

give what I should conceive to be a proper substitute. The Governor General receives, annually, £777 10s 4d; now, very little more than £500 for the President of the United States, and should apply remuneration to a Canadian Governor. This would save £177 15s 4d. The Chief Justice of Canada West receives £166 13s 4d; his office would be well paid at £100.—There is a Chief Justice at Quebec, at the same rate, who could bear a similar reduction. We have four Judges of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, at £1000 per annum; they would not suffer by a pairing down to £750. There are a Chancellor and two Vice Chancellors, at £3500 per annum; the two Vice Chancellors ought to be done without. In the District of Quebec there are three Queen's Bench Judges, at £3000, and, in the District of Montreal, one Chief Justice, at £1212 and three Queen's Bench Judges, at £3000. I would reduce the Chief Justice to £1000, and the others to £750. There is a resident Provincial Judge at Three Rivers receiving £1000—surely his salary might be reduced to £750. There are also two Judges, one at St. John's and one at St. Charles, at £1100, with £300 for contingencies, and an official secretary at £1000, when it is remembered that they are not principal officers of the State, but the Secretaries ought to be altogether dispensed with.—These latter provisions receive £1900, whilst a fee of £5 is paid for each criminal prosecution. The Governor's Secretary is paid a salary of £1111 2s; and, with all due deference to the ingenuity of that gentleman, ought to be cut down to £500 per annum. The expenses of his office are £216 6s 4d; by giving him two clerks, they might be brought down to £400. The Provincial Secretary received £1111 2s; perhaps, as one of the Executive, he is entitled to it, and I do not, on that account, find fault with it. The other charges of his department might be reduced to a poor country like Canada, the Assistant Secretary for the eastern section, at £800, should be removed, as should also the one for the western section, at £600. There is a Receiver General, at £1000, and a Deputy Receiver, at £400. Now, I must enter my protest against the employment of Deputies, when Principals are so extravagantly paid. There is not only a deputy here, but a first clerk, at £250; the percentage might supply the place of the Deputy, and the business be equally well transacted. The same remarks apply to the Inspector General's department; and we have evidence even before us that its duties are not very heavy, for the Inspector General can spend a whole summer away from home. A proper overhaul of the various clerkships would not end in any detriment to the interest of the country.—The President of the Executive Council receives £1000, which I do not object to; but the £1847 as paid to the clerk might be easily diminished one half. Why are two confidential clerks required, the one at £500 and the other at £400 per annum? I would retain persons really useful, but let the superfluous be discharged. The Board of Public Works has two Commissioners, where one could well perform all the duties needed. This would save £650 per annum. Amongst the positions paid, is one of £2000 to Thomas Talbot—what claims has he to such a sum from his country? In addition to the staff of whippersnappers in the Public Offices, are charges for contingent expenses, amounting to £707 11s 4d. I am certain that this is occasioned by a lack of order in the office, who are too well paid, and think themselves privileged to be lazy accordingly; by judicious management, one-half, if not all, might be saved. By the adoption of the suggestions now made, I have no doubt that the public business would be more expeditiously and more economically managed. The expenses of our Legislature are extravagantly high; the Speakers receive £2000 per annum, and do duty about three months of the year—£1000 would be good enough for the Speaker, and for their services, I could fill a letter twice the size of this with similar instances of over payment, but I must content myself with a glance at the total. The whole expenditure of Canada in 1848, was £7,471,921 3s 6d, and the revenue £3,706,612 7s 8d, leaving an excess of £3,765,308 15s 8d of expenditure over income. Although, of this, £1,186,014 are spent upon interest or Provincial debt, it is an amount very disproportionate to our means. It is true that the Public Works will ultimately pay the debt incurred in their construction, but it will be a long time before this desirable improvement is effected, and forms no addition to the revenue which I have mentioned. The Upper Canadian pay table taxes to the amount of £1,111,170, and others, to local and district officers, in the shape of fees, to the tune of £100,000. A total of £2,111,170 is certainly what the Americans would term "a considerable sum." A knowledge of these facts will soon cause a general feeling for reform in our extravagant system of expenditure; and if the question is discussed, I am sure that our business will be found to be even more than I have represented them to be. I have no desire to either justify or exaggerate, nor have I any of the above statements. I have sincerely filled my sheets, however, and must defer further remarks until another opportunity.

AN OLD REFORMER.
Township of Bradford, Oct. 21, 1849.

The Ground floor of the east wing will be appropriated to the Board of Works, and part of the upper to the Adjutant-General's department; eight committee-rooms for the use of the House of Assembly are also to be arranged in the east wing, and a corridor to be run connecting with the centre edifice. The roof of these buildings, it is feared, will have to be re-shingled.

All the other public offices, including those of the Provincial Secretary—the Law Officers of the Crown—the Executive Council—the Governor-General's Secretaries—and of Indian Department, will be established in the old Government House, now occupied by the Normal School. The premises are found most convenient for the purpose, and will require little or no alterations.

F. W. Cumberland Esq., is engaged as Architect for the superintendence of the new alterations.

We are assured that the whole cost of removing the seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto will not exceed £1,000, £1000—surely his salary might be reduced to £750. There are also two Judges, one at St. John's and one at St. Charles, at £1100, with £300 for contingencies, and an official secretary at £1000, when it is remembered that they are not principal officers of the State, but the Secretaries ought to be altogether dispensed with.—These latter provisions receive £1900, whilst a fee of £5 is paid for each criminal prosecution. The Governor's Secretary is paid a salary of £1111 2s; and, with all due deference to the ingenuity of that gentleman, ought to be cut down to £500 per annum. The expenses of his office are £216 6s 4d; by giving him two clerks, they might be brought down to £400. The Provincial Secretary received £1111 2s; perhaps, as one of the Executive, he is entitled to it, and I do not, on that account, find fault with it. The other charges of his department might be reduced to a poor country like Canada, the Assistant Secretary for the eastern section, at £800, should be removed, as should also the one for the western section, at £600. There is a Receiver General, at £1000, and a Deputy Receiver, at £400. Now, I must enter my protest against the employment of Deputies, when Principals are so extravagantly paid. There is not only a deputy here, but a first clerk, at £250; the percentage might supply the place of the Deputy, and the business be equally well transacted. The same remarks apply to the Inspector General's department; and we have evidence even before us that its duties are not very heavy, for the Inspector General can spend a whole summer away from home. A proper overhaul of the various clerkships would not end in any detriment to the interest of the country.—The President of the Executive Council receives £1000, which I do not object to; but the £1847 as paid to the clerk might be easily diminished one half. Why are two confidential clerks required, the one at £500 and the other at £400 per annum? I would retain persons really useful, but let the superfluous be discharged. The Board of Public Works has two Commissioners, where one could well perform all the duties needed. This would save £650 per annum. Amongst the positions paid, is one of £2000 to Thomas Talbot—what claims has he to such a sum from his country? In addition to the staff of whippersnappers in the Public Offices, are charges for contingent expenses, amounting to £707 11s 4d. I am certain that this is occasioned by a lack of order in the office, who are too well paid, and think themselves privileged to be lazy accordingly; by judicious management, one-half, if not all, might be saved. By the adoption of the suggestions now made, I have no doubt that the public business would be more expeditiously and more economically managed. The expenses of our Legislature are extravagantly high; the Speakers receive £2000 per annum, and do duty about three months of the year—£1000 would be good enough for the Speaker, and for their services, I could fill a letter twice the size of this with similar instances of over payment, but I must content myself with a glance at the total. The whole expenditure of Canada in 1848, was £7,471,921 3s 6d, and the revenue £3,706,612 7s 8d, leaving an excess of £3,765,308 15s 8d of expenditure over income. Although, of this, £1,186,014 are spent upon interest or Provincial debt, it is an amount very disproportionate to our means. It is true that the Public Works will ultimately pay the debt incurred in their construction, but it will be a long time before this desirable improvement is effected, and forms no addition to the revenue which I have mentioned. The Upper Canadian pay table taxes to the amount of £1,111,170, and others, to local and district officers, in the shape of fees, to the tune of £100,000. A total of £2,111,170 is certainly what the Americans would term "a considerable sum." A knowledge of these facts will soon cause a general feeling for reform in our extravagant system of expenditure; and if the question is discussed, I am sure that our business will be found to be even more than I have represented them to be. I have no desire to either justify or exaggerate, nor have I any of the above statements. I have sincerely filled my sheets, however, and must defer further remarks until another opportunity.



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

THE LAST GROANS OF TORY LOYALTY.

READER, we had intended to entertain you with one other article on "Canada as she is," for the purpose of showing that our country's resources of wealth and prosperity are, in proportion to the extent of our territory, and the number of our population, equal, if not greater than the resources of the United States—that although the condition of Upper Canada, generally, is behind the condition of the States, yet notwithstanding a quarter of a century of the grossest mal-administration of Government, at this moment our public works and general improvements are far better, compared with our half million of people, than the national improvements of the States compared with fifty times that amount of population. It is a sad oversight that leads men to expect the same extent of public improvement from a population of half a million, as has been made by twenty-six or twenty-seven millions! Besides, the march of public improvement commenced at least forty years earlier in the United States than it did in Canada! We had intended, reader, to examine and point out these peculiarities, and to number of other little facts in favor of our own responsible Government and our very limited taxation, in order to convince you that the wise and honest administration of our present constitution is more likely to advance the prosperity and honor of our country, than Annexation; but really there is something so exceedingly funny and ridiculous about the whole of this business, that we are unable to maintain our gravity any longer on the subject. Had the movement originated with WILLIAM LYON MCKENZIE, DR. ROLPH, SILAS BUISELL, DR. WOLFEK NELSON, and such men, whose hatred of oppression and toryism had compelled them to seek any change rather than be subject to an iniquitous bondage; and who, in their zeal to upset the foundations of a despotic and ungodly hierarchy, had incurred the opprobrious title of traitors, we could have met and discussed the question with a calmness and an honest anxiety proportioned to its importance. But, originating, as it has done, with the very men whose *laurels* and *ambition* led to the promotion of British rule in the West, and who, only a few months ago, harnessed up the Parliament House, and the Provincial Libraries, we feel strongly inclined to laugh at the absurdity of treating this seriously. We live in strange times! Only think, reader, of James MOIR FRANKS and W. GORNOX MACK taking their seats in the Congress of the American Republic; and contending lustily in the great hall of universal freedom, that America could never prosper unless every man of French origin be driven into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and exterminated. What glorious republican professions of liberty these heroes would make! They would enlighten the natives, and if the materials for illumination happened to run short, they would light Jonathan to bed with the flames of the Congress Hall and the archives of his own great nation! These are the fellows for despoiling the pestiferous darkness from large cities! We wonder if Jonathan has filed a record of the Torch-light meeting on the Champ de Mars—the burning eloquence there uttered, and the bright consequences of that oratory!—These are valuable subjects for *prose* in the history of a great nation, and we trust they have not been lost. It is plain speaking we are not aware of any instance in which a people have been led to their ruin by the same silly and contemptible means, and been as speedily and as satisfactorily caught in their own reckless devices as may be read in their recent history of Montreal. The more ridiculous stories of the Province, at the last general election, are not more than a faint shadow of the doom of their party. They beheld with dismay that party legislation had come to an end—and that government in future should be for the people and not for the Church. They became apprehensive that the apostolic plunder of misgovernment would have to be accounted for, and they were ready to rush even upon destruction to prevent a result so ruinous to their selfishness. As James MOIR FRANKS a subordinate officer in the Customs Department, was dismissed by the Government for an insolent violation of the laws of his office and his dismissal only increased his insolence. The Tories encouraged him in his reckless assaults upon the Constitution and the Governor General, and declared that the Government had "caught a Tartar" in the low slang and personal security of JAMES MOIR FRANKS! The Tories would have encouraged and boasted of the bravery of the Devil, provided he had abused the Government. The man FRANKS got puffed up with applause, supposed himself to be invulnerable, and from a display of impudent vituperation belched forth treason, arson and assassination. The Tories responded to his demagogue insanities so long as the ravings were confined to "indignation meetings" and the

spouting of sedition. But poor FRANKS had already gone beyond his depth—he could neither stop nor turn back. He had fairly committed himself and was bound to do something terribly tragical, as a brilliant counter part or wind-up to his outrageous drama. His appeal to the blood-and-thorax propensities of the dissolute and drunken, was published on the 25th of April, and the honor and prosperity of Montreal, and the buildings and books of the Canadian public were laid in ashes that same evening! FRANKS then discovered that he had gone too far—he found out that the Tories, with a very few exceptions, spurned such base and diabolical outrages; and would rather bow to the Government of their political opponents than be identified with the vandalism which he had called into existence. In short, he discovered that he was not a man of the present age, and that his sympathies were confined exclusively to the Tories of his own city, together with OULS R. GOWAN, and a few others of the *Black-Flag* Editors. The voice of the country from Gaspé to Goderich, was set forth in tones not to be misunderstood, and a damning sentence was pronounced on the mob policy of James MOIR FRANKS.

The laws of nature are inflexible—crime does bring its own punishment, and Montreal is now reaping the bitter consequences of transgressions which might easily have been prevented. Had the city authorities treated Mr. FRANKS with the pillory, or had the intelligent inhabitants met his inflammatory ravings with a frown of moral indignation, the city would not now be renowned as the hot-bed of anarchy and treason. But they winked at or perhaps countenanced conduct that could not possibly be productive of less than shame and confusion. They have incurred a reputation at which good men shudder, they have become a by-word and a reproach to the nations of civilization—they have got heavily taxed for the destruction occasioned by the writings of their own Editors. The seat of Government has been removed—and good men are afraid to spurn with them. Their Journals, which only a few months ago, were calling on the British Army to fraternize with the mob in exterminating French citizenship, and establishing Anglo-Saxon supremacy, are now beseeching the French Canadians to assist them in severing British connection! and fomenting a spirit of hostility to Britain's Queen, and British Institutions! The groans of Loyalty are now groans of treason, and desertion and gloom are the prominent features of their condition. From this mass of the ruins of rebellion, the annexation banner has emanated, and although we were anxious for Annexation to-morrow, we would scorn to unite with the present agitators. The presumption of such "loyalists" (save the mark!) asking all classes to join them, just reminds us of the following anecdote. "Will you help me over the dyke with this sheep?" "Toth an' Right!—if ye war to decten honest man, I might help ye to steal a sheep, but I'll be help a thief!"

PLUGHING MATCH.

Premiums awarded by the Huron District Agricultural Society, at the annual Ploughing Match which took place on the 21st, October.

To competitors over 18 years of age.

For the Best Ploughing, £1 5 0	James Clark, 1st
do do do do do do do do do do	Henry Ford, 2nd
do do do do do do do do do do	Joseph Salkeld, 3rd

GOD SPEED THE PLOUGH!

The Ploughing Match of the District Agricultural Society took place on the farm of Mr. Matthew Black, third concession of Goderich, on Wednesday the 21st ult. And we regret to record the shameful spathy of our farmers in reference to this first important branch of Agriculture, or, rather, we should say the most important branch of manual labor. It will scarcely be credited when we inform our readers at a distance, that in this exclusively agricultural locality, in a competition for six premiums, only seven ploughs were brought forward! This is surely bad enough, but is a decided improvement on last year's competition, when the six premiums were contended for by only five competitors! Competition and emulation are said to be the chief sources of proficiency and success, and if this is true, there is little probability that the townships of Goderich and Colborne will obtain much celebrity for superior ploughmen! Ought not those who live by the cultivation of the soil to be zealous and as proud to turn their own soil to a ploughing match, and to afford them every means of improvement in the art of ploughing as they are to instruct them in the common branches of education? We think they ought—we believe it is their duty.

We feel sorry in recording such instances of culpable negligence in a subject of such vast importance; and we do so merely in the hope of shaming our peasantry into a more laudable conduct. We had not an opportunity of being at the ploughing match, but we are informed by those who are good judges, that notwithstanding the small number of competitors, the field presented some specimens of good ploughing, and we assure our young farmers that a little ambition and a good deal of practice will go a great length in making them good ploughmen.

The judges on the occasion were Messrs. DAVID CLARK and ALEXANDER ANNOLD of Colborne, and the Rev. ALEXANDER MCKIN. It is a hard task to please everybody—in attempting it the old man pleased nobody and lost his ass in the bargain! and although we doubt not the integrity and honesty of purpose on the part of the judges on this occasion, yet we doubt their success in pleasing everybody, is not much better than that of the old man in carrying the Ass. Three-fourths of the spectators had, throughout the day, decided that the first premium would be given to JOSEPH SALKELD—the judges, in the evening, decided it should be given to JAMES CLARK. Now it is quite possible that three-fourths of the spectators were no judges, and it is equally probable that the *real* judges decided correctly, and with the utmost impartiality. But it is impossible to stop people's mouths, and while we are perfectly satisfied of the integrity

of the judges, we, at the same time think that a great amount of ugly whisperings and uncharitable suspicions, might have been prevented by using a little more prudence in the selection of the judges. Mr. CLARK should not have been a judge when his son was a competitor, and Mr. MCKIN should not have been a judge, because, in the first place, he is the Messrs. CLARK'S Milliner, and in the second place good Catholics and Protestants are seldom good *Ayrshire* ploughmen. It may be true that the judges did not enter the field till the ploughmen had quit it, and consequently they could not be aware that his son had ploughed this particular ridge or that particular ridge—we say this may be all very true, and we have no wish to doubt it, but it is equally true that such uncharitable being will say "a wink's as good as a nod to a blind horse." Mr. CLARK must be very stupid indeed if he did not know the work of his own son and his own plough, among the work of fifty ploughmen, and if he did not know there were plenty willing enough to whisper to him. This and such other uncharitable insinuations will be said—may be said, and therefore, we would humbly suggest that, in future, the credit and prosperity of the Society shall be so far considered that the judges shall be brought from a distance. In institutions intended to be useful and popular, the utmost prudence is required to prevent the growth of jealousies, recriminations and cavillings, and on the present occasion, had the judges been brought from Stratford, and been men who knew something of ploughing, in short practical ploughmen (for we do object to a tailor or a shoemaker being made an inspector of mason-work,) a great amount of bitter feeling and uncharitable hints and insinuations might have been saved—the character and credit of the Society being more satisfactorily maintained, and the purposes of equity equally answered. The majority of the spectators declare that JAMES FRANKS was entitled to the first premium, hence, the public have decided that favor and friendship had swayed the scales of justice, and the decision of the public, whether right or wrong, will stand, and operate to the prejudice of the Society. These remarks are dictated by a friendly feeling, and we trust will be productive of advantage in the future management of the Society.

MR. PERRY AND ANNEXATION.

The following letter has been sent us by an elector of the East Riding, who is a decided British Connectionist but favourable to the return of Mr. Perry:—

To the Editor of the *Globe*.
DEAR SIR—Observing that the approaching election for the Third Riding of York is assuming a degree of interest which we (the electors) have not heretofore taken the trouble to measure—and finding that the position of Mr. Perry, the only candidate in the field, has been variously, and unfairly represented by the press I take the liberty of attempting through your aid, to set the matter right, before the country. At the meeting of the delegates held at Whitby some few weeks since, for the purpose of presenting a requisition to Mr. Perry, as being in your columns, because my lot to present Mr. P. on the no less important subject of Annexation, and I have great pleasure in saying that the most complete satisfaction was afforded. Whatever may be Mr. Perry's ultimate views on this momentous subject, it is not within the election of the Third Riding a legitimate object of inquiry, as it is sufficient to be informed how he stands in the matter of Annexation, and the course of conduct he will adopt in regard to it during the time he may be chosen to represent us in Parliament. For that period we have been made contented. Mr. Perry is pledged to abstain from any action during his term of service; and as we have never yet had any reason to doubt for a moment his promises as a public man, we have no suspicions for the future. But he has gone further in his explanation to the electors—he has pledged himself that should his sentiments undergo any change on the leading topic of the day, by which he may not be able to apply himself vigorously to it in consequence of his pledge, he will at once throw himself again into the hands of the freeholders of the East Riding, who will be with the Riding in particular, if I request him seeking after senatorial honors would make similar pledges and keep them. Mr. Perry will, no doubt, after the election, according to custom, and I have every hope that he will, on that occasion give a fair statement of his opinions, even on the question which has induced me to trouble you with this epistle.

The writer of this letter is fully acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and we have no doubt that he fairly states Mr. Perry's position. Mr. Perry, then, has pledged himself "not to advocate" Annexation during his term of office, but that should his sentiments undergo any change, he "undergo any change," he will at once resign his seat in Parliament, and throw himself again into the hands of the freeholders. We learn also that Mr. Perry will shortly address the Electors, when he will have an opportunity to "give a fair statement of his opinions."

We again repeat that we would see Mr. Perry in Parliament with sincere satisfaction. He is an old and consistent upholder of popular rights; he has done much good service in his day—he is an active, enterprising business man—and he knows the wants of the country thoroughly. There are few men in the Province better entitled to public confidence and public honours, and we readily admit that the past services of such a man should entitle him to greater latitude in his theoretical political views than most other public characters. At any other time, no member of the Reform party would have dreamed of a king Peter Perry for an explanation or a pledge; but when a deliberate movement is making in the Province for breaking off our allegiance to the Mother Country, when men of wealth and character are openly agitating for annexation with the United States, and when the annexationist openly boast that Mr. Perry is best and hand with them—the position of affairs is altered; and it was due to Mr. Perry himself, not less than to the electors, and we are sure that Mr. Perry would be the last man to report to humbug or equivocation of any kind to get himself returned. We readily admit that there is a difference between holding an abstract political opinion on any subject, and carrying that opinion into practical life; there are many theoretical republicans in England, and numerous theoretical limited monarchists in the United States, who are unexceptionable citizens under the existing form of government of these countries. And if Mr. Perry's views on the exciting topic of the day extend no further than this—held as they have been, as he himself declares, for the last twenty years—we think his past course would be quite a sufficient guarantee for his future conduct as a representative of the people. In justice to all parties, however, he is bound to say plainly and manfully what his sentiments really are.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parties intending to apply at next session of the Legislature, for private or local acts, have no time to lose in complying with the rules of the notice of Assembly—requiring three months notice of such applications in the *Royal Gazette* and in the local newspapers.—*Globe*.

DISMISSAL OF MR. LEE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1849.
Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that, from this date, your services in the office of the Honorable the Inspector General will not be required.

(Signed) J. LESLIE, Secy.
Joseph Lee, Esq.

SHARPSHOOTER CLUB—HOUSE.

October 22nd, 1849.
Sir,—I am to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me, by command of the Governor-General, that my services in the office of the Honorable the Inspector-General will not be required from this date.

I take the opportunity of remarking, in reply, that my connection with the Government, for the last few months, has been so intolerably irksome to me, that, as an Eng-

plained of on former occasions, some of which may not even yet be wholly removed, has every confidence that through the efficiency and unwearied exertions of our Legislators, all such, so far as practicable, will be promptly and speedily remedied,—and that it further views the late outbreak of five inhabitants of Montreal, respecting Annexation to the United States, as revolutionary in its character, and revolting to the most ardent feeling of every true hearted British subject.

2. Moved by Mr. J. E. Linton, seconded by Mr. John Vasestone, that the sentiments expressed in the foregoing Resolution, be embodied in an address or declaration to be signed by the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity.

3. Moved by John C. W. Daly, Esq. J. P., seconded by Mr. Charles Dupres—That this meeting view the Montreal Annexation Manifesto as the climax of absurdity, and further that this meeting is of opinion that said Manifesto's has any claim to public notice, other than as humbug—the notice taken of it by the authorities and Corporations, has given it that claim,—that it ought to be allowed to "waste its sweet-scented essence" in the desert air.

These Resolutions were severally carried unanimously—and the declaration unanimously signed, and now in course of signature.

PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION AND CHURCH, STRATFORD.

The Rev. Thomas MacPherson, from near Margherit, North of Ireland, sent out with several other Clergymen, by the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, has officiated for several Sabbaths in Stratford, to the entire satisfaction, and heartfelt desire of the Congregation, and many others who flocked to hear him. Mr. MacPherson was ordained and officiated in the Church at Ballycloy, Co. Derry, for many years. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church which met at Toronto on the 17th October, appointed Mr. MacPherson to Stratford for the next six months—and the congregation, which have been without a clerical head for some years, are making exertions to invite Mr. MacPherson to remain—by giving him a call—and thereby secure his valuable services. At the same time, the Congregation have advertised for Tenders to build a Brick Church, to be begun on 1st May next—offers to be given by the 31st December. The Church to be built on the hill in Mr. McCulloch's property, east of the English Church.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Montreal, Oct. 23, 1849.
Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you, that in accordance with the Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 19th of May last, in His Excellency's resolution to the Provincial Parliament at the City of Toronto at its next Session. And I am further commanded to inform you, that in arriving at this decision, His Excellency considers that the Government and Legislature are pledged to the principle of convening Parliament during alternate periods at Toronto and Quebec, and that measures will be speedily adopted to provide the necessary accommodation to give effect to this arrangement. As it may be convenient to the Members of the Legislative Assembly to be made acquainted with His Excellency's decision, as early as possible, I have to request that you will communicate with them on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
(Signed) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

HONORABLE A. N. MORIN, Speaker Legislative Assembly, Sec. &c. &c.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

Montreal, Oct. 23, 1849.
Mr. MAYNOR—After mature deliberation upon the Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 19th May last, in favour of holding the Session of the Government alternately at Toronto and Quebec, and on consideration that nothing has since occurred to diminish the weight of the reasons which gave rise to that Address, the Governor in Council has come to the desire of the Legislative Assembly.

This decision necessarily causes the removal of the Seat of Government to one of the two Cities.

It has been determined that the new arrangement will commence by the immediate removal of the Government to Toronto, there to remain till the expiration of the present Parliament, after which it will be transferred to Quebec, for the four following years.

The Commissioners of the Public Works have consequently received instructions to submit to Parliament, at its next Session, estimates of the changes and additions necessary to be made to the public buildings at Toronto and Quebec, for the accommodation of the Government during the alternate periods of the Parliament, in each of these cities.

It is, therefore, desirable that the Government should immediately after the next Session, enter into possession of the Quebec Corporation, in order to afford time to complete the necessary works, previous to the translation of the Seat of Government within the walls of your city.

For these reasons I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General, to notify the Corporation of Quebec, in accordance with the subsisting contract, that in one year from this date, the Government will again take possession of the public buildings now in charge of the said Corporation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
T. BOUTHILLIER,
His Worship the Mayor of Quebec.

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Joseph Lee, Esq.

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October 22nd, 1849.
Sir,—I am to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me, by command of the Governor-General, that my services in the office of the Honorable the Inspector-General will not be required from this date.

I take the opportunity of remarking, in reply, that my connection with the Government, for the last few months, has been so intolerably irksome to me, that, as an Eng-

lishman, and one I trust of approved loyalty, I have many times deliberated whether it was not my duty to throw up the slight appointment with which I was honored by the venerated Lord Metcalfe. Reasons—not personal to myself—deterred me.

I cannot regret the step which Lord Elgin, for reasons which are perfectly well understood, took to which it is unnecessary more pointedly to advert, has thought proper to take, and I gladly sever a tie which, under other circumstances, it has for some years been my pride to acknowledge—feeling that there is little credit in being connected, in however subordinate a capacity, with a Government which, by its outrageous insults to those whom the Crown of England owes the preservation of these distant possessions, has unceasingly striven to alienate the affections of the loyal and to efface the recollection of services which were once thought valuable by the parent State. Of the result of this policy the Province is now reaping the bitter fruits.

Under such circumstances, it is impossible to be desirous,—no matter how over honest and loyal himself, can act under a party which craves the rebellious, and insults the faithful, without falling in the estimation of the good and true.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
(Signed) JOSEPH S. LEE.

THE HON. JAMES LESLIE, Provincial Secretary.

MR. PERRY AND ANNEXATION.

The following letter has been sent us by an elector of the East Riding, who is a decided British Connectionist but favourable to the return of Mr. Perry:—

To the Editor of the *Globe*.
DEAR SIR—Observing that the approaching election for the Third Riding of York is assuming a degree of interest which we (the electors) have not heretofore taken the trouble to measure—and finding that the position of Mr. Perry, the only candidate in the field, has been variously, and unfairly represented by the press I take the liberty of attempting through your aid, to set the matter right, before the country. At the meeting of the delegates held at Whitby some few weeks since, for the purpose of presenting a requisition to Mr. Perry, as being in your columns, because my lot to present Mr. P. on the no less important subject of Annexation, and I have great pleasure in saying that the most complete satisfaction was afforded. Whatever may be Mr. Perry's ultimate views on this momentous subject, it is not within the election of the Third Riding a legitimate object of inquiry, as it is sufficient to be informed how he stands in the matter of Annexation, and the course of conduct he will adopt in regard to it during the time he may be chosen to represent us in Parliament. For that period we have been made contented. Mr. Perry is pledged to abstain from any action during his term of service; and as we have never yet had any reason to doubt for a moment his promises as a public man, we have no suspicions for the future. But he has gone further in his explanation to the electors—he has pledged himself that should his sentiments undergo any change on the leading topic of the day, by which he may not be able to apply himself vigorously to it in consequence of his pledge, he will at once throw himself again into the hands of the freeholders of the East Riding, who will be with the Riding in particular, if I request him seeking after senatorial honors would make similar pledges and keep them. Mr. Perry will, no doubt, after the election, according to custom, and I have every hope that he will, on that occasion give a fair statement of his opinions, even on the question which has induced me to trouble you with this epistle.

The writer of this letter is fully acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and we have no doubt that he fairly states Mr. Perry's position. Mr. Perry, then, has pledged himself "not to advocate" Annexation during his term of office, but that should his sentiments undergo any change, he "undergo any change," he will at once resign his seat in Parliament, and throw himself again into the hands of the freeholders. We learn also that Mr. Perry will shortly address the Electors, when he will have an opportunity to "give a fair statement of his opinions."

We again repeat that we would see Mr. Perry in Parliament with sincere satisfaction. He is an old and consistent upholder of popular rights; he has done much good service in his day—he is an active, enterprising business man—and he knows the wants of the country thoroughly. There are few men in the Province better entitled to public confidence and public honours, and we readily admit that the past services of such a man should entitle him to greater latitude in his theoretical political views than most other public characters. At any other time, no member of the Reform party would have dreamed of a king Peter Perry for an explanation or a pledge; but when a deliberate movement is making in the Province for breaking off our allegiance to the Mother Country, when men of wealth and character are openly agitating for annexation with the United States, and when the annexationist openly boast that Mr. Perry is best and hand with them—the position of affairs is altered; and it was due to Mr. Perry himself, not less than to the electors, and we are sure that Mr. Perry would be the last man to report to humbug or equivocation of any kind to get himself returned. We readily admit that there is a difference between holding an abstract political opinion on any subject, and carrying that opinion into practical life; there are many theoretical republicans in England, and numerous theoretical limited monarchists in the United States, who are unexceptionable citizens under the existing form of government of these countries. And if Mr. Perry's views on the exciting topic of the day extend no further than this—held as they have been, as he himself declares, for the last twenty years—we think his past course would be quite a sufficient guarantee for his future conduct as a representative of the people. In justice to all parties, however, he is bound to say plainly and manfully what his sentiments really are.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parties intending to apply at next session of the Legislature, for private or local acts, have no time to lose in complying with the rules of the notice of Assembly—requiring three months notice of such applications in the *Royal Gazette* and in the local newspapers.—*Globe*.

DISMISSAL OF MR. LEE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1849.
Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that, from this date, your services in the office of the Honorable the Inspector General will not be required.

(Signed) J. LESLIE, Secy.
Joseph Lee, Esq.

SHARPSHOOTER CLUB—HOUSE.

October 22nd, 1849.
Sir,—I am to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me, by command of the Governor-General, that my services in the office of the Honorable the Inspector-General will not be required from this date.

I take the opportunity of remarking, in reply, that my connection with the Government, for the last few months, has been so intolerably irksome to me, that, as an Eng-

DISMISSAL.

"Dare the militia and the gentlemen warm support names to the I have thus come into view of the Bos however, the modesty might find it to be. Min Holmes of Members of staunch support courage to de of his commi of this "comi ty as any? Gazette 31st ("We recom "trow" too h ecently looking al question a removal of the Ministry "dar tenance of o leads to is dia warn support of the comm

MR. OGILVIE.

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DISMISSALS FROM OFFICE.

Does the ministry dismiss from the militia and magistracy, any or all of those gentlemen, many of them their own warm supporters, who have appended their names to the Annexation Address, and have thus committed an act of constructive treason as the Assistant Commissioner of the Board of Works, who has not, however, the slightest pretension to legal knowledge, whatever his characteristic modesty might lead him to imagine, has dismissed it to be. Dare they dismiss Benjamin Holmes or Jacob De Witt, both of them Members of Parliament and their own staunch supporters? Will they have the courage to deprive the former gentleman of his commission, as he has been as guilty of this 'constructive treason' to Her Majesty as any? We trust not.—Montreal Gazette 31st Oct.

Markets.

Table with columns for various goods like Flour, Butter, Pork, etc., and their prices. Includes sub-sections for Toronto, Oct. 30, and Montreal, 7 1/2 P.M.—30, Oct.

NOTICE.

SEALD TENDERS WILL be received on behalf of the District Council for the District of Huron, by William Chalk, Esq., Warden, and Messrs. Van Egmond, Hays, Ritchie, Lamb, Bell, Cadigan, Carter, and the other District Councilors, of the Subscriber, for the Performance of the following Works, the amount of which will be paid in Cash, on the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following:

BY-LAW of the Municipal Council of the District of Huron, Passed at a Special Meeting of the said Council, held at Goderich on the 2nd, 5th and 6th days of October, 1849, in compliance with the Act 12 Victoria, chapter 81.

WILLIAM CHALK, ESQ., WARDEN.

CHAPTER I.

BY-LAW For carrying out Certain Provisions of the Act 12 Victoria, chapter 81, preparatory to the first Election to be held under the said Act.

WHEREAS in accordance with certain requirements under the Act 12 Victoria, chapter 81, a Special Meeting of the Municipal Council was held on the 2nd, 5th and 6th days of October, 1849, for carrying out the intentions of certain clauses therein: Be it enacted by the Warden and Municipal Council of the District of Huron in Special Meeting assembled, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the said Act, 12 Victoria, chapter 81, And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the following Townships be and are hereby declared to be attached to each other, viz:

The Township of Hullett to be attached to the Township of McKillop. The Township of Wawanosh to be attached to the Township of Ashfield. The Township of Stephen to be attached to the Township of Osborne. The Township of Mornington to be attached to the Township of Ellice. The Townships of Elma and Wallace to be attached to the Township of Logan. And all the Townships comprising the intended or Junior County of Bruce to be attached to the Township of Ashfield.

2nd. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, Whereas by the said Act 12 Victoria, chapter 81, the Town of Goderich is set apart from the Township of Goderich, and divided into four Wards for the purposes therein mentioned, the following parties be and are hereby declared to be Returning Officers for the respective Wards in the said Town of Goderich, set opposite their names, viz:

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esquire, for St. George's Ward. ADOLPHUS F. MORGAN, Esquire, for St. Patrick's Ward. GEORGE FRASER, Esquire, for St. Andrew's Ward. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Esquire, for St. David's Ward.

3rd. And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the place for the holding of the First Township Meeting under the said Act, 12 Victoria, chapter 81, for the Township of Goderich, be and is hereby declared to be at or in the School House situated in School Section No. 3, in the said Township.

4th. And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Township of Downie be divided and is hereby declared to be divided into Five Rural Wards, as follows, viz: Ward No. 1 to consist of that part of the Gore and range of Lots 1 and 2, from the 1st to the 8th Concession.

Ward No. 2 to consist of Lots 3 to 13, from 1st to 8th Concession inclusive. Ward No. 3 to consist of Lots 14 to 25, from 1st to 8th Concession inclusive. Ward No. 4 to consist of all that part of the Township lying east of the line between 5 and 6 and south of the 8th Concession.

Ward No. 5 to consist of all that part of the Township lying west of the line between 5 and 6, and south of the 8th Concession.

5th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the following places be and are hereby declared to be the places for holding the Elections in the different Wards in the Township of Downie, viz:

For Ward No. 1, the School House in Stratford. Ward No. 2, the School House on Lot No. 11 on the 5th Concession. Ward No. 3, at William Smith's house, on the 3rd Concession. Ward No. 4, at William Clyn's house, on Lot 12 on the 9th Concession. Ward No. 5, at Meeting House, Lot 21, in the 11th Concession.

6th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the following Gentlemen be and are hereby declared to be Returning officers in the different Wards in the said Township of Downie, viz: For Ward No. 1, William Watson, (Township Clerk.) Ward No. 2, William Byres, Lot 11, in the 5th Concession. Ward No. 3, James Redford. Ward No. 4, William Clyn. Ward No. 5, David Muir.

(Signed) Goderich, 6th October, 1849. WILLIAM CHALK, Warden, H. D.

GODERICH, CANADA WEST, 8th November, 1849.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE in Receipt of, by recent arrivals at Montreal, from England, a LARGE AND VARIED assortment of DRY GOODS,

particularly selected in Manchester, for their Retail Trade. Their Stock of BARRIRON, of the best Crown Brand, SHELF HARDWARE, have received considerable additions, both of English and United States Manufacture. From New York they have received their supplies of GROCERIES, consisting of CHEST TEA, and various Qualities. BROWN SUGAR, do do. BOXES TOBACCO, do do. BOXES SOAP, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be disposed of for MONEY or PRODUCE, at Low Rates.

M. B. SEYMOUR & Co. 25-40-61. STRAY STEER.—Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on the 20th of October last—a red and white freckled Steer, about five years old. The owner of the above Steer can come and take him away by proving proper claims, and paying charges. THOMAS SLOWRY. Goderich, 6th Nov. 1849. 3rd Con. Lot No. 12. n40-21f

AGRICULTURE.

The following is a List of the Premiums awarded to the successful competitors at the "Bran" and "Agricultural Society's Show," held at St. Mary's on Tuesday the 11th Sept. 1849.

Table listing agricultural prizes for various categories like Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, etc., with names of winners and prize amounts.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be opened at Mr. Patrick Flanagan's Tavern, London Road, on Wednesday the 6th December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following, viz: 1st. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 6th Concession, between Lots 10 and 11.

2nd. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 11th Concession, between Lots 20 and 21. 3rd. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 15th Concession, between Lots 30 and 31. 4th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 18th Concession, between Lots 40 and 41. 5th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 21st Concession, between Lots 50 and 51.

6th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 24th Concession, between Lots 60 and 61. 7th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 27th Concession, between Lots 70 and 71. 8th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 30th Concession, between Lots 80 and 81.

9th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 33rd Concession, between Lots 90 and 91. 10th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 36th Concession, between Lots 100 and 101.

11th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 39th Concession, between Lots 110 and 111. 12th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 42nd Concession, between Lots 120 and 121. 13th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 45th Concession, between Lots 130 and 131.

14th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 48th Concession, between Lots 140 and 141. 15th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 51st Concession, between Lots 150 and 151.

16th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 54th Concession, between Lots 160 and 161. 17th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 57th Concession, between Lots 170 and 171. 18th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 60th Concession, between Lots 180 and 181.

19th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 63rd Concession, between Lots 190 and 191. 20th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 66th Concession, between Lots 200 and 201.

21st. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 69th Concession, between Lots 210 and 211. 22nd. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 72nd Concession, between Lots 220 and 221. 23rd. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 75th Concession, between Lots 230 and 231.

24th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 78th Concession, between Lots 240 and 241. 25th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 81st Concession, between Lots 250 and 251. 26th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 84th Concession, between Lots 260 and 261.

27th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 87th Concession, between Lots 270 and 271. 28th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 90th Concession, between Lots 280 and 281. 29th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 93rd Concession, between Lots 290 and 291.

30th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 96th Concession, between Lots 300 and 301. 31st. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 99th Concession, between Lots 310 and 311. 32nd. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 102nd Concession, between Lots 320 and 321.

33rd. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 105th Concession, between Lots 330 and 331. 34th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 108th Concession, between Lots 340 and 341. 35th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 111th Concession, between Lots 350 and 351.

36th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 114th Concession, between Lots 360 and 361. 37th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 117th Concession, between Lots 370 and 371. 38th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 120th Concession, between Lots 380 and 381.

39th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 123rd Concession, between Lots 390 and 391. 40th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 126th Concession, between Lots 400 and 401. 41st. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 129th Concession, between Lots 410 and 411.

42nd. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 132nd Concession, between Lots 420 and 421. 43rd. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 135th Concession, between Lots 430 and 431. 44th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 138th Concession, between Lots 440 and 441.

45th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 141st Concession, between Lots 450 and 451. 46th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 144th Concession, between Lots 460 and 461. 47th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 147th Concession, between Lots 470 and 471.

48th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 150th Concession, between Lots 480 and 481. 49th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 153rd Concession, between Lots 490 and 491. 50th. Commencing at the London Road and extending three and three fourth miles to the rear of the 156th Concession, between Lots 500 and 501.

TEAS!! TEAS!!!

The Subscriber in returning his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for their most liberal patronage, begs leave to inform them that he has IMPORTED a choice Lot of TEAS, &c., which he offers for Sale for CASH, BUTTER, WOOL, TIMOTHY, SALT, WHEAT, or any other kind of Produce, than never offered before.

OHIO WHISKEY!!

And FINE SALT for Sale, cheap for Cash. CHRISTOPHER CRABB, Goderich, May 10th 1849.

LOST!!

Belonging to the subscriber, between his Store and the Division Court Office, on Friday last, 13th instant, Two PROMISSORY NOTES.

1st. One JOHN NOTE against John Edgar and CHARLES DUNSTON, for £3 18s 9d, drawn payable to James Phelan or bearer, and endorsed by James Phelan, past due.—Also, one against MICHAEL STROSCOFF Black Smith, for £3 12s 6d.—Drawn payable to Christian Sauger, or bearer, written in German, also past due. This is to caution any person from purchasing the same, or the above parties paying the Notes to any person but the subscriber,—and any person finding the above Notes will much oblige the subscriber by returning them to him. THOS. M. DALY, New Tailoring Establishment, Stratford, July 16th, 1849.

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 to the Town of Goderich. PRODUCE of N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLASS, all kinds will be received in payment for ZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY, Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands. HURON DISTRICT, ON Monday the 20th of October next, will be Sold at the Court Room at the Gaol of the Huron District, in the Town of Goderich, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the undermentioned LANDS with the Tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Erpauis, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the respective suits of Ross Robertson, Robert Mowbray, John Strachan, Gent., one, &c., and James Clouting, Plaintiff, also by virtue of two Writs of Venditioni Erpauis issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed, at the respective suits of Robert Park and Joshua Callaway, Plaintiff, vs. Julia Ann Kiffin and Amelia W. Kiffin, Defendants, &c. &c. a part and portion of Block G, in the Township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land more or less.

JNO. McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 25th July, 1849. 2-226

POSTOFFICE. The above Sale is postponed to January 1st, 1850. JOHN N. McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District. Goderich, Sept. 20, 1849. 2-233d

TO PRINTERS.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE. The Subscriber has opened a New Type Foundry in the City of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job Printing, Type, Ink, Paper, Casses, Galley, Brass Rules, Steel, Column Rules, Composing Sticks, Cases, and every article necessary to a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new molds, from entirely new sets of Matrices, with the most perfect workmanship, and are guaranteed to be unexcelled by any other, and send their papers containing it to the Subscriber, COCKROFT & OVEREND.

NOTICE.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Goderich & surrounding country. The Subscriber having erected a SAW MILL, which is now in operation in the Township of Hullett, within Ten Miles of the Town of Goderich, and seven miles and a half from the Concession, Matting Corn, Lot No. 1, on a never failing stream, prior arrangement of

Where Lumber can be had at all times. It is now ready to contract to furnish any quantity of Saw Lumber, of mostly all kinds, which will be sawed to 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 to the Town of Goderich. PRODUCE of N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLASS, all kinds will be received in payment for ZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY, Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849.

ELIJAH Y. McPAUL, Hullett, Oct. 25, 1849. 2-3253i

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