have had a half leaning to the Reformers for some time past, I do not know much, either about Mr. Cameron or Mr. Cayley, although I know something about the Emperor of China, for I slept once for a whole night with one of Bonaparte's soldiers after the battle of Waterloo. So for the very sake of my volubility I determined to oppose this resolution.—Yes, Sir, after a man has lived ten or fif-

teen years in this country even, though he should be the most carnal observer, cannot but know something, therefore, there are hundreds of acres of land in this country, which has been bought at a mere nominal price, and which are now worth thousands of dollars.

"I know a good deal, Sir, about the best mode of disposing of the Crown Lands, I read that letter of the Crown Lands Agent in the Hamilton *Canadian*, I looked upon it as all bosh, nothing else, Sir. I know more about it than any agent. Look at my experience in all these Townships about St. Thomas, I know all these Townships, for it was only last night that I pointed them all out on the map. And dont I know something about the quality of the Company's lands; to say nothing of my experience in the Township of Wellesley, nor of my knowledge of Village Lots, for I purchased one the other day on which that cottage of mine is to be built, as you all know already, at least might know. I am, therefore, purely on account of my unparalleled volubility, though it were for no other thing, determined to oppose this resolution, hoh! hoh!! hoh!!!

Just as the speaker was pronouncing the last hoh! some unmannerly fellow bawled out at the top of his voice "Cicero, Cicero," the classic appellation of him, who alone is acknowled as his Roman rival, thrilled through his soul as if he had received a shock from a galvanic battery, so that one of the pebbles fell from his mouth, and with features distorted for the moment, attempted to catch it along the paved hall but in doing so, he lost his speech which I picked up, a copy of which I now send you, that the inhabitants of your Planet may be enabled to compare lunary with sublunary eloquence.

The next speaker was a Knight Errant, commonly known as the modern King Richard, attended and assisted by his squire, an animal of monstrous dimensions and unwieldy bulk—the report of whose united efforts at making a speech, I shall endeavour to transmit at some future period.

Meantime I trust you will pardon my trespassing so much on your time and space, and believe

Sir, to be yours truly,

KIRSTY FORSYTH III.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, April, 7.

The *Africa* arrived at her dock at half past seven P. M. She brings 35 passengers and three days later news.

ENGLAND.

The *Franklin* arrived at Cowes on the 25th, landing her mails, and prodeeded on her voyage to Havre.

As early as possible after Easter, or at the latest, soon after Whitsuntide, Ministers will cansent to the dissolution of Parliament.

A letter has been received by the Admiralty, from Dr. Rae, dated from Detroit, announcing his arrival there, after a fruitless search for Sir John Franklin. The furthest point reached was 70 deg. 30 min. north long., and 101 deg. west on Victoria Land. Being arrested by ice, and despairing of being able to push on, he commenced his return on the 19 of August.

Between 9 and 10,000 of the engineers have signed the employers declaration and returned to their work.

The Contractors for removing the wreck of the U. S. Steam frigate Mississippi, sunk in the Bay of Gibralter, report that all the machinery has been removed except the shafts.

A Vienna letter states, that the Austrian Government has ordered a severe control to be exercised in order to prevent the gratuitous distribution of bibles which had been sent out to Austria by the Biblical Society in London, with the view of making proselytes to the Protestant Religion.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, Mr. Hume moved to bring in a Bill to amend the National representation by extending the elective franchise in England and Wales, so that every man of full age, and not subject to any mental or legal disability should be enabled to vote. After a long and somewhat exciting debate, the House divided, when there appeared for it 89, against it 244, majority against it 55.

FRANCE.

A grevious speculation is going on in the papers, touching the proceedings of the Legislative, which was to assemble at the Tuilleries on the 20th. It is not considered that the President's opening address will be of much political importance. It will be a brief *resume* of what has been done since the 2nd. 1,000 political prisoners sent from France are to be confined at Algiers, 1,250 at Oron, 400 at Bobs, Mezini, states that they were arrested while dining at the table De Hotel. It appears that ten or twelve of them are Italians. They were lodged in the prison of Prefect of Police. Of 64 prisoners arrested on the 24th, in the neighbourhood of the Palace Royal, about 40 have been set at liberty; those who are still detained are not Frenchmen, from 20 to 30 persons, most Italians.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th published the law on administrative centralization. The decree of 28th March is repealed, article 13th excepted, which prohibits Secret Societies. A decree regulates the discipline of the Merchant Navy. The Government candidate has beaten Lyons, by 50,000 majority.

It is rumoured that the empire will soon be proclaimed, notwithstanding the opposition of Russia.

BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, to the 3rd of February, by way of England, confirm the previous accounts of the downfall of Rosas. On that day a desperate battle was fought between Merlo and Passo del Rey, which terminated in the defeat of the Buenos Ayres troops. It is said that four thousand men were killed and wounded in this engagement, and that the Holstein cavalry in the Brazilian service literally rode over the much vaunted cavalry of the Dictator of the Argentine republic, who was present during the action, and received a wound in the hand. Gen. Pacheco commanded the Buenos Ayres troops, and is reported to have been slain. During the night of the 3rd, Urquiza kept at the country residence of Rosas, at Palmero, and took up his head quarters there, previous to marching upon Buenos Ayres. Rosas, with his daughter Manuelita, and several of his suite, escaped on board H. B. Majesty's ship *Locust*. He was disguised as a marine, and his daughter as a sailor boy. They were afterwards transferred to her Majesty's ship *Centaur*, at Buenos Ayres. That city was commanded by Gen. Mancilla, a brother-in-law to Gen. Rosas, who offered to capitulate to Urquiza. The diplomatic agents of the various foreign powers had gone to arrange matters amicably, if possible. Urquiza's army commenced the passage of the River Parana on the 22nd December, and completed it on the 8th January. The army comprised 28,000 men, 5,000 horses, and 40 pieces of artillery, with the necessary baggage. Mr. Payne, commander of Her Majesty's ship *Locust*, who rode out to view the fight, was met by some guanos, retreating who demanded his horse, and on his refusing to give up, they took it from him, and wounded him so severely that he died in consequence. The Hon. Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister, has arrived at Montevideo. The naval commanders of the different nations were about to land forces in Buenos Ayres to protect the persons and propety of the foreign inhabitants. The battle is stated to have lasted from 6 in the morning till 12 at noon. The cavalry of Rosas were routed early in the battle; but the infantry made a desperate stand—hence the great loss of life. Business was at a stand still at Buenos Ayres. The highest price of doubloons was 306.—*Colonist.*

THE SWISS RIFLE.—The following description of this weapon we find in the London *Morning Chronicle*.—"The weapon weighs only 9½ pounds. The bore is very small. The ball weighs only 225 grains, hardly one-third as much as that of the Minne Rifle, and in form it is not unlike a piece of tobacco pipe, tapering to a point, and nearly an inch in length. As for the range of the Swiss rifle, we need only mention that, at a distance of 1,000 paces (fired from a rest) struck a target eight feet six inches square, and penetrated three planks of deal, placed one inch assunder, besides passing half way through a fourth. At this range, the extreme height of the trajectory—the path of the ball on the air—was 33 feet 5 inches; while at a range of 500 yards it was only 8 feet 6 inches—consequently, if fired at a mark 100 yards off, the ball would scarcely fail to strike any soldiers, cavalry or infantry, who might be between the gun and the object. Being so light, a soldier with this rifle can carry 150 rounds of ball cartridge, while he can carry but 40 rounds on the Minnie system."

Emigrants are now daily pouring into New York by thousand. On the 30th ult. and the day previous, about eight thousand landed in that city from different parts of Europe. The ships are said to be so overcrowded with them as greatly to endanger their lives. The ship fever still continues to rage throughout the city with fatal effects.

FIRE AT PACKENHAM.—We regret to learn that the barn, stables, sheds, &c., &c., on the premises of Andrew Dickson, Esq., at or near Packenham, were destroyed by fire, between 5 and 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 29th instant. It appears that some teamsters who were there employed, had been allowed access to the stables, for putting up and feeding their horses, and that on the morning alluded to they had fed their teams, and were in the act of eating their breakfast in the dwelling house, which is at some short distance from the stable, when the fire was first discovered, but it was then too late to save any of the buildings, which, together with fifteen tons of hay, and seven horses belonging to the parties referred to, were totally consumed. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been from a candle or pipe used by one of the men to whom the horses belonged. The buildings were partially insured.—*Lan. Obser.*

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

PARODY ON THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

License Law.—That is the house that Death Built.

The Price of Blood.—That is the malt that lay in the House that Death, built.

King Alcohol.—This is the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Death built.

The Maine Liquor Legislature.—This is the cat that cornered the rat, that ate the malt that lay in the house that Death built.

The Wholesale Liquor Dealers.—These are the dogs that barked at the cat, that clutched the rat, that ate the malt that lay in the house that Death built

Public Sentiment.—This is the ox with the lofty horn, that cautioned the dog, that growled at the cat, that muzzled the rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Death built.

Vacant Jails and Poor Houses.—These are the maidens all forlorn, that lost their full pails by the upsetting horn, that maddened the dogs, that snarled at the cat, that put screws on the rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Death built.

The Tipplers.—These are the men all tattered and torn, that courted the maidens all now forlorn, that curse not the rum, but the anti-rum "horn," that worried the dogs, that held on to the rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Death built.

Retail Rumsellers.—These are the priests of their magic all shorn, that wedded to woe the man tattered and torn, that laugh at the maidens all forlorn, that lost the cream by the ruthless horn, that tortured the dogs, that frothed at the cat, that did for the rat, that ate the malt that lay in the house that Death built.

Author of the Maine Liquor Law.—This is the cock that crowed in the morn, that woke up the priests to behold themselves shorn, that can make no more victims all tattered and torn, that will need no more help from the maidens forlorn, that are now good for naught save to tell of the horn, that mangled the dogs, that were clawed by the cat, that outwed the rat, and swept off the malt, and demolished the house that Death built.—*New York Organ.*

MORE GOLD DISCORRIES.—The Gold discoveries are drawing nearer home. The Albany *Register* of a late date has the following:—Two gentlemen of this city have purchased a plantation of 900 acres, situated in Rutherford county, about three miles distant from the village of that name, in North Carolina. They bought it at a bargain. About 300 acres of it are under cultivation, and yield heavy crops of wheat, corn, potatoes fruits, &c., &c., and the most of the remainder is covered with heavy and valuable timber. The land is rolling, and the wooded portion is rocky. But the principal product of this farm is—*gold*. Washings, to the extent of 60 acres, have yielded, without much effort being made, several hundred thousands of dollars during the past two years. One of the present proprietors saw a man pick up a lump of remarkably fine gold, weighing 28 pennyweights. He showed us this specimen, together with others in which the gold was combined with silver, copper or quartz. A lump weighing 60 pennyweights was recently picked up in these washings, by a woman. Rich veins, of great extent, have been recently discovered and explored in the rocky portions of the plantations, by an eminent geologist, recently of this State, and he reports that they surely indicate a gold mine of richness and extent equal to anything yet discovered in the Southern States. If all is "gold that glistens" in this prospect, one fortunate citizens will reap a rich harvest from this plantation.—*Colonist.*

A WAR IN INDIA—300 BURMESE KILLED BY THE BRITISH.—The contents of the Indian mail apprise our readers that the British empire in the east is no longer at peace. As far as an exchange of cannon shots can proclaim the fact, a Burmese war has actually commenced, with little disparagement, indeed to our arms and with very unsatisfactory prospects for our tranquility By the reports immediatly preceding, it had been understood that the court of Ava had consented to make the prescribed amends for its aggressions on British subjects, and so give the desired security for more civil demeanor. The obnoxious Governor of Rangoon had been superseded by orders from the capital, and the Governor of Prome was installed in his place, with powers to adjust all difference between the Indian Government aand his master. After thus obtaining a short time for preparation the new governor gave expression to his policy by act of deliberate insult: which it was impossible to overlook, and as the vessels of the British squadron were conveying the merchantmen from the river they were fired upon from the stockades or batteries of the town. The salute was returned such a discharge from the frigates broadside, and such a storm of shells from the Hermes steamer, that in a very short time the defences were demolished and some 300 Birmese, it is believed left dead in the ruins. The river ports were then declared to be in a state of blockade, and Commodore Lambert immediately repaired to Calcutta to report his proceedings and receive the further instructions of government in this new conjuncture. As Lord Dalhousie, however, tho' on his way to the Presidency, was still at some distance up the country, it was thought impracticable to dispatch any new expedition during the season still available for hostilities in those parts, and his Birmese Majesty therefore on this supposition, would be exempted till November next from any retribution more serious than a blockade of Rangoon.

DR. G. RUSSELL.—We much regret to learn that Dr. Russell, Professor of Chemistry in the Toronto School of Medicine, and somewhat distinguished as a Phrenologist, is about to leave this city, *en route*, for California. The friends of Temperance and indeed the friends of every other benevolent, moral enterprise will loose in him a staunch, zealous, and able supporter. During his residence in Toronto the Doctor has made "troops of friends," and, as he was in every way worthy of them, we trust he may find more of the same sort, in the land of gold. We would not wish to throw a shadow across his path, but we cannot help saying with Hamlet,—

"Better to bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others we know not of."

The Doctor has a brother in California, whose representation, no doubt, are the cause of his departure hence. A number of Dr. Russell's friends invited him to an entertainment last evening. We regret that our duties prevented us from joining in this mark of respect.—*North American.*

The *Colonist* says:—We have reliable information, that it is the intention to assemble the Provincial Parliament at Quebec the last of May—the most inconvenient time of the year for farmers and business men to their business."

A GREAT HIT.—A Scarbora Correspondent of of the *Colonist* says that the best hit made at the protection meeting was that of Col. O'Brien, asking the Mayor to read the "gist" of the first resolution to the meeting, when it was evident it had no gist at all.

FALSE RUMOUR.—The *Pilot* of the 27th ult., says, "we are authorised to contradict a statement which has found its way into some of the city papers, to the effect that "Lord Elgin had tendered his resignation as Governor General of Canada," and would soon be on his way to England. There is not the slitest foundation for the report.

FLOOD.—On Tuesday night last, the mills belonging to Thos R. Merritt, Esq., on the canal, were flooded—the ice having blocked up the canal. Two thousand bushels of wheat were flooded, and the water covered one tier of flour in barrel. The net amount of loss sustained by this occurrence we don't yet know, but very much regret that our spirited and enterprising townsman should have sustained a loss so heavy.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

MURDER.—We learn that on Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a man named Andrew Morvill, or Marvel, residing in Campean street—formerly of the 19th regiment—killed his wife, by cutting her throat with a razor. Dr. Godfrey was called in, immediately after the horrid act had been perpetrated, but too late to be of any service, the woman having died instantly. The murderer has been arrested and committo jail.

Yesterday Messrs. Jones and Coursol, Corners, held an inquest on the body of the woman, and the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the husband.—Montreal Gazette.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.—The greater part of the inhabitants of the barriers at the foot of Montmantre, Paris, turned out on Friday to see the funeral of a remarkably popular character, familiarly know as the "Pere Nicolet" the proprietor of the famous eating place called the "Petitt Ramponneau" Twenty years ago Nicolet came to Paris with a whip and a blouse, to seek his fortune as a cab driver. He soon saved money enough to hire a small shed outside the barair of Rodchechourt, which he stocked as a wine-shop. He afterwards bought the shed then pulled it down, and built a house on the spot. Gradually he purchased several adjoining shops, and formed a vast establishment, where for many years he has dined 10,000 and sometimes 20,000 in a day. At this hospitable establishment with an ample ration of the best meat, plenty of vegetables, bread, and a pint of wine, at the rate of about 6d. a head. The ordinary consumption of the house was a dozen calves, twenty sheep, quantities of beef, fish, and poultry, and about twenty hogsheads of wine per day. "Pere Nicolet" was his own head cook, and might be seen daily in his ample kitchen directing the labors of some eight or ten aide-de-camp. His own enormous bulk was a standing advertisement of the generous qualities of his meat. Many curious observers might be daily seen peeping through the kitchen windows to marvel at the curious belts with which he supported his immense corporation. He is said to have died worth £40,000.

Upon the occasion of the arrival of the new Lord Lieutenant in Dublin, some rioting took place, caused by one of the students of Trinity College displaying an Orange flag. The flag was removed, where upon a party of students sallied forth from the College with sticks, &c., and a regular riot ensued; which was not put an end to till several of the disturbers were arrested. During the night the Orange proceedings were renewed, and strong bodies of magistrate have been engaged all the morning in disposing of cases brought before them connected with this Orange triumph.

SMITH says he has seen a *rope walk*.

TERRIBLE BLOODY AND FATAL AFFRAY.

LANCASTER, Ky., March 14.

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, Russell Hill, Isiah Hill, Frederick Hill, and two or three boys, sons of Isiah and Frederick, were returning home from Teetersville, accompanied by Dr. O. Hill, of this place. Just as the party got opposite a tobacco house, which had been fortified, on Scott's Fork of Sugar Creek, they were fired upon, and Russell Hill fell mortally wounded. His brothers and nephews hastened to his assistance.—The fire from the house still increasing he remarked, "You can do me no good, boys; they have killed me—do the best you can," and expired. The Hills then charged upon the house, and Isiah Hill was killed just as he was getting over the fence.

The door of the house was forced by the remaining Hills, and the fight continued with short arms and bowie knives. John Sellers was shot by a son of Isiah Hill, 12 or 14 years of age, fell and expired after having received other shots through the head. William Crisman was shot by the same boy when in the act of stabbing Frederick Hill with a bowie knife. Crisman died, having on his body one pistol shot and fifty-three wounds inflicted with a knife. A man by the name of Alverson, and another by the name of Samuel Sellers, of the house party, were slightly wounded.

Two of the boys, Hills, were wounded with rifle shots, one of them, a mere boy, lies in a critical condition.

Dr. Hill was not armed, and I understand did not participate in the combat. He was considerably in advance of the party when the action commenced. He is now with the wounded, and a party have just left town to ascertain further particulars.

P. S. Since writing the above, Dr. Burdett has arrived from the ground and confirms the news of the death of Russell and Isiah Hill, John Sellers and William Crisman.

VESSELS OF WAR.—The result of some experiments now in course of trial at the Washington Navy Yard would seem to establish the unfitness of iron for the hulls of vessels of war. The small iron steamer Water Witch, being condemned as unfit for further service, has been lately moored off the Navy Yard for the purpose of trying on her sides the effect of a shot and shell at point blank range. A few days ago an eight-inch shell was fired at her from a 56 pounder gun, at the distance of three hundred and fifty yards. The shell went clear through both sides of vessel tearing large ragged holes, (much larger that the diameter of the shell, too irregular for plugging,) and scattering small and jagged fragments of iron, which in an action would likely prove more dangerous to her own crew than the shot from an enemies battery. Another shell fired at her wounded bulwarks made only a clean hole. We derive these facts from an officer of the yard deemed them worthy of publicity. He left with us two of the iron fragments, which are certainly ugly looking pieces to be flying about a man.—*National Intelligencer.*

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—The following prisoners broke out of the county jail on Sunday Morning last, and have, so far, evaded their pursuers, Messrs. Parke, Vankalsburgh, and others.—Greenboy Steel, (negro,) Simon A. Brown, Zenus Smith, Wm. Buskin, 2nd Hartley Cross. The parties were all charged with larceny. Tools had been given them, no doubt from the outside, and they effected a break through the walls of the prison.—*Prototype.*

PLOUGHING MACHINE.—A steam ploughing machine has been invented by A. T. Watson, or Staten Island. It is intended for driving twelve ploughs, and performing the operations of ploughing, sowing and harrowing simultaneously. If his invention shou'd prove successful in its application, it will no doubt effect an extraordinary revolution in agricultural pursuits, and from the completeness of all the arrangements, there is no doubt but that it will.

EVIL SPIRITS.—The Maine police are keen as Smith's razors. In Skowhegan, they searched Webb's Hotel and found several jugs, bottles and decanters, containing in all about five or six quarts of liquor. Manley's hotel was also searched, and they found one jug containing one or two quarts, and a cask packed in a flour barrel in sawdust, and labelled "Boston crushed sugar," which contained six or eight quarts more. The evil spirits were taken before justice Littlefield, who, after hearing, condemned them to the bowels of the earth, and the offenders were ordered to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs. Isn't it cruel.

THE DEITY OF INFANCY.—As the infant begins to discriminate between the object around, it soon discovers one countenance that ever smiles upon it with peculiar benignity. When it wakes from its sleep, there is one watchful form ever bent over its cradle. If startled by some unhappy dream, a guardian angel seems ever ready to soothe its fears, if cold, that ministering spirit brings warmth; if hungry, she feeds it; if in pain, she relieves it; if happy, she caresses it. In joy or sorrow, in weal or woe, she is first object of its thoughts. Her presence is its heaven. The mother is the deity of infancy.

An Irishman, in contending for the antiquity of certain families in his native country, urged as a proof, that from time immemorial, a certain constellation had borne the name of O' Ryan, (Orion) adding—"Sure, an' everybody knows that he was a prizefighter he was, and that's how he kem by the *belt*!"

That was a considerate Scotchman who when two Englishmen visited the field of Bannocburn, where Edward II. was defeated, refused to take compensation for showing them the lions of the place, at the same time saying, "Na, na, keep your crown piece the English has paid dear enough already for Bannockburn."

FORGIVE YOUR ENEMIES.—An old fellow who had become weary of his life, thought that he might as well commit suicide, but he didn't wish to go off without forgiving his enemies. So at the last moment, he removed the noose from his neck, saying to himself, "I can never forgive old Noah for letting the copper head snake get into the Ark. They have killed $2,000 worth of my cattle; when he and I meet there'll be a general fuss."

HINT TO HIGH-FLYING LAWYERS.—The late Judge Peace, of the Supreme Court of State of Ohio, was [illegible] A young fore-him, and thrown himself on the wings of his imagination into the seventh heaven, and was seemingly preparing for a higher ascent, when the Judge struck the rule on the desk two or three times, exclaiming to the astonished orator. "Hold on hold on, my dear sir. Don't go any higher, for you are already out of the jurisdiction of the Court."

The London Times says it has ascertained from data, that the number of arrests made in France within a few weeks, reach 100,000! This is one of the characteristics features of a French *Republic!*

DESPERATE REMEDY FOR A DESPERATE DISEASE.—They tell a good story of Dr. Rand. He was called to visit a hypochondriac patient who fancied she had swallowed a mouse. On entering the room, the lady exclaimed—

"Dear Doctor—I'm so glad to see you—I am in such distress—such pain—oh! Doctor—Doctor—I've swallowed a mouse!"

"Swallowed—nonsense," replied the Dr. in his mild and plasant manner.

"Oh! no, Doctor," said the patient, "It is not nonsense, it is a mouse—a live mouse—he ran down my throat when I was asleep with my mouth open and I feel him now, creeping about my stomach, and trying to know out. Oh! Doctor, do prescribe something quick, or I shall die."

"Prescribe," said the Doctor, "yes I'll prescribe something that will cure you in a minute."

"What is it, Doctor? I'll take anything you order"

"Well, then, my dear madam, swallow a cat, if that dont cure you nothing will."

It was effectual.

An Irishman being about to enter the army, was asked by one of the recruiting officers, "Well, sir, when you get into battle, will you fight or run?" "By faith" returned the Hibernian with a comical twist of countenance, "I'll be afther doin." yer honor, as the majority of ye does."

Birth,

On the 11th inst., the Lady of Ira Lewis, Esq., of a son.

GODERICH MARKETS.

GODERICH, April, 14, 1852.

FLOUR—Superfine per 200 lbs	£0 15	0
Fine per barrel,	0 00	0
WHEAT—Fall per bus	0 2	9
Spring do	0 0	0
BARLEY—Per Bushel of 48 lbs	0 2	0
PEAS—Peas per bushel of 60 lbs	0 2	0
OATS—Per bushel 34 lbs	0 1	0
INDIAN CORN—Per Bush 56 lbs	0 2	6
RYE—Per Bush of 56 lbs	0 2	3
PORK—Per cwt	0 0	0
HAMS—Per lb dried	0 0	5
Hams salted	0 0	4
SHOULDERS—Dried per lb	0 0	4½
Green per lb	0 0	4
BUTTER—Butter per lb	0 0	9
LARD—Lard per lb	0 0	5
POTATOES—Potatoes —new	0 2	6
WOOL—Wool per lb	0 1	1

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, April, 8, 1852.

FLOUR—Extra Super. per 200 lbs.	£0 18	9
WHEAT—White Fall per 60 lbs	0 3	6
OATMEAL—Oatmeal per bbl 196 lbs	0 18	9
INDIAN CORN—Per 56 lbs	0 2	9
PEAS—Per bush., of 60 lbs	0 3	6
BARLEY—Per bush, of 48 lbs	0 2	0
OATS—Per bush., of 34 lbs	0 1	3
RYE—Per bushel, of 56 lbs	0 0	0
ASHES—Pots, per cwt	0 25	0
BEEF—Mess, per bbl., 200 lbs	0 17	6
PORK—Mess, do	0 22	6
HAMS—Sugar cured, per lb	0 0	5½
Dry Salted, per lb	0 0	5
SHOULDERS—Sugar cured per. lb	0 6	5
Dry Salted, per lb	0 6	4½
LARD—Per lb	0 0	5
BUTTER—Per lb	0 0	9
BISCUIT—Per 112 lbs	0 22	6
WOOL—Per lb.	0 1	6

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April, 8, 1852.

FLOUR—Per bbl 196 lbs	£0 18	9
WHEAT—Fall Per bush 60 lbs	0 3	6
Spring Wheat do	0 0	0
OATMEAL—Per bbl 196 lbs	0 16	0
PEAS—Per bushel	0 2	6
BARLEY—Barley per bushel	0 2	6
INDIAN CORN—Per bushel	0 2	5
HAMS—Hams dried, per lb	0 0	5
Hams, salted do	0 0	5
BUTTER—Butter, fresh, per lb	0 1	0
Salted Butter do	0 0	6
LARD—Per lb	0 0	5

DEEDS.

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

Goderich, 15th April, 1852.

MISS S. NICHOLLS,

(From Regent St., London, Eng.)

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

SOUTH-EAST ST., GODERICH,

(Mr. Hare's new Brick House.)

BONNETS, CAPS, DRESSES, CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., made in the latest style of fashion.

A choice Assortment of Fancy Goods on hand.

April 15th, 1852. 12

NOTICE.

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

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

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, 13th April, 1852. 12

TO TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

A TEACHER, who obtained a first class certificate at the last Examination, held at Mr. Rattenbury's Hotel, Goderich, on the 31st of March and 1st of April, wishes for a situation as teacher in a school in the neighbourhood of Goderich. Address to A. B. at the office of the Huron *Signal*, (post paid,) or to Mr. Dark, British Exchange.

April 1st, 1852. v5n11-t-w.

Lands for Sale

In the Township of Wawanosh.

THE following Lots of Land, the property of Wm. Garrett, Esq., Kingston, are now for Sale, namely,—

Con. 4, Wawanosh,	Lot 26,	200 acres.	
Con. 5, "	"	26, 200	"
Con. 6, "	"	26 & east ½ 31,	300 acres.
Con. 7, "	"	31 & 32,	400 acres.
Con. 10, "	"	32,	200 acres.

The above lots are situated on, or near the River Maitland. The land is of the very best quality and well watered, one fourth of the price is required down, and the remainder in ten annual Instalments with interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at the Crown Lands Office, Huron Road.

JOHN CLARK.

Goderich, April 8th, 1851. v5 n11

FOR SALE,

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

P. W. MORRIS.

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

HURON BUILDING SOCIETY

THE next Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL, Saturday evening, the 24th Instant, for the receipt of subscriptions, and sale of one or more Shares.

WM. BENNETT RICH,
T. & S'y. H. B. S'y.

Goderich, March 24, 1852. 5v-n9

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Copartnership existing between Hadley Doan and Orrin S. Doan, Tanners, in the Township of Usborn, London Road, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. Hadly Doan is to settle and collect all notes and accounts of the said firm.

HADLEY DOAN,
ORRIN S. DOAN.

Usborn, London Road, March 27th, 1852. v5n10-3

NOTICE.

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

MALCOLM CAMERON.

February 9th, 1852. v5n3

THOMAS NICHOLLS

BROKER, House, Land Insurance, Shipping and General AGENT.

Produce and Commission Merchant, Accountant, &c.

Produce bought and sold on Commission, goods carefully stored, and forwarded, Books balanced, Partnership settlement adjusted.

Goderich, Feb. 25, 1852. v5—n5

RICHARD MOORE,

HAVING during the past two years acted in the capacity of GENERAL AGENT for the collection of debts, desires it to be generally understoon that he will accept the Agency for the collection of dues in any part of the Upper Province, between Cobourg in the East and Lake Huron in the West. In making this announcement, he would beg to express his thanks to his friends for past favours, and now respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

All communications on business, addressed (post paid) to Ayr P. O., North Dumfries, C. W., will be promptly attended to.

April 1, 1852. v5n10

HURON BUILDING SOCIETY NOTICE.

The fourth Annual General Meeting of the Directors and Shareholders of this Society, will be held at the British Exchange Hotel, Goderich, on Monday the third day of May next, when a statement of the affairs of this Society will be laid before them, and a new Election of Directors take place. The Chair will be taken at one o'clock.

All parties are requested to pay up their Subscription, on or before the 24th April, as the Books must then be closed for a week.

WM BENNETT RICH.
Tr. & Sec. H. B. S.

Goderich, April 5th, 1852.

Goderich, 2nd April, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

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

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

v5 n11 M. B. SEYMOUR, & CO.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

Arcord Mr	Jacob Jacob
Anderson Robert	Kirby Jno 2
Beaton Neil	Kirk JG
Baird Thomas	Killoran Mark
Brennon James	Kelly Jas
Bartley Wm	Kramer Jacob
Brogden Chas	Kippan Duncan
Bremner Mrs A	Matherall Wm
Cline Wm	Morres Dr E
Creerer Alex	Mitchell Jno B
Crowley Jno	McKenzie Donald
Campbell Jos	McNaughton Wm
Collins Dani	McDonald Jas G
Collector Office	McGillance Alex
Collector Downie	McCauley Jas
Clifford Dennis	McFarlane Jno 2
Cauley John	McFadden Rd
Carbine John	McLelland Robt
Davy Darby 2	McPherson Rev T
Dowa Wm	Nichol Jno
Draper Thos	O'Brien Chas
Durney Thos	O'Dea Saml
Edwards Alfred	Pharland Jas
Ekersweller Jas	Parsons Mr
Elsicott Jno	Quirk Mr
Evans Esther	Riley Jno
Elder Jas	Rolls Miss Louisa
Forman Geo	Richardson Joseph 2
Flaherty Danl	Robertson Wm
Feely Michl	Reegan Mr
Fancett Jas	Stewart Jas
Fummer Christopher	Sibbald Wm
Gonter Anthony	Siddle Mrs E
Graham Jno Mrs	Sparrow Thos
Hillemann Ang	Square Jno
Herron Rich	Smith Henry
Healy W G	Thom Jno
Hamilton Jas 2	Vivian J P
Hillman Ludwick	Voager Kaider
Hillmire Jno 3	Whaley E C

A. F. MICKLE, P. M.

April 8th, 1852.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

Appleyard Jas	Hubner Andrew
Brodie Catharine	Herman Henry
Broadrich Henry	Jones James
Collector S. G. Hope	Kopon James
Campbell Donald	Kirkpatrick James
Coad Samuel	Lane Peter
Day Young	Lety H
Mitchell A. Q. Bush	Loney S
M'Kenzie Murdock	Ratz C
Moss Wm	Rud William
M'Dermid Jas	Reely A
M'Donald Donald	School Trustees S No 1
M'Leod Donald	S E Hope
Edwards James	Steward Widow
Frazer Robt 3	Scott Wm
Forrest Aux	Trecksel D M

WILLIAM COSSEY, P. M.

April 8th, 1852.

WANTED.

A SCHOOL Teacher for School Section No 2, Rubidgh, he must produce a Second Class Certificate.

DANIEL HUBBS, JOHN ARMITAGE, FRANCIS ALEXANDER, } Trustees.

Rugulph, April 1st, 1852. v5 n11-3m

BY-LAW

Authorising a Loan of five thousand £ for the erection of the necessary Co Buildings, for the County of Perth.

WHEREAS it is necessary to borrow the sum of five thousand pounds for the erection of the necessary County Buildings for the County of Perth, as required by the 15th Sect. of the Act 12 Vic. Ch. 78. And whereas the amount of ratable property in the said County of Perth, appears by the assessment returns for the year 1851, to be £474,358 4/11. And whereas the sum of £74 3 8¼, will require to be raised annually for the payment of interest, and the redemption of the principal of said Loan, according to the terms of payment hereinafter provided. And whereas a special rate of three eights of a penny on the pound, on all ratable Real and Personal property in the County of Perth, according to the assessment returns for the year 1851, will be required for the payment of interest, and the formation of a sinking fund, for the redemption of said debt, or Loan.

1st, Be it therefore enacted, by the Provisional Municipal Council, of the County of Perth, That the Provisional Warden of the said County, be, and he is hereby authorised on behalf of the said Provisional Council, to contract a Loan for the sum of £5,000, bearing interest at the rate six per cent. per annum, which said sum shall be paid off and discharged by the Provisional Treasurer of the County of Perth; the £500 of which principal shall be payable on the first day of Feb. 1853, and £1000 on the first day of February 1854, and £1120 on the first day of February 1858, and £1130 on the first day of February 1856, and £1160 on the first day of February 1857.

2d, And be it further enacted, That for affording evidence of the said Loan, and for securing the amount thereof with interest, Debentures on behalf of the said Provisional Municipal Council, shall be issued for the same, in sums of not less than twenty five pounds, which Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Provisional Council, signed by the Provisional Warden, and countersigned by the Provisional Clerk and Provisional Treasurer respectively, and shall bear date on the day the money is advanced to the Provisional Treasurer, and be made payable with interest according to the terms and conditions of the said Loan as hereinbefore mentioned.

3rd, And be it further enacted that a special rate of three eights of a penny per pound per annum, over and above, and in addition to all other rates whatsoever, shall be raised and levied in each year for the payment of the interest and principal of the said debt, to be created by the said Loan until the same shall be fully paid, upon all the ratenable Real and Personal property within the said County, and sixpence and three twelfths of a penny per pound per annum, (being the ratio of the annual to the real value) upon the annual value of all the ratenable real and personal property, in any Town or Village which shall be incorporated within said County during the continuance of said rate.

NOTICE.—The above is a true copy of a proposed By Law to be taken into consideration by the Provisional Municipality of the County of Perth, one of the United Counties

No. 1, BY-LAW

To authorize the Treasurer of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, to contract a loan of Thirty Thousand Pounds, for the purpose of constructing certain Gravel Roads within the said United Counties, and for building a Bridge across the River Maitland, at Goderich.

WHEREAS it is expedient to borrow the sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds for the purpose of grading, gravelling and otherwise improving the Road known as the Huron Road, from the Harbour at Goderich, to the Township of Wilmot; and the Road known as the London Road, from the Village of Clinton to the Township of London, and building the necessary Bridges and Toll Gates thereon, and also for building a Bridge across the River Maitland at Goderich, with the necessary approaches thereto. And whereas the amount of interest of the above mentioned sum of Thirty Thousand pounds at six per cent, will be one thousand eight hundred pounds per annum, and the sum sufficient to form a sinking fund for the purpose of repaying the said debt within twenty years from the contracting of the same, will be one thousand five hundred pounds per annum, amounting in all to Three Thousand Three hundred Pounds annually. And whereas the amount of rateable property in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, appears by the last years assessment returns to be One Million One Hundred and One Thousand, One Hundred and One Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Eight Pence, exclusive of the Incorporated Town of Goderich, and where as the annual value of property in the said Incorporated Town of Goderich amounts to £5,639 10s 4d. And whereas the special rate of three fourths of a penny per pound, hereinafter imposed upon all the rateable, real and personal property within the said United Counties, and the special rate of one shilling and ½ penny per pound per annum hereinafter imposed upon the annual value of all the rateable real and personal property within the said Incorporated Town of Goderich, the only Incorporated Town now existing in the said United Counties, will be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the loan herein authorized to be made, with the interest thereof; within the time limited hereby, and by the Laws of this Province.

1st. Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, that the Treasurer of the said United Counties, be, and he is hereby authorized on behalf of the said Municipal Council, to contract a loan of thirty thousand pounds in sums not less than twenty five pounds bearing interest at such rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum as may be agreed upon between him and the party or parties offering to make such loan, which interest shall be payable half yearly in sterling money at London, in England. And ten thousand pounds of which principal sum shall be payable in ten years from the date of the issue of the said Debentures, the further sum of ten thousand pounds in fifteen years from the date of the issue of the said Debentures, and the balance of ten thousand pounds in twenty years from the date of the issue of the said Debentures, all payable at London aforesaid.

2nd. And be it further enacted, That for affording evidence of the said Loan, and for securing the payment thereof with interest, Debentures on behalf of the said Municipal Council shall be issued for the same in sums of not less than twenty five pounds, which Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Council, signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the County Clerk and Treasurer respectively, and shall bear date on the day the money is advanced to the Treasurer, and be made payable with interest according to the terms and conditions of the said Loan as herein before mentioned.

3rd. And be it enacted, That a special rate of Three Farthings in the Pound per annum over and above, and in addition to all other rates whatsoever shall be raised and levied in each year for the payment of the said debt to be created by the said Loan until the same shall be fully paid, upon all the rateable real and personal property within the said United Counties, and a special rate of one shilling and ½ penny in the *pound* per annum (being the ratio of the *annual* to the *real* or capital value) upon the *annual* value of all the rateable real and personal property within the said Incorporated Town of Goderich, the only Incorporated Town now existing in the said United Counties, will be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the loan herein authorized to be made, with the interest thereof; within the time limited hereby, and by the Laws of this Province.

NOTICE.—The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, on Tuesday the fourth day of May 1852, at the the Huron Hotel, Goderich, (Gentlemen) at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipality are hereby requested to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

D. H RITCHIE.
County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office,
Goderich, 31st Jan. 1852. v5n2 3m

TIMELY WARNING.

IT would be well for all those indebted to the Goderich Foundry, either by note or account, to call and settle immediately.

WM. J. KEAYS.
Goderich, 25th Feb., 1852. v5–n5

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN.

WANTED at the Goderich Foundry as apprentices, three active young men.
Goderich, Feb. 25th, 1852. v5–n5

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on or about the First of December last, Lot 62, North line Kincardine, a Red Cow with a white face, an Lover the left shoulder a white spot with a bell on, also a Red Steer with a white neck and hollow back; also a Black Steer, with line back, and white spot on his hind quarter; also a Black and white Steer with A. S. on his horns, going six years old.

NATHANIAL BRADLY.
Kincardine, Jan. 12th 1852. v4n49

WANTED.

TWO good BOOT and SHOE Makers, who can find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the shop of the subscriber, West-street, Goderich.

BUSTARD GREEN.
Sept. 9th. 1851.

A. NASMYTH.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. R. Grace's Store, West Street Goderich.
Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

GOEDRICH FOUNDRY

WILL be hereafter conducted by Wm. J. Keays, on his own account, who will supply every description of castings at lower prices than they can be imported.

The new "BURR STOVE" is unsurpassed in Canada, and will be sold for Cash, at lower than heretofore, a corresponding reduction on all other articles.

Goderich, 9th Feb., 1852. v5n3

PROSPECTUS.

EARLY in February will be published, at the City of Hamilton, the first number of "THE CANADIAN," a bi-weekly newspaper, to be devoted to the discussion of Politics, Literature, and Science, and the usual public topics of the day.

In offering a new Journal to the Public, it is customary for the Projectors to make some declaration of the principles on which they propose it shall be conducted.

The Publishers of "The Canadian" beg to intimate their intention to produce a thoroughly independent Newspaper, to be devoted to the general interests of Canada, and to the principles of rational REFORM by the gradual adoption of the Institutions of the Country to the progressive improvement of its population.

Without arrogating to themselves exclusive pretensions to occupy a position superior to all Party interests or influences, they cannot refrain from expressing their conviction, that much of the usefulness and efficiency of the Newspaper Press is impaired by the bitterness of party spirit, and by its reckless attachment to Governments or Oppositions, irrespective of their real merits and of their actual claims to patriotic support.

While "The Canadian" will engage fearlessly in the discussion of the great questions in Government, Policy, and general Improvement, which must constantly arouse the Public mind, its columns will, as far as may be consistent with free enquiry and discussion, studiously avoid the exhibition of personal or party rancor and invective, and will at all times cultivate a candid and temperate examination and elucidation of principles and of their practical operation.

The belief that a Journal conducted with such views, and in such a spirit, is required by the increased intelligence and population of this locality, and of the country generally, has prompted the Publishers to hazard the undertaking for the support of which they now appeal to the Public. In soliciting that, they avoid reference to the literary ability, which, at considerable pecuniary risk, but with much confidence in its merit, they have secured; and in avowing some of the leading principles on which "The Canadian" will be conducted, they pledge themselves that it will fearlessly and uncompromisingly advocate full and absolute civil equality among the several religious Sects and denominations in this Province: and as a corollary to this principle, "The Canadian" will strenuously maintain the immediate application of the entire proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to the furtherance of Education, and to other public purposes, with the speedy abolition and extinction of the Rectories.

"The Canadian" will advocate Reciprocity of Trade and Commerce with the United States, and every measure for the advancement of the mercantile and Agricultural interests of Canada.

Generally, "The Canadian" will be a warm and zealous friend to every measure having a tendency to promote the interests of labour, and to ameliorate the condition of mankind: and to produce harmony, good feeling, and fellowship among the different classes of society.

"The Canadian" will be placed under the immediate editorial management of THOMAS MAC QUEEN, Esq., of the HURON SIGNAL: and will be printed on a large Imperial sheet, with new and handsome type, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at the Printing Office of ROBERTSON & HARRIS, the Publishers.

TERMS.—15s. per annum, if paid strictly in advance; 17s. 6d., if paid within six months from the time of subscribing; or 20s. at the end of the year. Papers delivered by the Carriers, 20s.

King Street, Hamilton, January 24, 1852.

HAMILTON
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

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

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

No second price.

ALSO—Lasts and pegs for sale.

JAMES THOMPSON.
Goderich, March 18, 1852: v5–n8–6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are requested to take notice that Mr. William Chester Tippet, of the Village of Bayfield, in the County of Huron, Merchant, has made an Assignment of his property debts and effects to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors: and that all debts due to the said William Chester Tippet must be paid to Messrs. Strachan and Brother, Attornies, Goderich, forthwith, and all persons who have claims against the said William Chester Tippet must prove and forward the same to the said Messrs. Strachan and Brother, within one month from this date, in order to their getting the benefit of the said Assignment, otherwise they will be precluded from any benefit of the said Assignment.

JOHN STRACHAN.
Assignee.

Goderich, 18th. March, 1852. n9–n8

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF HURON, PERTH AND BRUCE.
STALLIONS.

The above Society will award the sum of *twelve pounds ten shillings* currency to the best STALLION shewn on the market square at Goderich, on Wednesday the 21st day of April next.

The Horses to be on the ground by 12 o'clock noon.

The Directors may withhold the Premium should the Horses shewn prove unworthy thereof.

The Horse receiving the Premium will require to be in Goderich and remain thereafter every ninth day.

THE COUNTY SOCIETY will also give a Premium of FIVE POUNDS, to any individual, who will bring and keep within eight miles of the Town of Goderich, the best Thoroughbred Durham Bull (pedigree will be required) The Bull to remain within that distance of the Town during the season.

R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec.
Goderich, 23rd Feb. 1852. v5–n5

TAKE NOTICE.

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

THOMAS MCQUEEN.
Goderich, Jan, 28, 1852. v5n1

Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.

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

JOHN W. GWYNNE.
Secretary, &c.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1852. v5n14

DIVISION COURTS.

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

FIRST DIVISION.

Court House, Goderich, 1st of May and 7th of June. Daniel Lizars, Esq., Clerk.

SECOND DIVISION.

John Hicks's Tavern, Mitchel, 10th February, and 27th May. Francis Coleman, Clerk.

THIRD DIVISION.

James Woode's Tavern, Stratford, 13th February and 31st May. Ruby Williams, Clerk.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Quick's Tavern, London Road, 4th February and 21st May. George Carter, Clerk.

FIFTH DIVISION.

School House, Clinton, 3rd February and 22nd May. James Gordon Esq. Clerk.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Babcock's Tavern, Saint Mary's, 12th February and 29th May. James Coleman, Esq. Clerk.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Hasche's Tavern, Village of Bayfield, 6th Feb. and 24th May. David Hood Ritchie, Esq. Clk.

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

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. C. C.
Goderich, 22nd Dec. 1851. v4n46

GODERICH, 22nd January, 1852.

NOTICE.

PARTIES whose Accounts of 1850, remain unpaid are hereby notified, that unless those Balances be immediately settled, the undersigned will, without any distinction place them, in the hands of their Solicitors for Collection.

Grain of all sorts, of a marketable quality will be taken in payment.

M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.
50–4t

GODERICH, 22nd Jan. 1852.

THE Subscribers' Stone Warehouse, situated on the Harbour Quay, having been completed, the Public are respectfully informed, that the same is now open for the Storing of Produce, Merchandize, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms

M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.
50–6t

AXE FACTORY, &c. &c.

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

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

CANADIAN SCOTCH PLOUGH,

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

HARVEY BRACE.
Goderich, Aug. 21, 1851. v4n27

F. & C. H. BUHL,

MANUFACTURERS of Hats, Caps and Fancy Furs, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furs, Buffalo Robes, Deer Skins, Gloves, Mittens, &c. &c.

Cash Paid for Furs.

The highest price paid, at all times in Cash, for all descriptions of Shipping Furs by F. & C. H. BUHL.
Detroit, Michigan, Aug. 1851. v3n28

STRAYED from the subscriber, Lot 25, Hay, Lake Road, Two Steers five yrs. old—one Dark Red, the other between Yellow and Red, Bull Headed. Any one finding them and giving information where they they may be obtained, will be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

EWAN CAMERON.
Dec. 2, 1851. v2n42

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has

Established himself in Stratford,

and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid,

PETER FERGUSON,
Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.
Stratford, March 6th, 1849. 2v–n7t

NOTICE.

TWO Hundred Barrels of Lake Huron Herrings, for sale. Also,

25 Chests Superior Y H Tea. Boxes Superior Cavendish Tobacco—and Loaf Sugar by the case.

HORACE HORTON.
December 4, 1851. v4n52

NOTICE.

THERE is an excellent opening for a TINSMITH in the Town of Stratford, County of Perth, one who understands the business would find as good an opening in Stratford for country business as any where in Canada West.

Stratford, 22nd Jan. 1852. v5n1

ROWLAND WILLIAMS,

AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms. Apply at the First Division Court office, or at his house, East Street, Goderich.

N. B.—Goods and other property will be received to sell either by private or public sale.

January 8, 1852. v4n47.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 11th December, a Pale Red Steer one or two years old—large horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES MURRAY,
Lot No. 5, 1st con. Hay, London Road.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the Collectors of Goderich, Hullet, Tuckersmith, Stanley and Hay, to the 13th and 14th Vict. cap. 53, sec. 35, where it is enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Collector for each place, wholly or partly within any Division, to furnish the Clerk of the Division Court thereof with correct Lists of the names of all persons liable to serve as Jurors at such Courts, in the order in which they stand upon the Rolls. Said Lists are therefore requested to be furnished without delay.

JAMES GORDON, Clerk,
5th Division Court of H. P. & B.
Clerk's Office Clinton, 13th March, 1852. v5–n8 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to request all indebted to him by Note or Book account, to make immediate payment, as all accounts due on the 31st December, 1851, if not immediately settled, will be put in the hands of Division Court Clerks for collection without reserve.

JAMES GORDON.
Clinton, 15th March, 1852. v5–n8

CHIPPAWA FOUNDRY,
And Steam Engine Manufactory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVER T. MAKLEM.
Chippawa, June 24, 1851. Spect.—22

FRUIT TREES!

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

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

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

SAMUEL MOULSON,
Old Rochester Nursery, N. Y.
Goderich, 15th July, 1851. 22

SAW MILL & PARK LOT FOR SALE.

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

WM. RASTALL.
Penetangore, 24th Nov. 1851. 41tf

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on in Stanley, under the title of Hunt and Briggs of the New Bayfield Tannery has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

D. H. Ritchie, Witness. } JACOB HUNT, EDWARD BRIGGS.

From and after this date, the above business will be carried on under the title of Hunt and Luton.

Stanley, 8th Dec., 1851. v4 n43 3t

A TEACHER WANTED.

FOR No 8 School Section, Township of Ellice, holding a second or third rate Certificate from the Public Board, of Instruction.

Trustees, { JOHN DONALY, PATRICK BANNAN, MICHAEL O'BRYAN.

Ellice, Jan. 20th, 1852. v5 n2

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

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

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ALEXANDER M'DONALD late of Saugeen, in the County of Bruce, are requested to hand the same in to the subscriber, on, or before the 15th April next. As also, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the said 15th April.

WM. J. KEAYS,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ALEXANDER M'DONALD.
Goderich, March 4, 1852. v5–n6

NOTE LOST.

THE Subscriber lost in the Town of Woodstock or neighborhood, in December last a small pocket book containing some money and a Note dated 12 November 1851 by Mr. Francis Fishleigh for £5 3 7½, to the Subscriber.—Whoever has found the same will please communicate with Mr. Peter Reid. Stratford.—Payment of the Note has been stopped.

JOHN McDONALD.
Stratford 20 Jan. 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS

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

IN ALL CASES

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

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

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

CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.

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

ERUPTIONS of the Skin, ERYSIPELAS, FLATULENCY.

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

FOULNESS of COMPLEXION.

GENERAL DEBILITY,

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

LEPROSY, LOOSENESS,

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury (of which no one can deny) than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

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

PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 30 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

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

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

IMPURE BLOOD to the HEAD, *SCURVY, SALTRHEUM, SWELLINGS,*

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

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

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

☞ Prepared and sold by

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

BENJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

COLBORNE INN

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

ROBERT ELLIS.

N. B.—The Stabling at the Colborne Inn is extensive and of the first quality.
Goderich, June 11, 1851. v4n17

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

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

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

JOHN CLARK,
Crown Land Agent, Goderich.
4th June, 1851.

HORACE HORTON,
[*Market-square, Goderich,*]

AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto.—Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. July 1850. 22

Wanted to Borrow £300,

FOR which security for twice the amount in Real Estate, will be given. The property is situated within less than twenty miles of Goderich town, on the leading road of the District, and in one of the best Agricultural settlements of Huron.

N.B.—For particulars apply to the Editor of the *Huron Signal.*
Goderich, 10th Sept. 1851: 30

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

A. B. ORR.
Stratford, 20th June, 1850. 2v–n20

A DISTILLERY TO SELL OR LET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he will sell or let his Distillery, situated on Con. 1st, Lot 43, of the Township of North Easthope, about one mile from the flourishing Town of Stratford. For particulars apply at the Post Office or the owner on the premises.

ALEXANDER SCRIMAGER.
North Easthope, Nov. 18th, 1851. v4n41

FARM AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

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

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

Ashfield, Dec. 24, 1851. v4n46

ROBERT REID,

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

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

London, March 1851. 4v4

STOVES.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a Large Supply of the Latest Improved Patterns of

COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOUR STOVES,

which he offers for Sale at very reduced Prices for Cash. The subscriber also keeps on hand as usual, at his Old Stand, a large and very superior assortment of TIN-WARE of every description. The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business in Goderich, & hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Graining, Painting, Glazing, Paper and Bell Hanging, carried on as heretofore.

WILLIAM STORY.
Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. v2n31

NATIONAL HOTEL
BRUCEFIELD.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now got the National Hotel so far completed, as to warrant him in saying that he is prepared to furnish accommodation *for man and horse*, equal at least, to anything that can be found between London and Goderich. The *National Hotel* is situated in the beautiful and thriving village of Brucefield, 18 miles from Goderich and 42 miles from London, and from the eligibility of the situation, and strict attention to the comfort of his guests and customers, he hopes for a share of public patronage.

JOHN McKENZIE.
Brucefield, 1st Jan. 1851. v3–n46

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

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN ABEL.

N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2–n4tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.

JAMES WATSON.
Goderich, 3th June, 1849. v2n 9t

District Crown Lands Office.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN THAT the remaining CROWN LANDS in ASHFIELD and WAWANOSH, are now open FOR SALE. All necessary information respecting these Lands may be obtained by applying to

JOHN CLARK,
District Crown Land Agent.
23rd November, 1850. 3v–n41tf

NOTICE.

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

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

JOHN McEWAN.
Windsor, March, 1849. 2v–7tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber hereby intimates to the Inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. White, in the lower part of West-street, and will have constantly on hand a full supply of BOOTS and SHOES of every size and description, and of a superior quality, which he will sell at moderate prices for Cash.

N. B.—Hides and Wheat taken in exchange at the highest market price.

B. GREEN.
Goderich, 9th Sept. 1851. 30

LOST in the beginning of July, a French Pony about 11 years old, grey face and shoulders, the rest of the body more white than grey, on the right shoulder a long cut and on the left ham another cut, it was left to pasture at the Sable river, any information relative to its being stolen or strayed from there will be thankfully received by

PROSPER TESSIER.

P. S.—If any one should find and bring the said animal either to Bayfield or the Sable River, will receive three dollars or more if requisite for his trouble.

French Settlement near Bayfield,
Feb. 5th, 1851 v5 n2

GODERICH AUCTION ROOMS.

DAVID H. LIZARS begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and the surrounding country, that his Auction Rooms are now open, and that he is at all times ready to attend either in Town or country, to dispose of any description of Goods or Farm Stock on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of country produce received and sold on Commission, either by private or Auction Sale, to the best advantage, at the Goderich Auction and Commission Rooms (next door to Mr. Horton's Sadlery, Market Square.)

Cash advanced on goods intended for immediate Sale.

All advertising free of charge.

No Sale, no charge.

Goderich, Feb. 12, 1852. v5n3

GODERICH AUCTION ROOMS.

GODERICH AUCTION ROOMS. GODERICH AUCTION ROOMS.

A TEACAER WANTED

FOR No. 1 School, Colborne, holding a Certificate from the Public Board of Instruction, apply to Trustees of said school on or before the 10th February.

Colborne, 22nd Jan. 1852.

THE HURON SIGNAL

Is Printed & Published every Thursday

BY GEO. & JOHN COX.

Office, Market Square, Goderich.

☞ Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Terms of the Huron Signal.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or Twelve and Six Pence with the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

☞ All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Terms of Advertising.—

Six lines and under, first insertion,	£0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion,	0	0	7½
Ten lines and under, first inser.,	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	0	10
Over ten lines, first m. per line,	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion,	0	0	1

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

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-St.*
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33 –

IRA LEWIS,

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

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

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

DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER, Three doors East of the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich.
August 27th, 1849. 2vn50

THE OLD BAKERY.

H. NEWMAN, BREAD, CAKE, CRACKER and PASTRY BAKER, first door East of the Canada Company's Office, West-street, Goderich.
Goderich, September 24, 1850. 3v39

JOHN J. B. LINTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q. B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

WILLIAM REED,

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

STOKES,

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

HURON HOTEL,

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

STRACHAN AND BROTHER.

Barrister and Attornies at Law, &c.,
GODERICH C. W.

JOHN STRACHAN Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer.
Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
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