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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 III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1850. NUMBER XXXVII.

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Poetry.

ODE TO LABOUR.

The camp has had its day of song;
The sword, the bayonet, the plume
Have crowded out of rhyme too long
The plough, the anvil, and the loom!
O, not upon our tented fields
Are Freedom's heroes bred alone:
The training of the work-shop yields
More heroes true than war has known.

Who drives the bolt, who shapes the steel
May with a heart as valiant smite,
As he who sees the foeman-reel
In blood before his blow of might!
The skill that conquers space and time,
That graces life and lightens toil,
May spring from courage more sublime
Than that which makes a realm its spoil.

Let Labor, then, look up and see,
His path no pith of honor lacks:
The soldier's rifle yet shall be
Less honored than the woodman's axe!
Let art his own appointment prize,
Nor deem that gold or outward height
Can compensate the worth that lies
In tastes that breed their own delight.

And may the time draw nearer still
When men this sacred truth shall heed,
That from the thought and from the will
Must all that raises man proceed!
Though pride should hold our calling low
For us shall duty make it good;
And we from truth to truth shall go
Till life and death be under-trod.

AGRICULTURE.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

[*Concluded.*]

With regard to lime as a manure, its advantages are too numerous to mention here. Doctor Darwin, states the most certain way to know whether any sort of stone be fit for making lime, is to drop upon it a little aqua fortis, spirit of sea salt, or oil of vitral, all stones on which the above or any other strong acid effervesces, or rises in bubbles—are calcareous stones, and will burn to lime—and the stronger the effervescence is the better they are for that purpose.

Lime could be made by the convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary at a small cost with great profit to the province from the stone now rejected by the artificers and convicts employed in completing the buildings, the Chippings and broken lime stone thrown away, and considered of no value, may be compared to so much gold dust trodden under foot, when it is known that lime is a most invigorating manure for fertilizing most kinds of lands, for producing heavy crops of grain, grass and vegetables.

As all the penitentiary land, near Kingston, consisting of about 100 acres is a complete bed of good lime stone, fit for burning into manure, a gang of 40 or 50 convicts would produce sufficient lime to enrich the land of many Districts.

The moment its fertilizing qualities shall become sufficiently known, the Agricultural Societies would from its cheapness cause consumption of half a million of bushels annually, it could be easily shipped from the Penitentiary wharves consequently vast quantities would be conveyed by water to to all the Ports around the Lakes, and in addition to the quantity required for Agriculture, immense quantities would be used in the cities and towns for building purposes. The burning of lime by the convicts confined in the Penitentiary would be of such vital importance to the Province at large, that the subject will be brought fully under the notice of the members of the Agricultural Association to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The best modes for cultivating the lands in the old townships before mentioned, must of course be left to the judgment and skill of the farmers occupying them.

Amongst the many inventions of implements of Husbandry nothing can exceed the Plough.

Ploughs are perhaps the most important implements used on a Farm, and as the soils of farms are necessarily of various natures, so ought the ploughs to be discussed in their construction; but the best improved ploughs can only be used to advantage on farms that are well cleared and fit for cultivation.

Deep ploughing is much recommended by all scientific and skilful farmers, and sub-soiling will, we trust, ere long, be brought into general use in Canada; therefore farmers should be careful in procuring the very best kind of sub-soil ploughs. That eminent agriculturist Mr. C. Penner of Lachine, has favored me with the following description of a sub-soil plough which he imported from England; it is named Read's patent subsoil pulverizer, and the report of its working is well worthy the attention of our farmers.

"This sub-soil plough was produced at the Derby meeting by Mr. J. Read, of London, which had not the chance of being there submitted to trial. It re-appeared at Southampton, and was put to the test by the judges, with several others, in the hard baked soil of Mr. Spooner's farm. It is unnecessary to make a particular mention of these latter as no one of them was capable of executing even tolerable work in land so circumstanced. The Pan or old plough floor of this field had evidently never been invaded by Agricultural tools below 6 inches it was as solid as centuries of ploughing and tramping can be conceived to have made a tenacious loam, aided by a drouth of several weeks duration Mr. Read's pulverizer was put into a furrow opened by a plough and set to work about six inches under it. To use the Judges own words "the old floor was split into fragments like broken tiles, and the soil separated and pulverized.—*See Royal Agricultural Journal* 1845.

It will not be necessary in this place to give much description of the implements of husbandry or other machinery used in farming purposes, as you have this day had before your eye great varieties of said articles of the best description; but there is one article used by the dairy men of new York, and in some parts of Canada, which deserves particular notice.—It is the churning mill which goes by a wheel turned by a dog or a sheep and the milk is churned without putting it into pans in the following manner, viz: the cows are milked in the evening and the milk strained into the churn, and the same the next morning: after breakfast the sheep is placed upon the wheel, which runs horizontally, and the butter is made.—By this process it is reported that one-third more butter can be obtained than by the ordinary mode of churning by hand, both the butter and milk being perfectly sweet after churning; in this manner the trouble of washing and cleaning the pans is saved. In a dairy of 20 cows nearly one hundred milk pans would be required in the comon way of skimming and churning the cream; so we can easily imagine the immense saving of labor where the mill churn is in use. Besides churning I have seen one in the Bay of Quinte where the milk dasher is removed and a washing apparatus put on which made the clothes perfectly clean and less injured than by the common way of rubbing, no other labor being required except throwing the clothes into another tub for rinsing. Then the farmer (Mr. Samuel Perdy) applied another small crank and placed it to the grindstone, grinding his hay scythes with great ease, no doubt, but a belt could be applied to said mill for cutting firewood.

It may not be out of place to bring under the consideration of this meeting whether horses or oxen are the most profitable teams for ploughing and most farm work.

It has been remarked that oxen are preferable to horses for steady draught as they uniformly pull their strength without variation; they are indeed less expeditious than horses, but they are regular and progressive; exclusive of hay, a horse will consume more grain than will support a small family; the same indulgence to oxen will increase their strength and size.

Horses become less valuable every year they are kept, and are liable to many accidents. Every day oxen are employed they earn more than their keep, while if properly fed, they require no other care.

The more ox teams are brought into use the better their management will be understood; but to work oxen to the best advantage, it is necessary to have a driver who is well skilled in their nature and management and who has been accustomed to yoking and working them, he should be sober, good natured diligent and patient: such a person to every team will ensure the animals humane and proper treatment, and soon make them useful and beneficial to the owners, consequently it is hoped that the working of oxen will be brought into more general use among our farmers in Canada

Whether Agricultural Associations be considered in a political light or not, it is the policy of the government to create and support them, because the cultivators of the soil are the principal cause of the wealth of the nation, they naturally expect to know something of our internal transactions, but to enter into detailed statements of the extent of our population, the amount of the Public debts, manufactures, and the trade and intercourse of the country, cannot be expected at this meeting.

Nevertheless as we are the principal rate-payers, and the principal consumers of merchandize whereon the taxes are indirectly levied for carrying forward the Government of the country, something ought to be mentioned upon these important points, therefore the following brief remarks must suffice for the present.

The population of Canada by the last census taken in 1850, will it is expected, when the returns are made up, exceed 1,600,000 souls; and the public debt, and interest thereon, and the sums to be raised for carrying on the Government will exceed four and a half millions currency. Reckoning the population to give one householder rate-payer, and purchaser of merchandize out of every four and a half, there will be something over 350,000 to bear the burden and it is recommended that a premium should be offered to any person who can best devise when and how this enormous debt is to be liquidated and finally paid off. This point much concerns the agricultural community; if this offer fail, we must dig it out of soil, for the land owners and yeomen of this Province (and we are mostly all land owners) will always be ready boldly to suppress any aggression of the laws, or invasion of the country, and honorably to acknowledge and pay the public debt of the province.

With regard to the trade with the United States of America, after giving up the privilege of navigating our lakes, and inland waters to the vessels of that nation, without the same advantage being conceded to our vessels, it is doubtful to know how far reciprocity of commerce & trade is going towards benfiting Canada. It is true that we should be large gainers in exporting grain and lumber and some other smaller articles into the United States; on the other hand free trade with them would immediately ruin our growing manufacturers even now with the payment of a duty the Americans are bringinging in goods and under selling our wholesale merchants,—They are purchasing our wool and hides for ready money, taking it over into the United States, manufacturing it there, and bringing back the cloths, sattunetts, and leather to under sell both the British and Canadian goods in our own markets; so it is hard for a new country to complete in all respects with an older one. For however we may respect the American people as a nation, we must not permit the citizens of the said United States to take away our senses, as well as our money.

Therefore if we cannot have the advantages of a full free trade, some impulse might be given to our languishing commerce, by establishing and encouraging light differential duties at our seaports, thereby inducing more shipping to resort to Quebec and Montreal, and improve our inland trade and navigation.

Notwithstanding our present disadvantageous position in point of trade, we have reason justly to be proud, next to our splendid Canals, Lakes, and River inland navigation, of the prosperity of this Association; at the beginning it did not work so well as at present, but at this fifth annual exhibition, we have the pleasure of informing the public, that by the liberality of the Government in voting two or three small sums of money, and the assistance of the County and Township Agricultural Societies, with the private subscriptions of the public at large the institution is free of debt and enabled to expend at this meeting in premiums above the sum of £1,200, in addition to the large contingent expense: thus with a little fostering care from the Government, and proper economy in the management, (for economy is the life and soul of all agricultural pursuits) the annual exhibition of the productions of the Province will continue to increase towards greater perfection, for it is clear, that wherever the annual meetings are held some of the most valuable and improved heads of stock and the best and cleanest seeds of all descriptions together with all sorts of newly invented implements of husbandry, fit and proper for the farmer's use in saving time and labor in every Agricultural operation, will either be purchased in the neighborhood, or left in those places, as models, the good effects of which may be traced for half a century to come.

Acknowledging these immense benefits to the country, more might be done under the assistance of Divine Providence, by joining the funds of the Upper Canada Association with those of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society making one grand and splendid exhibition for the whole Province once a year, changing alternately from east to west, as a board of managers might deem most advantageous to the country at large.

This plan will also bring us nearer upon a level with our enterprising neighbors in the States of New York and Vermont, from whom we have gathered many valuable hints in clearing the forest, and in the use of several kinds of Implements of Husbandry, and at the annual exhibition in the State of New York the members of Agricultural Societies from Canada have invariably experienced from the Americans many acts of kindness, civility and hospitality, which we in turn, according to our limited sphere, are always ready to acknowledge and reciprocate.

There is no selfishness amongst the members of Agricultural Societies in any country, they meet together for the purpose of endeavoring to arrive at the surest means of increasing the product of the land they live in, and expend their money and time, in devising the means for making improvements, it being evident that the more that can be produced must render food to every class of society plenty and cheap.

With regard to our position with our American neighbors, they probably have the advantage of us in the climate and nearness to the sea board for a market; on the other hand we may fairly claim the advantage in the best grain growing soil, unlimited water privilege and in extensive forests of timber, therefore a friendly intercourse at the Annual Exhibition may be cherished and increased without in any degree diminishing our nationality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most ob't serv',
J. B. MARKS,
First Vice Pres. Ag. As. U. C.
Niagara, 19th Sept. 1850.

PEACE CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Peace Congress at Frankfort have been among the Newspaper topics of the week. On the whole the gathering seems to have gone off exceedingly well, although as far as the soundest portion of the English public are concerned, platform affairs of this sort never produce any really deep impression. The average audience at the meeting was about 2000, of whom it has been estimated 550 were English, and its most astonishing feature was the presence of General Haynau, who, it appears was passing through Frankfort on his way to London. The appearance of the Austrian butcher on the occasion is adverted to by the London *Nonconformist* in the following manner:—

"Mr. Cobden and General Haynau—strange conjunction of names!—were the heroes of the first day's proceedings. Soon after the opening of the Congress it was whispered about amongst a select few that no less a personage than the great butcher of the Hungarian patriots, and the would-be military dictator of that unhappy country, had appeared, unbidden within the walls of St. Paul's church, and was looking down from the elevated gallery upon the (to him) strange assemblage beneath. Ever and anon, the figures of the better-informed were raised to satisfy the eager curiosity of those around them. Yes! There, indeed sat Haynau himself—grim and forbidding in aspect. It was as if Mars himself—the personification of war—had left the region of fabulous Olympus, and come down to see this new sect that was "turning the world upside down," and "putting his craft in danger." What a strange spectacle to a man whose life has been spent in the battle-field—and to whom scenes of carnage and death were far more familiar than the peaceful strife of free discussion! There stood, face to face, within a few yards of each other, not by arrangement, but by accident, the representatives of two opposing principles. Two months ago, the most romantic dreamer could not have imagined so strange a conjunction—Cobden the friend of humanity—Haynau, its merciless defacer. The appearance of Mr. Cobden in the tribune excited not a little curiosity amongst those who were initiated in the secret. Would he venture to beard the disgrace but once powerful general, whose atrocities were, only a twelvemonth since, at the Paris Congress, the special object of his indignant denunciation? In his allusion to the presence in which he spoke, Mr. Cobden maintained his character for moral courage and tact. After an able exposition of the common-sense view of arbitration and its practicability, he referred to the signs of progress around them; "At the last peace meeting which I attended, I was seated side by side with General Klapka; now I am shoulder to shoulder with General Haynau. Now I think, when I see the two leading generals of the age, who were opposed to each other, coming to such meetings as these, there can be no doubt as to the progress we are making.—I wish not to say anything of General Haynau—I accept his presence as an indication that our principles begin to arrest attention." This happy and delicate allusion to the Austrian General, although not fully understood by all his auditors, was received with curiosity and expressive silence.

The following speech was delivered, by the Rev. J. Copway, formerly an Indian Chief:—

"When sixteen years ago, I lived with my brethren on the other side of the ocean I never thought the time would come when I should enter a city like this, to hear and speak of peace. I am the first of my people who has journeyed so far east as this.—But the time will come when the great chain of brotherhood will gird the whole earth. Yesterday, as I was walking in the streets of Frankfort, I admired the splendid establishments which adorn the city. I learnt that those beautiful gardens were once covered with military works. Now these fortifications have been removed, to give comfort and convenience to the peaceable, and the inhabitants now enjoy the blessings of nature, where once were seen the evil works of man. Just as one mountain is suddenly raised above the plains, but receives gradual additions, so will the people cause this union to increase in height; at first it will be a small elevation, then a hill and then a mountain. A few years ago, and men would not have believed that the thoughts, nay, the very words of man, would soon be transmitted over plains, through mountains, and under seas, as is now done by means of the telegraph, thousands of miles in a few minutes; and shall not the great thought of peace be transmitted and succeed? Do not such lessons teach man to think nothing impracticable which is good? The instrument I am about to exhibit, sir, is no sign of our martial tendencies; it is no sword, but the pipe of peace of the aboriginal tribes of America." The speaker here produced a long pipe ornamented with feathers, and handing it to the President, said, "I here deliver to the President this pipe of peace in the name of my brethren in the far west. I bring you greeting from the dwellers in the rocky mountains greeting to the children of the valley of the Rhine and Danube. No more shall the people groan under the burden of war; most devoutly do I believe in the coming of the time when all men will consent to live in peace, [great applause.]

We give also the conclusion of Elihu Burrit's speech.

The morning light of the good time coming is every where breaking upon the eyes of those who are looking and longing for its appearing. Every where new hearts and new hopes are gained to our cause. Everywhere new agencies and tendencies are combining to propel it forward. The great necessities and interests of the age unite to make peace the first want and predilection of the nations. The fatherhood of God as the brotherhood of men are coming to be recognized by civilization and science as well as by Christianity. This great central principle of Divine revelation is taking effect upon the people of the world. The bristling barriers of nationality, which once divided and estranged them, are gradually disappearing, and they are beginning to fraternalize across the boundaries that once made them enemies The great transactions of nations, the mighty works of human skill and energy, are becoming *international*, in origin, operation, and ownership. Is it a canal that is proposed? It is a great channel for the ships of all nations across the isthmus of Panama, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to shorten the passage to India by 6,000 miles. Is it a railway that is projected? It is at one 4,000 miles in length, across the continent of North America, to open to all nations of Europe a North-west passage to China of 30 days from London. Is it an electric telegraph? It is one to reach round the globe, Behring's Straits and the English Channel, and stringing out its nerve of wire all the capitals of the civilized world between London and Washington. Is it a grand display of the works of art and industry for the encouragement and development of mechanical skill and genius? It is a magnificent exhibition opened, without the slightest destinction, to the artist and artisans of all nations, just as if they belonged to one and same nation, and were equally entitled to its patronage and support. Is it an act affecting navigation? It is to place all the ships that plough the ocean upon the same footing as if owned by one and the same nation. Is it a proposition to cheapen and extend the facilities of correspondence between individuals and communities? It is to give the world an ocean-penny postage to make home everywhere, and all nations neighbors. These are the material manifestations of that idea of universal brotherhood which is now permeating the popular mind to different countries, and preparing them for that condition promised to mankind in Divine revelation. They are the mechanical efforts of civilization to demonstrate that sublime truth—"God hath made of one blood all nations of men."

The following resolutions were passed:

1. The Congress of the friends of universal peace, assembled at Frankfort-on-the-maine, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th August 1850, acknowledges that "recourse to arms being condemned alike by religion, morality reason, and humanity, it is the duty of all men to adopt measures to abolish war;" and the Congress recommends all its members to labor in their respective countries, by means of a better education of youth, by the pulpit, the platform, and the press, to allay all those national and commercial prejudices, which have been so generally the cause of disastrous wars.

2. This Congress is of opinion that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace would be for governments to refer to arbitration all those differences between them which cannot be otherwise amicably settled.

2. That the standing armaments with which the governments of Europe menace one another impose intolerable burdens and inflict grievous moral and social evils upon their respective communities; this Congress cannot, therefore, too earnestly call the attention of governments to the necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament, without prejudice to such meaures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of the citizens and the internal tranquility of each state.

4. This Congress reiterates its strong disapprobation of all foreign loans, negotiated for the purpose of furnishing to one people the means of slaughtering another.

5. That this Congress, acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, recognises it to be the sole right of every state to regulate its own affairs.

6. That this Congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion, in their respective countries, for the convocation of a congress of the representatives of the various states, with a view to the formation of a code of international law.

7. That this Congress would express its disapprobation of duels between individuals, no less than fightings between nations, and that any member of the Congress who shall be engaged in any duel shall be considered as loosing his right of membership by that fact.

It was also resolved:—

This Congress recommends that the next meeting of the friends of universal peace should be held in London in 1851.

RULES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

Adopted on 3rd August, 1850, and substituted for the Rules (numbered 60 to 72) heretofore in force.

60. That hereafter no Petition for any Private or local Bill will be received by the House, after the first fifteen days of each Session, unless the Petitioners shall have first applied, after notice thereof, for leave to present such Petition, and obtained permission of the House to do so.

61. That hereafter this House will not receive any Private or local Bills, except within the first four weeks of each Session.

62. That this House will not receive any Report of a Standing or Special Committee, upon any Private or local Bill, except within the first six weeks of each Session.

63. That the Clerk of this House shall, immediately after the issuing of the Proclamation convoking the Provincial Parliament for the dispatch of business, announce, in the Canada Gazette, and other newspapers published in this Province, until the opening of Parliament, the day on which the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire, according to the Rules of this House; and the Clerk shall also announce, by notice set up in the Special Committee Rooms, and in the Lobby of this House, by the first day of every Session, the days on which, according to the Rules of this House, the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, Reports on those Petitions, and Reports on the Bills upon those Petitions, are to expire.

64. That all applications for Private or local Bills, whether for the erection of a Bridge the making of a Rail Road, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam, or Slide, or other like works; the constructions of works for supplying gas or water; or for the incorporation of any particular Profession or Trade, or of any Banking or other Commercial Company, or Cemetery Company; the incorporation of a Town or City; the levying of any local Assessments; the division of any County or Township; the regulation of a Common; the re-survey of any Township, Line, or Concession; or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its [illegible] affect the rights or property of other parties; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require the following notice to be published, viz.:

In *Upper Canada*—A notice inserted in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties, affected.

In *Lower Canada*—A notice inserted in one newspaper in the English, and one newspaper in the French language, in the District affected (if any be published therein), and also affixed at the Chuch door of every Parish or Township that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church.

Such notices shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two months, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session, and the presentation of the Petition.

65. That before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the 64th Rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice in writing, stating the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they propose to erect a draw-bridge or not, and the dimensions of such draw-bridge.

66. That parties publishing notices of intended application for Private Bills under the 64th Rule, shall be required to send, addressed to the "Private Bill Office, Legislative Assembly," (as soon as may be after its publication a copy of the local newspaper containing the first insertion of any such notice (or a certificate of the insertion thereof, by the proprietor of such paper): and also, after the presentation of the Petition, a copy of the paper containing the last insertion of the said notice (or a certificate thereof,) together with proof of notices having been affixed (when required) at the Church doors.

67. That every Private Bill shall be prepared by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the contractor for the Sessional Printing of the House, at the expense of the said parties, and one hundred and fifty copies thereof shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, for the use of Members, before the second reading.

68. That Bills of a private nature shall be introduced on a Petition, to be presented by a Member, and seconded.

69. That when any Bill shall be brought into the House for confirming Letters Patent, a true copy of such Letters Patent shall be attached to the Bill.

70. That the expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege or advantage, whether for the erection of a Bridge, or the construction of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, Telegraph Line, Harbour, Canal, Lock, Slide, Dam, or other like work; or for the incorporation of Banking or Commercial Companies, Cemetery Companies, or Companies for the construction of Gas or Water Works, or for any other objects of profit; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public, and that for the purpose of defraying the same, the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill shall be required to pay into the hands of the Clerk of this House the sum of fifteen pounds, before, in any case, the said Bill shall be further proceeded upon after being read a second time.

71. That every Private Bill, after having been read a second time, shall be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, if any such shall have been appointed, or to some other Standing Committee of the same character.

72. That whenever any Petition or Bill presented to the House shall have been referred to a Committee to examine the matter thereof, and report the same as it shall appear to them, to the House, the House will not admit any Petitioners to be heard, by themselves or Counsel, against such Petition or Bill, until the matter shall have been first reported to the House.

73. That all persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill shall, when required by the Committee, appear in person before them to give their consent, and if they cannot personally appear, they may send their consent in writing, which shall be proved before the Committee by one or more witnesses. And in every case the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a Company shall require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill as composing the said Company, are of full age, and that they are in a position to effect the objects contemplated by the Bill, and have personally consented to become so incorporated.

74. That no Committee on any Private Bill, based upon a Petition, notice of which is required by the 64th Rule, shall sit thereupon, without first causing a week's notice of the day of sitting to be set up in the Lobby.

75. That the Committee to whom any Private Bill shall have been referred, shall report the Bill to the House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several clauses, or any of them, and when any alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making the same, shall be specially stated in the Report.

76. That when the Committee on any Private Bill shall report to the House that the Preamble of such Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, they shall also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such a decision.

77. That a filled up Bill containing the amendments proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, be deposited in the Private Bill Office, one clear day before the meeting of the Committee upon such Bill.

78. That the Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill, on which the amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign with the initials of his name, the several amendments made and clauses added in Committee.

79. That no Private Bill be read a third time, until the party interested shall have delivered to the Clerk a certificate from the Queen's Printer, that the cost of printing one hundred and fifty copies of the Act for the Government, has been paid, or secured to him.

80. That (except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of the House, relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.

81. That a Book, to be called the "Private Bill Register," shall be kept in a room to be called the "Private Bill Office," in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for the business of that Office, the name, description and place of residence, of the parties applying for the Bill, or their agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit, and the name of the Committee Clerk. Such Book to be open to the public inspection daily, during Office hours.

82. That the Clerk of the Private Bill Office do prepare, daily, lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills, upon which and Committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time of meeting, and the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby.

SALE OF THE ROADS.

We congratulate the country on the relief which the Provincial exchequer has obtained by the sale of part of the unproductive public works. On Tuesday the Roads and Bridges about which there has been so much discussion, were sold at auction, in this city, at Hamilton and at Kingston. We give elsewhere a sketch of the proceedings at Toronto, and we have obtained the result from the other points. The several works were put at the upset price of £168,100, and were sold at £189,700—or a profit on the prices at which the County Councils were offered them, of no less than £21,600! The following is an exact statement of the sales:—

	Upset Price.	Amount sold for.
The Toronto Roads.....	£75,000	£75,100
Whitby Harbor, and Road leading thereto.....	20,000	20,100
Port Hope and Rice Lake Road	4,500	4,600
Road between Hamilton and the Boundary line of the County of Wentworth, and Brantford Bridge.....	36,000	27,100
Road between Hamilton and Caledonia Bridge..	6,000	7,700
Road between Dundas and Galt.....	16,600	26,000
London and Brantford....	6,000	6,100
Harbor of Port Dover....	5,000	7,600
Kingston & Napanee Road,	10,000	15,400
	£168,100	£189,700

The expenses of managing the Roads in 1849, exceeded their whole revenue by £8,309, and the interest on the money obtained for the works now sold, will be nearly £10,000 a-year, so that the people of Canada will be relieved of taxation in consequence of this sale, to the large amount of £18,000 a-year. Clear-Grits may grumble and bargain-seeking County Councils may rage—but we humbly conceive that the Government have effected an excellent operation for the country, and that the tax-payers will say so.—*Globe*.

The disturbances and excitement consequent on the burning of the Parliament buildings in Montreal by the Tories, and the insults offered to the Governor General, led to the formation of Reform Associations in this and other Districts in Upper Canada; the step was one in the right direction, and if followed up would have produced much good to the country and the cause of Reform. Similar associations have worked well in the old country, indeed they are almost inseparable from Representative Government. The opponents of the Reformers in Canada, although by no means the most numerous, have always been able through their effective organization to paralyse the labours of the Reformers, and to offer a far stronger opposition than they could have done, were they not well united. It is of course a fact that cannot be denied, that the Tory party, although in the minority, have frequently obtained and kept the reins of power and government of the country in their hands for a long period of time, chiefly by means of this organization.—The Orange Society was the nucleus which produced this arrangement of the Tory party, in a great degree, and it is really wonderful that the intelligent Canadian Reformers, with this great fact staring them in the face, should so long have neglected to profit by the tactics of their opponents. They did not so profit, however, and it was not until within the last eighteen months that Reformers commenced to organize themselves in earnest.—Having commenced to do so, one would suppose that the good work would have been continued until perfected. This has not been the case; for after the excitement we have alluded to had somewhat abated, the labours of our friends were proportionably relaxed, until we really believe nothing has been done towards completing our organization for some months past. This should not be; for should a new Election take place shortly, or any great political event require the party to put forth its strength, it could not be effected in such a way as to prove successful. We call on all our friends therefore to lose no time in completing what has already been so auspiciously commenced. We have the example of the past before us; we know that our Society has contributed to the success of the party wherever it has put forth its efforts. To the Reformers of Hastings particularly, these Reform Associations are almost absolutely necessary. We have a well organized party opposed to us on all occasions, and their efforts can only be met and defeated by similar means. We have the material in this County to make these Associations out of, and it will be the fault of the leaders if these means be neglected. We do not regard these Reform Associations as formed solely for the purpose of battling the Tories; they will serve to express the strength and the opinion of the party on all occasions when required; and can give to the Government of the day that advice and assistance which may be deemed necessary. There are [illegible] occasions when it is desirable to obtain the opinion of the constituency, and that can only be done by means of these Associations. We say then to the Reformers of this County, prepare to complete that system which has been so opportunely commenced, for you know not when it may be necessary to put it into operation.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest has been held on the body of Patrick Nowlan, late of Camden, deceased, before Mr. Coroner Benson of this city. The verdict returned by the Jury was, wilful murder, against John Hogan.—*Kingston Argus*.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1850.

ROOM FOR RETRENCHMENT.—[No 1.]

THE question of cheap Government is one on which there can be little difference of opinion among honest men. The few individuals who live by expensive methods of transacting the public business, that is, by receiving salaries for doing nothing, or by filling offices which could profitably be dispensed with, may differ from the common opinion in reference to economy in the public expenditure. But, these individuals are so few in number compared with the great multitude who pay taxes, that their opinion should only be regarded as the natural result of individual selfishness. It may, therefore, be assumed that the necessity and justice of adopting the cheapest method of conducting the public business, is one question on which the majority of all parties are agreed—indeed, it may be viewed as a point of unanimity of opinion, and hence every member of the House of Assembly may safely conclude that in endeavoring to diminish the public expenditure, he is carrying out the honest wishes of his constituents. On many other questions he may have some difficulty in determining on the course that will please the greatest number of those whom he represents, but, on the question of Retrenchment, he can have no such difficulty. His course is clear—Economy is the doctrine of the multitude, and if he wishes to become popular, by being a profitable servant, he must adopt Ecomomy as his text, *and stick to it*.

The very extensive discussion to which the doctrine of Retrenchment has been subjected during the last few months, in Canada, suggests a doubt that the subject is but partially understood by the people, and either not understood at all, or cunningly mystified and shirked by their Representatives. Or, to say the least of it, the view which has hitherto been taken of the subject, has been extremely narrow and of comparatively little importance. The discussion in so far as we recollect, has been almost exclusively confined to the reduction of the Governor General's salary, and the salaries attached to some few of the highest public offices. Now, in this country where there are necessarily few high salaries, it must be obvious that any reduction which could be effected in these few, would in reality be a "mere bagatelle." Supposing, for instance, that all salaries of one thousand pounds and upwards, even including the salary of the Governor General, should be reduced one half, it is probable that the whole saving thus affected, would not amount to twenty thousand pounds. And this is certainly a small matter in the public expenditure. The smallness of this amount, however, is no argument against the practicability and the justice of Retrenchment on a large scale.

The objectionable expenses of our Canadian Government do not chiefly consist in high salaries, but in the extravagance of the system—the employing twice the quantity of machinery that is necessary for the accomplishment of the object. And if the people, instead of arguing and quibbling about the amount of the salary, would begin to enquire into the utility of the office—if they would endeavor to ascertain whether the office was really necessary, it is possible that a system of Retrenchment might be discovered that would be really felt as a benefit to the country. Believing that popular education is the first subject which should engage the attention of a Government—the educational department may be taken as an illustration of the practicability of Retrenchment in Canada. Whether Egerton Ryerson should receive five hundred pounds or four hundred and twenty pounds as Chief Superintendent of Education, is certainly a very childish question with which to occupy the time and talents of a Legislative Assembly. Such a silly question might be tolerated as a subject of debate between two old close-fisted Scotch farmers, but it becomes extremely ridiculous when discussed by the "concentrated wisdom" of the Province, and at the public expense! Indeed it requires an extra amount of charity to check the suspicion that such a discussion is merely designed to avert the discussion of the *real* question, viz.:—Is the office of Chief Superintendent of Common Schools needed? This is the question which the people should ask. And although the discussion on the amount of the salary evidently takes for granted the necessity for such an office, and although the Honorable the Inspector General, in one of his speeches on the subject last Session, seemed to assume that no reasonable man would dispute the necessity and utility of the office; every reasonable man will differ with this assumption of the Inspector General—will dispute the utility of the office, and will by a very simple process of reasoning convince himself that the office is of no essential benefit to the cause of common School Education. Let every reasonable man make the enquiry in reference to the locality in which he resides. Let him ask, have the Common Schools or the Common School Teachers of his own neighborhood been rendered more efficient by the duties performed by the Chief Superintendent? Have the labors of Egerton Ryerson and his assistants removed the ignorance from the minds of a very large proportion of the Common School Teachers of Upper Canada? Or, rendered them better qualified for the important duties which they are expected to discharge? Or, made education cheaper or more generally appreciated? Certainly not. A large portion of the Teachers are just the same pedantic, ill-natured, ignorant and harsh tyrants that they used to be, and a large portion of parents are just as indifferent to everything belonging to the cause of education, except the expense of it, as they were before the introduction of Mr. Ryerson's system. It is true that the system has been but a short time in existence and cannot reasonably be expected to have proven its efficiency to produce good. We have no faith in the system, but as this may be considered a mere matter of opinion, and as it does not properly belong to the question which we wish to discuss, we shall suppose for the present that the Common School Law of last Session is a good Act,—that it is good in principle and in its provisions generally. Then supposing that all boards of Instruction, all Municipalities, Clerks, Treasurers, Trustees and Local Superintendents faithfully discharged the duties imposed on them by the Act, (excepting of course, their official correspondence with Mr. Ryerson,) would these duties not be just as valuable and as effectual if no Chief Superintendent existed? Is the educational fund increased or hallowed by passing thro' the hands of the Chief Superintendent on its way from the chest of the Receiver General to the several County Treasurers throughout the Province? Few will be disposed to answer this latter question in the affirmative, and as the monetary part of the business is the most important portion of Mr. Ryerson's duties, it may very safely be concluded that the office of Chief Superintendent is entirely superfluous. As to his labors in establishing a uniform method of teaching, and in deciding who shall teach, and what particular books shall be uniformly taught—we object in toto. No such uniformity of system throughout the whole Province, and such uniformity of books can produce any real benefit, and is, therefore, not desirable. It is an assumption of the Dictator which never should be allowed to any one man. Every Municipal Council should in connection with the Local Superintendent, be better qualified than Mr. Ryerson to decide on the books required for their own locality.

After getting quit of the Chief Superintendent and the very expensive establishment called the "Education Office," it might be found expedient to throw aside fully one-half of all the remaining machinery embodied in the present School Law. A very large proportion of this machinery is utterly useless, except for the ridiculous purpose of performing certain duties, or at least, ceremonies or formalities that have already been performed by other parts of the machine, and only serve to create confusion and *mist*, where the plainest simplicity is both necessary and practicable. By thus looking at and being guided by common-sense, and the actual circumstances and requirements of our country, instead of indulging in extravagant theories, and imitating the most expensive systems of education that have been adopted by the oldest, wealthiest, and most populous countries of the world, there is a probability that we might effect a very considerable saving in the Educational department without impairing its efficiency, even in the slightest degree. The truth is, that Dr. Ryerson's exertions to introduce his favorite system of Education into Upper Canada, on the same costly scale on which it is established in some of the wealthiest States of the neighboring Union, seem just about as extravagant as it would be to furnish Globes and Mathematical Instruments for the use of children who were only beginning to learn the alphabet.

Three-fourths at least, of even the inhabited parts of Upper Canada—(we mean, of course, three-fourths of the whole settlements that are under the operation of the New School Act,) are, comparatively speaking, not more than *half a remove* from the common wilderness—they are thinly inhabited, and the majority of the settlers are tugging and toiling to secure food, and even the scantiest supply of clothing and education for their families. And we candidly acknowledge that we cannot perceive either the justice or the advantage of saddling people in such circumstances, with a School system the most advanced and expensive that has been adopted in the wealthiest countries in the world. Model Schools—Normal Schools—Chief Superintendents and Educational Departments may all be very well adapted to the condition of the people in the State of New York, but it is doubtful if they are at all suited to the present condition of Canada. And when we hear of the Legislature authorising the expenditure of even two hundred pounds a-year in purchasing drawings and plans of School Houses, in a country where the majority of School Sections have some difficulty in getting up even a decent log shanty for a School House, we can only compare this extravagance with the recent imprudent boast of Dr. Ryerson, to the effect, that last year, education cost every man in Upper Canada *exactly twice* as much as was paid by the inhabitant of the more wealthy State of New York! The education in Canada is certainly not superior to that of New York, nor are the teachers better paid, but, the secret is, that three-quarters of a million of people in Canada have to support the same weight of machinery that is supported by *three millions* of people in New York! Assuredly this ponderous machinery affords *"room for retrenchment."*

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

In our last issue we published a communication from the conductors of the *Journal of Education*, intended as a contradiction of some statements which we had copied from the *North American* into the *Signal*, of the 10th instant. The objectionable part of the article is that wherein the North American charges Dr. Ryerson with pocketing 5,036 dollars, arising from the compulsory or Act-of-Parliament sale of the Journal of Education. We received this statement as a statistical fact, and the conductors of the Journal repel the charge with the very astounding assertion that the whole labor of conducting the Journal of Education "has been voluntarily performed by those connected with the Education office *without a farthing's remuneration!*" This assertion *may* be true, but we confess that if *true*, we cannot understand how it can be *honest*. If it is intended to assert that all the labor of Editor and Publisher is performed *gratis*, and that still, *nobody* profits by the publication, then we think it is not true, and if means that the labor was performed by those connected with the Education Office, and that the publisher or some other person pocketed the profits, then it is not honest, but jesuitical or equivocal. The Journal of Education, like other journals, is filled chiefly with selections from other publications. The original matter contained in the twelve numbers that are published annually, is neither, in quantity nor quality, superior to the original matter usually contained in twelve numbers of an ordinary Newspaper; and yet twelve numbers of the Journal of Education cost exactly as much as twenty-six numbers of the Newspaper. The Journal of Education costs fully twice as much as as the Newspaper, and we are aware that the Editor of the Newspaper is paid for his services—the proof-reader is paid, the person who addresses them for the mail is paid, and even the little boys who fold them and carry them through town are paid, and still we are told that all these things are performed in the Education Office "without one farthing's remuneration," and yet nobody has any pecuniary profit by the Journal of Education! Surely publishing a common Newspaper must be a profitless speculation. It may be true that the Journal of Education has hitherto, like many other periodical publications in Canada, been a profitless enterprise. We have no knowledge of the extent of its circulation in times past. But the North American is speaking of the *forced* circulation given to the Journal by the present School Act. This forced circulation is estimated at upwards of *five thousand*, which will amount to more than twelve hundred pounds—and we think the conductors of the Journal in confining their remarks to the past years, before this forced circulation came into existence, are not meeting the objection with that candour which the public have a right to expect. We do not, by any means, write these remarks with the intention of depreciating the value of the Journal of Education. We are much pleased to see such a publication in the country, and would even give our vote to appropriate at least one-half of what is now expended on the publication of the *Official Gazette*, to the publishing and distributing, gratis, the Journal of Education. But we are certainly not pleased that School Sections, Trustees, Teachers, or any any other man or body of men should be compelled by an Act of Parliament to read or *pay* for a periodical, whether the proceeds go into the public chest or into the pockets of a private individual. Those who conduct the Journal should be paid for their labor, and we acknowledge our belief that they will be *handsomely* paid. For notwithstanding that the conductors declare

"That the officers of the Education Department will derive no pecuniary benefit from the *Journal of Education* under any circumstances whatever, and that as long as it shall continue under its present management, the amount of subscriptions will be expended in defraying the expenses connected with the mechanical department of the *Journal*, and in adding to the value of its pages.

We are utterly incapable of conceiving how twelve hundred punds or even six hundred pounds a year, could possibly be spent in improving the mechanical department of a sixteen paged monthly periodical! Such an idea is utterly preposterous—and we feel confident that it will be a long time before the profits find their way to the public chest!

☞ OUR cotemporary of the *Mirror*, says—"The *Huron Signal* must have been wretchedly hard up for copy," because in our issue of the 17th instant, we copied from the *Norfolk Messenger* an article headed "The Lower Canadians." We copied the *Messenger's* article, not because it contains some offensive remarks on the *Mirror*, for, of this we were not aware at the time we handed it to the printer, but because in glancing very hurriedly over it, we saw it was dealing with an opinion which has caused much regret and dissatisfaction among the intelligent men of both political parties in Canada—we mean the opinion of the preponderating influence of the French party in the Legislature. This opinion may or may not be correct, but certain it is, that nine-tenths of the intelligent men of Upper Canada regard this preponderating influence as a *serious fact*, and we can see no advantage that will result from denying it. But although thousands of even the best friends of the present Administration, lament the fact, we think there are few who will agree with the *Norfolk Messenger* in desiring a repeal of the Union. We always incline to choose the least of two evils, if we must necessarily choose one of the two. And certainly, the evil to be apprehended from the influence of a man like the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, is trifling when compared with the evil which would *certainly* result from the influence of Bishop Strachan, exerted through the medium of High Church Toryism. And we feel sorry in believing, that a repeal of the Union, at present, would leave Upper Canada no other alternative.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

The *Asia* arrived at New York, between 10 and 11 yesterday forenoon, with dates to 12th October.

The *Asia* brought out 156 passengers, and the steamer *City of Glasgow* about the same number.

Ashes continue very heavy. Pots, 34s; pearls 30s.

Lard—Considerable business done at good prices; 400 tons, 34s 9d to 35s.

No improvement in demand for beef.—Pork very firm, but little doing. Bacon steady—full prices. Shoulders ready sales, at extreme prices. Hams neglected.

Cheese coming forward; ready sales for good qualities.

Tallow—Demand steady at former rates.

Cotton steady without change.

Wool—No change in prices; firm and improving.

Flour—Fine sweet American brings 23s to 24s per brl; sour 19s to 22s.

White wheat 6s 5d to 6s 8d; red 5s 8d to 6s. Corn in moderate request; 26s to 28s for 480 lbs. The grain trade has been generally dull, and but little doing in any article.

The steamer *Asia* crossed from Liverpool in ten days seven hours, and the *Pacific* in ten days twenty hours.

The Queen had returned to London from the Highlands.

An effort is about to be made to form a line of steamships of great power and tonnage, to run between England and Canada. The experiment will be tried by taking passengers at $40 to $50 per head.

The official report of the board of trade for the month ending the 5th, has been published and is satisfactory, although showing a falling off compared with the same month last year.

The Queen of the Belgians is in a hopeless condition, getting weaker every day.

The French President seems to be advancing step by step in his ambitious career. He continues having most splendid reviews of the troops. The latest, at Champ de Satory, of Cavalry, 25,000 strong, took place on the 10th.

The Spanish expedition to Cuba was to sail on the 15th. General Concha wished not to set out until the end of the month, but recent intelligence from the United States hastens the departure.

The Holsteiners failed in the attempt to take the town of Fredrickstadt. This repulse was most decisive: at least 600 were killed, and their besieging guns lost. It is said that France, England, Austria, and the German States, have positively decided in favor of Denmark, and that the Duchies will be informed that they must refrain from further hostilities, and await the award of the intervening parties.

Great Britain was visited by a most severe gale of wind on the 6th and 7th inst. Great amount of damage on the coast and inland, and many lives were lost.

Messrs. Wood and Reid, of Port Glasgow, have contracted to build a new steamer to replace the *Viceroy*, lately lost on the coast of America. They were the builders of the mail steamer *Europa*.

Advices from Electoral Hesse to the 6th, state that affairs are fast approaching to a chaotic confusion, for the civil functionaries, to whom General Haynau sends his orders firmly refuse to obey them. The troops are gloomy and despirited. Orders have been issued by auditorial to the upper Military Court for the attachment of the person of General Haynau, until he has been tried by an ordinary Court-martial for treason.—*Globe*.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition has now been open two days, and has been visited by thousands of persons, with much satisfaction. It is universally admitted, we believe, that the display of Canadian resources, industry, and ingenuity, is of a highly creditable character. Had there been more time, the collection would undoubtedly have been larger and more diversified; we have abundant reason to be encouraged, however, by the results of this experiment, which will serve to convince all parties, in the United States and England, as well as in this country, that we are very far, at present, from a state of "ruin and decay." Our movement is altogether progressive, and will continue to be so, notwithstanding all that the croakers (now, happily, a race well nigh extinct) may allege or invent.

Our gratification would have been greater, we must confess, if the French Canadians had taken more interest in the Exhibition, and furnished a larger amount of samples and specimens of articles peculiar to that portion of the Province which they chiefly inhabit, and illustrative of the existing circumstances and modes of life characteristic of their agricultural population. Interesting and instructive additions to the Great Show would have been thus supplied. We may hope that on some future occasion it will be manifest that energies which have long lain dormant have been thoroughly roused by the Exhibition, and that the French Canadian inhabitants of Canada East have determined to take a full share of the honorable rivalry.

The entire number of entries for the Exhibition, we understand, is 1360; but as many as of these include, respectively, several articles, the number of articles may be fairly estimated at nearly 5000.

In class A—"Ores, Metals, Earths," &c.—there are 247 lots, including a magnificent collection by Mr. Logan, of which we hope to be able to furnish a full and correct account in a subsequent issue. The assortment of iron and copper ores appears to be complete, and must be viewed with great interest. There is a splendid specimen of Magnesite, from Boston, containing 83 per cent of carbonate of magnesia. The Lithographic stone of Canada, which is admirably adapted for the purposes of the artist, appears in the rough state, as well as prepared for use, and an engraving is exhibited containing the signatures of all the Governors of this Province. Then there are whetstones, different kinds of granite, ochres, peat, and many other substances of great economic value.

Class B, No. 1.—"Cereals, Pulses, Oil Seeds, Fruits, Starch," &c,—is represented by 107 lots. The samples of wheat are certainly excellent.

We have obtained some interesting particulars respecting other articles in this class, for which we cannot find room to-day. We must insert, however, a notice which is placed under a fine stalk of Oats. It is as follows:—"Brother Farmers, let us look at this, and be ashamed at the waste of seed we annually make. One single grain has actually produced 2062 seed pods, and most of them double. What becomes of the greater part of the seed we sow, as the yield is seldom over 25 or 30 to one?" This is a very pertinent inquiry, and deserves consideration.

In No. 2—"Canadian Woods," there are 32 lots. The best prize for Black Walnut Veneer has been adjudged to Messrs. Reed & Meakins, of this city. There is a fine specimen of Bird's Eye Maple Veneer, from Quebec.

There are 55 lots in No. 3.—"Cabinet Work." This is a very interesting part of the Exhibition. Messrs. Reed & Meakins have a large number of articles, displaying taste and skill, among which are the chairs, after the antique, intended for Her Majesty, a gorgeous sofa, a richly carved cabinet, and other specimens, chiefly in black walnut, all which attract considerable attention and are much admired. Mr. Hilton has sent two magnificent *tête-a-têtes* in black walnut, and some elegant chairs. The prize for the best centre table was awarded to Mr. Mackye, and that for the best bedstead, in black walnut, to Mr. Morice.

Several tables, and other articles, made of pine, and painted by Messrs. Ramsay and M'Arthur, in imitation of marble, and of different kinds of wood, were the objects of universal praise. The mantel-pieces were greatly admired, as was also a round table, covered with a slab of limestone, well polished, and painted in imitation of Mosaic.

Class C—"Animal Productions."—Preparations for Food, Oils, Leather, Wool, &c.—contains 192 lots. The supply of provisions is scanty, which is to be regretted. The samples of butter, too, are few in number, and some of them quite inferior in quality: perhaps this is owing to the season, the shortness of notice, or other circumstances, injuriously affecting the manufacture at this particular time—because it is notorious that the Canadians *can* make prime butter, if they try.

Three cases of soaps and candles, common, fine, and fancy, from the manufactory of J. Matheson & Son, of this city, were pronounced equal to any thing of the kind that is imported. A similar remark was made in reference to some patent leather—we did not obtain the maker's name.

No fish were sent,—a circumstance which could not but be regretted. Specimens of pickled trout, salmon, herring, and mackerel, should have been forwarded to England.

Several cases of stuffed animals, many of them caught in the District of Montreal, and of birds, from the same District, formed a pleasing and instructive variety in the Exhibition. There are also cases of Canadian insects; three of them are thus labelled—"collected, prepared, and arranged by Master D'Urban, aged 14 years;" another containing Canadian butterflies, sphinxes and motes, are entered as preserved by Dr. Gibb, when a boy of 14 years of age, and re-arranged, August, 1849.

In Class D, No. 1.—"Machinery"—there are 50 lots; but with the exception of the Fire Engines and the Platform Scales, we observe nothing particularly deserving attention. Many articles of Machinery, mentioned in the published Prize List, are wanting.

There are 92 lots in No. 2.—"Manufactures in Metal." The axes are capital articles; even Mr. William Boulton may now be satisfied that Canada can provide herself with axes, and has no occasion to be annexed to the United States in order to obtain that useful article. The stoves from the manufactory of Messrs. Cheney & Co., combine utility with ornament; the apparatus for heating sad irons is an ingenious contrivance.

No. 3.—"Farming Implements,"—has 50 lots. The "Corn Sheller" is an effective and speedy operator. The "Manure Forks," do not appear to us to be strong enough. The "Scythes" are good. There is no "Steaming Apparatus for Farming purposes," nor any "Thrashing Machine." This Department is not so well furnished as could be desired.

In No. 4—"Specimens of Mechanical Skill," 57 in number, we must not omit to direct attention to the Gold and Silver work exhibited by Messrs. Joseph Savage & Co. It recommends itself.

Class E—"Woollens, Worsted, Linen, Cotton," &c.—presents, in 210 lots, an immense variety of useful things, specially adapted to this country and climate. It is impossible to enumerate them. Among so much that is good because it is useful, we can only advert to the blankets bearing the name of Mr. Patterson, and manufactured for Mr. Gamble, as surpassing, for lightness and warmth, any thing of the sort we have ever seen, either here or in the old country.

Class F, No. 1—"Manufactures in Leather,"—contain 32 lots. These include the splendid double-harness, made by Mr. Robt Morris, and said to be worth £50; travelling trunks, combining extraordinary strength with elegance and convenience, for which Mr. Irwin has obtained the first prize, and Mr. Deane the second—and a noble piece of Hose pipe, by Mr. Perry. All these were manufactured in Montreal.

No. 2 contains but ten articles, but they are mostly gems. The single sleigh, by Messrs. Macfean and Wright, the double sleigh, by Mr. O'Meara, and the close carriage, by the same, will compete successfully, we have no doubt, with similar manufactures in any part of the world.

Class G—"Plastic Art—Sculpture, Carving Wood engraving, Printing," &c.—furnishes 138 lots, many of them very interesting. We notice the following:—

A marble bust of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, a child's head, in relief, by C. Bullet, of this city;—

Design for a new Provincial Coinage, by Mr. Duncan, of Montreal;—

Lithographic Portrait of a child, by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, of Toronto—and several portraits in water colors, by the same artist, exquisitely finished;—

Specimens of Seal engraving, by Mr. Matthews, of Montreal—various specimens of lithographic printing by the same—and also of printing "from the Lithotype, a new invention, by George Matthews." The cuts exhibited "were executed by a *chemical process* from the pen and ink drawing, in less than one hour. The blank checks were executed by the same process, and in about the same time, from impressions taken from a copper-plate."

Several specimens of ornamental Letter-Press Printing, of various merit. Those executed by Messrs. Starke & Co., appear to us to be decidedly the best; they may be pronounced as at once neat, elegant, and typographically speaking, perfect—because they will bear a close inspection.

There are 30 lots in Class H—"Indian Production"—among which are fine specimens of oil painting by "Tehariolen," a self taught Indian. He should be encouraged.

In the last, or "Miscellaneous" Class, there are 33 lots. This class includes musical instruments. Mr. Warren, of this city, obtains a prize, we observe, for a Melodeon.

This general sketch, in connection with that given in our last, may serve to convey to our readers at a distance some idea of this great Exhibition. We must reserve till another time the reflections which the occasion suggests, and will conclude by copying the description of the design for a Prize Diploma, by Mr. Sanford Fleming of Toronto, who obtained the premium for it:

"Canada, the centre figure, with a chaplet of maple leaves encircling her brow, presents a laurel leaf of Industry, the modest figure in the foreground, with a distaff in her hand. Canada is supported by Wisdom and Justice, and the groupe of which Industry forms a part personifies Science, Art, and Manufactures. Canada, anxious that the Indian should aspire to, and reap also the rewards of Industry, has commissioned Mercury to solicit the attendance of her red children. Britannia, seated on the clouds, overlooks the whole, and sends forth rays of Hope and Glory to the industrious and intelligent of her Canadian subjects."

About 3500 persons visited the Exhibition on Thusday, and upwards of 50 00 yesterday.—*Montreal Pilot*.

THE POLITICAL CALM.

The vessel of state is fairly becalmed.—If we except an occasional rumor of the retirement of the Hon. Inspector General, and the probable disruption of the Cabinet in consequence, of some dark, mysterious disclosure of ministerial unworthiness, we may say that all things political are as stale and flat as need be. There seems to be a see-saw disposition manifested by all men and all parties. The Ministry are half persuaded to take ground on popular measures and thus secure their return at the next election and again they are half inclined to play the coward, desert their former friends, and retire into private life, or provide themselves with a comfortable *seat on the shelf*. This halting between two opinion, however, will not be of long duration. The present calm only betokens the storm at hand, and when the first breeze strikes the listless sales, all hands will be required to stand firmly by their posts.

In the reform ranks there are causes of difference which it will take some time to reconcile. There are great principles and leading measures upon which the party is divided. For instance the Clergy Reserve question. It would be folly in us to hope that the Price Resolutions should be looked upon as a final settlement of that question. It is only staving off a difficult matter—settlement it cannot be. No arrangement can ever be looked upon as a settlement, which falls short of satisfying the great bulk of the people of this province. Then comes the Usury Laws, than which a more important change is not required for the promotion of the general prosperity. On this question all parties are divided, and until conviction reaches some of our slow-coach politicians, no hope of abolishing the present most oppressive and barbarous law can be entertained. Next comes that greatest of all stumbling blocks—the elective franchise and the ballot. However the worthy Attorney General West may disclaim against elective institutions, of this he might rest assured, that very large concessions are needed by the country in this respect. The elective franchise must be extended, so that every man who is a resident householder, and bears an unblemished reputation as a good subject, shall have a voice in the government of the day. That most degrading of fictions, that mere pelf, or, in other words, the possession of real estate, is essential to qualify a man for the exercise of the elective franchise must be abandoned, and intelligence recognized, at least to a great extent, as a fit basis of the franchise. In short, men should be made to feel that they have a direct interest in the government of the country, and then might we look for greater prosperity and sounder laws. Add to these the prejudice of races, and the conflicting interests of various sections of the province, to say nothing of the factious and disappointed, and we have before us the causes of present divisions and subdivisions in the Reform Ranks.

On the other hand, we find the Conservative or Tory party as much disjointed as ever. After near four years in opposition, they present a more broken front than Reformers. In one sense, this is to be regretted, and is certainly matter of surprise. It is to be regretted, in so far as the wholesome check of an honorable opposition is wanting and it is matter of surppise so far as custom is concerned. It generally happens that the leader of the opposition can more easily marshal his forces than can the head of an administration; but in the present day we have a powerful opposition rendered feeble by the want of a leader, and the lack of a leader is plainly traceable to want of principle. As a party, the Conservative party have no policy—no principles—and consequently they are powerless as a party. All these things only go to show how necessary it is that politicians should rally round great principles of government rather than rest content to follow in the wake of men.

Within the next six months, we shall have a general election, and in view of this it behoves the electors to cast around then. When the day arrives, it will be necessary to vote for or against some one, and common caution and prudence would dictate a rational preparation. Let your lamps be trimmed and your lights burning, lest you be again imposed upon by some office-seeker, or political noodle. Call upon men in whom you have confidence, and let them go to parliament not only willing to represent your views, but well knowing what those views are. If you procrastinate, and thus lose this present opportunity, the responsibility of saddling on the country an imbecile government will be your own.—*Dundas Warder*.

On the 18th inst., Dr. McCosh, of Paris, one of the Coroners for the County of Oxford, was handed a requisition, calling upon him to repair to the village of Canning and hold an inquest on the body of one Mary Anne Gallagher, who died some six weeks since, under suspicious circumstances. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had lived with a Mr. Henry Taylor, farmer near Canning—that she told her master and mistress and two others, that she was in the family way and that rather than any of her relations should see her in such a state, she would drown herself. She left the service, of Mr. Taylor, being unwell at the time, and went to stay with a Mrs. Wetherwax, where she died, after a few days sickness. She denied to Mrs. Wetherwax and others, that she was in the family way, and their evidence went to show that such could not be the case—Indeed, the testimony was so contradictory, that the Coroner thought it proper to have the body examined, when it was examined by three medical gentlemen whose evidence fully corroborated the statement made by the deceased to the Taylor family, and proved that shortly pevious to death, she must have had an abortion. Verdict—"Died from natural causes, accellerated by recent abortion, but whether natural or otherwise there is no evidence before the jury to show."

This case it is hoped, will put a stop to undue interference in such cases, in this

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OLITICAL CALM.

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CORONER'S INQUESTS.—It is a solemn and painful duty which men are called upon to discharge, when summoned to enquire as to *how, when* and *where* a human being has been suddenly deprived of life. Yet it is one of those duties which society requires to be performed—which our laws provide for, and which has the sanction of Divine Revelation. British law, at all events, jealously throws its protection over human life, and in doing so makes the man last seen in company with any person unfairly deprived of existence, responsible to a certain extent. Now if a man lose his life by intoxication, why not enquire and ascertain who were those last in his company, and make them morally accountable for any culpable neglect they may have shown, as it regards the deceased. If men will give liquor to a drunken man, or drink in his company, and then discover a recklessness as to what may become of him after, and that such a man lose his life by incapacity to care for himself, society should hold such persons accountable. But should jurors fail to investigate and bring out all the facts relating to such occurrences, except only the fact of death, which happens to be well enough known without any inquest, then are they only half performing their work. We are very well aware of the motive influencing some men in thus evading what we deem to be a solemn duty. They think that it is invidious in them to scrutinize the proximate cause or causes of death by drunkenness. Does not society require that the most searching investigation take place in such cases? The weeping widow and the fatherless children demand that those who were in any way connected with the cause of death be exposed and punished. While we thus write, we would not for a moment insinuate that the man who sold liquor to Mr. Wilson, who was killed by falling from the stairs of the Sash Factory, or the men who drank with him, had any but the most friendly feelings toward the deceased. Indeed, the very fact of drinking together forbids any other opinion. But we put it to our readers, whether, when any occurrence of this kind takes place, the very publicity given to the fact, that the Jurors of our Queen find, that deceased had been drinking with A B, or C D, or E F, some 15 minutes before he was found dead, would not have a good effect on community? There is no desire on our part to see any man suffer, by penalty or otherwise, for doing that which society has hitherto considered no harm, any further than protection to human life makes absolutely necessary. But if men will drink in company, or give drink to a man incapable of caring for himself and that man get killed immediately after, then we think such men incur a degree of responsibility to society, and to the deceased man's family, of a serious description. If Coroner's Inquests are merely held to ascertain the immediate cause of death, and not to thoroughly investigate all the circumstances, then may the country dispense with such courts, saving expense and time.

If only one case such as that which occurred in our town last Thursday had taken place among us, we would be justified in writing as we do; but when several cases have taken place within a few years, we feel it our duty to direct special attention to the subject. If any additional argument were required to sustain the position assumed by the Temperance Societies, than those already put forward, it will be found in such occurrences as the death of Mr. Wilson. We again request our fellow-citizens to seriously enquire whether or not they are doing all that they ought to do, to promote strict sobriety in the country. We would not uncharitably judge—we would not arrogate to ourselves any praise or approbation for the self-denial voluntarily imposed on ourselves; but we would not allow such an awful catastrophe to take place in our midst, without endeavoring to inculcate by it some lesson of improvement.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—It is our painful task this week, to record the occurrence of a terrible and fatal accident, that has recently happened to our respected townsman—T. R. Brock, Esq. Various reports of the nature of the accident, and the manner in which he met with it, have been current; some of them rather contradictory. The following paticulars have been given to us, by one of his medical attendants:

On the afternoon of Thursday, the 3rd instant, (the day of the Guelph Township Cattle Show,) Mr. Brock went out to the wooded grounds in the rear of his house, with two or three of his children, for the purpose of amusing them by shooting squirrels, &c., and also intending to join his brother who had recently arrived on a visit and was then angling by the river, some little distance above Mr. Brock's house.—Presently, getting sight of a squirrel, Mr. Brock jumped upon a log, probably to enable him to take better aim; and being unable to balance himself on the instant, fell forward, striking the butt-end of the gun on the ground, to save himself from falling on his face. The trigger being full cocked, the sudden shock caused it to decend, thereby discharging the gun. Unfortunately the barrel happened to be at the moment in a line with the front part of his body, and the consequence was that the charge entered his left breast, passing upward, tearing off the flesh from the upper ribs and finally, lodging in the shoulder-blade.—Several shots passed between the ribs into the stomach and afterwards came from him. As soon as possible, after the accident, he was conveyed to his own house, and Messrs Orton & Clarke were immediately sent for. One or other of these gentlemen has been with him nearly the whole time since the accident happened.

On Tuesday evening, he became delirious, for the first time, and spent a very poor night. He was a little better on Wednesday morning; but the inflamation increased in the course of the day, and delirium returned with increased intensity in the evening. He lingered for some hours, and expired early this (Thursday) morning. He leaves a wife and large family to mourn their terrible bereavement. His death will also be deeply deplored by a large circle of friends.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

DISTRESSING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A hearty young lad, between 14 and 15 years of age, named Rea, residing in West Dumfries, came to his death on Monday forenoon in a very shocking manner. He had been sent, with two younger boys and a horse and cart, to collect firewood, and in endeavouring to do so, he ran the one wheel of the cart over several logs. The two younger boys, dreading an upset, leapt from the cart, but the unfortunate sufferer sat still, and presently the cart upset, throwing the horse also to the ground, and covering the deceased with the cart, who, however, was not injured by the overthrow, as he called to his companions to raise the cart, and let him out. The lads were unable to do so, and one of them ran off for assistance. Meantime the horse began to struggle to get to its feet, and in doing so, suddenly heaved the edge of the cart on to the neck of the unfortunate lad, and in this horrible state he lay till assistance arrived. On the cart being raised from his body, the poor lad was not quite dead, but gave only one struggle with his lower limbs, and immediately expired. The greatest sympathy has been excited in the neighbourhood for the unfortunate parents, thus bereaved by so lamentable a dispensation of Providence.—*Galt Reporter.*

Our glorious Indian summer will be here shortly, with all its tranquilizing and soothing associations. The foliage of our forests remain up to this date little altered, and the apples cling to the trees as tanaciously as though it were mid-summer. Our sunsets are resplendent with beauties, and our moon and stars shine out with a solemn splendour known only in the northern hemisphere. Our rivers, studded with trees of God's own planting, flow placidly along to old ocean, and our lakes carry the produce of all nations on their bosom. Our sturdy yeomanry are busy gathering into barns and store-houses the abundant reward of toil and labour. Take Canada as a whole, and it is a country to be fond of—a place blessed with many peculiar favors. The fertility of her soil—the purity of her atmosphere—the varied character of the surface of the country, with her grand old woods, as well as her geographical situation, make it altogether a place where we might naturally enough expect a considerable amount of happiness. What, though we cannot boast of the ancient barronial castle, we are uncursed with the remains of feudality. We may not be able to point to an ancient heraldry or the lordly palace, we are saved also from the deeply humiliating spectacle of beggary and want in immediate connexion with both one and the other. 'Tis true we cannot take the lover of the antiquo to *see* our cathedrals, and gothic remains of ecclesastical architecture; but it is also true, that no man's property is ever distrained for tythe. If Lords Spiritual do not mix in the councils of our country, so neither are we cursed with the scathing blight of an Established Church. There exists not on the map of our world, a country more blessed by God than Canada, or one more favorably situated for everything calculated to make a people great and prosperous. We just now look out from our sanctum on the Welland Canal, and see the propeller and the three-master—the steamer and the schooner, working their way from old Ontario to Erie, conveying along the produce of Europe, and of Asia to the far west. The patriotism and intelligence of our worthy townsman and member for Lincoln, are written on this work in characters never to be effaced.—Still, it was madness or chimerical in its proposer and architect; it could not be accomplished, and if it could, it would never confer the benefits proposed. So argued the growlers some years ago; so argue our political tyros now, in reference to the policy of Mr. Merritt. We venture to say, that a day will come when justice will be done to the policy of the hon. member for Lincoln, and the practicability of that policy be as clearly demonstrated as the benefits of the Welland Canal are now. So mote it be.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

ROADS.

A great Public Meeting was held in Bytown last week, at which the Corporation were authorized to take stock in the Bytown and Prescott Railroad to the amount of £15,000! This is doing the thing handsome, and is a strong proof of the enterprising spirit of the inhabitants of Bytown.

"The Engineer appointed by the "Kingston and Perth Joint Stock Road Company," has completed his survey, and fixed upon a route. The *Argus* states that there is every probability of the undertaking going ahead, and that, at all events, a good *sleigh* road may be expected to be *slashed* out from Kington to Perth next winter. Go ahead, say we.

Writing of roads reminds us of an enquiry which we hear made almost every day, as to whether anything has been done about the "Rideau and Mississippi Plank Road," which created such an excitement about a twelvemonth ago—an enquiry which we have been unable to answer.—We were informed some three or four months ago that the six per cent was nearly all paid in—if this be the case, why is not the Company legally organized, and operations commenced? A mile of the road, at all events, ought to have been made this summer, if for nothing else than to let the people see and feel the difference between a plank road and a mud one. The President or Secretary ought to satisfy, in some way, public enqiry on this subject.—The inhabitants of other places can raise stock to make railroads while we cannot even make a plank road. In fact, we were informed that some difficulty was experienced a short time ago to get *signatures* to a petition for a government survey of a leading road through this District from Bytown to Lake Simcoe. Verily, those, who will not help themselves deserve to stick in the mud.—*Bathurst Courier.*

Mr Gough gave his Farewell Lecture in the American Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening. The Church was crowded in every part—pews, passages, even up to the very top of the pulpit stairs, was jammed with the living mass, all anxious to hear the renowned temperance lecturer. He spoke for more than two hours on the dreadful consequences attending the traffic in spirituous liquors, and the melancholy end of numbers of those who indulged to excess in intoxicating drinks. After the Lecture, a considerable number of old and young took the pledge, and a collection was made, amounting to £25, which was presented to Mr. Gough for his labours in the cause of temperance. He left yesterday morning for Upper Canada. We believe that upwards of a thousand persons took to temperance pledge since Mr. Gough commenced his lectures in this city. On the subject of his lectures in Quebec, the Gazette of that city has the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Gough leaves us this evening for Montreal on his way to the Upper Province, the principal towns of which he intends visiting. We trust he will receive a warm reception in these places, where indeed there is much need of his services. Mr. Gough's success in Quebec is we believe, altogether unparalleled. During the whole week his lecturers were exceedingly well attended by all classes of people; but on Saturday night the large Hall of the Assembly was literally crammed to overflowing, hundreds having gone away unable to obtain admittance. On Sunday evening, too, the Congregational church was crowded, although many have conscientious doubts as to the propriety of discussing the subject of temperance on that day. The effect on the people has been very marked and decided. Hundreds have been roused by Mr. Gough's fervent appeals to consider the subject for the first time, to be advanced still farther it is to be hoped on the right road in time to come others are only hesitating as to the propriety of renouncing the use of it altogether, while above 200 have taken the step which leads to safety, and have signed the total abstinence pledge. Among them there are many to whom and and to whose families Mr. Gough's visit will indeed be a blessing if it leads to their total reformation."—*Montreal Transcript.*

A Requisition to the Reeve of the Township of Dumfries, calling upon him to summon the inhabitants of the Township to meet at Middleton on Friday the 22d November, to vote a sum of money for the construction of the Great Western Railway, is published in another part of to-day's *Reporter*, with the Reeve's accession to the said Requisition.

The question will thus at once be brought before the inhabitants for their decision.—In the conflict of opinions among a free people, much latitude must be given even to caprice and constitutional dislike to go with the mass, however rightly the mass may be inclined to proceed. But, in general, the right way will be chosen, in spite of all such opposition. At any rate, the public have to deal with their own money, and to lay it out in such way as will be most to their advantage. We are of opinion that no investment will ever present itself to the Township of Dumfries more likely to prove advantageous, than the Great Western Railway, both immediately and collaterally; and we trust to find that opinion general amongst the Rate-payers when they meet at Middleton, to decide this important question.—*Galt Reporter.*

THE LAND OF THE FREE.—WHERE IS LIBERTY?—A gentleman, to all appearance whose skin is not as dark as some "white" free men, called upon a legal friend of ours yesterday, and stated that a short time since he fled from the slavery of South Carolina to the free hills of Massachusetts, where he was told that he would find protection, and enjoy liberty; but recent events caused him to fear his liberty; he learned the persons claiming him as their property, were in search of him; he wanted to know of our friend what he should do to retain and enjoy the liberty he so well loved.

"Flee from Massachusetts, nor stop until your feet are upon the Monarchical ground of Queen Victoria, where you can enjoy freedom," was the reply, "for Massachusetts furnishes no legal safety for you."—Boston Bee.

Yes, thank God, on the Western Continent there is a city of Refuge for the persecuted of Afric's sons. And yet there are a perjured few amongst us who would seek to throw down its walls to the merciless slave hunter. Why do they not issue their manifestoes now; the Fugitive Bill might afford them overwhelming arguments in favor of Annexation! Oh, high highly ought we to prize British laws; for under their Sovereign shield the freeman becomes more free and the oppressed of every land and clime find a safeguard and a home.—Kingston Herald.

RATHER EXTRAORDINARY.—We learn from Mr. John Irwin of Indiana on the Grand River, that a heifer of his only 14 months old had a calf lately. This, we believe, is rather an extraordinary occurrence, and as such worthy of being noticed.

THE BRANTFORD POTTERY.—Among the many extensive manufacturing establishments which have lately sprung into existence in this town, not the least worthy of note is that for the manufacture of stone ware, owned by a few of our most enterprising townsmen and Mr. Morton an American gentleman who has been for many years engaged in the business. To this establishment we paid a visit on Monday, last, and through the kindness of Mr. Morton were permitted to inspect the various operations from the moulding of the clay, which is brought from the United States, to the finishing of the ware preparatory to its being placed in the huge kiln in which the fires had just been kindled for the first time.—We were not less pleased than astonished at witnessing the capacious and well arranged buildings, the machinery in full play and workmen (the cheif of whom is from the English potteries) all actively employed in adding to the numbers of long rows of ware of the finest patterns, rising one above other, the smoking kiln and all the bustle usually found in a large factory when we reflected that but a few weeks ago the undertaking was scarcely contemplated. As we understand this is the only extensive factory of the sort in Canada, and as the ware will be, although sold low, second to none in quality, there is a wide field for the enterprising proprietors of the Pottery to operate in, and community who will refuse to join us in wishing them and their enterprise the most ample success.—*Brantford Herald.*

DISASTERS IN THE RIVER NAVIGATION.—We regret to learn that the steamer *Western Miller*, belonging to Messrs. Macpherson & Crane, in going down the river last week, heavily laden with flour, struck the ground near the Lachine canal, and after entering the first lock sunk. We have not heard what amount of loss there will probably be.

The tug steamer *Transit*, the property of Messrs. Calvin & Cook, struck upon a rock at the foot of the Gallop Rapid, and immediately broke in the centre, and filled. The *John Bull*, a small propeller, is also a-ground near the Transit.

The *Scotland* is a-ground in the Gallop Rapid—not yet injured.

We hear that the *England* is a-ground between Brockville and Gananoque.

In consequence of the 'Western Miller' being sunk in the Lachine Canal, the mail steamer *Highlander* remains at Montreal.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

The colored man who was imprisoned at Detriot recently, has been liberated, on the payment of $500 by the citizens.

[OFFICIAL.]

Notice to the Local Superintendents of Schools, and the Trustees of District Grammar Schools throughout Upper Canada.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 8th Oct., 1850.

By the 28th section of the School Act, 13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 28, the Board of Trustees of the Grammar Schools and the Local Superintendents of Schools in each County or Union of Counties, are constituted a Board of Public Instruction for such County, or Union of Counties; and under the authority given in the 35th section, and 3rd clause of said Act, I hereby appoint the first meeting of each County Board of Public Instruction to be held on Thursday, the *fourteenth* day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the place of the last meeting of the Council of such County, or Union of Counties. When once assembled, the law authorizes each County Board to appoint the times and places of its own meetings.

E. RYERSON,
Chief Superintendent of Schools U. C.

Markets.

GODERICH, Oct. 21.

WHEAT, Fall, per bu. 3s 1½d.—Spring, do. 3s to 0s 0d. Flour per bbl. 18s to 20s 6d—Oats per bu. 1s 0d—Peas per bu. 2s—Potatoes per bu. s 0d to 0s—Pork per bbl 00s.—Butter per lb. 5d to 7d—Hams per lb. 5d—Eggs per doz. 4d. Hay per ton, 35s. to 40s.

New York, Oct. 21.

Ashes—Market steady for Pearls at $5; Pots in fair demand at $6,12c. The sales reach 70 barrels. Flour—Our market is firm, with a fair and active demand for the low grade of state and western, but easier for the medium grades and firmer for inferior grades: Eastern demand active, and that for export good.

Buffalo, Oct. 21.

Flour—There is a fair demand at Saturday's rates. Sales at $3,87½ to $3,90 for ordinary, and $3,94 to $4 for fancy Michigan and Southern Ohio. Grain—Wheat plenty. Buyers ask a reduction, which holders are unwilling to agree to; sales at 82 cents for Sandusky, 80 cents for Wabash.

Guelph, Oct. 22.

We are unable to quote the price of Wheat this week—our millers either declining to purchase, or, in the present state of the market, to state a cash price.—Herald.

Toronto, Oct. 22.

A few small lots of superfine flour have changed hands since our last, at 18s 6d to 18s 9d per barrel.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19, 1850.

FLOUR—Early in the week a fair business was done at last week's rates, but for the last day or two, the Market has ruled dull at present quotations. Superfine No. 2, 20s 3d; do No. 1, 20s 6d a 20s 9d; Fancy and extra sup. 21s a 21s 6d; Sour 18s 6d a 19s 6d; which show a decline of about 3d per barrel in all qualities.

WHEAT—A few shipping parcels of Upper Canada White and Mixed have been placed at 4s 6d a 4s 7½d per 60 lbs, but today, it is dull at 4s 6d a 4s 7d. Lower Canada Red is firm, with moderate sales to the trade at 4s 6d a 4s 7d per minot.

ASHES—Have fluctuated but little, and we leave last week's price, nominally unchanged for Pots, and but slightly altered for Pearls; the Market being dull, tendency downwards; Pots, 32s 6d to 33s 3d; Pearls, 28s to 28s 6d.

Our markets are now abundantly supplied with all the good things of this life. Judging from the quantity, quality, and prices of the articles our Farmers must have had a teeming harvest. To be sure money is scarce, (with poor printers especially) but then provisions are abundant and cheap:—with a little money a man can purchase a great deal.—Kingston Herald.

STRATFORD
FULLING & CARDING MILL

THE Subscriber in thankfully acknowledging the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his Carding Mill this season, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he is ready now for

Fulling, Dressing and Finishing

all sorts of Cloth that will be left to his care. His Fulling Mill, Carding Mill, and rest of apparatus, is all of the most improved and newest kind of Machinery, and worked by none but skilful and experienced hands, and his Terms will be always the most liberal and moderate known in the country.

GEO. J. PRUSSING,
For WM. RISCHMULLER.

Stratford Steam Mills, Oct. 26, 1850.

☞ Always on hand a large and well assorted Stock of LUMBER, which will be sold at fair prices and on terms to suit customers. 3v37 3m

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 1st of July, a one year old Red and White horned STEER. The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take him away.

JAMES WILKIE.

Hay, London Road, October 28th, 1850. v3n37

LOST.

ON Wednesday the 23rd inst., between Goderich and Kincardine, a Netted COTTON PURSE with a double bottom, containing £6 9s 4½d—all notes with the exception of 4s 4½d in silver. Any person finding and leaving it at the Signal Office or with the subscriber, will be rewarded for their trouble.

NATHANIEL BRADLEY.

Goderich, Oct. 24, 1850. v3n36

$50 WAGER!!

WE, the undersigned, will PLOUGH, man for man, with any three men, within fifteen miles of S. Fryfogle's, Esq. South Easthope, for a WAGER of £12 10s. currency.—Any kind of Ploughs allowed to be used. The ground to be chosen when the Wager is taken up.

JOHN BURNETT, Farmer,
THOMAS COCHRAN, Distiller.
MARTIN CHARLESWORTH, Miller.

Hamburg, 19th Oct. 1850. 35-3

FOR SALE.

THAT EXCELLENT FARM

ON the Bayfield Road, Nine miles from GODERICH, and Three from Bayfield, consisting of 190 Acres of Land, 45 of which are cleared, and through which runs that excellent Mill Stream, the 33 Creek. For particulars apply to Mr. NAFTEL, at Goderich.

September 27, 1850. v3-n33tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the GODERICH POST OFFICE, to 21st October, 1850.

Anderson Thomas	Miller John 2
Acheson Robert	Maher Thomas
Andrew James	Martin John C
Alcock Miss	Malough Benjamin
Bruce H	Mathesen John
Biggart John	Morley Robt
Bruenla J J	Miller James
Berry J	Morrish Mrs Ann
Beadford Mrs John	McMillan D Esq
Barry Joseph	McKee Duncan
Barber John	McGregor Nancy
Batler John	McDonald James
Bell Mrs Elizabeth	McDonald John
Blake Matthew	McNaughton Johanna
Booth Robert	McIntyre Robert
Cox David	McGregor Donald
Castles Sarah Ann	McGregor Daniel
Clendinnin John	McErny Mr
Cantlon William	McRae Duncan
Chisholm Hugh	McKinnon Robert
Canten Antoine	McLean Edward
Connors John	McKay Archibald
Carter Ann	Orr James
Davidson Thomas	O'Niel Henry
Deacon Martin	O'Niel Henry Blacksmith
Doolittle Dr A	O'Grady John
Durnin B	O'Connor Daniel
Dayton Thomas	Park John
Elliot Robert	Peck Leonard
Ellot James	Pentland Samuel
Fisher Michael	Papet William
Fergusson John	Proctor Robt
Gibbons Jane Ann	Proctor Ann
Gream Mrs Jane	Ross Alexr
Graham Charles	Radford Ebenezar
Gallagher James	Rutledge Andrew
Howland W P	Reid Alexr
Hinks Harvey	Ross Christina 2
Hawkins Thomas	Smart Robert
Hillock John	Sutton William
Hunter William Jr	Sanford Nathan
Hurley John	Simons James
Hay Capt D	Sturdy Christopher
Henry George	Shea Darby
Harris Richard	Schneeder Rev P 2
Heffernan Miss E	Swarson George
Johnstone H Esq	Stewart ——Esq
Jones Mrs Elener	Stewart David 2
Johnston Edward	Shannon Robert
Jones William Esq	Stacy James
Jonson Mr Johnej	Stevenson Robert
Kirkpatrick William	Thompson Joseph
Kilty Thomas	Thompson John
Knight Alfred	Templeton Elizabeth
Kemp Thomas	Terwilligar C S
Kerr Joseph	Tierney Thomas
Leacy Thomas	Treleaven Richard
Lark Edward	Vanstone John
Mawhinney John	Wallis Mrs Caroline
Montgomery A F Esq 3	Winter Mrs Susann'h

THOMAS KYDD, Postmaster.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Stratford P. O. up to October 5th, 1850.

Anderson James	Johnson Alonson
Asch Valentine	Kennard Thos
Bullard John	Kiely Richd
Brennon James	Kennedy Anderson
Byers Hugh Mair	Littler A
Brining Joseph	Montgomery James
Broden Chas	Moore Mrs Dr 3
Boyd Mr (clothier)	Mann Mrs Elizabeth
Bremner Alex	Merrifield Wm
Black Thos	Metherill Wm
Cashin Mrs Patrick	Merrick Robt
Cashin Jno	McNamee Thos
Crowley Lawrence	McNichol Colin
Corbit William	McInlay Jno
Curry Monroe	McWilliams James
Coulton Richd 2	McDonald Jno
Coulter Samuel	McTavish Chas
Crity J T	McKay James
Douglass Thos	McDermott Terrence
Dudy Dennis	Pomroy Thos
Elmswood George	Parker Thomas
Elgie Matthew	Roper Wm
Fisher Geo Frederick	Ryan Jno
Fam August	Rowland Mrs
Grady Richard	Sackrider Jno
Gleeson Cornelius	Sullivan Patk
Goetler Anthony	Studer Henry
Gallagher Jno	Sebring Philander
Hoffmeyer Jno	Sloman Nathaniel
Hamilton George	Scott Jno
Hewer William	Terry Fredk
Hamilton Hugh	Watt Jno
Hunter Hugh	Watson Joseph
Henderson Thos	Whaling Peter
Irving Jno	Ward Thos
Jock Wm	Willson James

A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

NEW LINE OF STAGES
BETWEEN
GALT AND GODERICH!
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS!

In connection with the Stages from Hamilton.

COMMENCING on TUESDAY 1st of October, a Stage will leave the Union Hotel, Galt, at 5 o'clock, a. m., and the British Hotel, Goderich, at 5 o'clock, a. m., every day (Sundays excepted,) arriving at each of the above Towns at early bed-time, and will continue to run for the Accommodation of Travellers, starting punctually at 5 o'clock in the morning. The subscriber hopes by paying strict attention to the comforts of the Travelling Public to receive a share of their support. Buffalo Robes, &c., furnished.

Any complaints made of Drivers will receive immediate attention, and will be at once redressed as far as redress is practicable.

Parcels sent by this Line will be conveyed with care and punctuality, and delivered at moderate charges.

Persons traveling by this Line will not be deprived of rest as on the Route from Goderich to Hamilton, they arrive in Galt between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, and leave in the morning for Hamilton at 8 o'clock—and on the Route from Hamilton to Goderich the Passengers arrive in Galt as they choose, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon or 12 o'clock at night, and leave for Goderich at 5 in the morning.

T. M. DALY, Proprietor.

Stratford, Sept. 26, 1850. 3v-n33tf

HURON HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his numerous respectable customers, and the travelling public generally, that the extensive repairs and improvements which have been in progress on the Huron Hotel during the course of the summer, are now fully completed. And as he feels confident that his establishment is now capable of affording accommodation equal to that of any Hotel in this section of the country, he ventures to hope for a continuance of that liberal support which he has received during the period he has been in business.

JAMES GENTLES.

Huron Hotel, Goderich, October 16, 1850. v3 35

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of W. F. & J. K. Gooding, and also to Jasper K. Gooding, are requested to pay the same to me, as all debts due the above parties have been legally assigned to me.

ROBERT MODERWELL.

Goderich, Aug. 15th, 1850. v3n23

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD on the most reasonable Terms, a TOWN LOT, situated on the corners of South and South West sts., adjoining the Market Square, Goderich.—The Lot contains nearly half an acre of ground, with a good Frame House, and Fruit Garden on it. For further particulars apply to JAMES CLEGG, Lighthouse st.

Goderich, August 14th, 1850. 26-3tf

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber having had PARK Lots Nos. 435, 434, 433, 432, 431, and part of 429, near the centre of the Town of STRATFORD surveyed and laid out into one-fourth acre Lots, would respectfully call the attention of Parties wishing to become purchasers to the same.—Free and unincumbered Deeds will be granted to those purchasing, or bond for Deed will be given to those who cannot pay for Lots cash down, at such a length of time as may be agreed upon.

For particulars as to Price, &c. apply to Mr. D. H. Lizars, Solicitor, Stratford, with whom the plan of the Property lies.

W. F. McCULLOCH.

Stratford, 18th June, 1850. 3v-n29

DIVISION COURTS.

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

1st, *Division.*—Court house at Goderich,—2d December. A. F. Morgan, Esq., Clerk.

2d. *Division.*—John Hicks', Mitchell,—30th December. Robert Cann, Esq., Clerk.

3d. *Division*—Wood's Tavern, Stratford, 3 1st December. Raby Williams, Esq., Clerk.

4th. *Division*—Quicks' Tavern London Road. 27th December George Carter, Esq., Clerk.

5th *Division*—McKenzie's Inn, Brucefield 26th Dec. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.

6th. *Division*—School house St. Mary's. 5th Feb. James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.

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

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. D. C.

Goderich, Sept. 11th, '50 3v-n-xxi

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of settling on the Durham Road in the Townships of Glenely, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kinloss and Kincardine, must apply personally at the Office of the undersigned, and no locations will be confirmed except such as are made in accordance with this requirement.

All assignments of interest in locations without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.

CROWN LAND OFFCE, Bentinck, County of Waterloo. March 14th, 1850. v3n7

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent Farm of Land.

BEING Lots No. 15 and 16, on the 14th concession, Township of London, containing 200 acres, 70 of which are cleared. The Land is of a Superior quality, and well watered. It is situated ten miles from the Town of London, on the Macadamized Road. There is a Frame House and two Frame Barns on the premises.—It is in the centre of a populous locality. The place is well adapted for a Store or Tavern Stand. This Farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of going into business. There is also a good Bearing Orchard on the said Farm, and will be sold on very reasonble terms. For particulars apply to Wm. McMahen, on the adjoining Lot, or to

JAMES McMAHEN,
Town of Goderich.

July 3rd, 1850. v3n22

☞ NOTICE ☜
To the Clerks and Bailiff's of the Division Courts.

THE increased demand for SUMMONSES and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Division Courts in the District, has warranted us in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently enables us to sell them much cheaper—therefore we intimate to the several Officers requiring these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summonses and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be Sold at the *Signal Office* at the reduced price of ☞ TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER HUNDRED. ☜

Blank Deeds and Memorials,

AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

☞ SUMMONSES required by the New District Court Act, and all other *BLANK FORMS* used in the District and Division Courts, on Sale at the *Signal* Office. Also, all kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Goderich, July 19, 1849.

REMOVAL.

JOHN ADAMS, TAILOR,

BEGS leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has Removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to West Street, first door east of M. D. Seymour & Co.'s Store, where he will be prepared to make all kinds of GARMENTS on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Cutting done on shortest notice.

Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3-n30tf

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber on the Bayfield Road, near the Town of Goderich, a Large Red and White Spotted STEER. Any one giving information will be suitably rewarded.

EDWARD YEAMANT.

August 14th, 1850. v3n31

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. Lane, 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

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Thirty persons have been sentenced to six months imprisonment for being connected in the Bourbon affair.

IRELAND.

The vast estates of the Earl of Mountcashel, in the county of Antrim, are now in the market, and will be set up for sale in four divisions, on the 8th of November.

The Encumbered Estates Commissioners are about to place another large property in the market, consisting of the fine estates of Viscount Gort, situated in the most desirable part of the county of Galway.

The Dublin Evening Freeman, of Thursday, states that Henry G. Hughes, Esq. has been appointed Solicitor General, in room of Mr. Hatchell. He is a Catholic, and holds a high position at the Chancery Bar.

Twenty-four petitions for the sale of estates have been lodged in the Encumbered Commission Court during the last week, including one from the trustees of the late Earl of Blessington, making a total of 1229.

The constituency of Cashel have requested Sir Timothy O'Brien to retire from Parliament as their representative, as they are convinced of his inefficiency, and consequent ineligibility, to represent them.

In Wexford harbor, 2000 acres of mud have just been converted into excellent land under the management of Mr. John F. Redmond, and to fence and complete the whole, 1000 hands are wanted by the same gentleman.

The Repeal Association met on Monday at Conciliation Hall, Mr. P. O'Connell in the chair. The rent for the week was announced by Mr. John O'Connell to be £16 6½. This included £5 16s. received from Boston, America, and £1 from Scotland.

The Dublin Evening Post expresses a confident opinion that the Pope will not denounce the new Irish Colleges. "The Pope has acceded to the French system, and it is simply ridiculous to pretend that the Head of the Catholic Church will repudiate the much more Catholic system of Ireland."

INDIA.

India continues tranquil throughout.—The civil war in the Nizam's territory has been terminated by the result of a battle fought at Akote on the 20th of July, in which the Nizam's troops utterly defeated and dispersed those of the refractory Nawab of Ellichpore.

An outrage, most disgraceful to the civilized character of the district, has occurred at Alipore, in the immediate neighborhood of Calcutta; it originated, in some Sepoys of the Alipore Militia (off duty) having got a well-deserved thrashing from the inhabitants of that locality for insulting a respectable woman of the place. The Sepoys fled to their lines for assistance, whereon their comrades turned out, and proceeded to treat Alipore and its inhabitants as if it had been an enemy's town taken by storm.

The court of inquiry appointed to report on the conduct of the Sikh state prisoners at Allahabad, have come to the conclusion that a plot existed for the rescue of the Attarree Sirdars. Several letters were produced, which showed that a correspondence had been kept up between the Ranee Chunda at Nepaul and the prisoner ever since they had arrived at Allahabad.

THE SEA SERPENT CAUGHT.

The Cork Examiner contains the following account of the capture of the Sea Serpent at Youghal, which has been furnished to that journal by Mr. William Linehan of the drainage works:

"The mighty monster has been at length secured. For the last three years a work of great magnitude has been carried on here, under the Drainage Commissioners, which had for its object the recovering of a large tract of land from the encroachment of the sea. Hundreds of men, of horses and donkeys, have been employed there raising from both ends an immense mould which was to meet, and be united at the centre, for the total exclusion of the waters. Latterly this has been drawing to a narrow channel, and the rush of the waters through it at each tide was really terrific. Boats going up the river have been whirled into it with a violence that defied all the exertions of the rowers. On Saturday last all was in readiness for the final closing of the gap—planks, piles, boats, and rafts, laden with heavy stones. As Mr. Larkin, the superintending engineer, was standing on the extreme mound, ordering the men, a mighty animal was seen moving up the harbor, its head about ten feet erect above the surface of the water, and its flaming eyes turning quickly in all directions. It was the famous sea serpent. On reaching that point of the channel opposite the work (it was then nearly high tide) the animal seemed to feel and to like the rolling current, and it glided in on its surface through the gap with a majesty which no words can adequately describe. The men working there were, for some seconds, struck dumb with amazement, and those at the extreme points near the water felt the quick influence of an electric shock as the animal glided by. "Come boys," said the engineer, after recovering his presence of mind, "let us push on the work, and the lad is secure." Night and day, and even Sunday, did they labor incessantly at filling up the gap, while the monster was performing strange evolutions in the still water inside. Then was the large sluice opened to let out the confined lake; and gradually were left bare the scaly sides of the serpent. On Monday morning, the animal was dead on the dry slab, and the men of the works carried it off in pieces to Mr. Verling's establishment, where it is at this present moment being converted into oil. And thus the great sea serpent is no more. Should any one doubt the truth of the above statement, let him but visit this place, and he can convince himself. He will find the gap closed; the immense strand perfectly dry; and that part of it where the serpent died still bearing the deep marks of the monster's last fearful struggles."

It would appear, however, from the following communication, addressed to the *Waterford News*, that there must be some mistake in the above circumstantial detail, as on the day after the monster is stated to have been converted into oil he is seen "sporting his figure" in the Waterford river:—

"[illegible] doubts may have been hitherto entertained regarding [illegible] this strange animal, his sudden and unmistakable appearance in our river places the matter beyond all controversy. He was seen on Tuesday last at the Slip by a pair of reapers, who in their anxiety to escape, flung their brogues and wallet into the water. The poor fellows were terribly alarmed, and I regret to say that one of them is suffering acutely from an attack of nervous fever. The relation of the occurrence is characteristic of the men, and no naturalist could describe the proportions of this wonderful monster in clearer or more forcible terms than are employed by those rude children of nature."

A gentleman named Travers, not "Roger W." of that ilk, but "James Travers, Lieutenant, Coast Guard," in a letter to the Cork *Examiner*, thus blows to the winds all the fables of the sea serpent's visit to the Head of Kinsale:—

"Sir—I understand that a correspondent of yours has seen the sea serpent (who was so condescending as to throw on board his boat a few shell fish for bait,) and is most anxious to confer with Mr. Roger W. Traverse, said to be of this village, whose name has figured in the *Constitution* on the 29th of August and 5th of September, I beg to assure you that there is no such person as Roger W. Travers residing in this part of Ireland; no yacht sailed or owned by a person of that Christian name—no skin or scale has been left at the Coast Guard Detachment near Horn Rock, nor have my men, or the fishermen along the coast, heard of or seen such a monster. I am sory the public and the editor of the Cork *Constitution* should have been so shamefully hoaxed by persons from Bandon, whose names are known.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES TRAVERS,
Lieut. Coast Guard."

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES
INTERESTING MEETING.

Nearly 40 years ago, and during the progress of the last war, which raged with unabated fury along the whole line of the Niagara frontier, Buffalo was taken and burnt by the British—Toronto captured and destroyed by the Americans.—The former was then an outpost of trade and civilization at the foot of Lake Erie, from which stretched an almost unbroken wilderness eastward to the Mohawk and the Hudson—the latter under the name of York, or more familialy known as "Little York," the embryo capital of Upper Canada, occupying a lonely site on the banks of a large shallow bay, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. How miraculous the change, within that short period of time! The desert has now become peopled, and Western New York is now one broad expanse of cultivation, dotted with rising cities and towns, and intersected in all directions with canals, railways, and great lines of common road. The northern shore of the lake has undergone a similar metamorphosis. The forest has, in a great measure, disappeared from its banks—every available harbour which it presents is now the site of a flourishing trade, & its once lonely waters are being ploughed by a multitude of steamers of the largest burden, and by a sailing fleet with a tonnage equal to that of some of the maritime states of Europe. So greatly have the means of communication been improved that the twin capitals of the far north-west are now accessible from Liverpool in as short a time as that in which they could formerly be reached from New York For many years after the peace the reminiscences of the war kept alive in both communities the exacerbation of feeling in which its incidents gave rise; but the more frequent and familiar intercourse of late years has been gradually effacing all unfavorable impressions, and the occasion which draws forth these remarks was the crowning act of their reconciliation.

On a bright morning in the month of August last a special train left Buffalo, taking the direction of Lake Ontario. To reach the lake it had to traverse nearly the whole length of the Niagara River, and as it proceeded along the American bank of the stream, the goodly company which it contained had ample opportunity of reflecting upon the stirring historic incidents of which, like all other border countries, that frontier had been the scene. On starting, they had on their left, on the Canadian shore opposite, Fort Erie, memorable from the important part which it played in the drama of the last war. A little further down, and Blackrock, on their own side, suggested to their mind reminiscences of the contest. Navy Island was afterwards passed, famous as the late resort of the Canadian insurrection; after which came Schlosser, invested with historic celebrity by the burning of the Caroline. It was scarcely passed, ere Chippewa, on the Canada bank, recalled the recollections of the war. A few miles further down, and thro' the mists of Niagara might be discerned, on the same bank, Lundi's Lane, the most desperately contested field of the conflict, the sound of the great cataract itself having been drowned in the cannonade of that fearful night. Still further down, and on the American bank, was the "Devil's Hole," a deep yawning chasm in the precipitous banks which overhang the foaming rapids, and where brave men fighting together were hurled hundreds of feet down into the stream. In short, the whole ground travelled was identified with the most stirring associations—there being scarcely a spot along the line from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario which was not witness to some conflict or other during the two fatal years of the war. The company who, on the occasion alluded to, traversed this historic ground, were the mayor and corporation, and a goodly representation of the citizens of Buffalo, who were on their way, on the joint invitation of the mayor, corporation, and citizens of Toronto, and of the members of the provincial legislature then in session, to return a complimentary visit, which had, a short time previously, been paid them from the Canadian capital.

At Lewiston they were met by a deputation from the corporation of Toronto and the House of Assembly. How different was the scene from that which, in the recollection of many then present, the same spot had witnessed less than half a century before! Opposite was the Canadian town of Queenston, behind which rose those famous Queenston heights, where the Americans fought with a courage worthy of their blood, and England sacrificed one of the bravest of her officers to victory. The scene and the occasion were worthy of each other; the lofty monument, erected on the heights to the memory of the gallant Brock, looking down upon the spot where the representatives of the two people now met in pledge of future friendship and in mutual oblivion of former injuries.

The party proceeded down the river from Lewiston in a British steamer dispatched for the occasion. The lower is as much associated as is the upper part of the stream with the incidents of the war, of which they talked as a barbarity which would not bear repetition. As they emerged from the river upon Lake Ontario, they passed between the opposite fortresses of Niagara and Fort George, about half a mile apart, from both of which they were saluted, and over which floated no longer in mutual defiance, but in friendly rivalry, the national emblems of the monarchy and the republic.

After nearly two hours' steaming across the lake, the low-lying shore of Canada loomed upon their view. On nearing it and entering the bay of Toronto, they found themselves still surrounded with the momentos of a past struggle. On the point of the long tongue of land which shelters the bay from the lake were the remains of a "blockhouse," a species of extemporised fortress, better known in American than European warfare. Opposite, on the mainland the Buffalonians were pointed out the site of the old fort under which, on the approach of the Americans, a mine was sprung by the retreating British, when the republican general perished by the explosion. The Am[illegible] warm, though a different kind of reception; for they were met in the bay by steamers, yachts, and sailing craft of all kinds, and saluted from the fort as they made their way up to the city. On the quays they were met by thousands of the population, who welcomed them with shouts as cordially as they were vociferous. A procession immediately formed, and they were escorted to the quarters provided for them, amid numerous flags, and to the sound of merry music.

No time was lost in doing honor to the visitors. That very evening a grand ball was given to them in St. Lawrence Hall, one of the greatest ornaments of Toronto, already the Queen of British American cities. We had almost forgotten to mention that the ladies of Buffalo were represented amongst the visitors. The Earl and Countess of Elgin were present at the ball and supper which followed, as were also all the members of the cabinet and legislature who were then in town.

Next day the visitors were treated with a review of the troops in the garrison. In the evening they attended a *fete champetre*, prepared for them at Elmsley Villa by the Governor General. An elegant repast was laid under a spacious tent, to which the company sat down at six o'clock, his Excellency presiding. The toasts of the Queen and the President having been again disposed of, the Governor General gave the "Ladies of Buffalo," which called forth from a Buffalonian, who, in replying, did not overlook the many attractive qualities of the "Buffalo gals," the counter toast of the "Ladies of Toronto." Then followed the "City of Buffalo," proposed by his Excellency and responded to by the Mayor, who was about to give in return the "City of Toronto," when the little daughter of Lord Elgin suddenly appeared between the flags of the two countries, with which the tent was decorated, which, as a good omen, produced such an effect upon the worthy soul, that he proposed her health instead, to the great satisfaction of Lady Elgin. Fireworks and dancing concluded the festivies of the evening.

Next day the visitors recrossed the lake on their way home, escorted by the deputation, which met them at Lewiston. And thus ended this pleasing incident, almost as pleasing to those who contemplate it from a distance, as to the parties more immediately concerned. Some fear, to affect to fear, that a succession of such civilities might pave the way to annexation. But whilst the incident in question had no such object, it can have no such tendency. The result of such visits would be to soften those asperities of feeling, originally occasioned by mutual injuries, and since kept alive by a perversion of literature, to which a portion of the periodical press unfortunately lends itself to this day. Should they become frequent, they would do more to aid the cause of international peace, than could be effected by the mere teachings of philanthropy or philosophy. It is because of this that we wish to see the example followed, and are glad to find that, in imitation of what has taken place, Montreal and Boston are about to interchange civilities.—*London (England) Daily News.*

ANOTHER DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PADUCAH, KY., Oct. 7.—The steamboat Kate Fleming Captain Dunham from Louisville for Cairo burst both her boilers on Saturday at noon, and afterwards burned to the waters edge.

The accident occured near Walker's Bar, where she had grounded, but had got off when the bell rang to slacken her speed, and instantly after, the explosion took place. It is thought that the accident was caused by the want of water.

Ten Persons are reported to have been killed or missing; seven or eight were wounded amongst them the Captain dangerously, and nineteen are reported as badly burned.

Captain Dunham and seven others were on the hurricane deck at the time, and were blown several feet into the air. Some fell on the wreck, and others into the water. The latter saved themselves by swimming.

The safe containing a large amount of money belonging to the boat, and the depo its of the passengers was lost, but it is thought will be recovered.

Dr Jones and other physicians left this city this morning, to render assistance to the sufferers.

A NOVEL RACE.—A rather novel race, which we were unable to notice in our last issue, took place on the Kingston Course on last Saturday. The race was between a man and a horse, and the bet, which was taken up by Mr. Henry Armstrong, of this city, a native of the sporting county of Fermanagh, which by the way is celebrated for its productions in the way of men and horses, was that the horse should run 200 yards while Mr. Armstrong ran 100. A horse remarkable for his quick start, (a great point in a race of this description), was procured from the Prince Edward District. The ground having been chosen, the competitors started, the horse leading. The race, however, was cleverly won by Mr Armstrong, who made excellent time, beating the horse about 20 yards. As it was not generally known that such a race was to come off, the spectators were few.—*The Argus.*

WOLFE ISLAND REGATTA.—It will be seen on refesence to our advertising columns that the Wolfe Island Regatta comes off on Thursday, the 24th instant. The prizes to be contended for are unusually large, (amounting in all to £105), and strong competition may be expected. We perceive it is open to the world. Our American friends from Sackett's and Oswego are expected, and no doubt also the successful competitors from the Montreal Regatta. We should be delighted to see Reynardson from Toronto, and the two Thames rowers of the Rifle Brigade, contend for the Championship.—From the management the Regatta is under, fair play may be expected.—*The Argus.*

In our Telegraphic Report of Monday evening, it was stated that a dispute had arisen amongst some coloured people while discussing the Fugitive Slave Law, and that it had been attended with serious consequences. The New York *Herald* of Monday morning gives, however, a different version of the story. A powerful black sailor, named Peter Howlange, who had been confined some time in a lunatic asylum, had recovered so far as to warrant the physician's ordering his r[illegible] and shortly afterwards, whether from the effects of pirits or some other cause, his malady returned, and he attacked some shipmates, and armed with a bedpost, bade defiance to all opp[illegible]ition. He was finally knocked down and secured. One man was killed, another is so seri[illegible] in [illegible] this life is despaired of. One female, and several of the police, were also hurt. Howlange is said to be a native of the Sandwich Islands, and was a sailor on board the brig *Eliz*[illegible] ich arrived in New York only a few weeks since.—*Globe.*

MR. GOUGH IN TORONTO.—From the glowing description which all the Montreal papers have lately given us of the power and pathos of Mr. Gough, as a temperance lecturer, our citizens may look forward to a treat of no ordinary character, as [illegible] the evening of Wednesday. He is an energetic and unceasing advocate of the cause he has espoused, and everywhere he goes, his lectures prove an attractive and all-engrossing topic.—*Globe.*

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Stanley and Colborne, that under a power of Attorney from the BARON DE TUYLE, dated the 25th April, 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in these Townships, and to grant Title Deed for the same—and also to collect all Monies due him, and to grant Discharges for the same.—and I hereby request all persons indebted to the said Baron de Tuyle forthwith to settle up their respective debts.

THOS. MERCER JONES.
Goderich, 8th May, 1850. 3v-n15tf

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to all that it may concern, that I have under a power of Attorney granted to WILLIAM STORY, authorized him to collect all moneys due me either by Note of hand or otherwise, and grant discharges for the same. And I hereby request all persons indebted to me forthwith to settle the same and save costs.

JOHN LANCASTER.
Goderich, 25th day May, 850. v3n17

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby intimates, that he is prepared to receive Subscriptions for Stock in the Proprietary Branch, and applications for Insurances in the Mutual Branch, and to give such information on the subject as may be required.

JOHN CLARK.
Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v-n34t.

FOR SALE.

THREE MILL PRIVILEGES, close to the Lake Shore, and at 6, 8 and 18 miles from Goderich, with small Farms attached. Also—ONE HUNDRED Building LOTS in the new laid out Town Plot of Wicklow, on the 18 mile River, and on the main road from Goderich to the flourishing settlements in the new county of Bruce.

Terms—One fourth of the purchase money down, the remainder in Four instalments with interest. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to the proprietor,

JOHN HAWKINS.
Goderich, March 18, 1850. 3v-n8m6

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

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

Established himself in Stratford,

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

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

PETER FERGUSON,
Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.
Stratford, March 6th, 1849. 2v-n7tf

NOTICE.—The undersigned by power of Attorney dated the 27th day of May, 1850, given him by Thomas B. Woodiff, to collect all outstanding debts due the late Firm of Miles and Woodiff, and himself personally—request an immediate settlement of the same or they will be given to the Clerk of the Division Court for collection.

BENJ. PARSONS.
Goderich, June 12th, 1850. v3n19

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Sable, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the very best Machinists. For Particulars inquire of James Crumbie, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor
McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v50tf
☞ The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

CASH for WHEAT

AT the Goderich Mills.

by WILLIAM PIPER.
Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 46-tf

FARMER'S HOTEL,—MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLEIGH begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an attentive Groom in attendance.

Mitchell, May 15th, 1850. 3v-n15

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 above will be sold at Low Rates for *Cash* or Trade, or at corresponding rates on approved credit.

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

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent FARM, being LOT No. 12, MAITLAND CONCESSION, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the centre of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to D. H. LIZARS, Land Agent.
Goderich, June 20, 1850. 2v-n20

NOTICE.
THE VILLAGE OF CLINTON.

AN excellennt opening for a good Wagon maker will at present be found in he rising village of Clinton, situated at the junction of the roads leading from Hamilton and London to Goderich, and being twelve miles distant from the latter. This vilage is surrounded by the most prosperous settlement in the Huron Tract, and already promises to become a place of some importance. There are now several tradesmen in it, and a good workman in the above line will assuredly meet with liberal encouragement.

For further particulars, application may be made to Barclay Lavin, Blacksmith Clinton who will cheerfully give assistance to the person wishing to commence wagon making in the above named village.

Clinton, 23rd O[illegible] 1850. v3-n36

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

TINWARE 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, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of the public patronage

N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY.
Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. 2v-n31tf

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is LOT 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich,

CONTAINING 164 ACRES,

Is bounced at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division,

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

and is situated at the Junction of two Public Roads.

For Particulars apply to
JNO. McDONALD, Esq.
Goderich, 12th June, 1849. n9-tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subsriber 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 9tf

KINCARDINE ARMS.
(*Near the Wharf Goderich,*)
BY H. MARLTON.

THE above Hotel has good accomodation for travellers, Stabling, &c., &c.

The Packet Mary Ann will leave Goderich (wind & weather permitting,) regularly twice a week for the Kincardine Settlement. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms.

Goderich, March 25th, 1850 n8-v3

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, *CHRONIC* 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 infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

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

PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Prepared and sold by
DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.
For Sale by
BENJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-St.*
Goderich, Sept. 13th. 1848. 38 –

I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

ALFRED W. OTTER,
General Agent & Conveyancer
COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.
GODERICH.
Oct. 1, 1849. 2-n25

JOHN STRACHAN,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Has his office in West Street, Goderich
Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.,
Has his office as formerly, in Stratford.
Stratford, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49
N. B.—Mr. Strachan, of the late firm o. Strachan & Lizars, continues to act as Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all matters referred to him from Stratford.

WATSON & WILLIAMS,
DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,
BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and *GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford,* late of the firm of Hector, Weller and Williams, Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered into co-partnership, in the Practice, and Profession of LAW, CHANCERY and CONVEYANCING, will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and Stratford, respectively, under the name, style and firm of WATSON and WILLIAMS.
DIXIE WATSON, Goderich,
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Stratford,
24th December, 1849. 2v-n47tf

R. WILLIAMS, & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
And General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, etc.,
STRATFORD.
Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and promptitude. 3v-n15.

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street.
Goderich, April 4th 1849. v-9n

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER:
Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
August 27th, 1849. 2v-n30

R. YOUNG,
BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Videan's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich.
April 26th, 1850. v3n 3

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

DAVID H. LIZARS,
WISHES to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business as Conveyancer, General Agent and Accountant, and by assiduous attention, accuracy, and moderate charges, hopes to be useful to such as may require his services. Those wishing to employ him in any of the above branches will please call at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street,
Goderich, 13th March, 1850. v3-n6

Dr. JOHN HYDE,
(LATE FROM EMBRO.)
MEDICAL HALL,
STRATFORD.
July 31, 1849. 2v-n26

WM. REED,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c.,
LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH.
Oct. 25, 1849. 2vn38

TO LET,
THAT two story Frame Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Acland, and immediately opposite his present residence. For terms and further particulars apply to
ALEX. M. ROSS, North St.
Goderich, May 23, 1850. v3n16tf

DAVID H. LIZARS,
AUCTIONEER.
IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street,
Goderich, April 11, 1850. v3-n 0

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-7ntf

HURON HOTEL,
GODERICH,
BY JAMES GENTLES.
Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3-n30

STOKES,
Chemist and Drugaist,
WEST-STREET, GODERICH.
July 1850. 20-3

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. 3v32

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

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