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 IV. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1851. NUMBER IX.

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BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

*** Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

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

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AGRICULTURE.

From the New York Tribune.

WILL GOOD FARMING PAY?

We are sometimes provoked by the receipt of letters from farmers who coolly undertake to set us right with regard to what we may term High and Low Farming—they considering our notions occasionally indicated in The Tribune entirely erroneous, or at least unsuited to the present condition of Agriculture in this Country. "Land is so cheap and labor so dear," say they, 'that we *can't afford* to farm so high as the English and Belgians do."—Now half the men who talk in this way have no clear idea of what superior farming really is, but, if pressed for a definition of it, will dilate on the unproductive expense of white-washing trees, planing boards for fences, or something of the sort, which has nothing to do with Farming at all. A farmer, good or bad, may expend so much capital in more fancy work as to render his farm unproductive and even an expence to him; but that does not invalidate the sound general rule that *Any thing can profitably be* WELL *done which can profitably be done at all.* To this rule we know no exceptions. One man's land may be unsuited to Corn, or Wheat, or barley, so that he ought not to attempt the growing of that particular grain; but if it will pay for growing ANY crop of it at all it will pay for growing a good one. If it will not pay for such a crop, it will not for any; and should be turned over to something of which it *will* yield a generous return; and, in default of that, given up to pasturage and put into wood as soon as possible. To raise a twenty-bushel crop of Indian Corn ought to be indictable as a perversion and waste of the bounties of Providence.

The farmer who plows (once) five or six inches, and manures feebly, and gets in his crop late, and about half cultivates it through the Summer, and gets a meager half crop in the Fall, (unless cattle happen to break over his shiftless fences and eat it up meantime) not only dooms himself to fence, and watch, and pay taxes to twice or thrice the extent he ought, but he is committing a flagrant crime against Nature by exhausting the Soil of its virtues. An official survey of our National Agriculture estimates the deterioration of the soil of this country since its settlement by white men as detracting at least Five Hundred Millions of Dollars from its value! All observing men are familiar with facts which sustain this estimate. There are whole Counties, and almost whole States, which would once have yielded an average of twenty bushels of Wheat or forty of Indian Corn to the acre, yet would now (unmanured) average not more than twenty of Corn and not five of Wheat. The virtue has gone out of them. They have been gradually robbed of their fertility by false, miserable, wasteful culture. The elements essential to the production of the cereal grains have been gradually abstracted, and not returned nor replaced. They have been sent off to the cities, to Europe and have long since served to fertilize British fields or have been thrown from the docks, or crept through the sewers of our seabord cities into the ocean. Every dollar of the diminished value of the Soil is so much robbed by indolence and ignorance in the past from the patrimony of future generations.

Every acre of land under cultivation ought to be worth more after each year's tillage than it was before. It may not, indeed, be in condition to produce a larger amount of that same crop; if so that is ample reason for changing to something else. To say that a farmer can't afford the fertilization and culture needed to obtain fifty bushels of corn from an acre but can afford to owning, till and pay taxes on it for twenty bushels, is an amazing absurdity.

Prof. MAPES of New-Jersey, in his 'Working Farmer' for April, thus bears testimony to the effects of science in improving the Agriculture of that State:

"Within the last three years we have visited many farms in New Jersey, and some of the owners of these farms sent certificates of results to Trenton. One represented that under our advice he had added the missing constituents to his soil, at an expense of only $4 12½ per acre, with proper tillage, and produced, in consequence the following crops: Corn 128 bushels of ears per acre, where formerly, with much larger expenditure for manures, but 30 bushels of shelled corn had been produced. Potatoes 310 bushels per acre. Mangold wurtzel 18 tuns per acre, and other crops in proportion. Another (a member of the House of Assembly) represented that on a piece of ground in Passaic County which had been considered of very inferior quality and unworthy cultivation for corn, he had raised, by adding the missing constituents of his soil, under our advisement, 138 bushels of ears of corn per acre, and that his crop of long orange carrots averaged 600 bushels per acre, and that the expenses for fertilization were less than for the ordinary method by barnyard manuring.

Another farmer from Monmouth County represented that by the use of the sub soil plow, under a recommendation contained in one of our lecturers, on a field of twenty acres, and by the application of decomposed bog on another field of similar size, he had increased his corn crop on each from 20 to 25 per cent.

Another farmer of Freehold represented that he had raised between 4,000 and 5,000 cabbages on half an acre, and at the prices at which he had made sales, the returns were at the rate of from $400 to $500 per acre. This land was thrown into garden heart at one operation, and the land left in so improved a condition after the cabbage crop, as to be benefited for future crops more than the whole cost of fertilizers used for cabbages. Many other farmers reported large crops resulting from our advice, and from some neighborhoods large numbers signed statements that the whole crop of the township had been materially increased by our efforts. It was also shown to the Legislature, that we have taken the first premium for our market garden from the American Institute, and that we had raised 1,500 bushels of parsnips, 900 do. of carrots, 800 do. of ruta baga turnips per acre, and other crops in proportion, but all these facts could not avail in causing the Senate to appropriate a sum only equal to the necessary expenses of a State Agriculturist during the delivery of five lecturers in each county in the State.

We asserted, without the fear of contradiction, that in no case where we had been furnished with an analysis of the soil, had we failed in increasing the income of the owner more than one-third, and this, too, after having advised under such circumstances more than one hundred farmers in New-Jersey.

Some members could not believe that we had discovered so much that was new as to enable us to produce such results, and they were right. We do not claim any such credit, but simply that we have put in practice what is well known to the few among the many. We often hear of large crops raised by individuals, whose neighbors produce no such results. In such cases we visit the growers, and find out, if practicable, their methods, manures, &c., and then by an analysis of the soil, compared with that of the crop, are enabled to advise others so as to enable them to produce similar results. We claim no originality, but merely, with the assistance of chemistry, to be able to duplicate on any soil containing a fair average of constituents, the same results which may have been produced on any other soil—all of which may be done by adding the missing constituents to the soil, with such cultivation as the peculiarities of the crop, mechanical condition of the soil, &c., may require."

—In another article in the same paper, Prof. MAPES gives the following glance at what is doing for Agriculture in Europe by Governments which we are accustomed to consider as far behind our own in knowledge of, and devotion to, popular well-being:

ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Our readers will be surprised to learn how much is being done by European Governments for the advancement of Agriculture, while our own General and State Government are supinely inert on this all-important subject.

Every political economist knows that an increase of production adds permanently to national wealth, and hence the English Government are ever ready to lend judicious aid to their farming interest. As an example:—by long experience it has been ascertained that by thorough underdraining, an acre of land will produce one-third more nett results to the owner, and therefore the Government have enacted laws and appropriated funds to be used for this purpose. Several appropriations have been made during the last session of Parliament, one of which is £2,000,000 sterling, equal to $10,000,000. This sum is placed at the disposal of commissioners, who loan it to applicants on the following terms:—The farm of the applicant is first valued, and then a loan is made to him on mortgage, to be applied to under-draining his land under the inspection of the Commissioners. This mortgage is only active on the increased value of the farm by under-draining.—The borrower is required to pay 5 per cent. interest, payable annually, and 5 per cent of the principal, and thus in 20 years both principal and interest will be paid off: and the first instance has not yet occurred where the increased products of the land have not been sufficiently great to enable the occupant to meet these payments.—Should the borrower fail to meet the requirements of the mortgage, then the farm may be sold, but before the Government can appropriate any part of the amount toward the liquidation of their mortgage, they must first pay the borrower the amount at which the farm was valued before being under-drained; and long experience has established, that under-drained farms will always sell for more than the cost of under-draining added to Commissioners valuations.

Now, look at the position of all the parties at the end of twenty years? The owner of the land having paid off the mortgage from increased products, is as much richer as the value of the improvement; while the Government have been repaid and the wealth of the nation has been increased equal to the increased amount of products. Add to this the future ability of the soil to continue to produce this increased ratio, and the whole result is before us. In the face of the experience of a whole nation, is it not ridiculous at this time to hear American farmers railing against the practice of under-draining? In addition to this loan of $10,000,000, the Government have appropriated $1,000,000 for similar purposes in Ireland, and a further sum of $4,000,000, if the Commissioners shall think advisable.

Many other acts have been passed for inclosures, general public drainage, &c. &c. all requiring appropriations from the Public Treasury. In addition to these appropriations by the Government, we find half a column of advertisements in the *Mark Lane Express* of chartered companies, with capitals varying from $500,000 to $5,000,000, offering to make loans for under-drainage of land in terms nearly as liberal as those offered by the Government. We find, also, the reports of County Agriculturists paid by County Societies, whose business is to visit the different localities, deliver lectures, and give gratuitous advice to farmers. Schools for instructions in Scientific Agriculture are being established in almost every township, and the wisest and best men in the land are lending their aid to the general advancement of Agriculture.

Necessity may truly be said to be the mother of invention; but in our country it would seem as if old Mrs. Necessity was away from home, and her offspring had gone to sleep. Why is it, that while our mechanics are usually employed in the application of the sciences to their vocations, that farmers alone will suffer theirs to remain without improvement? The exceptions to this rule are really rare, nor do we claim from our legislators any amendment.

We find our Government ordering new steam vessels almost monthly, for the mere purpose of testing new inventions in steam machinery, and the whole mechanical interest of the country using their interest and influence to press forward the appropriation. More than $100,000 have been spent for improvement in the telescope, and not one cent has as yet ever been appropriated for improvements in the plough.—Within the last twelve months France has endowed 680 Agricultural Colleges and Academies, while the politicians of the United States have told the farmers that they were the bone and sinew of the country, and paid nine-tenths of the taxes, in consideration of which they had better attend to their business in the old way, and vote for them again at the next election.

Prussia, and indeed all the continental powers, are organizing institutions for the advancement of the agricultural interest, and while all the world beside are busy in the good cause, our General and State Governments seem to act with paralysed and decisive. The hackneyed excuse that we have so much spare land will no longer avail. Our whole sea-board, and indeed our middle States, do not produce half the grain crops of thirty years ago. The great majority of our breadstuffs are brought from the West; and even the wheat growers of the far-famed Mohawk and Genesee Valleys, are driven from the field by western competitors. One competent lecturer on Agriculture, visiting the different counties in either of the Northern Atlantic States, and delivering free lectures on Agriculture, would double the crops in five years. Let those who doubt it spend a single hour with us, and if we cannot produce the evidence beyond a cavil to any unprejudiced mind, we will break our pen and cease to urge our readers to increased exertion.

Poetry.

From Punch.

THE BALLAD OF JOHN BULL, AND THE LOATHLIE THING THAT SAT ON HIS SHOULDERS.

It was a large and lusty man,
In hose of the buckskin true,
And tops of the brown mahogany,
And a coat of Windsor blue.

And sore he toils, and more he moils,
At all work man may ply—
He taveth the rail, he setteth the sail,
He delves the land, and he plies the flail,
To the tune of "Never say die!"

His shuttle you hear, in the morning clear,
Its hum with the lark's song blending;
There's a glare from the gorge at his roaring forge,
Hours after the long day's ending.

O'er the ledger's red rule, at desk and stool,
You may see him patiently poring;
Or, till ready to drop, he sells in his shop
The goods he is ever storing.

'Tis work, work, work, without stint or shirk,
Till the world of his wares is full;
This worker, I trow, we all of us know,
And his name it is John Bull.

But in daylight or gloom, at forge or loom,
In mart, or eke in mill;
And whether he go, or sit, or stand,
And whether his work be of brain or hand,
He beareth a burden still.

A loathlie thing doth clasp and cling
About his shoulders square:
It weighs his back, till the bones they crack;
It clutches his throat, till the face is black;
It sticks like a burr, and it lies like a sack,
And still poor Bull must bear.

"Now what's amiss, what thing is this,
That sticks to thee like wax?"
With a doleful pull of his face, quoth Bull,
"They call him Income Tax.

"There doth he stick, 'tis vain to kick,
His weight I may not doff—
In grumble and groan nine years are gone,
Since he asked for a ride and I let him get on,
And now he won't get off.

"He said he'd but hide for a three years's ride,
And I felt no apprehension:
But when, in three years, I tried to pitch
Sir Income Tax off into the ditch,
He took a fresh turn, and a double hitch,
And announced a change of intention.

"For, he was easy he declared,
And meant to sit there still:
And when I swore, with rage and roar,
He said I was never so well off before,—
And declared he'd never come down any more:
And I don't suppose he will!"

Then the thing began laugh—and John chaff,
How he'd ride for many a year—
"And look," he said, "how fairly I'm laid,
On neck and arms, and shoulders and head—
Never was weight so well distributed,
So saith the Chancellere—"

Sir Charles the Wood, that Chancellor good,
Did hap to come that way—
And he passed by, John Bull's sore cry,
And Income Tax's pleasant reply,
To listen to did stay.

Quoth he, "Good John, forhear thy moan,
For Income Tax saith true:
His sitting there is easy, I swear,
For me, if not for you.

"I rede ye, bear him as ye may,
And grumble not so sore—"
Which rede John Bull did take in huff,
For he started forth, and with fist so rough,
He seized the Chancellor by the scruff,
And kicked him out of door.

Then turned his head up to Income Tax
That straight way began look blue—
Quoth he, "There's an end of the wooden friend,
That to keep thee there his aid did lend,
And now, my boy, for you!"

(*Cetera desunt.*)

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE RESCUED CRIMINAL.

A great number of persons who know the celebrated Dr. B——, a professor of the College of Surgeons, have often heard him relate the following anecdote:—

One day that he had procured the bodies of two criminals, who had been hung, for the purpose of anatomy, not being able to find the key of the dissecting-room at the moment the two subjects were brought, he ordered them to be deposited in an apartment contiguous to his bed-room.

During the evening, Dr. B—— wrote and read as usual previous to his retiring to rest. The clock had just struck one, and all the family slept soundly when all at once a dull sound proceeded from the room containing the bodies.

Thinking that the cat had been shut up there by mistake, he went to see what could be the cause of the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, or rather his horror on discovering that the sack which contained the bodies was torn asunder, and on going nearer, he found that one of the bodies was missing!

The doors and windows had been fastened with the greatest care, and it appeared impossible that the body could have been stolen. The good doctor felt rather nervous on remarking this, and it was not without uneasy sensation that he began to look about him, when, to his horror and amazement, he perceived the missing body sitting upright in a corner.

Poor Dr. B——, at this unexpected apparition, became transfixed with terror, which was increased by observing the dead and sunken eyes of the corpse fixed upon him, whichever way he moved, those dreadful eyes still followed him.

The worthy doctor, more dead than alive, now began to beat a quick retreat, without however, loosing sight of the object of his terror; he retreated, step by step, one hand holding the candle, the other extended in search of the door, which he at length gained: but there is no escape, the spectre has risen and follows him—those livid features, added to the lateness of the hour and the stillness of the night, seem to conspire to deprive the poor doctor of the little courage he has left; his strength fails, the candle falls from his hand, and the terrible scene is now in complete darkness.

The good doctor has, however, gained his apartment, and thrown himself on his bed; but the fearful spectre has still followed him—it has caught him, and seizes hold of his feet with both hands. At this climax of terror, the doctor loudly exclaimed, 'Whoever you are leave me!'

At this the spectre let go its hold, and moaned feebly these words: 'Pity, good hangman! have pity on me!'

The good doctor now discovered the mystery, and regained, by little his composure. He explained to the criminal who had so narrowly escaped death, who he was and prepared to call up some of his family.

'Do you wish to destroy me?' exclaimed the criminal. 'If I am discovered, my adventure will become public, and I shall be brought to the scaffold a second time. In the name of humanity save me from death.'

The good doctor rose and procured a light; he muffled his unexpected visitor in an old dressing gown; and having made him take some restoring cordial, testified a desire to know what crime had brought him to the scaffold.

He was a deserter.

The good doctor did not well know what means to employ to save the poor creature. He could not well keep him in his house, and to turn him out would be to expose him to certain death. The only way, then, was to get him into the country; so having made him dress himself in some old clothes, which the kind doctor selected from his wardrobe, he left town early, accompanied by his *protege*, whom he represented as an assistant in a difficult case upon which he had been called in.

When they had got into the open country, the wretched creature threw himself at the feet of his benefactor and liberator, to whom he swore an eternal gratitude; and the generous doctor, having relieved his wants by a large sum of money, the grateful creature left him, with many blessings and prayers for his happiness.

About twelve years after this occurrence Dr. B——had occasion to visit Amsterdam. Having gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a well dressed man, who had been pointed out to him as one of the most opulent merchants of the city.

The Merchant asked him politely if he were Dr. B——, of London, and on his answering him in the affirmative, pressed him to dine at his house; which invitation the worthy doctor accepted. On arriving at the merchant's house, he was shown into an elegant apartment, where a most charming woman and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner; which reception surprised him as he had never before met the parties.

After dinner, the merchant having taken him into his counting-house, seized his hand, and, having pressed it with friendly warmth, said to him:—

"Do you not recollect me?"

"No" said the doctor.

"Well then, I remember you well," and from your features I will refresh my memory—(or to you I owe my life. Do you not remember the poor deserter?—On leaving you I went to Holland. Writing a good hand, and being a good accountant, I soon obtained a situation as clerk in a merchant's office. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me the confidence of my employer and the affections of his daughter. When he retired from business I succeeded him and became his son-in law; but without you, without your care, without your generous assistance I should not have lived to enjoy so much happiness.—Generous man! consider henceforth my house, my fortune, and myself as wholly yours."

The kind doctor was affected even to tears; and both these happy beings participated in the most delightful expression of their feelings, which were soon shared by the Merchant's interesting family who came to join them.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.

This most important measure, to which every friend of Canada has looked forward with anxious expectation, has at last been finally arranged, both in regard to Canada and the United States. The New Regulations on the part of Government are subjoined. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Hon. James Morris, who has with much vigour and promptitude, succeeded in making this arrangement with the neighbouring Government. We also mention, with great satisfaction, the cordial and friendly manner in which Mr. Hall, the American Postmaster-General, conducted the negociation, and the anxiety he showed to bring it to a speedy and successful termination. Again would we congratulate the Province, that after Saturday next, a letter will pass to and from Canada to any place in either country, with a very few distant exceptions, for six-pence currency:—

LETTERS, &c. BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Toronto, 2nd April, 1851.

Commencing on and from the 6th inst., Letters, Newspapers, &c., will pass through the Mails between Canada and the United States, including California and Oregon, at the Rates of Postage and under the Regulation herein mentioned.

1. Letters posted at any Office in Canada addressed to any place in the United States, except California and Oregon, are to be rated with a uniform rate of sixpence Currency per half ounce.

2. Letters posted in any part of the United States except California and Oregon, addressed to Canada, will be rated there with a uniform charge of ten cents, equal to six-pence Currency per half ounce.

3. The postage rate on Letters passing between Canada and California and Oregon will be a uniform charge of nine-pence Currency, equal to fifteen cents, per half-ounce.

4. It is to be understood that the above rates include the whole charge for the transmission of a Letter between any place in Canada and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon.

5 The scale for computing the charge upon Letters weighing more than ½ oz. will be the same as that for Letters passing within the Province.

6. Pre-payment of Letters passing between Canada and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon, will in all cases be optional.

7. Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., posted in Canada, addressed to the United States including California and Oregon, are, excepting such as are hereinafter differently provided for, to be forwarded through the Post at the same rates of charge as if addressed to a place within the Province; the said rates must, however, be *pre paid*—as, if the ordinary Canada rate is not paid at the time of posting a Newspaper or Pamphlet, &c, it cannot be forwarded to the United States.

8. United States Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., addressed to places in Canada, will be received in the Province with the American postage thereon prepaid—leaving the ordinary Canada rate of charge from the Frontier Line to the place of destination to be in all cases, with the exception hereinafter provided for, collected by the Postmaster who may deliver the same in Canada.

9. Newspapers posted by Publishers in this Province, addressed to Publishers or Subscribers in the United States including California and Oregon, are to be forwarded through the post in Canada free of charge to the Province Line.

10. One copy of each United States Newspapers addressed to the Publisher or Editor of a Newspaper in this Province, is to be delivered to the said Publisher or Editor free of any Canada charge for conveyance from the Province Line.

11. Printed Documents coming from the United States addressed to the Publisher or Editor of a Newspaper in this Province, are to be delivered to the said Publisher or Editor free of any Canada charge—such documents must be without covers, or in covers open at the ends or sides.

12. The Canada Postage Stamps when used will be taken in the United States as evidence of pre-payment of Postage on letters going from Canada to the United States and in like manner the United States Postage Stamps on Letters coming into Canada are to be taken by Postmasters in this Province as evidence of pre-payment having been made in the United States.

13. The following are appointed to be the Offices in Canada through which the Post communication with the United States will be maintained, and to which Postmasters are to forward their Mails, after for the United States, according to the relative position of their several Offices—

PORT SARNIA.
WINDSOR.
FORT ERIE.
QUEENSTON.
NIAGARA.
TORONTO.
COBOURG. { A Communication during Summer only, by Steamer, to Rochester.
KINGSTON.
BROCKVILLE.
PRESCOTT.
MONTREAL.
ST. JOHNS.
DUNDEE.
STANSTEAD.

By Command,
W. H. GRIFFIN.

Another important regulation has been made Mails between offices of New York, Albany, Buffalo and Boston on one side, and Toronto, Kingston and Montreal on the other, are to pass each way as *through* mails, not to be opened at any intermediate Frontier office.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.—We are informed by a gentleman who has lately passed through many of the counties in the western and southern portions of Michigan that the winter has been quite unfavorable in wheat, and that the crops in general look quite badly for the season. In clayey ground it has 'hove' and exposed the roots, and the many vicisitudes and changes of the past winter, together with the early disappearance of snow, has tended to winter kill it.—[Detroit Adv.

NEW YORK WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop has passed the ordeal of winter without injury, and, in all this section, wears a very promising appearance. It is yet somewhat too early to speak positively as to its exemption from frost but no reasonable apprehensions of danger can be entertained. The plant was unusually well grown and rooted last fall, and the winter has been favorable. It has neither been winter killed or smothered by the snow.—[Syracuse Journal.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, 11th Feb., 1851.

It being desirable that the decipline and treatment of prisoners, confined in garrison and barrack cells should be assimilated as nearly as possible to the system established in the military prisons, the Commander-in-chief desires that, so soon as the necessary boards can be fitted to the bedsteads by the Ordinance departments, soldiers summarily committed by commanding officers for periods not exceeding seven days, and all prisoners for the first week after their committment to the cells under sentence of courts-martial shall be provided with their great coats, together with a single blanket, or rug only; and that they shall be similarly deprived of their bedding every third night during the remainder of their imprisonment.

His Grace has moreover been pleased to direct that the following reduced scale of diet be submitted for that which is prescribed in the abstract of the rules fixed up in the cells, and inserted at page 5 of the Appendix to the the Rules and regulations: viz,

DAILY.

For prisoners undergoing the ordinary disciplines of the cells under sentence of courts-martial.

Breakfast.—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout, or ten ounces of bread and half-a-pint of milk.

Dinner.—Three pounds of potatoes with salt, or nine ounces of Indian meal made into stirabout, at stations where it can be conveniently procured and prepared together with half-a-pint of milk.

Supper.—Half-a-pound of bread and half-a-pint of milk.

For Soldiers summarily committed, and for Prisoners in solitary confinement when not employed at hard labour, the above diet is to be reduced about one-fourth, viz.,

For breakfast, six ounces of oatmeal, or seven ounces of bread.

For dinner, two pound four ounces of potatoes, with salt, or six ounces of India meal.

For supper six ounces of bread, with half-a-pint of milk at each meal.

Prisoners ordered to be placed on bread and water, are, as heretofore, to have one pound of bread, with such quantity of water as may be required.

The mode in which the India meal is prepared and converted into stirabout in the military prisons, is understood to be as follows:—

"Sufficient cold water is poured upon the flour at eight, P. M. to saturate the mass, and it is left to steep till next morning, when it is transferred to the copper and boiled in sufficient water till one o'clock by which time it is thoroughly cooked; but, as it has a peculiar tendency to cake or adhere to the sides of the vessel in which it is cooked, if that vessel is in direct contact with the fire, it should be frequently stirred to prevent its doing so."—By command,

G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

CROWN LAWYERS.—England and Wales, with 19 millions of people, speaking English and Welsh, have but two crown lawyers: Canada, with only 1½ million, has four: New York with three million has but one.

From the Liverpool Times.

GLIMPSES OF PROTECTIONIST POLICY.

Lord Stanley informs us that, if he had succeeded in forming a Ministry, he would have proposed three things; first, a moderate duty on grain; second, the repeal of the Income-tax; and, third, a committee on Penal Aggression.—This is the substance of a speech of two or three columns; the three grains of corn in as many bushels of eloquent chaff. Let us see what these grains are worth.

The moderate fixed duty on foreign corn, if proposed at all, would be proposed with no other result than to prove that there is a time for everything, and that Lord Stanley does not know that time. Ten years ago this would have done very well, and, if agreed to then, might have continued in force for a quarter of a century.—In 1840 it would have been a great concession and an immense improvement on the previous state of things. If Lord Stanley's party had been willing to agree to it then, the great majority of the nation would have done so most willingly; but they would not listen to it at that time, and there is no reason to believe that the nation will do so at this. It will be the less disposed to do so, because all the world knows that the host of country squires and farmers, if they once succeeded in changing a duty of 1s. into a duty of 5s., would lose no time in attempting to change that 5s. into 10s. With them a moderate duty would be the first step, not the whole journey; the inch preparing for the ell: the small end of the wedge opening the tree for the wedge itself. It is just as easy, and much safer, to resist the first attack, than wait for the second or third. Hence, whenever it is made, it will be resolutely resisted, and, we believe, resisted to the downfall of Lord Stanley and his party.—Some would resist it on the ground that bread is the last article in the world on which a man, who had any regard for the interests of the laboring classes and the poor, will impose a tax; some, because no prudent Government would undertake so perilous an office as that of regulating the price of the food of the people, especially in times of successful revolution; some, because they consider that the promise of a renewal of protection would be a mischievious delusion, fatal to all hopes of agricultural improvement:—some, because they believe that the first change would only be the precursor of others, and of a long struggle between rival interests, which would render all dealings in corn, provisions, and land uncertain and dangerous; some, because they have no confidence in the judgment of those who propose it: and others for all these reasons united.

A large portion of the people of the United Kingdom regard this question as settled forever, and that on principles of perfect justice, and will resist the unsettling of it by all legal means, including a most vigorous revival of the Anti-Corn law League. A Stanley Ministry would have combatted the League for a fortnight. If it had [illegible] that in [illegible] to be required for all time, doubtless, that internal peace and security which is necessary for the prosperity of trade and commerce, and that certainty of the future, which is equally necessary to agricultural improvement. Lord Stanley's notion, that a Protectionist majority at the next election would settle this question, is a mere delusion, even if that majority could be obtained. Instead of settling, it would unsettle everything; instead of ending the strife, it would only begin it. The sooner the agricultural mind is undeceived, the sooner landlords and tenants will set to work in earnest, to consider and try, what can be done to produce grain in England, at the prices at which it was produced in England previous to the French Revolution, and at which it must be produced in future.

Lord Stanley's second proposal, that of repealing the Income-tax, is a bold bid for power, but would have produced greater effect, if it had been put forward less in the form of a bribe. At present this proposal, coupled with the proposal to re-enact a Corn-law, sounds very like an offer from the land to trade, to ease their own burdens, at the expense of labour. How great is the contrast between Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel! The latter imposed the Income-tax, at the risk of his popularity, to give cheap food to the labourer, and freedom to industry: the former proposes to repeal it, to re-establish protection. Hence we see the contrast of the great statesman and the unscrupulous politician. The one risks his popularity with the classes who govern this country, to serve the poor; the other offers to reduce the taxes of the middle classes, to obtain their assistance in taxing the food of the poor!

As for Lord Stanley's proposal to refer the Titles Assumption Bill to a committee, it is merely an attempt to push an inconvenient question aside for the present, at the risk of keeping it open for two or three sessions. It is quite evil enough to have had this old wound reopened even for a few months; but to have it kept open for a couple of years, by wrangliags before a Parliamentary Committee, would be intolerable. A committee could not tell us anything which we do not know already, whilst it would increase the irritation between Protestants and Roman Catholics in every part of the empire.

THE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

Of the County of Middlesex held an annual meeting on Saturday, the 5th instant, in the Union School, London. The Constitution of the Association was read at length and some amendments added thereto, in order to render it more explicit. A discussion arose regarding a resolution adopted at a previous meeting with reference to the printing of circulars containing the Constitution and Rules. It was eventually resolved that no such circular be printed at present, but that the funds on hand be expended in purchasing suitable books for the Library.

The election of Office Bearers was then proceeded with. On the motion of Mr. S. J. Lancaster, seconded by Mr. Hendy, Superintendent of Delaware, Mr. Nicholas Wilson was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

Mr. John Campbell of Ekfrid, was elected Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Crinchlaw of Westminster, Treasurer, Mr. Peter Murtagh of London, Recording Secretary, Mr. Archibald Campbell of Lobo, Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. S. J. Lancaster of Delaware, Librarian. Besides the above officers, an executive committee of nine members was appointed, with Mr. Lachan of Wardsville, as chairman. A motion was carried to the effect, that the Committee, on behalf of the Association, draft an address to the Hon. F. Hincks, as the introducer of the present School Bill into the House of Assembly, setting forth the grievances experienced generally by the regulations authorized for the granting of certificates of Qualification to teachers, and the appointment of incompetent persons to the office of Superintendent.

A number of the members present agreed to give practical explanations regarding the best modes of Teaching the various branches introduced into schools throughout the country.—These exercises to be carried out at the next meeting. After some further business having been transacted it was resolved that the next meeting be held in the School at Delaware, on the 1st Saturday of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where a full attendance of members is expected, in order to witness and take part in the practical exercises of the day.—*Free Press.*

The Funeral of Major Noah was attended from his late residence in Broadway, by a concourse of citizens, larger than have assembled in this city on a similar occasion, for many years. The members of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of which the deceased was President, together with the members of other societies, nearly all the authors, editors and publishers of New York, and many other prominent individuals, were present and joined in the funeral procession to the Jewish burial ground, in the 21st Street. Here the customary Jewish ceremonies were performed by the Rabbis, in the Hebrew language, after which the eminent character and attainments of the beloved deceased were appropriately remarked.—*New York Sun.*

HURON SIGNAL

THURSDAY APRIL 17, 1851.

☞ Our Subscribers will excuse us for giving them a gentle hint that the renewing of a printing office is attended with much expense, and as our funds are limited we will feel obliged by the prompt payment of all arrears due us up to the first of February of the present year. The postage is cheap now, and we will cheerfully pay *three pence* for every *money letter* which may be sent us. We hope this appeal will not be in vain; as we wish to print the *Signal* with new type on the first week of May and must have money to enable us to do so.

THE MAMMON OF UNRIGHTEOUSNESS.

The sectarian struggle is beginning to assume a more formidable, and a more interesting appearance than it has worn for some time past in this Province. Lord John Russell, the champion of Act-of-Parliament religion, has arrived at the conclusion, that in Canada, at least, it is prudent to allow the people to choose their own religion, and to pay for it according to their own notions of propriety and justice. This is one of the greatest conquests of popular Government—it is a stride in the march of progress that does honor to the present, and points hopefully to the future; and if the Representatives of the people are true to themselves and to their constituents, the names of the present Canadian Ministry will pass down to posterity enshrined in popular gratitude and respect.—The Imperial Government is willing to refer the settlement of the Clergy Reserves question to the Colonial Legislature, and it may be expected, that the approaching Session of the Provincial Parliament will afford, to the people of Canada, a proper opportunity of knowing the real character of their Representatives—an opportunity of knowing who are the true *friends* of civil and religious liberty, and of the peace and prosperity of the country. There seems to be some doubt in certain quarters, that the imperial Act transfering the power of settlement to the House of Assembly, may not arrive in sufficient time to allow the question to be set at rest during the ensuing Session. This doubt is at least probable; but as it is a matter of the first importance to have it settled *immediately*, it would be advisable to settle it in the same manner as the new Postal Law was settled last year, leaving to the Governor in Council the duty of giving effect to the Act, so soon as the Imperial authority shall arrive. If such policy can be pursued in accordance with the Constitution, it would be prudent to adopt it, as we think every honest Reformer would regret to see the Clergy Reserves question again made the stalking-horse of another general election. It is true, the present House of Assembly possesses a greater amount of public confidence than perhaps any other that has gone before it, but men generally think well of the old proverb that says, "*A bird in hand is worth two in the bush*," and are more substantially gratified by hearing a man telling what he *has* done, than in listening to promises of what he *intends* to do. If brought before the present Legislature, a speedy and an equitable adjustment of the question may reasonably be expected, unless the Lower Canadian Members should vote with the small High Church party, which we think is scarcely probable. But if the settlement of the question is delayed till after another general election shall have taken place, the *mammon worshippers* may possibly exert such an amount of intrigue and influence, as will secure a House of Assembly that may settle it on such a principle as will be neither just nor satisfactory to the people. We do not, by any means, desire to insinuate, that the return of a *Tory* House of Assembly is even possible in Canada. Toryism uniformly contends for the establishment or endowment of *the* Church, and of this party there is not now in Canada as many as could make themselves audibly heard in the House of Assembly—but history informs us, and we must not overlook the fact, that even the Presbyterian Secession Church, with all its abhorence of High Chuch principles, accepted the Irish *Regium Donum!* And it must be remembered that although three-fourths of the Church-going people of Canada denounce the arrogant claims of any one Church to the *exclusive* patronage of the State, yet perhaps more than three-fourths of them are not only willing to accept the *Regium Donum*, but are actually gasping to get hold of it. The Episcopalians would fret and foam, and probably burn houses and Libraries if it were proposed to give the Reserves to the Presbyterians of the old kick. The Presbyterians would shudder at the proposal of giving them to "black Prelacy." The Wesleyan Methodists, with Egerton Ryerson at their head, think that a dominant Church of either Presbyterians or Episcopalians, would be a serve evil and grevious to be borne, and the Roman Catholics deny posively that either of these three sects has a claim to be recognised or established as the *true* Church. But at the same time, Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Episcopalian are all equally willing to *divide the spoil*—are all alike willing to be supported at the public expense, and to appropriate by act of Parliament, the property of many of their fellow-colonists, who in religious opinion, differ as widely and as conscientiously from them as they differ with each other! The civil establishment of a particular religious denomination, in a country like Canada or Britain, is an act totally destitute of charity and justice, for, whichever sect may be established *it must necessarily be the religion of the minority.* But even supposing it were otherwise—supposing that some one sect was more numerous than all the others put together, as, for instance, the Romish Church in Ireland, still, it would be a dangerous morality to teach that the majority should compel the minority to support a religion which they conscientiously regarded as false. If the right of conscience means anything, it certainly means that in all matters of conscience, every man should be just as much at liberty as every other man. It is not enough that you allow a man to think as he pleases and to worship as he pleases. If you compel him to pay for the propagation of opinions or abstract doctrines which he believes to be false, you trammel his conscience just as much as if you compelled him to a particular mode of worship.

It is perhaps true, that, in Canada, at present, a majority of the sects, or even a majority of the population, are willing that the Clergy Reserves should still be applied to the propagation of Sectarianism, and that the proceeds should be apportioned to the various denominations according to their numbers, respectively. But there is just as little morality in this proposition as in the endowment of a single sect; because, there are some denominations who conscientiously refuse to take any portion of the proceeds of these Reserves. And, although, as a general principle, the vote of the majority is law—yet it would certainly be a very *unjust* law for the majority to vote themselves into the property of the minority. But, even supposing that the whole sects—the whole people—should agree to appropriate the Reserves fund to the propagation of their various Sectarianisms, the act would be anything but an act founded on moral principle. Supposing, for instance, that the English Church, the Scotch Church, the Romish Church, and the Wesleyan Church, should cordially agree to appropriate the proceeds of the Reserves to the propagation of their respective faiths—and even supposing that these four denominations had a legal right to make this appropriation, yet, their legal act would be a gross outrage upon all moral right. Each of these four sects respectively, and *conscientiously believes that the doctrines of the other three are erroneous.* No honest man will voluntarily consent to the propagation of error. And yet, we are told that the solemn, pious Presbyterian will vote away the public property to propagate the doctrines of consubstantiation, transubstantiation, and Armenianism, on the paltry, selfish, *Simonious* condition, that he shall participate in the plunder! We are to understand that the Romish Church will consent to the endowment of three heresies in order that she may obtain a little pittance from the public purse to enable her to disseminate the *true faith!* The *moral* Methodist will sanction the teachings of the time-serving, licentious, dull, dead, unregenerate Churches of the world, merely that he may be allowed to put his finger on the Mammon—the golden god! And the lineal descendant of the Apostolic Church—the great evangelical hierarchy, will consent to go in company with the illegitimates, and schismatics, rather than be denuded of her Christian privilege, *the State pay!* Is this religion? Is this Christian morality? Is it anything but the veriest grovelling avarice—the genuine, unadulterated worship of the Mammon of unrighteousness? The *Church* Newspaper hints, that the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to any other purpose than the propagation of Sectarianism, would be a virtual destruction of religion! This is gross blasphemy, but the *Church* is an *avowed* Mammon worshipper. He is a believer in *State* religion—that is *fat livings*, and happily the penal laws against blasphemy are now either repealed or unheeded. And we trust that in defiance of the *Church's* impious threats, the Canadian Legislature will so far respect public justice and public morality, as to devote the Clergy Reserves to any other purpose than the propagation of Sectarianism.

☞ Our cotemporary, the *Galt Reporter*, instead of thanking us for the little wholesome advice which we tendered him some three weeks since, seems to have got into ill-humour with us, and still exhibits a strong disposition to meddle with other people's business. We had certainly no intention to give offence by the few remarks which we offered on his little squib about Mr. Gwynne making a Railroad from Huron into Parliament, but we are always willing to prevent respectable men from rendering themselves ridiculous by talking of things beyond the extent of their knowledge. Our friend the Reporter, knows nothing of this matter of Mr. Gwynne and the Railroad. And in order to keep him as circumspect as possible, we must inform him that for months before Mr. Gwynne's Letter appeared in the *Signal*, he had inserted in the Official Gazette, a notice of an Application for a charter for a Railroad from Guelph to London. Query—does Mr. Gwynne contemplate being a candidate for the suffrage of the Electors of Waterloo or London? In the second place, we must inform our cotemporary, that Mr. Gwynne did not write one word nor speak one word, about a Railroad to Goderich at this time, till after he had seen in the *Signal* that the people of Goderich had, in common with the inhabitants of all the other Towns and Villages of Upper Canada, begun to move on the Railroad subject, and that he would be consulted in the matter. In the third place, we wish our friend to understand that before any communication from Mr. Gwynne was received at Goderich, a Requisition to the Sheriff to call a public meeting to consider the question of a Railroad to Goderich, was in course of signature. And, in the fourth place, we beg leave to inform the Reporter that the reasons why Mr. Gwynne, after three years silence on the subject, again appeared as the advocate of a Toronto and Goderich Railroad, was, first, that the Railroad mania had spread so rapidly during the preceding three months, that even the flourishing little Town of Galt had caught the infection—and, 2ndly, because Mr. Gwynne's opinion on the comparative merits of a Railroad from Goderich to Toronto, and a Railroad from Goderich to Brantford, *had been asked.* Our cotemporary is anxious to protect his Huron readers from the evil influences of Mr. Gwynne at the approaching election. We like this kind of *fatherly* vigilance—and should Mr. Gwynne be a candidate, we shall use our influence to prevent him from seducing the readers of the Reporter. The only information which our cotemporary has furnished us, is merely that he has "several hundreds" of readers in Huron. We had not even the most remote idea of this important fact, and must express, not only our astonishment, but also, our complete gratification at the announcement of it. We heartily wish that our cotemporary had the whole Conservative circulation of Huron, Perth and Bruce, that is, we wish that *his* was the only Tory Journal patronized in these United Counties. *Our* tories must, as a matter of course, read something of their own kind, and, we certainly could not recommend any Tory Journal in Upper Canada that is calculated to do less harm than the *Galt Reporter.*

☞ We were not aware till a few days ago, that a Letter from Mr. Coleman, of St. Mary's, Clerk of the sixth Division Court, purporting to be a reply to a Letter which had previously appeared in the *Signal*, signed J. K. Clendenning, had been published some weeks ago in the medium of all sham defences, the *Huron Loyalist*—and that Mr. Dixie Watson, Esq. Barrister, Editor, &c. &c. had indulged in some of his polite tap-room strictures on us, for not publishing this same production of Mr. Coleman. We do not set much value on the strictures of Mr. Dixie Watson—they would scarcely be deemed a fair equivalent for a glass of grog in any tavern where the author is known. But, as Mr Coleman is not Mr. Dixie Watson, it may be asked why we did not publish Mr. Coleman's Letter. It was a Letter in defence of himself, or at least, of the machinery &c., of the sixth Division Court—it was a brief contradiction of certain statements made by Mr. J. C. Clendenning in reference to the working of the Division Court in St. Mary's.—Our Reasons for not publishing it were, first, on the same week on which we received it, we were in possession of at least half a dozen communications on the Division Court subject, some of which were bitter, personal and dangerous—and contained charges of a more serious nature than any thing contained in Mr. Clendenning's letter, and all carried, in full, the names of their respective authors—who are men just as well known and as credible as Mr. Coleman. We considered that if we published Mr. Colemans's communication we were partly bound to publish these others, and this we did not wish to do. We therefore, published a notice to correspondents informing them that we were tired of the Division Court question, or at least were willing to let it rest for the time being.—This notice was intended for Mr. Coleman equally with the others, and we thought would be satisfactory. But, we had another reason for not publishing Mr. Coleman's Letter. He had travelled out of the Record. Not pleased with contradicting the statements of Mr. Clendenning—he went on to contradict other statements, of the truth or falsehood of which he was as ignorant as the man in the moon. He had no *doubt* but care had been taken to obtain *sufficient* securities for all the Division Court Clerks in these United Counties. Mr. Coleman may possibly be a very shrewd, clever Clerk of a Division Court, but as we do not believe in the doctrine of intuitive knowledge, we deny that Mr Coleman had any right either to doubt or write any thing on the subject of the sureties taken for the Clerks, because Mr. Clendenning had said nothing about it, and Mr. Coleman *knew* nothing about it beyond his own individual case. We had asserted positively that the sureties taken for some of the Clerks was totally insufficient—we assert now that the sureties of the Clerks of the principal Divisions in these Counties are merely nominal, or even scarcely that. And therefore, we did not publish Mr. Coleman's Letter, because we do not intend that either Mr. Coleman, Mr. Dixie Watson, or any other person, shall be allowed the columns of the *Signal* as the medium of statements evidently intended, or at least, calculated to blind or mislead the public on a subject in which they have a deep and an immediate interest.

☞ Register! Register!!—As we understand that a large number of Deeds have been lately issued in the Counties of Huron and Perth, we think it is our duty simply to remind the owners that a few months will bring a General Election. And, as the elective franchise is the true badge of a *Freeman*, it is the duty of every man who owns a Deed in these Counties, to have it recorded without delay. For, unless the Deed has either been in his possession for one full year, or has been recorded in the office of the County Registrar at least three months previous to the election, he will be denied the privilege of a freeman, in voting for a member of Parliament.

☞ Would the *Globe* and a few others of our cotemporaries, be pleased to send their "*exchanges*" singly, and not enclosed in the subscribers' parcel—so that we may receive the full benefit of the new Postal law?

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

We are authorized to state that the Provincial Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business, on Tuesday, 20th May.—*Globe.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sir,—Permit me to correct a misstatement in your report of the Council Meeting of the 25th ult, which appeared in the Signal of the 10th inst. I allude to the motion brought forward by myself, and seconded by Mr. Henley, relative to the appropriation of £400 for the improvement of the Harbor Hill Road. Your statement makes it appear that the Tavern License Fund would be locked up for the next 20 years for that purpose, whereas five or six years of that fund at the very utmost, would be sufficient. There is not one word about debentures at 20 years in the minutes of the meeting referred to.

I am, Sir, your most ob't. servt.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Goderich, April 16th, 1851.

BY TELEGRAPH!

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, April 10.

The *Africa* arrived at 7 o'clock, with Liverpool dates of the 26th.

The *Africa* had 100 passengers. She has made the run in eleven days and twenty one hours.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Lyndhurst complained of certain refugees who are intriguing against Austria and other foreign States, and suggested the propriety of re-enacting the Alien Act. Earl Grey said the subject had attracted the attention of the Foreign and Home Secretaries, but nothing short of danger to the internal peace of the country would justify its re-enactment. In reply to the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Grey said the Government disapproved of the acts of the refugees.

In the Commons on the same evening, a committee was appointed with reference to steam communication between England, China, and Australia. Leave was granted to introduce a bill for the better administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. The bill fixes the Lord Chancellor's salary at £10,000.

FRANCE.—There still continues much speculation in the Paris with respect to the new Ministry. It is thought with one or two exceptions, that the old members will be re-instated.

The Spanish minister at Paris, has presented to the President his letters of recall.

ITALY.—The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* says, that the restoration of the Russell Cabinet has caused considerable annoyance to the Pope and his Cabinet.

GERMANY.—All is vague and uncertain.

A ministerial announcement that arrangements had been made with Prussia, on the subject of the Presidency, has appeared today. Austria will preside at the diet, and the two powers will share the presidency of the Executive Committee.

The Austrian troops in the Papal States are said to have received reinforcements.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Increasing firmness on the part of holders at our Corn-Exchange on Tuesday. Prices, were well sustained, and in most instances Wheat was 2d per 70 lbs, and Flour 6d a 9d per bbl dearer than on that day week. Indian Corn in fair demand and a shade higher. The business at our market, this morning was very moderate; Wheat and Flour supported the rates of Tuesday. The principal demand was in Indian Corn at 4d advance, the best American yellow 31s per 480 lbs.

Cotton advanced ¼d. Sales of the week 4,700 bales; the advance caused by the continued belief that the American crop will prove a very moderate one.

The London Money market is easy: consols closed at 86¾. Anson, Pardy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular says:—"In the early part of the week business in the corn trade was active, at the advanced rates of last week."

From the Montreal Transcript.

THE POST OFFICE.

It must be admitted that the new Postmaster General is setting about his work with energy and activity, and has already effected some important reforms, or rather carried into effect those designed by Mr. Hincks. Some are yet to come. The defect of the new system will be in the nomination and control of the Country Postmasters. A little central despotism and independence is not amiss, when intrusive applications are to be repulsed, and distant offenders are to be dealt with. It is not in the nature of Responsible Government to allow a Postmaster General any thing like dignity and independence. He will be the most pestered man in the province, and every change will be the signal of a grand upturning of departmental arrangements. We see how the system works in the United States, where no one expects from the Post Office either punctuality or integrity. The most able and zealous men cannot work with such tools as faction forces on them. We shall soon come to this, that all money remittances must be through private expresses. A great many residents in the United States, principally Irish, when they are advised of the arrival of their relations here remit money to them to carry them on; but we are told that the letters are almost invariably pilfered. The writer of this can say for himself that in the course of five years he could not have received less than three thousand money letters from all parts of the Province, literally "from Sandwich to Gaspe," and he has not the mallest reason to believe that any one of them was lost or robbed in the Post Office.

But, independent of the great question whether pre-payment by a stamp should not be made universal and unexceptional which was Mr. Rowland Hill's original plan and would immensely diminish the staff of the central Post Office, and the labours of all the country Post masters; there are two questions directly affecting the newspaper press, which ought immediately to be urged on the attention of the Postmaster, so that if he has not the necessary powers he may obtain them from Parliament. If he does what we want, the whole press will make a triumphant process in his honor, and we, who have wickedly laughed at him, will follow as a penitent in sackcloth.

The first is to re direct (as is the English practice) to the publisher, by the imprint in the right hand corner of the last page, any paper which is "refused" or "not called for, or which is directed to a person "dead" or "removed." For each of these there should be an appropriate stamp—a single letter would do. At present the proprietors are completely in the dark. We believe such newspapers go to make a perquisite of clerks and underlings, and the most provoking thing is, that after the proprietor has lost the value of his newspaper, he often loses almost as much more in the attempt to collect or to get information.

We know there is a rule in the Provincial Post Office, that when the address of the publisher of a paper is printed on the covers, it will if refused, or not called for, be sent back to him. But this is inoperative for any good. The low price of Canadian papers does not allow this mode of covering them. No one knows better than the Postmaster, what the paper refused really is. If he does not, let him open it.

But the monster abuse to be abolished, is the half-penny postage itself. It was imposed on us very recently by the British Post Office, which knew nothing of our circumstances. Previously, the compensation for postage, which on papers like the Gazette and Herald, was £60 a year, and arbitrarily estimated, was a perquisite of the Deputy Post Master General. It was a hardship certainly, but infinitely superior to that which succeeded it. As an instrument of revenue it is worthless. These infinitely little accounts and entries do not pay the clerking. It annoys the central post office, it limits the circulation of newspapers, particularly where for the public interests it is most desirous to circulate correct information, and it does no *good to* any body. It falls particularly heavy on country postmasters, especially those in business, as most of them are. They cannot exact the halfpenny if the party or his child, or other messenger, says he has not one. We are no admirers, of imitating the Americans, but in one thing we desire to do so, in not fettering newspapers and their readers, that is the whole intelligent public, with either stamps or postages.

(*Department Circular.*)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 10th April, 1851.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY POSTMASTERS.

When the numbers of a Newspaper, published in the Province of Canada, and issued *daily*, have been allowed to remain in the Post Office under your charge, *uncalled for during two weeks*,—of a Newspaper issued *semi* or *tri-weekly* during three weeks, of a Newspaper issued *weekly* during one month and of a Monthly Periodical during two months,—or when such Newspaper or Periodical shall have been refused to be taken by the party to whom the same shall be addressed, it shall be your duty forthwith to address and return the same to the respective Publishers, stamping them with the postmark of your Office, and writing on them, "*refused*," "*not called for*," "*removed*," or "*dead*," as the case may be. Such Newspapers or Periodicals to be returned by you free of charge.

You will take credit for any postage which may have been charged against you upon any such Newspaper and Periodical, in the ordinary Form No. 2. in the same manner as with *mis-sent* and *mis-directed* Newspapers.

J. MORRIS,

Post Master General.

PUBLIC MEETING—DISTURBANCE AT RENFREW.

We have received various accounts of a Public Meeting which was held at Renfrew, on the Bonnechere River, on Saturday last, and which ended with disturbance. The accounts received are so contradictory that we decline publishing any of them. It would seem, however, that the meeting had been assembled professedly for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, and petitioning the Government for a grant of money for road purposes; but it was believed that the real object of some of those interested in the Meeting, was to get resolutions passed condemning the appointment of Mr. Wm. Harris to the Crown Land Agency at Renfrew, and expressing want of confidence in the Government. It appears that this received general circulation, and in consequence a large number attended the Meeting to oppose the condemnatory proceedings, and outnumbered the complainants. How the disturbance originated we are unable to say,—on this point no two accounts agree; neither can we tell how far proceedings had advanced when the Meeting broke up. We regret to have to add, that two men were severely injured; and even still more it is to be regretted, that the dispute was turned into a regular Orange and Catholic quarrel.

In comparison to this last circumstance, the others are very trifling and insignificant, and the parties who foment such feuds, and bring people together to enact scenes that would disgrace Cannibals, are not only deserving of public condemnation, but they should be visited with the severest punishment. We care not who the parties may be, they are guilty of a crime of the blackest dye—they are justly blameable for the injury inflicted upon others—they are guilty of introducing into a hitherto peaceable and flourishing place a spirit of infernal animosity, that tends to ruin a people,—that would turn a Paradise into a vere Hell. We earnestly urge upon the people of Renfrew and the surrounding country to set their faces against politico-irreligious dissension, and guard against it by every means in their power. It is a social plague. It poisons the sources from whence christianity contributes its most invaluable benefits, and changes its pure streams of friendly and generous feeling into the elements of implacable personal hatred. Nothing can be more ruinous to a country,—nothing can be a more fearful curse upon its inhabitants,—a curse that if now established will leave its dreadful and blasting consequences upon them tained upon future generations, and miserable. To the people of Glasgow, made of all circles of politics, and of all creeds, we say,—it is your bounden duty to discountenance, and unite in bringing to punishment, all who attempt to introduce this vile element of discussion. Like the Leprosy, it pollutes every thing it touches. It sinks politics to mere demoralizing party squabbling; it degrades christianity, and destroys its benign influence; it unhumanizes men, and causes them to meet,—not as friends and brethren, interested in the welfare of their common country,—but as ferocious savages, intent only on wreaking vengeance upon one another.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The recent alteration in the law which exchange papers are to be sent free, will compel our contemporaries to adopt a different system in mailing their "exchanges." Instead of making them up with their parcels for the various post offices, it will be necessary to send them singly, and marked "exchange." The object of this is to enable the dispatching Post-Master to know the number of papers in each parcel on which postage is to be charged.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Mr. Richards has been visiting his constituents, in Leeds and Grenville, for some time back—most copious accounts of which have been given by our respected contemporary, the *Brockville Recorder*,—and to judge by the hearty reception he has invariably received from his constituents, and the unanimous expressions of satisfaction, both with his own conduct and that of the Government, it cannot be a matter of surprise to find the "Inspector of Canals West of Lachine"—the "Hero of the Quoddy Hole," and "Knight of the Black Petticoat," stumping it through Dundas, endeavouring to *Blarney the natives* into a requisition for the services of his "gigantic intellect." We have only room for the following brief account of Mr. Richards' last meeting extracted from the *Recorder*:—

"On the evening of th
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annoy the government. A
James Row, Esq., propose
to Mr. Richards, which wa
by John McEathron, Esq.,
animously. A vote of th
passed to the chairman.—"

THIS MORNING

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

We are now called upon to
e extensive conflagration that
this place. It commenced i
backstore, Main Street, shortly
last night, and although the fir
worked their best, six stores
shop, with all the out-build
consumed. Although the west
some rain and snow fell, nothi
exertions, aided by the Providen
Mr Wallace's stone building a
tion of the whole business part
We have not time to amplify, b
are the insured losses, but a gre
goods and furniture were saved:
Peter Cook, £766 Gore Mu
Montreal Fire Insurance;
£500 Hartford Ætna: Alx
known, but supposed about
and Fleming £750 Gore
British America, £500 Merc
of Buffalo; Robert Wallace
Mutual; Stevenson and Sut
surance; John McVean, sa
rance. J. K. Andrews, £200
al. Total loss from $30,000
—Reformer, Extra.

New York, 14th A
The *Baltic*, which sails o
for Liverpool, has already ove
guns engaged.
The steamship *North Ame*
from Chagres and New Orlea
in advance of the mail. She
passengers. Much depressi
in Chagres. Goods lower th
York.

Hamilton,
Nothing definite from Hai
tion; but a report is current
Mackenzie is ahead.

Schedule of Ca

Name of the Prosecutor.	N
Andrew Donough.	Joh
Daniel McKinnon	Jos
Thomas Dancy,	Ang
Thomas G. Morgan,	Jam
John Allen,	Mark
Henry Reid,	Peter
Mrs. Frances Mills,	Willi
Daniel C. Reid,	John
Michael Stroud,	Christ
Benjamin Miller,	John
Henry Haacke,	Archa.
William Ball,	Thoma
Susan Waybosnaguay,	James
Thomas Kydd,	Nicholl James
Hilary Horton,	Allan
Matthew Black,	Benj. L
The Queen,	George
Allan Cameron,	Hilary James
James Holmes,	Allan C
John Blackwell, Richard Dickson,	John Li Christ.
William Lucas, Henry Cockran, Douglas Anderson,	James George Stephen
George Babcock,	George
Albert Burnham,	John Hy
Henry Walton..... William Hayes..... Mary Ann Verner..... John McEwen..... Edward Peck.....	John La Robert R Francis Malcolm William
William Hamline..... James Colline..... William Armstrong..... Henry Haacke..... John Ryan.....	Michael Edward Donald G Saml. D James H

Certified to be a True Co

OFFICE OF THE CLE
GODERICH, 15

On the evening of the 18th inst., Mr. Richards addressed a large number of his constituents in Row's school house, Mr. Dowlan being in the chair. Mr. Richards entered fully into the more important of the measures passed during the two last sessions of Parliament. Respecting the salaries of officials, he said the sum at present paid had been passed by the Tory Parliament in 1846, and he could not understand how the parties who did not think the salaries too high in 1846, thought them too high now, unless it was that they were then in office, and now they were out. He was in favour of retrenchment, and would support a just plan, but he would not support a scheme brought forward by the opponents of the ministry, when he was convinced that such retrenchment was only intended to annoy the government. At the conclusion James Row, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Richards, which was seconded by by John McEathron, Esq., and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also passed to the chairman.—*The Freeholder.*

THIS MORNING'S MAIL!!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GALT.

We are now called upon to describe the most extensive conflagration that ever happened in this place. It commenced in Mr. Mitchell's backstore, Main Street, shortly before 11 o'clock last night, and although the firemen and people worked their best, six stores and one saddler's shop, with all the out-buildings were totally consumed. Although the weather was still, and some rain and snow fell, nothing but immense exertions, aided by the Provident intervention of Mr Wallace's stone building saved the destruction of the whole business part of the town.—We have not time to amplify, but the following are the insured losses, but a great deal of store goods and furniture were saved:—

Peter Cook, £766 Gore Mutual and £500 Montreal Fire Insurance; A. H. Mount £500 Hartford Ætna; Alx. Mitchell unknown, but supposed about £900; Elliott and Fleming £750 Gore Mutual, £500 British America, £500 Merchant's Mutual of Buffalo; Robert Wallace £675 Gore Mutual; Stevenson and Sutherland, no insurance; John McVean, saddler, no insurance. J. K. Andrews, £200, Gore Mutual. Total loss from $30,000 to $40,000. —Reformer, Extra.

New York, 14th April, 1851.

The *Baltic*, which sails on Wednesday for Liverpool, has already over 200 passengers engaged.

The steamship *North America*, arrived from Chagres and New Orleans, yesterday in advance of the mail. She brings 100 passengers. Much depression in business in Chagres. Goods lower than in New York.

Hamilton, 14th April.

Nothing definite from Haldimand election; but a report is current in town that Mackenzie is ahead.

I, JOHN JAMES EDWOODSTONE LINTON, at present in the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and for twelve months and several years past, residing at the Town of Stratford, in the County of Perth, one of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and Province of Canada, and being a Conveyancer, do hereby give notice that I intend to present a Petition to ARTHUR ACLAND, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, praying to be examined touching my debts, estate and effects, and to be protected from all Process, upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects, for the payment of any just and lawful debts; and I hereby further give notice that the time when the matter of the said Petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *Huron Signal* newspaper, one month at the least after the date hereof. As witness my hand, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,
Attorney for applicant, Goderich. v4n9

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing two Notes of hand, both dated April 1st, 1850, drawn in favor of William Withers of Kincardine, each for Sixty-two pounds ten shillings, made payable one and two years after date, as I shall not be accountable for the payment of the same.

WILLIAM SUTTON.

Kincardine, April 15th 1851. v4-n9

THE TOWNSHIP OF BLANSHARD

In account current with the Treasurer for the year 1850.

DEBTOR.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry payments per orders of Reeve,	166	1	6½
To paid for Stationery and Postage,	0	14	11½
To Balance due to Ward No. 1,	2	0	0
do do 2,	6	10	0
do do 3,	10	0	0
	£185	6	6

CREDIT.	£	s.	d.
By amount received from Township Collector,	180	9	11
By amount of Fines and Licenses,	3	17	6
By amount of per centage on County money,	23	13	9½
	£208	1	2½
To amount from debt side,	185	6	6
Balance in the Treasurer's hands,	£22	14	8½
Township of Blanshard School Fund, by amount of Assessment,	34	4	4
To paid Superintendent's drafts,	22	17	11
Balance in the Treasurer's hands,	£11	6	5

We the undersigned do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the Treasurer's books for the Township of Blanshard up to this date.

ED. COLLIS DICKSON, JOHN INGERSOLL, } Auditors.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1851.

LOST off the Stage between Goderich and Mr. Ross Robertson's Tavern, on the Huron Road, on Sunday evening last, a Leather Valice, containing a black Satin Vest, three Shirts, and a Hydrometer. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at the Store of C. CRABB, Goderich.

Goderich, April 16th, 1851. 9

HURON BUILDING SOCIETY

THE next Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the British Hotel on Saturday evening, the 26th Instant, for the receipt of subscriptions and sale of one or more Shares. WM. BENNETT RICH,

T. & S'y. H. B. S'y.

Goderich. April 17, 1851. 4v-n9

STAGE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the premises at the head of Lighthouse Street, known as the Farmers' Inn, and lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Donough, is desirous of intimating to his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business as Inn Keeper in the said premises and by strict attention to his business and especially to the proper accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom he hopes to obtain a fair share of patronage.

The Mail Statge to and from Hamilton, leaves and arrives daily, and a good supply of horses and commodious vehicles will always be kept for hire on reasonable terms.

N.B.—Good Stabling and experienced and attentive hostlers always in readiness.

GEORGE HOBSON.

Goderich, 9th April, 1851. v4n8

HURON DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Third Annual Meeting of this Society, will be held at the British Hotel, on Monday the Fifth day of May next, at One o'clock, P. M. when a statement of the Affairs of the Society will be submitted and an election of Directors for the ensuing year take place. Depositors are requested to call & settle on or before the 26th April.

W. BENNET RICH,
Sec. & Treasurer.

Goderich, April 8th, 1851. v4n8 4w

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 20th March, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lots (appropriated for School purposes, under the Statute 12 Victoria Chap. 200,) in the Townships of Ashfield and Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, will be open for sale upon application to the Resident Agent JOHN CLARK, Esquire, at Goderich, on and after the THIRTIETH day of APRIL next.

(Upset price 12s 6d per Acre.)

The purchase money to be paid in CASH: one tenth at the time of the Sale, the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, payable on the First of January in each year, with interest from the date of Sale.

TOWNSHIP OF ASHFIELD.

(Western Division.)

Front North of Town plot, 39. (174) 40, (184) 41, (178) 43, (177) 44, (180) 45, (185).

7th Concession,	1.	
8th do	2.	
10th do	3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	
11th do	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.	
12th do	2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12	
13th do	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	
14th do	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, (73).	

(Eastern Division.)

2nd Concession,	8.	
3rd do	7, 8.	
6th do	1, 2.	
8th do	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.	
9th do	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11.	
10th do	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10.	
11th do	1, 2, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.	
12th do	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	
13th do	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 12.	
14th do	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	

TOWNSHIP OF WAWANOSH.

1st Concession,	18, 36, 38, 39, 41.	
2nd do	30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	
3rd do	17, 18, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41.	
4th do	17, 18, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	
5th do	29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41, 42.	
6th do	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	
7th do	34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42.	
8th do	15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	
9th do	15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42.	
10th do	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	
11th do	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41.	
12th do	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	
13th do	31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41.	
14th do	13, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.	

☞ The *Globe* (Toronto,) and the *Huron Signal* will insert the above once a Week, until the day of Sale. v4n6

PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the public that having given up the Tavernkeeping business, he has now opened a STORE for the sale of all kinds of Provisions, in the Brick House lately occupied as a Store by Robert Park, Esq., West Street, Goderich, and next door to the Victoria Hotel. Cash will be given for all kinds of good merchantable produce at fair Market prices.

N. B.—The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of first rate Whiskey (McLeod's), which he will sell at a price which the superior quality of the article warrants him in doing.

Having been a great loser by the extensive credit he has heretofore given; the Subscriber earnestly calls upon all those who are indebted to him to come and settle at once and save costs.

ANDREW DONOGH.

Goderich, April 3rd, 1851. v4n7

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 25th of March a dark grey filly two years old this spring, had on when left the headstall of halter, any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

DAVID MOFFETT.

London Road Lot 23, 1st Con. v4n8

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the STRATFORD Post Office up to 5th April. 1851.

Allen Rev D	McQuaid Nicholas
Baker Christo	McCluskey Owen
Broomhead W J	McCarthy Jno A
Barrie Wm	Perault Wm
Bradley Chas	Plewes Mrs
Brenner J	Pringle George
Beadle Joseph	Rankin James
Boyd Robt	Robertson Thomas
Collins Mark	Ritter Jno
Curry Munroe	Roag L
Connell Park	Rutherford Thomas
Clyne George	Ryan Jno
Dunsmore Jas Jr	Renney Wilson
Dillon Dani	Reid George
Dempsey Hugh	Rowan Wm
Dourah Nathan	Roper E Wm
Duggan Ambrose	Rattray Alex
Egan Thomas	Studor George
Goety Jno	Studor Henry & c
Goety Andrew	Sharp Mickl
Hamilton James	Stepler Hy
Hine Wm Hy	Sebeck Philip
Hoy Owen	Sebbins Edwd
Hewer Wm	Saukel Christr 2
Healy Edwd	Sebring Jno
Henry Hugh	Sebeck Andrew
Hoffmeyer Jno	Scrimger Alex
Jackson James	Shapton Jno
Keener Peter	Sackrider Jno
King Henry	Sweitzer Jno & Michl
Larkworthy Miss	Thompson J
Logan James	Thompson Messrs W & T
Lucas Wm	Vanstone Jno
Muir James	Vanstone Ann
Metherill Wm	Wood Jno
Moore Wm	Wallick Christr
Moore Mrs Dr	Ward Jno
McFadden Andrew	Wilson Thomas
McCaulley Jas	

A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the GODERICH POST OFFICE, to 1st April, 1851.

Assessor, Co. Bruce	King John
Alton Samuel	Longland Thomas
Allen Wm	Laughlin Thomas
Burk Samuel	Little Robert
Brady Mr	Morrison Donald
Brady John	Morrick Robert
Balin John	Morrison Menzies
Brady Thomas	Martin John
Brenahen Daniel	Millar James
Barry Joseph	Manuel John
Castles Hugh	Mitchel Sam
Castelon Peter	McMegher
Carroll Denis 2	McGinnis Patk
Cessor James	McMenemy Hugh 6
Cain Darly	Mackentire Joseph
Calline Jeremiah	McGregor C
Curry Patrick	McLocen Murdock
Cerd John	McDonald John S
Cooper Thomas	McDonald Angus
Castelon John	McMenemy William
Cook John	McLean John
—— Henry	McKinnon
Cox John	McLaren Duncan
Dolson Charles	McKee ——
Dunbo Mr	McPhee
Dalton Maurice	McConnell
Douglas Richard	McDonald Duncan
Donoghue Michael	McDonald John
Dunlop John 2	O'Dirre Mr
Fair Margaret M	O'Connor John
Fleming Patrick	Parry John
Finley John	Parvee Alexander
Feuggan Henry	Proctor W F
Fran Philip	Proctor Robert
Fowler William	Pearson James
Fisher Michael	Palmer George F
Flynn Jeremiah	Peck Leonard
Fry James	Porteus Robert
Fry Mrs	Ramsey William
Gill Joseph 2	Riely Patrick
Gourlay William	Quinn Terence
Griffin Ellen	Ryan John
Gardner Hugh	Russell William
Gibson James	Sutton Robert
Griffin Ellen B	Sullivan Jerry
Hobson George	Smith Robert
Holland H	Steward John
Hamilton Gavin	Sthephen Stothers
Hurley John	Stratford John Esthet
Harsah David	Shea Patrick
Hadden William	Scott John
Higgins Nelson	Sheperd George
Harte Samuel F	Stewart David
Hall W	Seaton Daniel
Jones Robert	Sprung Richard 2
Jones James 2	Shackleton Mathew
Jones Isaac	Simon Styles
Johnston Thomas	Twomby George
Jeffery James	Thompson Mr
Ingram Mary	Threshere L A 2
Johnston James	Tray James
Knight Alfred	Tigert John
Kelly Jane	White Samuel
Kornside George	White Lewis
Keigen Ann	Welsh David
Kilpatric Edward	

THOMAS KYDD, Postmaster.

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

Schedule of Convictions by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce,

From the January to the April Sessions, 1851.

Name of the Prosecutor.	*Name of the Defendant.*	*Nature of the Charge*	*Date of Conviction* 1850.	*Names of Convicting Justices.*	*Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage.*	*Time when paid or to be paid to said Justices.*	*To whom paid over by said Justices.*	*REMARKS.*
Andrew Donough.	John Hall,	Trespass and forcible entry,	December 9,	James Watson, Esq. John Longworth, Esq. Jacob Seeg Miller, Esq.	£1 fine with costs,	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Defendant bound to keep the peace for one year.
Daniel McKinnon	Joseph Griffin,	Larceny,	December 10,	John Longworth, Esq. James McMahen, Esq.	Complainant to pay costs—£1 5s 3d,	In one month,	Not paid,	Distress Warrant issued but not yet paid, more time being given.
Thomas Dancy,	Angus McKay,	Assault and Battery,	Jan. 17, 1851,	John Longworth, Esq. Harvy Brace, Esq.	Dismissed with costs—16s 9d,	Forthwith,	Constable and Clerk,	
Thomas G. Morgan,	James Don,	Assault,	January 29,	Arthus Acland, Esq. James Watson, Esq.	£3 10s fine with costs,	Forthwith,		Committed for one month on default of paying penalty, and till Gaol delivery for refusing to give Recognizance of the Peace. Entered into Recognizance 26th February, and released.
John Allen,	Mark Whitely,	Drunkenness and breach of the Peace,	January 8,	Benj. Parsons, Esq.	5s.	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
Henry Reid,	Peter Wanamaker,	Drunkenness and breach of the Peace,	January 24,	Benj. Parsons, Esq.	5s.	One month,	Treasurer,	Not yet paid.
Mrs. Frances Mills,	William Mills,	Assault on Wife and family,	January 28,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. Robert Gibbons, Esq. John Longworth, Esq. James Watson, Esq.				Bound to keep the peace for two years.
Daniel C. Reid,	John Clark,	Buying a Dog alleged to have been stolen,	February 5,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. Robert Gibbons, Esq. John Longworth, Esq. James McMahen, Esq.				Dismissed.
Michael Streud,	Christopher Dulmage,	Treatening violence and taking away property,	February 5,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. John Longworth, Esq. David Clark, Esq.				Dismissed.
Benjamin Miller,	John Miller,	Fraud,	February 8,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. Robert Gibbons, Esq.				Dismissed.
Henry Haacke,	Archa. Campbell,	Fraud,	February 8,	Benj Parsons, Esq. George Brown, Esq.				Dismissed.
William Bull,	Thomas Little,	Assault,	February 15,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. Jacob Seeg Miller, Esq. Robert Gibbons, Esq.				Bound to keep the peace for one year.
Jonas Wayboosaguay,	James Kerr,	Accessary to Rape,	March 5,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. John Longworth, Esq. James McMahen, Esq.				Committed to Assizes.
Thomas Kydd,	Nicholas Doyle and James Johnston,	Drunkenness and breach of the peace,	March 24,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. Robert Gibbons, Esq. James Watson, Esq.	5s. 5s.	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
Hilary Horton,	Allan Cameron,	Assault,	March 22,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. James Watson, Esq. George Brown, Jr. Esq.	£1,	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
Matthew Black,	Benj. Longworth,	Assault,	March 27,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. James Watson, Esq.	10s.	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
The Queen,	George Brown,	Threatening to shoot Philip Waybrand,	March 27,	James Watson, Esq. Benj. Parsons, Esq.				Committed to Quarter Sessions
Allan Cameron,	Hilary Horton and James Holmes,	Selling Whiskey to Indians and Assault,	March 29,	James Watson, Esq. J. Longworth, Esq.	1s.	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Assault case dismissed.
James Holmes,	Allan Cameron,	Assault,	March 29,	Benj. Parsons, Esq. James Watson, Esq. John Longworth, Esq.	£1,	Forthwith,		
John Blackwell,	John Linta,	Cash due for labour,	January 7,	Thomas Christie, Esq.	£1 7s.	31st January, 1851,	John Blackwell,	
Richard Dickson,	Christ. G. Sparling,	Cash due for labour,	January 23,	Thomas Christie, Esq.	£1 1s 3d,			Settled by Defendant paying £1 and Constables fees.
William Lucas,	James McKay,	Cash due for labour,	January 27,	Thomas Christie, Esq.	£1 7s 7½d,	21 days.		Distress Warrant issued.
Henry Cockran,	George Babcock,	Assault,	February 17,	Thomas Christie, Esq. Thomas Christie, Esq.	£1,	10 days,	Township Treasurer,	Recognized to appear at April Sessions.
Douglas Anderson,	Stephen Parker,	Obtaining money under a false pretence.		Thos. B. Guest, Esq. Thomas Christie, Esq. Thos. B. Guest, Esq.				Case dismissed.
George Babcock,	George F. Hutton,	Selling Liquor without licence,						
Albert Burnham,	John Hyde,	Assault and Battery,	January 30,	Thomas Daly, Esq. A. Seeg Miller, Esq.	£1 5s.	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
Henry Walton	John Lancaster	Assault and Battery	March 4	John C. W. Daly, Esq	£1 5s			To give Recognizance for 12 months
William Hayes	Robert Ross	Assault	February 4	William Chalk, Esq	2s 6d and costs	Forthwith	Treasurer	Paid
Mary Ann Verner	Francis Berger	Assault and Battery	February 3	Sebastian Freyfogle, Esq.	10s and costs	Forthwith		Not paid
John McEwen	Malcolm McGregor	Refusing to do Statue Labour	Oct. 22, 1850	Peter Grant, Esq	2s 6d and costs	2 weeks		Dismissed as frivolous and charges not proven
Leonard Peck	William McDonald	Assault	Jan. 9, 1851	Peter Grant, Esq. James Gordon, Esq.				
William Hamline	Michael Daly	Injury to property	January 21	James Murray, Esq	25s damages, 13s costs			Not paid—no Warrant issued
Homer Colline	Edward Collins	Assault	February 19	James Murray, Jr., Esq.	1s 9d costs	Forthwith		Bound to keep the peace for one year
William Armstrong	Donald Gordon	Assault	January 21	D. Hood Ritchie, Esq	1s 3d	Forthwith	Treasurer	Paid
Henry Haacke	Saml. Doak Sen.	Injury to property	March 31	D. Hood Ritchie, Esq.	3s 9d	14 days	H. Haacke	Not paid, time not expired
John Ryan	James Hodgins	Striking a Horse	January 22	D. Shoff, Esq. J. Barber, Esq.	5s fine—costs £3 2s 4d	6 days or one week in Gaol		Not paid—Appealed

Certified to be a True Copy of the Returns of Convictions made by the Justices within the United Counties, and Filed of record in this Office, from the January to the April Sessions, 1851,

DAN. LIZARS,

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
GODERICH, 15th April, 1851.

CLERK OF THE PEACE, United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

Exhibition of Farm Stock

AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. By the Huron District Agricultural Society. An Exhibition of Cattle, Seeds, Domestic Manufactures, &c. &c., will be held at Goderich, on Friday, the 26th day of September, when the following Premiums will be awarded:

	£	s.	d.
HORSES.			
For the Best Brood Mare & Foal,	1	10	0
second best	1	0	0
For the Best 2 years old Filly	1	0	0
second best	0	15	0
For the Best 2 years old Colt	0	15	0
second best	0	10	0
CATTLE.			
For the Best Milch Cow (which shall have had a Calf in 1851)	1	5	0
For the second best do	1	0	0
third best	0	15	0
For the Best Yearling Heifer	0	10	0
second best	0	7	5
third best	0	5	0
For the best 2 years old Heifer	0	15	0
second best	0	10	0
third best	0	7	6
For the Best Bull (under 5 years old	1	5	0
second best do	1	0	0
third best	0	15	0
For the best 3 years old Steers	0	15	0
second best	0	10	0
For the best 2 years old Steers	0	10	0
second best	0	7	6
For the best Fatted Ox	1	0	0
second do	0	15	0
For best Fatted Cow or Heifer	1	0	0
second do	0	15	0
SHEEP AND HOGS			
For the best Ram	1	0	0
second do	0	15	0
third do	0	10	0
For best Ewes (pen of 2) having raised a Lamb in 1851	1	0	0
second do	0	15	0
third do	0	10	0
For best Ram Lamb	0	7	6
second do	0	5	0
For best Ewe Lamb	0	7	6
second do	0	5	0
Best Fat Wethers	0	10	0
second do	0	7	6
For best Boar (Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, or Hampshire)	5	0	0
second do	4	0	0
third do	3	0	0
For best Sow (she shall have had pigs in 1851, one or more pigs to be shown with sow)	1	10	0
second do	1	0	0
third do	0	15	0
GRAIN, SEEDS AND DAIRY.			
For best 4 bushels Spring Wheat	1	0	0
second do	0	15	0
third do	0	10	0
For best 2 bushels Barley	0	15	0
second do	0	10	0
third do	0	7	6
For best 2 bushels Oats	0	15	0
second do	0	10	0
third do	0	7	6
For best 2 bushels Peas	0	15	0
second do	0	10	0
third do	0	7	6
For best bushel Timothy Seed	0	10	0
second do	0	7	6
third do	0	5	0
For best bush Clover Seed	1	0	0
second do	0	15	0
For best 50 lbs. Salt Butter	0	15	0
second do	0	10	0
third do	0	7	6
For best 40 lbs. Cheese	0	10	0
second do	0	7	6
third do	0	5	0
For best 25 lbs. Maple Sugar	0	10	0
second do	0	7	6
ROOTS.			
For the best Acre of Turnips	0	15	0
second do	0	10	0
third do	0	7	6
For best acre of Potatoes	1	0	0
second do	0	15	0
third do	0	10	0
For the best 1-4 acre of Mangel Wurtzel	0	10	0
second do	0	7	6

Parties competing for the above Roots will be required to pay an entrance fee of 3s. 6d.

For best 1-4 acre of Carrots	0	10	0
second do	0	7	6
MANUFACTURES.			
Best 10 yds. domestic made Cloth	0	15	0
second do	0	10	0
third do	0	7	6
Best pair domestic Manufactured Blankets	0	15	0
second do	0	10	0
third do	0	7	6
Best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel	0	15	0
second do	0	10	0
third do	0	7	6
Best Domestic Knit Pair of Stockings, (manufactured by the family of the exhibitor)	0	5	0
Best Do Do Gloves	0	5	0
Best Do Do Mitts	0	5	0

The above Manufactures to be from the Farm of the competitor, and of the growth of the present year.

IMPLEMENTS.			
For the best Lumber Waggon made within the limits of the Society's district	1	10	0
second do	1	5	0
For the best Model Cultivator, do	1	0	0
For the best Plough made in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce	2	0	0
second do	1	0	0

FALL WHEAT.—The Show of Fall Wheat will take place at Goderich, Tuesday, the 26th day of August.

For the Best 20 bushels Fall Wheat	£3	0	0
2nd do do	2	5	0
3rd do do	1	10	0

Competitors to whom the Premiums for Fall Wheat may be awarded, will deliver over to the Secretary their sample, by bond to be sold at the close of the Exhibition to any member or members of the Society wishing to purchase the same, at 5s. currency per bushel. If not sold to be returned to the Exhibitor.

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION.

1. All subscriptions to be paid on or before the 10th day of August next.
2. All subscribers in arrear to the Society, who may wish to exhibit, say Dues at the Show, are to pay the Treasurer the sum of Ten Shillings, on or before the 10th day of August.
3. All subscribers having paid the subscription, and only such, to be entitled to compete.
4. All Stock exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles must have been produced on the Farm of the exhibitor.
5. All competitors for prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock and produce they intend to show, on or before Four o'clock, p. m. the 25th September.
6. Competitors will not be entitled to more than one premium for the same kind of Grain, from the same farm.
7. All Stock and produce to be on the Show Ground by 9 o'clock of the day of show.
8. Any person not having been a member of the Society, for at least one full year, and entitled to a premium, or premiums, shall only receive one-half the premium awarded.
9. Any person showing the same animal twice at the same show as competing for two different prizes, shall be deprived of any premium whatever—not only for the animal shown, but also any other he may be entitled to.

R. G. CUNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 1st April, 1851.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS & OTHERS.

THE subscriber has rented the LIME KILN at the Goderich Mills, and he is sure that the Town and Township of Goderich can be supplied on the most liberal terms, as he will always keep a good supply on hand, cheap for cash.

JAMES EMERY.
February 18, 1851. 3m4-1

JOHN ADAMS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
[Next door to M. B. Seymour & Co's.]
West Street, Goderich.
January 1851. 3v n48

NOTICE.

FROM the very flattering support received by the subscriber on his first appearance as Agent in the Division Courts, he would intimate to the inhabitants of the District generally, that he will attend the respective Courts throughout the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, at each and every of their Sittings (health permitting,) and as his charges are moderate, and travel as expensive, prompt payments will be required.

N. B.—Communications must be post-paid.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.
Goderich, Jan. 7th, 1851. 47 3tf

JOHN STRACHAN,
Barrister and Attorney at Law, Goderich.

WILL in future attend as Counsel at the different Division Courts in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

Goderich, 1st January, 1851.

N. B.—Parties at a distance wishing to avail themselves of Mr. Strachan's services, will please address Mr. Strachan, post-paid, Goderich. 46

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of either selling or exchanging his excellent, thoroughbred two year old Durham Bull.—This animal is fully above the average size, and is in every respect faultless, but the owner wishing to avoid *is breeding* will either sell him on reasonable Terms or exchange him for a full bred Bull of either the Durham or Bacon Breed. Persons inclining to purchase or exchange are requested to communicate (if by letter post paid) with.

JOHN SALKELD.
Bayfield Road, Goderich Feb. 19. v4—n

TO BE SOLD

CHEAP AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

THAT excellent two-story FRAME HOUSE, situated at the Northeast angle of the Market Square, near the Colborne Inn.—The House contains a good under-ground story with a spacious kitchen in it, and on the higher floors are five good rooms—there is an excellent well in the basement story, and a good roomy Stable has just been raised on the premises.—The Dwelling House has lately been finished in a tasteful and fashionable style, and from its situation, offers an eligible investment either to a private family or a business.

For particulars apply to the proprietor MARTIN McLENNAN, or to the Editor of the *Huron Signal*.

Goderich, March 13, 1851. v4n4

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by me in favor of William Oliver, of Downie—for four pounds cy., and payable 1st May next, as I have not received value for the same.

J. K. CLENDENIN.
St. Mary's, 13th March, 1851. v4n5

ROBERT REID,

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

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

London, March 1851 4v4

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF ONE JOHN RITCHIE, who lately lived on the Base Line, Township of Hullett, in the County of Huron, will apply at this office, he will hear of something to his advantage. If any person knows where he resides, will leave his address, it will be thankfully received.

Goderich, March 12, 1850. v4n4 7

CAUTION.

THIS is to forbid any person from purchasing a Note of Hand for £12 10s, dated 12th November, 1850, given by Michael Crowley of Ellice, in favor of Daniel Donahoe of Stanley, as any one who buys the same cannot recover it, as the Note is not negotiable.

MICHAEL CROWLEY.
Ellice, March 13, 1851. v4n5

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he will not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted after this date, in the name of DENT & MAXWELL, Merchants at Stratford.

R. DENT.
Stratford, 14th March, 1851. v4n5

District Crown Lands Office.

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

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

Blank Deeds and Memorials,

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

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 18th, 1850. 3v-n15

Of Immense Importance to the

PUBLIC.

GREAT RETRENCHMENT IN

PRICES.

Just opening at the *Great Western Depot*, a Large and well-assorted NEW STOCK of

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS!!

At No. 11, North Side of Dundas Street, opposite the Robinson Hall, London.

LAWSON & BURGESS

ARE now opening a Splendid Assortment of FALL and winter CLOTHING made from the Newest Styles of Materials, of French, English, American, and Canadian Cloths, manufactured by first-class workmen, under their own superintendance. We call the attention of the Public to the following LIST OF PRICES of Goods in the Clothing and Dry Goods Departments:

COATS.

	£ s d	£ s d
English and French Broadcloth Coats, all colours and styles	1 15 0	to 2 10 0
English, French and American Beaver Coats	1 15 0	to 2 10 0
English, French, American and Tweed and Satinet Sporting Coats and Tailcoats	1 15 0	to 2 10 0

VESTS.

Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Doeskin	0 7 6	to 0 12 6
French and English, Plain and Fancy Plush, Satin and Velvet Vests	0 8 9	to 0 15 0
A large Stock of Plaid, (every variety,)	0 5 0	to 0 10 0

PANTS.

English, French, American, Plain and Fancy Doeskin Pants	0 12 6	to 2 0 0
Canadian, American and English Tweed, Satinet and Full Cloth	0 10 0	to 0 17 6

A large Stock, (every variety,) constantly on hand or made to order.

HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, &c., &c.

American, French and English Hats, (Newest Styles.)

English, American, California, Monterey, Hungarian and Wide-awake Felt Hats, all colours. Fur Cloth and Glazed Caps.—White and Coloured Shirts, Newest Style and Patterns, *all prices.*

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT WILL CONSIST OF

French and English Broadcloths and Beaver,	7s 6d to 25s	
French, English, and American Doeskins,	5s to 10s	
English, American, French, and Canadian Tweeds, Satinetts, &c.	3s 9d to	6s 3d
Striped Shirtings,	7½d to	10d
Factory Cottons,	2½d to	7½d
Printed Calicoes [all washed.]	5d to	10d

Muslin de Laines, Plaids, Merinoes, Coburgs, Orleans and Alpaccas of every style, 1s to 2s

Ticking, [English and American]	10 to 1s 3d	
Blankets,	11s 3d to 25s	
Red and White Flannel,	1s 3d to 3s	

Silk and Velvet Bonnets, 5s 3d to 12s 6d
Cloaks and Visites, 15s to 5s
Woolen Shawls, all prices. A Splendid Stock of Furs, consisting of Stone Martin, Mink, Squirrel and Sable Muffs and Boas. Also Victorines, all prices.

☞ The Reason Why we can and will SELL CHEAP is as follows: We are determined to sell for *Ready Money*, therefore have no Bad Debts to make up, by putting on Large Profits. Our goods are New—we have not to put on extra Profits to pay for Remnants and Old Stock. And last but not least, we have determined to sell at *One Price*,—our Goods are *All Marked in Plain Figures*, and *No Abatement* will be made. We have put on so slight a profit, that we cannot, if we would, take off a Farthing, even for our warmest friends.

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, we respectfully solicit you to *Call and Examine* our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at the very lowest Prices

☞ *Garments made to Order in the Most Fashionable Styles, and on the Shortest Notice.*

LAWSON & BURGESS.
No. 11, North side Dundas Street, opposite Robinson Hall.
London, October 30, 1850. v3-n46

ORCHARDS! ORCHARDS!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of VARIOUS kinds of Ingrafted Fruit Trees, of Choice & Select sorts, will be forwarded here from the Cleveland Nurseries in the early part of May next, and for Sale at the Huron Hotel, Goderich.

LEONARD PECK.
Goderich, Feb. 4th, 1851. 3vn51

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.

☞ 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 Divisions in 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. ☜

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

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

IN ALL CASES

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

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

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

CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.

DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines a moment longer.

ERUPTIONS of the Skin. ERYSIPELAS. PLATULENCY.

FEVER and AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to relapses 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, INTERMITTENT PULSE.

PILES. The original prepriator 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 form. *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 company 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.

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 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

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

Lands for Sale

In the Township of Wawanosh.

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

Con. 5, West-half of 27, 100 acres.
Con. 6, Lots 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 1200 acres.
Con. 7, " East-half of 29, Lots 30 and 31, 500 acres.
Con. 10, Lot 30, 200 acres.

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

JOHN CLARK.
Goderich, 27th Feb., 1851. v4n2

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.—The subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Establishment, is about to continue the Business on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement received by OAR & 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 Models,—*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

FOR SALE

LOT No. 2 in the West Side of North Street in the Town of Goderich. Terms Easy. Apply to, D. H. LIZARS,
Solicitor, Stratford.
Goderich, 8th January, 1851.

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent FARM, being LOT No. 12 MAITLAND CONCESSION, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which are 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 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-n34tf

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100 1-4 ACRE LOTS

FOR SALE in the Town of Stratford. Apply to D. HOME LIZARS,
Solicitor.
Stratford, 18th Nov. 1850. 3vn40tf

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

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

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,—7th April and 24 June. T. G. Morgan, Clerk.
2d. *Division*—John Hicks', Mitchell,—26th May and 14th July. Robert Cann, Esq., Clerk.
3d *Division*—School House, Stratford,—30th May, and 16th July. Raby Williams, Esq., Clerk.
4th. *Division*—Quickhat Tavern London Road, 17th May and 8th July. George Carter, Esq., Clerk.
5th *Division*—Wm. Rattenbury's Inn, Clinton, 16th May and 7th July. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk
6th. *Division*—Babcock's Tavern, St. Mary's, 28th May and 3rd September. James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.
7th *Division.*—Late Haacke's Tavern, Village of Bayfield, 19th May, and 10th July. David Hood Ritchie, Esq., Clerk.

The Sittings of the Several Courts will commence punctually at 12 o'clock, A. M.

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. D. C.
Goderich, 13th '51 v3n52

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

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

JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2—n41f

NATIONAL HOTEL
BRUCEFIELD.

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

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

CASH for WHEAT

AT the Goderich Mills.

by WILLIAM PIPER.
Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 40-tf

LOST on Monday the 3rd day of March two RINGS, one a Diamond, the other a Torquoise. Any one finding the same and returning them to the Editor of this paper, will be suitably rewarded.

Goderich, 4th March, 1851.

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, 6th May, 1850. 3v-n18tf

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

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

IRA LEWIS,

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

JOHN STRACHAN,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, has his office in West-street, Goderich. n49-y

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ALFRED W. OTTER,

GENERAL AGENT & CONVEYANCER, Collector of Accounts, &c. &c.
Goderich, Oct. 1, 1849. 2vn25

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

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

DANIEL GORDON,

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

R. YOUNG,

BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Videan's, Blacksmith, Front street Goderich.
April 26th, 1850. v3n 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. 3v39

JOHN J. E. LINTON,

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

WILLIAM REED,

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

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. v2n 9

STOKES,

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

W. STOTTS,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Nearly opposite George Videan's Blacksmith Shop, West-street, Goderich.
Goderich, Nov. 27 1850. v3n41-1y

HURON HOTEL,

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

DAVID H. LIZARS,

LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND AUCTIONEER, STRATFORD.

WILL attend sales in any part of the United Counties on the most liberal terms. Apply to John Galt, Esq., Goderich, or to the subscriber, Stratford.

All letters must be pre paid.
Goderich, Dec. 4th, 1850. v3n42

VICTORIA HOTEL,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
(Near the Market Square,)
BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOGH

GOOD Accommodations for Travellers, and an attentive Hostler at all times, to take charge of Teams.
Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850. 43—tf

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.

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

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-7n

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-n9

Important to the Public.

ALFRED BURMHAM
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
(Member of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society Great Britain,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants in and around STRATFORD, that he has purchased the Business of Dr. Hyde, lately carried on by him in the MEDICAL HALL, having dispensed Medicines for those about the Nobility of England, and for several Members of the Royal Family, during fifteen years experience with some of the most eminent Medical Practitioners in that country. He will be happy to give

ADVICE GRATIS.

To all persons who may think proper to present him

A full supply of the choicest DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Stationery, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Paints, &c., together with a great variety of other domestic articles, will be constantly kept on hand

IN THE MEDICAL HALL.
Stratford, 1st January, 1851. 46-3m5

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME IV.

The Huron

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS M

EDITOR AND PROPRI

OFFICE MARKET SQUARE

Book and Job Printing neatness and dispatch.

TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL LINGS per annum if paid within of TWELVE AND SIX PENCE within of the year.

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Any individual in the country responsible for six subscribers seventh copy gratis.

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TERMS OF ADVERTI

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The Hon. Mr. Justice
Belleville.....Monday
Picton.....Thursd
Brockville.....Monday
Kingston.....Monday

EASTERN CIRCU
The Hon. Mr. Justice
Perth.....Wednesday
Brtown.....Tuesday
L'Original.....Wednesday
Cornwall.....Monday

WESTERN CIRCU
The Hon. Mr. Justice
Sandwich.....Tuesday
Chatham.....Tuesday
London.....Monday
GODERICH.....Monday

HOME CIRCUIT
The Hon. Mr. Justic
Niagara.....Tuesday
Cobourg.....Tuesday
Peterboro'.....Tuesday
Barrie.....Tuesday

Poetr

THE BALLAD OF JOHN BU
LOATHLIE THING T
HIS SHOULDERS.

It's a large and lusty man,
In hose of the buckskin true,
And tops of the brown mahogan
And a coat of Windsor blue.

And sore he toils, and more he
At all work man may ply—
He leveth the rail, he setteth th
He delves the land, and he plies
To the tune of "Never say di

His shuttle you hear, in the mo
Its hum with the lark's song
There's a glare from the gorge
forge,
Hours after the long day's en

O'er the ledger's red rule, at de
You may see him patiently po
Or, till ready to drop, he sells in
The goods he is ever storing.

'Tis work, work, work, withou
Till the world of his wares is
This worker, I trow, we all of
And his name it is John Bull.

But in daylight or gloom, at forg
In mart, or eke in mill;
And whether he go, or sit, or st
And whether his work be of bra
He beareth a burden still.

A loathlie thing doth cleep and
About his shoulders square:
It weights his back, till the bon
It clutches his throat, till the fo
It sticks like a burr, and it lies
And still poor Bull must bear.

"Now what's amiss, what this
That sticks to thee like wax?"
With a doleful pull of his face,
"They call him Income Tax.

"There doth he stick, 'tis vein
His weight I may not doff—
In grumble and groan nine years
Since he asked for a ride and I le
And now he won't get off.

"He said he'd but hide for a
And I felt no apprehension:
But when, in three years, I tri
Sir Income Tax off into the ditc
He took a fresh turn, and a doub
And announced a change of in

"For, he was easy he declared,
And meant to sit there still:
And when I swore, with rage an
He said I was per so well off b
And declared he'd never come d
And I don't suppose he will!"

Then the thing 'gan laugh—and
How he'd ride for many a year
"And look," he said, "how fair
On neck and arms, and shoul
Never was weight so well distrib
So saith the Chancellere—"

Sir Charles the Wood, that Chan
Did hap to come that way—
And he passed by, John Bull's
And Income Tax's pleasant