Huron Signal.

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

VOLUME V. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852. NUMBER XX.

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Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mr. LeTurge's Boarding House, (formerly the British Hotel.)*
Goderich, April 29th, 1852. v5

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

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

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

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

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

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

STRACHAN AND BROTHER.
Barrister and Attornies at Law, &c.,
GODERICH C. W.
JOHN STRACHAN Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.
ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer.
Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

THOMAS NICHOLLS
BROKER, House, Land Insurance, Shipping and General AGENT.
Produce and Commission Merchant, Accountant, &c.
Produce bought and sold on Commission goods carefully stored, and forwarded. Books balanced, Partnership settlement adjusted.
Goderich Feb. 25, 1852 v5–n5

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

WANTED.
TWO good BOOT and SHOE Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the subscriber, West-street, Goderich.
BUSTARD GREEN.
Sept. 9th, 1851.

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

MR. JOHN MACARA.
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office: Ontario Buildings, King-St. opposite the Gore Bank, and the Bank of British North America. HAMILTON. 4 10

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH,
CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.
April 30, 1851. v4n11

DR. HYNDMAN,
QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road.
May 1851. v4n12

JAMES WOODS,
AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms.
Stratford, May 1850. v4–n14

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR.
NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich. Clothes made and repaired, and cutting done on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.
December 3rd, 1851. v4n42

W. & R. SIMPSON,
(LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.,)
GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Oilmen, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.
February 25th 1852. v5–n5

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

LOST a note of hand to the amount of £6, which was given to me by George Whiteford on twelve months, I hereby forbid any person that may find this note selling or collecting it, or I will prosecute according to law.
MURDOC M'PHEE.
Stephen, April 20th, 1852. v5-n15.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF HURON, PERTH & BUUCE.

The County Council met at Gentle's Hotel, Goderich, on Monday the 3rd day of May, 1852.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM CHALK, Esquire, Warden, in the Chair.

Messrs. WALLACE, MITCHELL, LAMB, GOURLAY, HILL, HAMILTON, McGOEY, HAYS, PENTLAND, COLE, DAVIDSON, RYAN, HOLMES, CORBETT, WALKER, DOIG.

And the four following gentlemen, who presented their certificates of having been duly elected Reeves for their respective Townships, viz:—

1 William Rastall, Esq., for the United Townships of Kincardine and the remaining Townships within the County of Bruce.

2 Jonas Gibbons, Esq., for the United Townships of Hullett and Morris.

3 John Smith, Esq., for the Township of Logan.

4 Benjamin Miller, Esq., for the Township of Colborne.

5 Moved by Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Wallace, That the certificates of the several Reeves now produced to the Council be received, and the parties be allowed to take their seats—carried.

6 Moved by Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Lamb, That a Committee of five be appointed to report upon the moneys due School Teachers or Sections by the defalcations of Superintendent Bignall—carried. On a ballot being taken, the Committee was declared to consist of Messrs. Hays, Mitchell, Lamb, Wallace and Holmes.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow at 3 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM CHALK, Warden,
Huron, Perth and Bruce.

COUNCIL ROOM, GODERICH,
Tuesday, 4th May, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment from yesterday.

PRESENT.

WILLIAM CHALK, Esq., Warden, in the Chair.

Messrs. WALLACE, MITCHELL, GOURLEY, MILLER, JOHN SMITH, GIBBONS, HILL, HAMILTON, WALKER, WILLIAM SMITH, Messrs. DOIG, McGOEY, RASTALL, PENTLAND, DAVIDSON, LAMB, COLE, HAYS, RYAN, HOLMES.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings of General Council were read over and approved of.

11 Letter from Mr. Watson, Barrister, to Warden, and five other documents, were referred to a Select Committee.

12 Moved by Mr. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Holmes, That a Committee of five be appointed to report on the documents presented to this Council—carried. On a ballot being taken, the Committee was declared to consist of Messrs. Wallace, Mitchell, Miller, Holmes and Hays.

13 Letter from the Chief Superintendent of School.

14 Petition from Mrs. Nairn, and

15 Copy Letter of Mr. Nairn to Chief Superintendent, were referred to School Committee.

16 Letter from T. M. Jones, Esq., Commissioner Canada Company, was referred to Assessment Committee.

17 Letter from T. M. Jones, Esq., Commissioner Canada Company, referred to Finance Committee.

18 Petition from Township Council of Ellice and Mornington, was read and referred to a Committee of the Whole. The Warden nominated Mr. Wallace to the chair, when it was

19 Moved by Mr. Chalk, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, That the Statutes provides for the separation of Union Townships, when the Junior has a sufficient number of names on the Collectors Roll, and that the County Clerk be requested to refer the petitioners to the Act making such provision—carried.

20 The Committee rose, and the Warden resumed the chair, when a Joint Memorial of the Trustees of the Grammar School of the United Counties, and the Trustees of the Common Schools of the Town of Goderich, was received, read, and referred to School Committee.

The eight following documents were referred to Finance Committee:—

21 Account of G. Thompson (sudden Breach) Tuckersmith, for 15s.

22 Account of Chas. McNichol (do.) South Easthope, 10s.

23 Balance of account from Mr. William Story for Tinning Gaol roof £76 13.

24 Account from Wm. McMullan, Town of Goderich (sudden Breach.)

25 Account from Hugh Scobie, Esq., Two copies of Municipal Manual.

26 Account from John Rabb Logan (sudden breach.)

27 Letter from Clerk of the Peace to County Clerk, accompanied by three other documents.

28 Account building Carron Brook Bridge, certified by County Surveyor.

29 Report of County Surveyor, referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

30 Estimate of Bridge accross the River Sable, do do.
Plans and estimate of Maitland Bridge, do do.

31 Moved by Mr. Smith (Downie), seconded by Mr. Gourlay, That the Surveyor be instructed to examine and take the level of the road opposite to lots 1 and 2 in the 4th concession of Downie on the road leading from Stratford to St. Marys, to see if the Water can be drained off, as the crosswaying there has been frequently flooded away—carried.

32 Moved by Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, That a Committee of Fire be appointed on Finance—carried. On a ballot being taken, the Committee was declared to consist of Messrs. Holmes, Hill, John Smith, William Smith and Hamilton.

33 Moved by Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Hill, That a Committee of fire be appointed for Roads and Bridges—carried. On a ballot being taken, the Committee was declared to consist of Messrs. Doig, Rastall, Ryan, Miller and Wallace.

34 Moved by Dr. Cole, seconded by Mr. Ryan, That the Surveyor be directed to examine into the state of the Bridge over the Bayfield River, between the Townships of Goderich and Stanley, at Bayfield, and report thereon at the next meeting of Council, as the said Bridge is in an exceedingly dangerous state, also to ascertain whether there is not a more preferable site for the erection of a Bridge on that River, opposite the old road between Bayfield and Goderich—carried.

35 Moved by Mr. Hays, seconded by Mr. Ryan, That hereafter the duty of the County Surveyor will be to examine the stage or leading roads in these Counties, and have such repairs made thereon as will enable Her Majesty's subjects to travel on said roads in safety, and also with a view to save expense which is likely to be incurred by these Counties on account of many breaches in the leading roads for which the Counties will be undoubtedly indicted. On the yeas and nays being taken on the above, it was lost by a majority of five.

36 Moved by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Ryan, That the Council do direct the County Surveyor to examine and report to the next meeting of Council, the conditions in which the Bridge over the east branch of the River Maitland, on the Town line between the Townships of Goderich and Hullett is in at present—carried.

37 Moved by Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Wallace, That the several Reeves be instructed and required to examine the state of the main road opposite their respective Townships and have them repaired out of the Ten pounds sudden Breach By-Law—carried.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM CHALK, Warden,
Huron, Perth and Bruce.

COUNCIL ROOM GODERICH,
Wednesday, 5th May, 1852.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment from yesterday.

PRESENT:

WILLIAM CHALK, Esq., Warden in the Chair.

Messrs. WALLACE, MITCHELL, HAMILTON, RASTELL, MILLER, GOURLAY, WM. SMITH, JOHN SMITH, GIBBONS, LAMB, Messrs. WALKER, DOIG, CORBETT, COLE, PENTLAND, DAVIDSON, HAYS, M'GOEY, RYAN, HOLMES.

The minutes of yesterday were read over and approved of.

39 Auditors Report was received, accompanied by four statements of accounts, which were referred to Finance Committee.

40 Petition of Inhabitants of Hay and Stanley, referred to Finance Committee.

41 Petition of inhabitants of Hay and Stephen, do do

42 Petition of Inhabitants of Usborne and Blanshard, referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

43 Petition of Inhabitants of Usborne, Blanshard and Biddulph, referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

44 Notice of motion by Mr. Holmes, That on to-morrow I propose to ask leave to introduce a By-Law, the object of which shall be toraised by taxation on the taxable property in these United Counties, the sum of one thousand pounds, for the purpose of erecting a Court House within the Town of Goderich.

45 Letter from the County Treasurer, referred to Finance Committee.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow at nine o'clock.

WILLIAM CHALK, Warden,
Huron, Perth and Bruce.

COUNCIL ROOM, GODERICH,
Thursday, May 6th, 1852.

The Council met.

PRESENT:

WILLIAM CHALK, Esq., Warden, in the Chair.

Messrs. HAYS, GOURLAY, MONTEITH, HAMILTON, MILLER, JOHN SMITH, GIBBONS, HILL, LAMB, MITCHELL, PENTLAND. Messrs. HOLMES, WALKER, DOIG, CORBETT, COLE, WALLACE, DAVIDSON, M'GOEY, RYAN, RASTELL,

The minutes of yesterday were read over and approved of.

46 Petition from County Surveyor, ordered to lie on the table.

47 Report of Committee on Lowell Alvord's suit, was received read and confirmed.

48 Report of Finance Committee was received, and referred to a committee of the whole, Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

The Council in Committee of the Whole, on the report of the Finance Committee,

Nos. 27, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 39, 40, 41 and 45, were adopted.

The report was then put as a whole and adopted. The Warden resumed the chair.

49 Moved by Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Lamb, That the portion of the report of the Select Committee (of last January session of Council) on Gravel Roads, which relates to the remuneration of the County Treasurer in case he should go to England to negotiate a loan, be amended, and instead of his being remunerated as then proposed, he be allowed one per cent., on the whole amount of loan negotiated, should he succeed in obtaining such loan at par, or on still more favorable terms, and in the event of a failure, that he be only allowed a sufficient amount to cover his necessary expenses, an account of which to be furnished to the Council on his return, carried.

50 Moved by Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, That as it appears that ¾ of a penny per pound will raise the sum of £4000 or thereabounts, that contracts be immediately let to that amount, by expending in the vicinity of Goderich, and on the London Road, and on the Maitland Bridge, the sum of £2,400, and in the County of Perth, from Stratford to Bell's Corner's, the sum of £1600, being about a fair proportion to the taxes paid by each county, and that so soon as any definite information can be obtained respecting the certainty of obtaining the required loan of £30,000, contracts be let out for the whole amount, carried by a majority of one.

51 Moved by Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Lamb, That in accordance with the petition of the County Surveyor, he be allowed an advance on account of salary, the sum of £25, carried.

52 Letter from Post Office Department, Quebec, ordered to be filed.

53 Moved by Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Gourlay, that the County Clerk be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the Box of Books, Maps, &c., from the Education Office, and to return the thanks of the Council for the same, carried.

54 Moved by Mr. Hays, seconded by Mr. Ryan, That after the plan for building the Maitland Bridge is adopted by this Council, the Surveyor be instructed to proceed with the work in procuring materials, &c., for the said Bridge, and if Mr. Brown is successful in obtaining the loan, the expense of erecting such Bridge, be paid out of such loan, and if not obtained, the Warden be authorized to sell debentures to the amount of money for the erection of such Bridge, one half of which shall be rendeemable out of the taxes of 1852, and the other half out of the taxes of 1853, carried.

55 Moved by Dr. Cole, seconded by Mr. Wallace, That a set of standard weights be provided by this Council, to be placed in the County Town, and an inspector of weights be appointed, his salary to be derived from tolls payable by individuals making use of said weights, those tolls to be regulated by this Council, carried.

The Council then adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM CHALK, Warden,
Huron, Perth and Bruce.

COUNCIL ROOM, P. M.

The Council met, the Warden in the chair, and the same parties present as in the forenoon, with the exception of Mr. Lamb.

Report of the Road and Bridge Committee was received and referred to a committee of the Whole. The Council in Committee of the whole, Mr. Holmes in the Chair.

Nos. 28, 30, 42 and 43, were adopted.

56 On No 29, being read, it was moved by Mr. Ryan, seconded by Dr. Cole, That the report of the committee be adopted.

57 Moved in amendment by Dr. Cole, seconded by Mr. Hays, That the first part of report No. 29 be ammended, and that the Maitland Bridge be erected, at or near the old site, so as to incur no additional expense, carried.

The last part of the Report was adopted.

58 Report on Schools, and Bignalls defalcation, was received, and referred to a committee of the whole, Dr. Cole in the chair.

1st and 2nd parts of report were adopted.

59 On the 3rd part being read, it was moved by Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Hill, That no grant of money be given by this Council, for the erection of a Grammer School at Goderich, carried by a majority of five.

Poetry.

DEATH IN LIFE.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

We raise to fall, we bloom to fade:
Our heart is frost, our light is shade!
Four periods mark our little span:
O our dooms attend the years of man,
From earliest wail to latest breath,
We die in life and live in death.

First, Infancy, with glimmering ray,
In Youth's bright morning, melts away.
The feeble gaze, the helpless hand,
The feet too frail alone to stand,
Give place to laughter, trust, and joy—
The baby lapses in the boy,

Next, Youth is quenched in Manhood's noon,
His happy freedom lost too soon;
His step exulting, graceful air,
His hope in all things, scorn of care,
And confidence, and love, and peace,
With Manhood's sober vision cease.

Then, in Old Age's evening time,
Sinks the grand lustre of our prime;
The voice no more of triumph tells,
No more that form in strength excels,
Nor gleams the eye with fervent fires;
And Manhood in Old Age expires.

Then Death is Life gives up the strife,
Yields to the mightier Death of Life,
Who, to Old Age in silence comes,
Or faintly beats its muffled drums,
And, whispering the expected call,
Drops softly down his funeral pall.

God grant, with each succeeding doom,
New rays from Heaven to gild the gloom:
So that our dying days shall shine
More brightly toward their long decline,
And through Death's darkness, from above
Shall steam the endless light of love.

AGRICULTURE.

CARE OF ANIMALS.

Feed all animals regularly. They not only look for their food at the usual time, but the stomach indicates the want at the stated period. Therefore feed morning, noon, and evening, as near the same time as possible

Guard against the wide and injurious extremes of satiating with excess and starving with want. Food should be of a suitable quality, and proportioned to the growth, and fattening of animals to their production in young and milk, and to their labour and exercise. Animals that labour need far more food, and that which is far more nutritious than those that are idle.

Guard all descriptions of stock against cold and exposure, especially against cold storms of rain, sleet, and damp snow, and against lying out on the cold ground on cold nights, in the spring and fall.

In dry time, see that animals have a good supply of pure water. When the fountains are low, they drink the drainings of fountains, streams, and passages of water which are unwholesome. If barns and stables are very tight and warm, ventilate in mild weather, even in winter.

In feeding animals on apples or roots, begin with a small quantity and gradually increase it. It would be better to have all changes in food made gradually.

MANUFACTURED MANURES.—Of the oft repeated adage, that "no good exists without some partial evil," agricultural chemistry contributes its illustrations. We have frequently referred to the great advantages of Liebig's suggestion regarding the dissolving of bones with sulphuric acid. It was at once appreciated by the agricultural community, and now, next to guano, is the most extensively employed of the portable manures. The difficulty experienced by farmers, after the bones are dissolved, in rendering them sufficiently dry for the common method of applying manure, has induced most of them to purchase these in a prepared state, instead of preparing for themselves. The consequence has been, that the most extensive and unblushing adulterations of this manure has been carried on. Manufacturers, not satisfied with an extravagant profit of something like £3 a ton, have, in many cases, mixed up dissolved coprolites, lime rubbish, gypsum, soapboilers' waste, lime which has been used in gas manufactures, and in some instances, it is said, ground shell marl. The effects of such adulterations are not only the substitution of an inferior article, but the additions of these renders in most cases the bones though dissolved, nearly insoluble, and consequently not available to the plant. Another circumstance worthy of consideration that the extensive demand for this manure (more than 100,000 tons, according to Professor Way, being annually consumed in England and Wales alone) has raised it above its manurial value, relatively to guano at present rates. The price of superphosphates of lime ranges from £5 to £8 a ton. Patagonian and other guanos, which contain a large proportion of phosphates can be purchased from £4 up to £5 a ton, and these guanos contain fully as much of the essential elements of plants as even the most perfectly dissolved bones. It, therefore, follows that money expended on such guanos will have a larger return than the same money expended on super-phosphates, or on any other manure which may be now applied in the artificial manures.—We use the word *inferior* in a restricted sense—cheaper, perhaps, being a more appropriated expression, they inferiority consisting in being deficient in ammonia, compared to the dry samples of South America. Farmers, however, prefer dissolved bones, they should manufacture them for themselves. The difficulty of absorbing the moisture can be overcome by mixing dry materials, not of a deleterious nature. If dissolved bones are to be applied to the soil, farmers should, we repeat, *invariably manufacture them for themselves.* By simply adhering to Liebig's prescription, they will have a better article and at a cheaper rate than they have a chance of obtaining generally from a manufacturer of manures. There is nothing in the process which a farm servant may not effectually perform.

HOW TO FEED CATTLE.—In all domestic animals, the skin, or hide, forms one of the best means by which to estimate their fattening properties. In the handling of oxen, if the hide be found soft and elastic to the touch, it affords a proof of a tendency to take meat. A beast having a perfect touch will have a thick loose skin, pinching as it were on a piece of soft fat, yielding to the slightest pressure, and clinging back towards the finger like a piece of soft leather. Such a skin will be usually covered with an abundance of soft, glossy hair, feeling like a bed of moss,—and hence is ever termed a mossy skin. But thick-set, hard, short hair, always handles hard, and indicates a hard feeder.

MUTTON.—We mean to repeat at least a thousand times, till what we say has had some effect on our countrymen, that one pound of lean, tender, juicy mutton can be raised for half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; that it is infinitely healthier food, especially in the summer season, is more agreeable to the palate, when one gets accustomed to it, and those who eat it become more muscular, and can do more work with greater ease to themselves than those who eat fat pork. We know nothing more delicate than smoked mutton hams of southdown breed of sheep—venison steak is not superior. Sheep can be kept in fine growing order where other domestic animals will scarcely exist, and thousands of acres in the State, under an enlightened system of sheep husbandry, may be made to pay a good interest where now they are nearly dead property in the hand of their present owner.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Literature.

A GOOD WIFE—A TRUE HISTORY.

Translated from a late German paper, for the Weekly Tribune.

It was in the year 1833, and consequently some years after the Warsaw revolution, that the young Wenski, in company with some fellow-sufferers, returned from France to Gallacia. It was necessary that his residence there should be kept a profound mystery. He therefore, under various names and in different costumes, passed from one noble house to another, and so came to the M'Eushe mansion. Here he found in Wanda, the only daughter, a tender protectress, and she, in him, a worthy object of her sympathy and care.

But for a short time only were they suffered to enjoy their noble friendship. Despite all vigilance, the retreat of Wenski was discovered and one unfortunate night he fell into the hands of his enemies. The great iron gates of the prison separated him from the object of his affection. The trial commenced, and some months afterward he was sentenced to be given up to Russia. Scarcely had the terrible news reached the ears of the lady, than she improved the short time left Wenski for intercourse with other men, to unite herself indissolubly to him in marriage. A priest blessed the mournful nuptials, and the bridal pair rose from before the altar to undertake the journey to Russia. The young wife did not know if, when they reached their bourne, she would be allowed to follow her husband to prison, or even what his fate would be, whether banishment or something worse. The uncertainty did not long continue; upon the Russian Journey, his fate was decide. Wenski was drafted to Orenberg as a common soldier. It was a melancholy fate, but the wife followed her husband to Siberia.

Arrived upon the spot, they soon convinced themselves, like the other exiles, that their position was not so utterly wretched as at first and at a distance they had imagined. Why should a man be more miserable upon the steppes than in a drawing-room? The human heart hardens more slowly in the desert than in the circles of so-called fine society, perhaps because the fewer objects men have around them, the more clinging are their sympathies for their neighbors. Wenski and his wife had many an opportunity of proving the truth of what we say, for frequent kindly services and words spoken from the heart of those around them sweetened the bitterness of exile. Heaven had blessed them, also with two lovely children.

But they were not to enjoy this happiness long. The cholera broke out in Orenberg and the two children fell first under the scourge. A few hours stripped the rose from those young cheeks and sowed them with deathly pallor. Bowed down with anguish, the parents stood by the death bed of their children, and the mother was so sorely wounded that she sickened. What availed it that Wenski sacrificed every thing to save his wife? The feeble skill of the physician was powerless against the climate of Siberia. Wenski exhausted all possibilities of succor for his wife, who still appeared fruitless, he himself succumbed to a consuming sorrow. But the despair affected the object of his care more potently than all the means of science. The declining health of her husband was sufficient reason for her to recover her own Wanda, fearing to lose her beloved, roused herself, mended apace, and was staff upon which leaned the world-beaten Russian soldier. Yet his grief did not appear to diminish. On the contrary, in the circle of his friends, he became constantly sadder and gloomier, and cried, in a sudden paroxysm of madness he was tired of life and would fain die. A few days afterward he was missed. Search was made in every direction. His cap and coat were found upon the banks of the Ural There could be no doubt that he had destroyed himself.

The quietness with which the young wife received the tidings of her husband's death; no murmur escaped her lips; her eyes were tearless; only in their depths betrayed itself a glimmering restlessness which convinced the spectator that her mind was touched. The reason was easy to understand. Separated from her cherished husband, she might now return to her native land. She wished to do that, but not without bearing with her the remembrance of her married happiness—the [illegible] of her children. This thought [illegible] idea, and drove her [illegible] to urge her suit. The Governor [illegible] man, who, however, in his land of [illegible] not lost all human sympathy [illegible] moved by the mother's [illegible] He not only granted her request [illegible] officially should not have [illegible] sisted her arrangements [illegible] the coffins, which were placed [illegible] box closing behind, and [illegible] Cossack to guide her [illegible] to assist her in every difficulty. When [illegible] was ready, the [illegible] placed in the sled, which stood like [illegible] of her house, the little coffins of her children took affectionate leave of friends and acquaintances, and drove away.

The journey passed rapidly and Wanda Wenski scarcely left the sled which was truly her home, for she ate and slept in it. No one wondered at this singular manner of life, least of all the Cossack, who had understood that his charge was insane, and therefore carefully protected her. The travellers had already left the country between the Ural and the Volga behind, and were beyond Simbrisk, when the carriage stopped at a little station to arrange the passports and to change horses. As everywhere else, the Cossack stepped into the office to make the necessary report, and had gone out again. He had no desire to undertake conversation with his dumb companion constantly lost in gloomy thought. But as he came out from the office he leaned upon the back of the sled, where Wanda did not see him, while the horses were changed. As he stood here he suddenly heard in the box which held the coffins, a slight noise. Terrified, he sprang aside, yet presently recovered himself sufficiently to approach the mysterious box and apply his ear to it. All was still. Most other men would have supposed they had been mistaken, and would not have sought further. But not so with the Cossack. The "duty" which in the mind of every genuine Russian takes precedence of every other feeling, even the holiest, urged him back into the office to mention what he heard. Immediately an official, accompanied by an inspector, approached the sled and requested Wenda, who had no suspicion of what had happened, to alight. They proceeded to search, and the unhappy wife, now utterly deprived of courage, sank powerless. They removed her from the carriage, and laid her upon the ground in order to prosecute the search more methodically. The first object which fell under the officer's eyes, were the two little coffins which had served Wanda for a seat. The box in the rear of the sled concealed—the living Wenski.

Of course they were both immediately arrested and placed under strict surveillance. Wanda was no longer the wife of an exile, but a criminal who had sought to assist a fugitive from justice. The examination, instituted upon the spot, disclosed that Wanda, in despair at the condition of her husband, had sought some means of protecting the beloved of her heart, and saving him from suicide. By her advice, he played the part of an insane man, weary of life and finally disappeared, while his wife, in the darkness of the night, carried his cap and coat to the banks of the Ural and left them there. Through incredible sufferings and dangers she concealed him in the house and the moment the sled came into the court, Wenski crept unnoticed into the receptacle destined for the coffins, and was there fed and nursed by his faithful wife. It seemed as if Heaven smiled upon her heroic effort, for no one suspected the secret. But by evil chance one of the boards of the box slipped from its groove and pressing the side of the prisoner, drew a low cry of pain from his lips, which the Cossack heard and all the ingenuity—the sacrifice—the suffering—were nought.

Vain were all promises and prayers. Even the glitter of gold, against which the Russian is not always proof, was this time powerless. The unfortunate pair were returned to Orenberg as criminals. In Simbrisk, where a long pause was made, they besought the official as an especial favor, that the children whose parts were played out, might be buried. Permission was given and even no hindrance was offered to a public funeral. The little town, containing 13,000 inhabitants offered that day an animated spectacle, for every body turned out to attend the unfortunate ceremony; to see the man who had known so melancholy a fate, and the wife who had endured every thing to save her husband. It was a heart-touching sight, when the hearse moved slowly through the street—the father, laden with heavy chains, following, and the mother a figure of sorrow, tottering after, unsupported by any [illegible] The world was heartless, and as the multitude could not express their sympathy in any other manner, they did so by gifts which were showered upon the unhappy pair. [illegible] among the rest came a poorly clothed man, who threw a warm furs over Wanda's shoulders and disappeared. Another did the same to Wenski. As great and universal was the hatred for the Cossack, who was reckoned the cause of all this unhappiness, as sympathy for the victims, and even so characteristic with its expression. Wherever he showed himself, there was a muttering of curses and imprecations especially among the women. Nothing remained for the officials, but to conceal the "doiful" Cossack until the departure of the criminals.

Wenski and his wife soon entered Orenburg, but with different feelings from those with which they had quitted it. Then the hope of freedom smiled upon them, even if pain and suffering hovered around. Now they were sure of a terrible fate, and justly so, for the place of their future residence was Nertschinsk. Wenski was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. His wife was to see him no more. This gave her the death-blow. She followed her husband to the frightful Nertschinsk, and wandered

the walls, within which her husband ...ished. But her heart was broken, and ...ore a year had passed she lay upon her ...r. The Siberian heaven fosters no blossom ...on the grave, and the heedless wanderer ...eps upon the little mound which covers the ...ictim to conjugal love. May her memory ...e green in our hearts forever.

The poor Constantine Wenski, whose fair fate it was to be loved as few are loved, survivers yet forgotten by the world, a miserable being. Forgotten even by his own family, who might do something for his relief, he is a prey to the most wretched suffering. The Russian Government does not forbid alms to the exiles. The post goes to Nertschinsk, and God's blessing consecrates every mite sent thither for the alleviation of an unhappy man.

AN ECCENTRIC EMIGRANT DOCTOR.

In a work entitled "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," the author says, "On board the sailing vessel we came in from the States, were four medical men, who had gone out in emigrant vessels to New York, and were returning home, and the most notable character in our part of the ship is one Dr. T., another returning emigrant physician. He appears to have been well educated, and is of a wealthy Irish family. His diploma is signed by Sir Astley Cooper, whose autograph we have thus seen. Though a young man, he is all broken in spirit and body by hard drinking. He makes himself a buffoon for the amusement of the passengers, and some of the young men of the first cabin are so foolish as to reward him with liquor, which makes him down right crazy. Even the pale-faced student who kept his neighbours awake with his midnight prayers, while he was so sea-sick, has participated in this cruel fun. Dr. T. has been 'smutten,' as the second mate says, by a young lady of the first cabin, who does not altogether discourage his gallant attentions. He keeps up the habit of a gentleman in the reduction of his circumstances, eating his dinner at 4 o'clock, (being thus enabled to cook it whilst the first cabin people are below eating theirs, which is served at half past three.) He declared that it was only to oblige the owners that he took a berth in the second cabin, and he certainly should not have done so if he had suspected the promiscuous character of the company he should be associated with there. The forenoon he spends in combing his hair and whiskers, cleaning his threadbare coat, smoothing his crushed hat, and polishing his shoes. Now, indeed, since he has become conscious of the tender passion, and can feed on love, he has traded off a part of his stock of bread, for a pair of boots, which enables him to dispense with stockings and straps, much to his relief in dancing and fencing bouts. Towards noon he comes on deck, with his coat buttoned to the neck; he wears a hat and no collar; his hat is set on rakishly; and he has a yellow kid glove for his right hand, the thumb only is missing—his thumb, therefore, is stuck under the breast of his coat, allowing the rest to be advantageously displayed, his other hand is carried habitually in the mode of Mr. Pickwick, under the skirt of his coat. He is a good fencer, boxer, card player and trickster; a safe waltzer, even in a rolling ship; and when half seas over, dances a jig, hornpipe or French *pas seul*, and toins a *pirouette* on the top of the capstan; plays a cracked clarionet, and can get something out of every sort of musical instrument; he spouts theatrically, gives imitations of living actors, sings everything, *improvises*, and on sunday chaunts from the prayer-book, so that even the religiously inclined may conscientiously enjoy his entertainment. A most rare treasure for a long passage. Some of our passengers declare they would have died with dulness if it had not been for him.

THE MONKEY BOY, ON AFRICAN WONDER.—This is one of the strangest freaks of nature that we have yet witnessed. The African Wonder as it is termed, represents a being presenting so peculiar an affinity between the human species and the monkey tribe, as without any previous knowledge of its history, to puzzle a naturalist in the effort at identification. Its neck chin, mouth and nose, are those of a human being while the comparatively small conformation of the head, with its retreating frontal bones depressed temporal, pointed occiput, peculiar physiognomical characteristics represents a close affinity to the monkey tribe. It is about 33 inches in height when erect, but usually goes on fours. The only peculiarity denoted by the general organization of the limbs is in their greater length,—the fingers and hands being attenuated, the feet and toes of the inferior extremities corresponding also with the upper or superior. A peculiar development of the Astragalus or heel bone, is also perceptible. The actions of this strange being partake in every respect of those of the class to which it so closely allies, the highest order of animal; and it is upon the whole one of those wonderful freaks of nature which opens a wide range for speculation or credulity, and continues the chain of being by a graduation aught but flattering to our species.—*Charleston Standard.*

AUDI ALTERAM PERTEM.—James the First, soon after his accession to the English throne, was present in a court of Justice to observe the pleadings in a cause of some consequence. The council for the plaintiff having finished, the King was so perfectly satisfied that he exclaimed, "'Tis a plain case!" and was about to leave the court. Being persuaded, however, to stay and hear the other side of the question, the pleaders for the defendant made the case no less plain on their side. On this the Monarch rose, and departed in a great passion, exclaiming "They are all rogues alike!"

OPENING OF POST OFFICE LETTERS.—By the Bytown *Citizen*, we learn that a shoemaker named John Steen, has been sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary for breaking open a desk in the house of the Postmaster, at Hubble's Falls, where he was at work, extricating a money letter, and then setting fire to the premises, the Postmaster and his family being absent at the time.—*Patriot.*

UPON coming into the office the other day we asked the "Devil" his rule for punctuation. Said he, "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then put in a comma; when I gape, insert a semicolon; when I sneeze, a colon; and when I want a another chew of tobacco, I insert a period." We cannot withhold these rules, so admirable for their simplicity, from the public.

WOMAN'S BUSTLES.—At a pow-wow of Indians, on Columbia River, the subject of white woman's 'bustles' was discussed by chiefs, squaws, and medicine men. One squaw took a bag of feathers, tied it behind her, and intimated the way in which the pale-faced woman walk with them on. A warrior guessed it was to catch insects. Another thought it had something to do with the perspiration. At last, the old doctor, the medicine man, from whose decision there is no appeal, gave the signal for silence and then said, "That the white women had such notgood for us as the Indian women and that the whitewomen wore these bags to make the white men think they were very well formed.' He then sat down amid repeated grunts.

BEWARE OF THE IMPOSTER.—We wish to caution our brother printers and the public to beware of a scoundrel who calls himself R. Hali Smith, which is probably an assumed name, who is travelling, and engaged in the work of soliciting charity of the Sons of Temperance, and other Orders of the day, all of which he claims connection with, in establishing a new order called "The Knights of Humanity." He succeeded in getting some $20 more, and leaving town without paying a bill. He is of small stature, of boyish appearance, with a long pointed nose, and a countenance indicating assurance and low trickery. He pretended to be subjected to fits one which he had here, and did not see fit to pay the docter for bleeding him. We hope our brethern of the Press will "give him fit," and hope the next one he has will cut short the travels of the scoundrel.—*Adrian Expositor.*

LAUNCH OF THE ISABELLA.—At Cull's shipyard in this city, on the Queen's birthday, at two o'clock a handsome schooner of 225 tons burthen, built by Mr. Sidney Hamilton, one of the owners, for the lake trade, launched into Lake Ontario, where she floated very gracefully. Her size is 65 feet keel, 23½ feet breadth of beam, 9 feet depth of hold, she draws less than 4 feet of water when light, and is an elegant model, tight and strongly built. We trust that the merchants of Toronto will reward Capt. Hamilton's enterprise by their patronage.—*Examiner.*

CANDID AND PATHETIC.—Among the Mamotes, descendants of the Spartans, thieving is considered a very honourable employment. An English traveller, being entertained at the house of one of the mountaineers, took some silver articles from a packing case he had with him to eat his dinner with. At the sight of such costliness an old woman began to cry. The Englishman having asked what affected her so much, "Alas! my good sir," she replied, "I weep because my son is not here to rob you of those beautiful things."

THE WIFE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Eleanor Ann Porden was born in 1795. She early manifested great talents and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, "The Veils," was written when she was seventeen. Her next was the 'Artic Expedition,' which led to her marriage with Captain Franklin. Her principle works is the epic of 'Cœur de Lion,' which appeared in 1825. Her poems display much elegance, spirit, and richness imagination. The lady has recently attracted the attention and excited the admiration of the circlized world by her energetic and persevering efforts to send relief to her adventurous husband in the frozen regions of the north, or to ascertain his fate, and that of his companions. Such devoted affection deserves to be rewarded by the safe return of her husband, and all would rejoice to hear of her warmest hopes being gratified.

THE QUEEN AND THE HERD-BOY.—One day last summer, when her Majesty was standing on the public road at Balmoral, sketching the palace from a particular point, a flock of sheep approached. Her Majesty being intent on her work, took little notice of the wooly people, and merely moved a little nearer the side of the road. A boy in charge of the sheep shouting out at the top of a stentorian voice, 'Stan out o' the road,' oman and, lat the sheep gan by.' Her Majesty not moving out of the way quite so fast as the shepherd wished, he again shouted, 'Fat are ye stan'in there for? Gang out o' that and lat the sheep pass.' One of her Majesty's attendants, who had been at a distance, in hearing this Royal mistress thus rudely assailed, went up to the shepherd, and thus addressed him—'Do you know who you thus address, boy?' 'Na, I neither ken nor care, but be she fa she likes, she sudna be i' the sheep's road.' That's the Queen,' said the official. The boy looked astonished; and after recovering his senses, said with great simplicity, 'The Queen! Oh fat, way dasna she pit on claes that fouk can ken her than?'—*Glasgow paper.*

ANTIQUITY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—In Arthur Young's travels in France from 1787 to 1789, published at Bury St. Edmund's, in 1792, we find the following passage, which clearly points out the discovery of the principle and practice of the electricity he (Mons. Lormond) has made a most remarkable discovery: you write two or three words on a paper; he takes it with him in a room, and turns a machine enclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small fine pith ball, a wire connects this with a cylinder and an electrometer in a distant apartment; and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motion of the ball, writes down the words they indicate; from which it appears that he has formed an alphabet of motions.

As the length of the wires makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance; within or without a beseiged town for instance or for a much more worthy, and a thousand times more harmless purpose, between two towns prohibited or prevented from any better connection."

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.—One of the most ingenous pieces of Mechanism in the world, is said to be a clock in the Cathedral at New Orleans. It is an eight day clock, and has three dials—one of six feet diameter in front of the edifice over a hundred feet from the ground—another of the same size in the interior—all moved by the same machinery. The large dials are of transparent glass, the figures and the hands being painted white; and at the back of the glass is a cloth of black velvet, marking the surface of the dial to appear black. These dials are lighted at night by gas burners, which by an ingenious arrangement of the clockwork itself, are extinguished daily at a change of time conforming to the length of the night.—The clock occupies but a small space; strikes the hour on a deep toned bell; and is furnished with a regular compensation pendulum, and, besides its regular weight, a small weight acting solely on the escapement, which altogether render it an almost infallible time piece.

RUST.—A most excellent varnish to prevent rust is made of one pint of fat oil varnish, mixed with five pints of highly rectified spirits of turpentine, rubbed on the iron or steel with a piece of sponge. The varnish may be applied to bright stoves, and even mathematical instruments, without injuring their delicate polish.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—I saw a pale mourner stand beside the coffin of his friend, and his tears fell first and often. As he raised his humid eyes to heaven, he cried,

"My brother! oh my brother!"
A sage passed that way, and said,
"For whom dost thou mourn?"
"One," replied he "whom I did not sufficiently love while living; but whose inestimable worth I now feel."
"What wouldst thou do, if he were restored to thee?"
The mourner replied "that he would never offend him by any unkind word, but he would take every occasion to show his friendship if he could but come back to his fond embrace."
"Then waste no time in useless grief," said the sage, "but if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, remembering that they will one day die also."

☞ We publish the following from the *British Colonist*, of 14th May, being part of the proceedings of the Council of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, by request:—

CASE.

The several Township Clerks of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel having in compliance with the assessment Law furnished to the County Treasurer returns of the lands non-residents with the arrears of the taxes due thereon to the end of 1850, together with the taxes of 1851, including statute labour charged on each lot and part of lot separately, the County Treasurer proceeded in comformity with the Act, and sent to the Canada Company a statement compiled from such returns of such land as he supposed to be held or owned by them, with the taxes due thereon, but as it subsequently appeared, it did not contain all the lands belonging to them, they furnished him with a schedule of the lands omitted, on which the County Treasurer also gave the amount of taxes due thereon. The Company however objects to the charge for Statute labour being rated on the value of each lot separately, instead of on the aggregate value of the lands owned by them in each township, and tendered a sum based or arrived at on their own calculation. To this cause the County Treasurer demurred, and declined accepting a tender of the taxes as calculated by the Company on the grounds that the provision of the 22d section of the Assessment law as to reducing or increasing the number of days and the change operating generally and ratably, &c. &c. &c. relates to residents only, and that the statute labor on non-residents must be commuted according to the scale laid down in the Statute.

That if the law even contemplated that the statute labour should be rated on the aggregate value of the lands of non-residents, it would be inoperative in as much as the owners of such lands are unknown to the Township Clerks.

That the 32d section clearly points out that each lot or parts of lots of non-resident lands are to be charged separately with all taxes.

And that there is no provision in the Act to empower any officer or body to make any alteration in the taxes so levied and returned to the County Treasurer.

The opinion of Counsel is therefore sought to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the position assumed by the County Treasurer, and whether sale of the lands in question, under all the circumstances of the case, a part of the taxes being tendered and declined, could be sustained by the Statute.

OPINION.

I am of opinion that the position assumed by the County Treasurer, as set forth in the case submitted, is correct, and I see no reason why the sale of the lands in question should not be proceeded with under the Statute.

The land referred to must of course be taken as "non-resident land" and the provisions of the 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 67, respecting such land, are clear and explicit, and by tracing them throughout, no other conclusion, I think, can be arrived at.

By Sec. 8—It is enacted that unoccupied land, not known to be owned by any party resident or having a legal domicile in the Township, where the same are situated, or belonging to any party whose residence or domicile, upon diligent inquiry by the assessor of such Township, shall not be found there in, shall be denominated "*lands of non residents*," and shall be assessed as thereinafter provided.

By Sec. 17—The assessor for each township shall prepare an assessment roll in which shall be set down in separate columns and according to the best information in their power, *the names of all taxable parties* in the Township, with the extent or amount of property assessable against each, and containing the particulars mentioned in the Schedule B, for each of the items whereof, the assessment roll shall contain a separate column.

By Sec. 20—*The lands of non-residents* are to be designated in the assessment roll—but in a part separate from the other assessment headed "non-residents lands assessment," and they shall be set down *without the names of the owners, by lot or part of lot*—numerically beginning at the lowest number—setting down opposite *each lot or part of lot*, the quantity and value.

By Sec. 22—*Every party* assessed upon the roll, shall, if the property of *such party* be assessed at or beyond certain specified amounts, be liable to a certain number of days labor, according to a scale given. And further, the Municipality of the Township may commute the statute labour for a sum of money, and may, by by-law, to operate, generally and ratably reduce, and at their discretion increase, the number of days to *which any such party* rated in the assessment roll shall be liable.

By Sec. 23—The statute labour mentioned in the next preceding section, shall *as against non-residents*, be and is hereby commuted for the sum of two shillings and sixpance, currency, for each day's labor, and the sum to which such statute labor shall amount, at the said rate, shall be added to the taxes payable by such non-residents respectively, and collected as other taxes, under this Act.

The assessors having completed their rolls deliver them to the Clerk of the Township, and by him they are submitted to the Court of Revision, and the roll, as revised by the Court, and finally passed, is binding upon all parties concerned.

By Sec. 32—The Clerk of the Township shall make out a Collector's roll for the Township, in which shall be set down the *true valuation of the lands non-residents, opposite to the respective lots, part lots, and parcels of land* as the same may be affected by the decision of the Court of Revision. He shall also calculate and set down the amount for which each party or each lot or piece of land of a non-resident is chargeable for County rate, &c., and shall also calculate and *set down in the roll, in a separate column, opposite to the names and lots* therein, the amount with which *each party or lot* is chargeable for *commutation* of Statute labor.

By Sec. 33.—The taxes on non resident lands may be paid to the County Treasurer, who shall give a receipt therefor, specifying the amount, *the period for which it is paid the township, lot and concession*, and for the purpose of the section it shall be the duty of the Clerk making out any Collector's roll to forward immediately to the County Treasurer a copy of so much of the said roll as shall relate to the land of non-residents.

By Sec. 40—The Collectors may receive taxes of non-resident lands if tendered within a certain period, but by the next clause he is bound to return his roll to the Township Treasurer by a certain day and by the 42d Clause, to deliver to him and the County Treasurer an account of all taxes remaining due and showing opposite each separate Assessment why it has not been collected, by inserting in each case either the words "Non-resident" or "No property to destrain.

By Sec 45.—It is the duty of the County Treasurer to prepare a list of such lands in each township upon which any taxes shall remain due at the time the Collector makes his return, distinguishing in separate columns and opposite *the lots or parcels of land respectively* the amounts due for County rate, &c. and point out how he shall proceed to collect the same.

By Sec. 48.—And several succeeding Clauses the sale of lands of non-residents is authorised and the mode of procedure provided.

Throughout the whole Act a broad distinction is drawn between residents, and non-residents, with regard to the former. The parties themselves are assessed upon the roll—while the lands of the latter only are set out. Even if the names of non-resident owners be known they must not appear, but each lot or half lot or piece of land must be stated separately, with its quantity and value. The assessors roll, thus prepared, goes before the Court of Revision, and after it has finally passed this body, from it the Collector's roll is made up, with the amount for which *each party* or *lot* is chargeable for Commutation of Staturo labour, and as far as this relates to non-resident lands such commutation is not left to the Council but is peremtorily fixed by the Statute; He is bound as Collector to exact the taxes as set forth in the roll. He has no power to accept of less in any case or vary the amounts in any way. Within a certain period he is bound to return his roll to the Township Clerk and to deliver to him and to the County Treasurer an account of all taxes remaining due, with reason why the same are not collected. The duty of the County Treasurer with regard to defaulters is clearly pointed out, and I can find no more authority for him to depart from the roll than the Collector. If he could decrease the amounts he could increase them, but he has in fact no discretion in the matter. Upon the return made to him he has to act and to account to other parties for the amounts. The Statute never could contemplate giving any officer the power to vary the amounts in the roll It would in fact enable them to renew the decision of the Court of Revision. Under those circumstances, I see no reason why the Council should recede from their position or hesitate to act in the matter.

C. GAMBLE.

Church street, 8th May, 1852.

HAMILTON ASSIZES.

SMILEY *vs* MCDOUGAL.—This was an action for damages, bro't by the Plaintiff, who is the Editor of the *Spectator* against the Defendant, the Editor of the *North American*. The circumstances on which the action was grounded were caused by some rowdyism about election time in December last: the Defendant in noticing the row, in which J. WHITE, Esq., M. P. P., was seriously abused, animadverted in strong terms on the brutality of the transaction and referred to the editor of the *Spectator* as being the leader of the rowdies. The trial lasted from about 5 o' clock till 11 p. m., when the Jury retired. After being locked up all night they appeared in Court next morning, and the foreman stated that owing to the *factious* opposition of three of the jury, there was no likelihood of their coming to any decision. JUDGE DRAPER requested that they would return to their room, and reconsider the matter. This conduct of the Judge created much surprise among the audience as the uniform practice is when a jury, after being locked up all night declare that they cannot agree, and that there is not the least chance of agreeing, for the Judge to discharge them. We wish not to be understood as imputing any political feeling on the part of the Judge, but it did appear to us, that on this occasion he exceeded the strict line of his duty. The case should never have been brought before a Court, but settled in the way usual among Newspaper editors. It is a bad sign to see editors dragging their contemporaries into court, and may lead to its being more frequently done by the public. The jury returned into Court at 12 o' clock on Tuesday, and gave £10 damages for the Plaintiff.—*Journal & Express.*

From the Barrie Herald.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned persons, having been the passengers on board the steamer *Belle, en route* from the Island of Manatoulin to Owen Sound, in Georgian Bay, do hereby testify and submit the following:—

That on Sunday the sixteenth inst., about four o'clock, P. M., a very strong breeze commenced to blow from the north-east, and continued to blow until about 8 o'clock, when it lulled—at which time the weather became very thick and foggy, and continued so for the entire night. So dense was the fog that any object could not be perceived at a greater distance than half the boats lengths, and that at about 10 o'clock P. M. the vessel struck on what we ascertained (on the morning of the 17th) to be Cape Crocker, or what is sometimes called Cape Montressor.

We further state, and testify, that the Commander, Captain Alex. M. McGregor, deserves the highest praise for his gentlemanly conduct to us whilst under his care, as passengers as aforesaid, and for his coolness, decision, activity and masterly conduct as a seaman, and a commander in the hour of danger. And that we consider it an act of justice to publicly tender to Captain McGregor our hearty acknowledgements and thanks for his conduct, on the day above referred to. And we believe that all which human nature could effect, and ingenuity and seamanship conceive and execute, was done by the Captain, officers, and crew of the ill-fated vessel, for the purpose of extricating her from her perilous posture, but unfortunately witout effect; although at the time the vessel struck she appeared to us to be moving through the water at a comparatively slow rate.

Given under our hands, at the town of Sydenham, Owen Sound, the 18th day of May, 1852.

Harriet A. Chase, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mary A. Beaman, Goderich, C. W.
Eli Beaman, " "
W. N. Beaman " "
Geo. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie.
D. J. Mitchell, Montreal.
Arch'd McGab, Owen Sound.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.—We alluded the other day to the number of persons who leave Canada with the view of settling in the Western States, but afterwards return to take the chances of life among the Canucks. We have heard lately of one of these cases—a very good specimen of the class. A very active, intelligent man, who had been successful as a merchant, in one of our frontier villages, became dissatisfied with his position as men will sometimes, without any good cause, and determined to seek a new home in the West. He wound up his business, brought a quantity of American land scrip, and started off on his journey. He visited Michigan, Illinois and other States, and returned to Toronto last week, declaring that for all the money in the world he would not live in such a country as that through which he had travelled; that it appeared almost impossible to preserve health in it: that law, order, and the luxuries of life were almost unknown: and that so far as the profits of farming were concerned, he would rather be in Canada than on the Western prairies. He will resume his business immediately, and never again, we presume, think of "changing his quarters."—*Globe.*

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

One of the most shocking accidents which has taken place in this vicinity for a long time occurred about half past 7 o'clock, on Monday evening last, on the Fitchburgh Railroad, at a road crossing in West Cambridge near the Waverly depot. As we learn the facts from a passenger, it appears that the Northern special train from Burlington was approaching the crossing at a speed of about 40 miles an hour; the engineer blew his long steam whistle and rung his bell, as usual, at the same time reversing his engine. This was noticed by some of the passengers, who suspected that there was something more than ordinary in the way from the fact of the engine being reversed while the train was going at such rapid speed and some left their seats for the purpose of looking outside. Before the train could be stopped, however the engine struck a carriage containing Mr. William Sawyer, of Charlestown, his wife, three daughters, and Mr. John Gibbs, son-in-law of Mr. Sawyer, knocking the carriage into fragments, and instantly killing Mr. Sawyer, his eldest daughter, a young lady about 18 years of age, and Mr. Gibbs! The two other daughters were young children, the eldest of whom was thrown a considerable distance from the track, and escaped without any serious injury. The youngest, an infant, was in its mother's arms at the time of the collision, and singular enough, it was retained in her embrace, while she was carried a distance of seventy or eighty rods on the front of the engine, before the powerful instrument of destruction could be stopped. When picked up, Mrs. Sawyer was senseless, her skull being fractured and a portion of brain protruding therefrom.—The infant to whom she had so fondly clung in such a terrible moment, escaped unharmed.—She together with the two children were taken into the residence of Mr. Reed, near by, where physicians were speedily called, and every attention paid the sufferers.

Mr. Sawyer appeared to have been struck on the left side of the head and body, and was now much bruised. Mr. Gibbs was so badly mutilated as to scarcely bear even resemblance to a human being, his head being crushed to a jelly, his intestines protruding from his body, and his body and limbs mangled most shockingly. The horses just escaped on the instant, and the last was heard they were dashing up the road at a furious speed. The train was detained about an hour behind its usual time of reaching the city, and immediately after its arrival at the depot here, another engine and car with such friends of Mr. Sawyer and of the family as desired, returned to the scene of the accident.—*Boston Journal.*

DESPERATE AFFRAY ON A STEAMBOAT.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.

From passengers who came down yesterday, on the Packet *Kate Karney*, we learn that a desperate fight occurred on Monday night, on board the *Martha, No. 2*, bound to Galena, between some Pennsylvania German deck passengers, and the deck hands and firemen of the boat. It is stated, on good authority, that shortly after the boat left this port, a deck hand went aft and offered a gross insult to a lady deck passenger, which her husband, an aged man, and his two sons resented, and a fight ensued. Capt. Alford, hearing the facts, put the deck hand and one or two others ashore, and proceeded on his voyage. At a late hour the same night, two or more deck hands went to where the emigrant family were located, and made use of the most obscene and abusive language, which they bore with until the old man was struck, which exasperated them to such a degree that they drew knives, and other deadly weapons; and, although opposed by some half dozen stout men, the old man and his two sons cleared the deck, and drove the ruffianly crew to the forward part of the boat. In a very few minutes after, the lights in the engine and deck rooms were put out, and the entire crew and watch, consisting of ten or twelve men, headed, it is said, by the mate, rushed aft, and commenced a most murderous assault on the unfortunate family, with wrenches, hammers, and other dangerous weapons found in the engine room. The old man and his sons fought with desperation, but were finally overpowered and forced to yield to superior numbers. From all accounts it must have been a most deadly and determined fight, which the other officers and passengers tried in vain to stop, until the combatants were so dreadfully wounded and beaten, as to be unfit or disabled for action.

Three of the crew, it is stated, will hardly survive their injuries, and the old man and one of his sons were put off at the town of Louisiana, at which place they were lying, at last accounts with but little prospects of recovery. The Martha landed at Louisiana about daylight, and remained just long enough to put off the emigrant family and one deck hand, who had his hand terribly cut. The person was forthwith arrested.

The emigrant family are mentioned by us as respectable Pennsylvania Germans on their way to Iowa. The old gentleman had several of his ribs broken, and from other injuries, the physician gave it as his opinion he could not survive. One of his sons is beyond hope of recovery—his skull being fractured in several places, and the brains protruding, therefrom. The second son is also badly injured. The boat barely touched at the levee, and immediately proceeded on her trip carrying the deck hands who were unable to walk or leave the boat.—The Kate Kearney met her at Hannibal, at which place she did not stop until hailed, and then she landed a short distance above the usual place.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION.—It would appear from the following which we copy from the New York *Herald*, of the 21st inst., that the expedition now fitting out by the American Government to open a commercial intercourse with Japan, is considered inadequate for the purposes assigned it. It also seems that the Japanese are prepared to give the expedition a warmer reception than is expected. The *Herald* says:—"We have learned from practical and reliable sources—through the medium of some of the officers of the Dutch frigate *Prince of Orange*, now lying off Castle Garden—that we shall have a tough job in getting the Japanese to consent to a commercial intercourse with us; and so far from obtaining a peaceable negotiation, we may, the Emperor of Japan is making preparations to give us a warm greeting—that he has strongly fortified every part of his coast, and that he has a nation of well-equipped soldiers ready to pounce down upon us. They agree in thinking that our force is utterly inadequate to the task of making an entry into the city of Jeddo, and doubt the sufficiency of the quantity of "metal" for pounding down any of their batteries, which are all of the strongest construction; and that if the Japanese have no war marine, they are otherwise well provided. The nation is warlike and united, and the country altogether difficult of access."—*Colonist.*

Study to be more consistent in principle and more uniform in practice, and your peace will be more unbroken.

FINDING OF THE BODY OF THE LATE MR. MCDONALD.—It will be in the remembrance of our readers that Mr Alexander McDonald, some twelvemonths since a storekeeper in Guelph, was wrecked on Lake Huron, near the mouth of the Saugeen, on the 14th of December last, just as the Lake was becoming froze up along shore. Over five months having since elapsed, but small hopes were entertained that the body would be found. By a letter received from Mr. McNab, Southampton, the friends of the deceased have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that his body was found on the 24th May, very near the place where his little vessel came ashore. Mr. McDonald was close wrapped in a macintosh coat, and his watch, which has been forwarded here, appears to have stopt at 8 o'clock, having run down two hours from the time of winding. These circumstances would seem to indicate, that matters on board the schooner had been going on as usual, to within a short time of the catastrophe, which would appear to have been sudden and unexpected. Mr. McDonald's remains were interred in the village of Southampton. — *Guelph Herald.*

A BRITISH SUBJECT SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ROME.—Edward Murray a British subject, has been sentenced to death by the secret tribunal of the consults in Rome.—Some English residents have addressed a petition to the Pope in his favor. The principal charge brought against Murray is that, during his service as officer of the police in Ancona, he associated with known assassins, and that a Count Severino, and another Papal Partisan, who had been imprisoned by the republicans, were stabbed at night, whilst walking arm-in-arm with him away from the prison, he having had orders from the government to release them from confinement and convey them safely out of the city. Mr. Murray is the son of a meritorious British officer, himself a husband and a father, has now been in a horrible prison for nearly three years, debarred from consulting with a legal adviser, and prevented from receiving the visits of his mother, his wife, his child, or his friends, save through the bars of his prison, and in presence of two *spirri*, all communications going on in the Italian language. All the legal proceedings have been hitherto conducted in a secret chamber, by the criminal judges and their underlings; the prisoner is not allowed to examine the witness against him, nor even to be confronted with them, or to know who they are. He is permitted to have no advocate save the one appointed by the criminal tribunal itself, and even with him he is prohibited from having such conferences as are necessary to concert the plan of his defence

LOOK OUT FOR TAXES.—The *Gazette* official, of 22d May, announces lands for sale for taxes, in the County of Carleton, in the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, in the Townships of Albion, Brock, Ghinguacousy, Caledon, Georgina, East Gwillimbury, Gore of Toronto, King, Markham, Pickering, Rama, Reach, Scott, Thorah, Uxbridge, Toronto Vaughan, Whitchurch, Markham, Whitby, and Scarborough; in the County of Kent, in the Townships of Howard, Camden, Gore of Camden, Zone, and the Village of Dresden; also in Chatham, and the Gore of Chatham; in the County of Stormont, Township of Lancaster; in the County of Wentworth, Townships of Barton and Glanford. Parties interested, are referred to the Official *Gazette*, for particulars respecting the announcements.—*Colonist.*

THE RAILROAD.—We alluded last week to the extension of our Railroad to Goderich, but had no idea of the fine feeling existing among the people of Huron on the subject of the projected road. On Saturday, we had the honor of a conversation with the Mayor of Goderich, who with another gentleman had been sent here as a deputation to receive information from and consult with the friends of the road here. He considers the construction of of the road to be a necessity and doubtless speaks the sentiments of the men of Huron when he said *it must be done immediately.* There has been, already, a public meeting held at Goderich and strong resolutions, in favor of the Railway, passed thereat. The ball is now set in motion. Let all who desire the prosperity of the Railway and of the fine country lying between Buffalo and Goderich, now lend a hand to keep it moving.—*Brant Herald.*

BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILWAY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this Railway was held in Brantford on Wednesday the 2nd inst. The chair was taken at 10 o'clock, A. M., by J. C. Clement, Esq., Provisional Warden of the County of Brant.—The report of the Directors for the preceding year having been read by A. Gilkison, Esq., Secretary of the Company, proved highly satisfactory, and was adopted unanimously. The affairs of the Company were shown to be in the most flourishing and prosperous condition, and the works to be progressing at a very rapid rate.

The meeting having adjourned at 12 o'clock, met again at 2 P. M., for the purpose of appointing Directors for the ensuing year. The choice of the shareholders fell upon Messrs. Wadsworth and Bush, of Buffalo, Oldfield, of Dunnville, and Huntingdon and Cockshutt, of Brantford. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

We are glad to learn that the affairs of the Company are in so flourishing a condition, and that there is every likelihood that this valuable and important line of railway will be speedily completed.—Thirteen miles of the road are already graded, and it is confidentially expected that the cars will be running between Dunville and Buffalo by next fall.—*Haldimand Independent.*

BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILROAD.—This line of Railway is fast progressing; several bodies of workmen are engaged upon it in various places. Near this town the works are carried on with vigor, and in the township of Humberstone, and other places, operations proceed at a rapid rate. Through the kindness of Mr. Cook, we were lately shown along a good portion of the line in Humberstone. A number of workmen were employed upon it, and good progress appeared to be making. In many places it was graded and ditched, and everything was in readiness for the rails to be laid down.—The works have been interrupted in some places, owing to the proprietors of the land through which the line had to pass, refusing the price that has been offered them by the company. Those cases will have to be submitted to the decision of arbitrators, and until that is done, operations cannot be proceeded with. We are sorry to see that a spirit of antipathy to this line, and to railroads in general, appears to provail among some of the farmers, and render them averse to having a railway pass through their lands. Surely, if they but knew how much the value of their property would be enhanced thereby, they would never be so simple as to oppose so great a benefit and advantage both to themselves and the public.—*Haldimand Independent.*

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852.

THE GODERICH AND BRANTFORD RAILROAD.

THE Hamilton *Spectator* of a late date endeavours to discredit this great enterprise by saying that it is not a Canadian, but a foreign project, meaning a United States one. This is all very well (we suppose) so far as Goderich is concerned; but if the interests of Hamilton were to be furthered, it would be immaterial to the *Spectator*, whether it were by home or foreign means. The Great Western Railroad must be condemned on the same ground as the Goderich and Brantford one. The only difference being, that Boston is regarded as the further point or outlet of the one, and New York may be of the other.

It is very foolish in a paper of the standing of which the *Spectator* pretends, to endeavour to obstruct the improvement of the country by such a silly pretence as this. If our Railroad only went through Hamilton, it might end in the Capital at Washington for all that the *Spectator* cares.

Toronto is also indirectly endeavoring to obstruct us. The people of Goderich for many years have endeavoured (in vain) to secure their co-operation in a Railroad, to terminate at Toronto. Buffalo and Brantford now come forward and offer their co-operation; parties at Toronto seeing this make a like offer; but we see no reason to reject the first offer.

The outlet (for many years) to Hamilton and Toronto in winter must be Boston or New York. In fact it must be so, unless nature itself changes, unless the climate ameliorates along the St. Lawrence. Railroads are already completed from Lakes Erie and Ontario to New York and Boston—both of which have harbours accessible at all seasons to vessels. Toronto and Hamilton are wisely endeavouring to avail themselves of these advantages. If it can be right in them to do so, it cannot be wrong in Goderich and Brantford to act likewise.

The *Spectator* and all of his way of thinking may rest assured that Goderich Brantford will reciprocate the offer of Buffalo, fully as much as they do that of Boston.

Goderich has the best harbour on Lake Huron. It offers, therefore, the greatest inducements for being the depôt of the commerce of Lake Huron. The country for a great distance is fertile and healthy, and becoming well settled. It will on this account have a large local business. The valley of the Grand River on the lower end of the Railroad, is fully equal in attractiveness to any country. All these advantages will make this Railroad one of the most desirable investments for capital.

UNITED EMPIRE.—This monster sheet dilates in every number on what Canada will do and shall do, provided the free trade policy of Great Britain is not reversed to suit the Canadian farmer, by giving him a few pence more a bushel for his wheat. This in the estimation of the *Empire*, is cause sufficient for dissolving our connexion with Britain, and assuming an independent station, or annexing with Uncle Samuel. The doings of the Derby Ministry do not seem to come up to the expection of our contemporary. They appear to evince no desire to disturb this vital measure of free trade for the sake of the (to them) petty interest of Canada.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—There are no indications yet of its assembling.—What can be the meaning of this unusual delay? It cannot be for lack of subjects to legislate upon. However, the people need not get uneasy about the matter, because if Quebec is the place for their deliberations, they cannot delay much longer, as the winter may overtake them. If legislators do not always attend to the interest of their constituents, they are not so apt to forget their own, and this will demand their assembling shortly. The delay may be occasioned by causes over which Canada has not the control.

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.—The Democratic party of the United States (in Caucus Convention assembled at Baltimore,) have nominated General Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire for President. Name of Vice President not stated.

ACCIDENT AT STRATFORD.—On Friday afternoon the 4th inst., as the Goderich four horse stage was driven out of the yard of the Union Hotel, (P. Woods) a boy, Thomas Williams, son of Thomas Williams, near Stratford, happened to stumble on a platform and fell, on the path the stage was coming, and which he could not see, owing to a house corner intervening—and the horses and stage went over the lad, breaking one of the bones of the lower part of his right leg, and wounding him on the back and front of the head. Dr. Hyde was instantly in attendance. No blame could be attached to the driver, as the boy fell before he could pull up.—COM.

BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILROAD.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad was held on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at Brantford, when the Mayor of Buffalo was re-elected President, a Board of Directors was chosen and resolutions passed to the effect that an increase of hands was to be employed sufficient to ensure the running of the cars before the end of the summer of 1852. Mr. Lewis, the Mayor of Goderich, was cordially welcomed as a delegate from Huron, on behalf of extending the line to Goderich.

CANADA'S PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHTENING.

We clip the above from the *Canadian* of the 4th inst., merely on account of the last line which we have considered worthy of being put in capitals, as showing the candid and sincere opinion of the Editor of that Journal on the proposed extension of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad to Goderich. We know our old friend's unswerving honesty too well to fear from him the mad dog cry of *Anti-nationality* got up by his neighbour of the Spectator, got up too with so bad a grace by any professing friend of the Great Western. We do not expect any lengthened approval of the scheme from any of the Hamilton or Toronto papers, and we doubt not our readers can see the reason as well as we do; we however desire not a stronger expression in favor of the project than finding in connexion with a notice of the "cordial welcome" of the Huron delegates at Brantford, the concluding sentiment—"Canada's prospects are brightening."

INQUEST AT SOUTH EASTHOPE.—On the 1st inst., an Inquest was held by Mr. John J. L. Linton, coroner, and Jury, on the body of Elizabeth Margret Ingram, aged between 5 and 6 years, Daughter of Charles Ingram, Cooper, on Lot 23, in the first con. of South Easthope, near Bell's Corners. It appeared on evidence that on the day preceding, there was a ploughing on Lot 24, the farm of Mr. Montague Clark, who has recently settled there, and which the mother of the child was assisting Mrs. Clark, and the deceased had gone up in the middle of the day to see her mother, and was sent on some little message, and cautioned by her mother to take care in getting over the fence, and the little girl crept through an opening in it, but a large round pole on the top was disturbed, and fell on the child's neck, causing death in less than half an hour. The Jury, by their Foreman, James Rankin, Esq., J. P., returned a verdict of "accidental death."—COM.

☞ Our Correspondents must bear with us—we have two lengthy communications that should appear in this number, we hope to be able to publish them in our next.—We were compelled to curtail some of those that appear in to-days issue.

☞ We have received money letters from Mr. Baldwin, Toronto, and Mr. Perteous, St. Marys.

GODERICH AND LAKE HURON.

BY A TRAVELLER.

The situation of Goderich, at the mouth of the river Maitland, on Lake Huron, is very fine. The land rises beautifully; and the town is well laid out, a spacious square being in the centre. That it will be a place of importance at some future day, there cannot be a doubt. The projectors of the place appear to have anticipated this, by the judicious manner in which the town is laid out. Its present population is 1500, and rapidly increasing. The harbour is safe and capable of floating vessels drawing ten or twelve feet water. This place will shortly be connected with Buffalo by a railroad, preliminary steps having been taken to that effect. This is needed to develope the resorces of the Huron country, of which Goderich is the capital.

To one who has been accustomed to the pure and bracing air of the sea, a visit to Goderich, is a great pleasure, on account of the resemblance, Lake Huron bears to the "great waters" of the ocean. The traveller may view Lakes Ontario and Erie, without much emotion—they are merely *lakes*, though vast. But no one can view Lake Huron without feelings of the sublime. Its magnitude and pure water entitle it to the appelation of an inland sea. When seen on a still morning in summer—the houses and objects on its banks reflected from its transparent bosom—the beholder is last in admiration. Again, when agitated by a storm the rolling of its great waves, as far as the eye can reach like the furrowed brow of an angry giant, present a scene not soon forgotten.

No traveller from Europe should leave America without seeing Lake Huron. While a visit to the Falls of Niagara is considered indispensable by all enlightened travellers, few appear to be aware of the beauty and grandeur of this great Lake. [illegible] of indescribable list of the finest description.

To people in the adjacent countries whose time or means do not admit of a trip to the Atlantic, Lake Huron offers great attractions in summer by its salubrious air. The victim of the fevers of low, marshy countries would do well to resort to this fountain of health during the summer season He would there recruit his shattered frame. This is the true antidote to the sickness of "new countries occasioned by stagnant waters and decaying vegetation.

There are several fine towns on Lake Huron. Port Sarnia is at the foot of the lake Goderich the largest 60 miles up, and the rising town of Kincardine, still further up. Many more will doubtless spring up with the progress of population and railroads.

Communications.

A TRIP TO DETROIT BY THE STEAMER RUBY.

My dear Editor,—Business connected with my son's affairs caused me, last week, to go on board the Steamer *Ruby*, and pay a visit to Detroit. After a pleasant run I saw, for the first time in my life, the city of Detroit. I had pictured it as a small place compared to what it is, and the question naturally arose in my mind, what is the cause of the prosperity of Detroit? But when I saw her fleet of magnificent Steamers, her gigantic Railroad Depots, I at once concluded it must be "the *peoples' enterprise*."

Goderich should awake, imitate the example set us by our neighbours on the other side—build steamers, subscribe with all our means to make a Railroad, and Goderich with her natural advantages, her flourishing country around and healthy climate, will ere long become a second Detroit. We should remember "God helps those who help themselves." My business finished—I started from Detroit at 10 o'clock, last Saturday morning homeward bound. The day was delightful, the company on board the *Ruby* most agreeable, and after many stoppages on the picturesque banks of the River St. Clair, to land passengers and receive others, we reached Sarnia and Port Huron at 5 o'clock. We left the later place at half past six and arrived at the mouth of the Goderich harbour at a little past ten o'clock—here we were detained half an hour, caused by the want of a small light at the end of the South Pier to guide us in. Placing a light on the South Pier should be one of the first improvements to our harbour. The Council should look to this.

I cannot conclude without remarking that the Steamer *Ruby* has proved herself the fastest boat on the rivers; her average speed being from 16 to 20 miles an hour. But what to the people of Goderich is of greater consequence, she has proved herself, as she did on her trip before the last, a safe and staunch sea boat. To Capt. Ward, 2nd, her commander, Mr. Thompson, her Clerk, Mr. Tally, her Steward, in short to all the officers on board the *Ruby*, all praise is due, for the manner with which they endeavour to make the passengers feel at "home."

I am, my dear Editor,
Yours, &c.,
E. H. MARLTON.

Goderich, June 7th, 1852.

TO DANIEL LIZARS, ESQ.,
CLERK OF THE PEACE, H. P. & B.

Sir,—It is now four weeks since I last did myself the honor to address you, and from the readiness with which you replied to my first note addressed to the Editor of the *Signal*, I had flattered myself that you would before this have answered the several queries addressed to you on public grounds in my last; I put them as plainly as I possibly could, and cannot suppose that they have been misunderstood by you; I feel therefore warranted, by your silence, to presume that you class me amongst your "disappointed, envious, and malignant secret slanderers," as you are pleased to term all who have so ignorantly, vindictively, and impertinently" asked information of you, albeit of the "gravest import to the Commonwealth;" and, that you mean to treat my letter addressed to yourself, as you have done others addressed to the Editor, i.e. with the "silent contempt" which you *affect* to believe that it merits.

I beg, however, to assure you, sir, that I am no dissapointed applicant for any of your offices; but, I am one who is unwilling to be more heavily taxed myself, or to see my neighbours more heavily taxed than the law authorises, either by the concurrence or carelessness of our Magistrates, be they Radical or Tory, in pandering to the cupidity of any public officer; and one, also, who wishes, and thinks he has a right along with his fellow settlers, to know to what purpose their taxes are applied. You may, therefore, rely upon it, that this "silent contempt" *dodge* will not answer your purpose at this time.—When I first began this correspondence, I little thought it would have been thus protracted, for I had not conceived that any honest man would have hesitated for one moment to publish to the whole world such information as I had asked for; but I am not one to be diverted from my purpose, when I think it a just one, either by *silent* or frothy *bullying*. I do not therefore mean to quit this subject until, not only I, but the public, are thoroughly satisfied of the real amount drawn annually from the County Treasury by the Clerk of the Peace for his services; and, no *private* explanation will now be satisfactory to that portion of the public who conceive that they have been wronged, and are now asking if such doings have been permitted in these Counties during the last ten years?

You seem to be perfectly aware, sir, that an impression has become prevalent that your annual income has for years ranged from £500 to £700; you seem also to be exceedingly indignant at the very idea of such a thing, and whiningly "wish you could get it *in a lawful way*." Yet, by your own shewing, your income for 1851 instead of being £281 14 2 as you *apparently* said it was—and as I have no doubt you gave it to the Assessors—it was in fact £502 14 2, and yet, there are "innocent noodles" enough who think that it should have been stated at even *something more!* and yet, also, there are some of "our most intelligent Magistrates of every shade of Politics" who are stupid enough to think they have quarter after quarter sanctioned the issue of orders in your favor ranging from £110 to £182 15 7. I however, fear that I shall have to apply to our friend *Cocker* to find out how many *quarters*, at that rate, it takes to make a *whole* of £281 15 7, seeing that you disdain to enlighten me on the subject.

I have asked you, Sir, to point out ONE FALSEHOOD that has been stated against you; and I have shewn *by your own rule and figures* that, on a comparison with the Clerk of the Peace for York, Ontario and Peel, where you should only have received £79 5 5, you have in fact pocketed from £178 to £221 of the public money yearly for 1850 and 1851, and that too out of only one department of your multifarious duties, whether *lawfully* or *unlawfully* is at *present* best known to yourself, as you have for four weeks refused to give any information on the subject. It does appear to me, Sir, to be somewhat singular that any upright public servant could have had the wish or possessed the hardihood, to remain silent under such a charge. It remains yet to be seen whether it has been good policy on your part to do so.

On looking over the minutes of the proceedings of the Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey Municipal Council, at their meeting in January last; I find in the "DETAILED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1851," and under the head of "JUDICIAL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACCOUNT," the following item. "By cash paid Clerk of the Peace £143 5s. 2d." This, for aught that appears in these Minutes, or that I am aware of, may include the fees of that officer for "Miscellaneous Services" as well as his fees under the Jury Act for that year; but, I shall at present assume it to be for the latter duty only. Now, as the Wellington Counties contain 54,612 inhabitants, or, all but twice the number in the Huron District, your fees at the same rate for the same services,—and as the Toronto Clerk of the Peace's fees for such services are calculated,—would only have amounted to £73 2s. 3d! instead of £221, as you have charged!! This, Sir, appears to be another "shameless comparison"—Will you still refuse to explain this glaring discrepency in the cost of the ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE in this comparatively young community, with that of older and more wealthy Districts? Or, do you still think that we poor BUSHMEN must just go on and GRIN AND BEAR IT?

These Counties have for years borne much, and, it *is possible* they may have to bear this! but, rest assured WE SHALL KNOW THE REASON WHY. There may be two *modes* of performing these services, and of calculating these fees; a SINGLE and a DOUBLE ENTRY *mode*; but, if the more simple of the two will answer in Toronto and Guelph, I cannot see why we are taxed with a more costly system.

To return—it certainly was, from all accounts, a new feature in your friend Mr. Galt's character, to offer to do the work of Auditor gratuitously, when the Council considered it to be worth £40! Do you think it was pure philanthrophy on his part? or, was there not something *behind the scene* out of which he expected to make a little capital, a trifle of popularity for instance? just for a year or so; or, might it not have been to gratify a little personal *pique*, by getting some obnoxious individual ousted out of the emoluments of the office? There are certain parties, I find, who think him capable of doing such things, even under the cloak of public virtue!

Of the 'balderdash and twaddle' contained in the last paragraph of your letter I can only term it the purest FUDGE I ever read, emanating from the pen of any one that ever professed to *write for the Public*.—Who, Sir, would ever think of asking a "Merchant how he came to build a handsome Stone or Brick House out of the pockets of the public!!" If I want a yard of ribbon, the Merchant honestly and at once tells me his price, and I take it or not as I choose; and, if the public think fit to purchase enough ribbon from the Merchant to enable him to build "houses and schooners" out of the profits, they not only make him heartily welcome to do so, but they rejoice in his prosperity. So, Sir, would they rejoice in seeing you enjoy your *lawful* "hard won earnings," but the fact is *they want to know what they are paying for their ribbon*.

As to the nonsense about "unequalled painful mental anxiety," "public responsibility," &c., &c., with which you conclude, you may tell that to the *Marines*, take my word for it—the *Merchant* will not believe it!

To conclude, Sir, in the event of your not immediately offering some public explanation of the discrepencies to which I have alluded; I intend to do myself the honor of addressing the Magistrates and County Council on the subject, and will perhaps be prepared to explain my subject more fully to them, by farther *examples for comparison and contrast*; as, I am perfectly satisfied it has only to be properly brought before them, to secure their immediate attention.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obed'nt serv'nt,
JOHN GALBRAITH.

Ellice, June, 1852.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

STRATFORD, 5th June, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Dear Sir,—It will be obliging to your subscribers, and non-subscribers, and readers, if you would publish the principle [illegible] *Maine Liquor Law Bill*, or a copy of the Bill or Act; itself. There are many here, and neighbourhood, who are anxious to obtain a knowledge of the above, who are undetermined as yet, but who would join in any movement *for good*; more especially if the civil liberty of the subject is not unnecessarily infringed on. Please insert what information you have, or obtain; as the detailed paragraphs in the newspapers, do not give any data, or elucidation, of the subject, and bear in mind, that man is a *reasonable* being.

By the way, as your good and pleasant Town has taken the lead in these Counties in the Temperance cause, will you inform us here, to the East, if it is the intention of any party to petition the County Council, who are to assemble at Goderich on the 28th, to warn the Tavern keepers and others, by law retailing and wholesaling spirits and intoxicating drinks. That it may be probable that a Law may be passed in the next Parliament, similar to the Maine Law, and that they should be prepared for the change. I think that in equity, as the law now stands, such venders should be warned. And again, how comes it, that every person who desires to drink anything else than Canadian Whiskey, or adulterated Rum, or Brandy, or Wines, cannot get any innocuous drink, except by chance, at any of the *Licensed Taverns for the accommodation of Travellers* in the Huron, and such travellers are so often told, that "they (the tavernkeepers) keep no such thing." This is a fact which any remembering traveller in the Huron can testify to. Should not this be looked to, in any petition to the County Council; and the Tavernkeepers *compelled* to be more obliging and affable to meet the *reasonable* wants of travellers.

Your attention by inserting the above, and giving the information required, if possible, will oblige, nay benefit many in this Town and neighbourhood.

Yours truly, W. J. L.

NOTE.—In answer to the above, we cannot give anything more than what we have published some weeks back. We believe that the Maine Law amounts to this, viz:—"The total prohibition of the manufacture or sale of Intoxicating drinks." When we can find anything bearing on the subject in question, we shall publish it. We are not aware of any petition, nor even a hint to that effect as yet.—ED. H. S.

A LADY'S RECIPIT FOR DYSENTERY AND FLUX.—½ ounce Cinnamon, ½ ounce Cloves, ½ ounce Mace, ½ ounce extract of Logwood. Put them in a clear covered sauce pan, with 1 quart of boiling water, boil them until reduced to one pint, strain it and add ¼ pound of loaf sugar and 1 gill of the best brandy.

Directions for using it.—For a man or woman, a wine-glass full every four hours, for a child from 6 to 8 years old, a table spoonfull every four hours, for a child from 1 to 2 years old, a teaspoonful every 4 hours. Use Castor oil once a day.—COM.

McKILLOP

A public meeting of the inhabitants of this Township, was held in school house No. 2 on Saturday the 29th instant "to take into consideration the by-law passed by the County Council, for gravelling the leading roads throughout the County, and if possible to devise means to stop the same,"—and notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the night (it being a perfect torrent of rain) the meeting was numerously and respectable attended, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously

On the motion of Mr. James Grieve, seconded by John Henderson, Esq., John Laidlaw, Esq., was called to the chair, and on the motion of Mr. Andrew Calder seconded by Mr. Grieve, Mr. Robert Chisholm was appointed Secretary.

It was then moved by Wm. Hahkirk, Esq., seconded by Robert Scott, Esq., Burnside, and

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with regret and indignation the decision the County Council has come to with respect to the gravelling of the leading roads throughout the County,—a decision which will entail a most grievous burden upon the rate-payers, and for such a length of time as in the opinion of this meeting ought to have prevented the Council from imposing it; without the well expressed concurrence of a majority of the rate-payers. Moved by James McDowall, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Aitchison, and

Resolved, That taxation without the representation is robbery, and as the County Council have passed the by law without our consent—they have placed the tax-payers of the County in a position well calculated to destroy their confidence in the boasted blessings conferred upon us by the Municipal Act—and we do hereby protest in the strongest manner against the said by-law, and express our dissent from it—and consider the Reeves who voted for it are deserving the censure and disapprobation of the United Counties. Moved by Thos. Govenlock, Esq, seconded by James Scott, Esq., and

Resolved, That this meeting feeling convinced that the gravel roads will be no benefit to the farmers, who are the great majority as well as the bone and sinew of the Country—(but only to a few merchants and tavern-keepers)—it will neither bring us one hour quicker to a better market for our produce, nor to a cheaper market for what we want for home consumption; on the contrary, were double the amount asked for making the rail road invested in one of the railway companies who wish to extend their lines to Goderich, we would in a few years have at our command the best market in the Province, and at a cost that would very little exceed the price we will have to pay for tolls, for travelling twenty miles on the country. Moved by Robert Scott, junior, Esq., seconded by Mr. George Hahkirk, and

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to carry out the views of this meeting—to correspond with other townships—and to endeavour to bring public opinion to bear on the Council and to urge them to quash the by-law, and ask the people to sanction their issuing debentures to the amount of £75,000 in a railway company. Moved by Robert Dickson, Esq., and seconded by Mr George McKintosh, and

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Huron Signal and Dumfries Reformer newspapers.

A committee was then appointed, and it was then moved by John Dickson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Hugh Grieve, that Mr. Laidlaw leave the chair, and Mr. Govenlock take the same, after which Mr. James Scott proposed, and Mr James McMichael seconded, that the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Laidlaw for his conduct in the chair.

THIS MORNING'S MAIL!

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1852.

The "Hermann" has arrived with four days later news and 150 passehgers. She has made a remarkable run.

The "Hermann" sailed from Bremen on the 21st instant, and Southampton at 4 P. M., on the 26th making the passage in 11¾ days. Amongst the passengers are Madame Alboni, the eminent Italian singer. Kossuth's Mother and family were at London, to leave soon for America. The "Niagara" arrived out on the 24th.

MARKETS.

Corn rules firm; Flour of good qualities, sold freely but at no advance. Money continues very active; English funds firm. The trade in the manufacturing districts satisfactory. Iron in good demand.

The extensive firm of Sinclair & Boyd, at Belfast, has failed; liabilities $100,000. The Colonial markets were firm and an active demand for coffee and sugar.

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell has issued an address to the Electors of the City of London. He will again be a candidate for the representation of the metropolis at the ensuing election. The Liberal candidate for Windsor has been returned by a large majority.

The House of Commons was engaged in discussing the question of discontinuing the annual government grant to Maynooth College. The Ministers refused to recommend the discontinuance, and the debate has been postponed at their instance.

In the house of Lords there was nothing of importance doing.

The West India ship "Carana" arrived at Southampton with $1,250,0000 in freight, part of which was California gold.

A company with a capital of $2,500,000 have been started in London to establish a line of steamers between the Thames and New York, touching at Cork for passengers.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris are principally occupied with the speculations of the coalition formed against Louis Napoleon by the Northern powers during the visit of the Emperor of Russia to Vienna and Berlin. It appears that these powers would not object to Louis Napoleon, becoming an elective Emperor of France, but that any attempt to found or perpetuate an imperial dynasty on the part of the President, would be resisted by Russia, Austria and Prussia.

At Paris, on the 24 of May, the Council of State, Louis Napoleon presiding, adopted the Bill on Public Instruction, and ordered it to be sent to the Legislative Body.

Several of the French papers are out with savage articles against Generals Changarnier and Lamoricere. 209 more political prisoners have been removed from Paris to Havre for transportation.

TERRIBLE CONFAGRATION IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL, TWO CHILDREN BURNED!!

Loss Estimated at $1,000,000.—A most calamitous fire visited this city yesterday, which has laid in ashes an immense number of buildings in the most business part of the City. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock, A. M., in a carpenter's shop at the corner of St. Stephen and Lemoine Streets, occupied by J. Martin, which together with his residence was utterly consumed, and two of his children burned to death. From this point the fire spread to the old St. Andrew's Church, the dwelling house of J. Malony, and several other buildings adjoining, which were also on flames. The flames then crossed the street, and communicated to the stores of Ryan Bros. & Co., and the Custom Warehouse soon shared the fate of the buildings opposite, a stray south wind prevailing, carried the flames to St. Paul St., communicating with the stone building occupied by the Custom's Department, consuming that together with the store of Seymour & Witney, also some out buildings in rear of Trotting & Workman's. Their Warehouse, however was saved. The fire then extended on both sides of the Street, as far as Little St. Joseph Street, where it was subdued. Several houses facing the Steam Boat Wharf were also consumed.—*N. American.*

Married,

On May 29, at Buffalo N. Y., William, eldest son of Wm. Bennett Rich, Esq., of Goderich, to Miss Mary Hampton of the former City.

At Brucefield on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Road, Thomas Moynhan, Joiner, London Road, to Margaret, Sixth daughter of James Pollock, Farmer, Hay.

Births,

On the 4th inst., the wife of Alexander Naysmith of a son.

On the 7th inst., the wife of Thomas P. Dickinson of a daughter.

NOTICE.

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES!—J. B. Coote and A. D. Darling, would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Goderich, that they have taken rooms at the Huron Hotel (James Gentles) where they are prepared to take impressions after the latest improvements, and superior to any that has ever been taken by a side light, if not suitable, there will be no charge.

Likenesses of Children taken in fair weather. Call and see specimens.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

SETTLERS and others desirous of purchasing IMPROVED FARMS, Choice lots of Land, Mill Sites, &c., will save time and trouble by inspecting the Registry of the subscriber. And persons having property to sell or let are requested to send particulars of same to his office. No CHARGE for Inspection, nor for Registry until sale or rental effected. Letters post paid.

THOMAS NICHOLLS,
General Agent, &c.
District Offices.
GODERICH, June 10, 1852. v5n20

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Bell's Corners up to June 7th, 1852.

Anderson James	Kritz John
Anderson Peter	Ketchey John
Aldenkerk Chas Rev	Leinke Ronrond 2
Bell Wm Rev	McDonald Donald
Bogedrich Jacob 2	McDonald Ann Miss
Bartan Dennis	McKinnin Dahlin
Coupian John	McAurthy Augus
Forrest Alex	McFarlin James
Gemmer John	Nelson David
[illegible]	Peffer Walter
Gray Isaac	Smith James
How Marria	School Sec. No. 4, N.
Herman Henry	Easthope
Jones James	Wheaty Joseph
Kifir James 3	Watson Wm

EXAMINATION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Board of Public instruction for the United Counties of Huron Perth & Bruce will meet at the Exchange Hotel, Goderich, Rattenbury & Dart's, on Monday the 28th day of June, instant, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining candidates to fill the office of Common Scholl Teachers.

All teachers presenting themselves for examination must furnish a certificate of good moral character.

D. H. RITCHIE.
Secretary, B. P. I.—H. P. & B.
Goderich, 9th June, 1852. v5-n20.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given, that all parties indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Book account are requested to settle the same forthwith, with Thomas Gordon, Esq., at Clinton, and thereby save expenses.

B. LAVIN.
June 5th, 1852. v5-n20.

TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE,

IN the County of Huron one of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, in Upper Canada to wit.

Notice is hereby given that a By-Law, entitled a By-Law to raise the necessary funds for the general public expenses of the Township, and also for raising funds for making and repairing roads in the Township, was on the 10th day of April, 1852, passed by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Colborne, in the County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, in Upper Canada, for the purpose of raising the sum of twenty five pounds, to meet the general public expenses of the Township of Colborne for the year 1852, and also to raise the sum of forty pounds for making and repairing roads in the said Township, and all persons are hereby required to take notice, that any one desirous of applying to have such By Law, or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Common Law at Toronto, within six calendar Months at the farthest, after the special promulgation thereof by the publication of this notice in three consecutive numbers of the following newspapers, viz., the Huron *Signal* and the Huron *Loyalist*, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

DAVID LAWSON,
Town Clerk,
Colborne, 10th June, 1852. v5n20 3w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

200 CORDS of good Hemlock Bark for which the highest market price will be paid by the Subscriber.

W. G. SMITH.
Goderich, May 5th, 1852. v5-n15.

FINE ARTS.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Goderich and vicinity, that he is prepared to give instructions in the Art of MONOCHROMATIC PAINTING, by which pupils are taught in the course of a few interesting practical lessons, to draw a scene from nature in truthful linear perspective, to shade them in aerial perspective with all the beauty and effect seen in many of the best steel engravings; also to copy, and to enlarge or diminish in accurate proportions either their sketches from nature or from other pictures to any size desired.

Private lessons given at residences if required, without extra charge.

For further particulars enquire at my rooms, at Rattenbury and Dark's Hotel, where also all are requested to call and examine specimens of my own and Learner's paintings.

H. D. HAYWARD.
Goderich, June 3rd, 1852. v5n19 3w

R. H. BRETT,

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.
16 *King-St., Toronto, Upper Canada.*

IMPORTER of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Chain, Nails, Gunpowder.

—ALSO—

Importer of Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Dye Woods, Oils, Paints, Glass, Earthenware—in their Original Packages.

April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

CIRCULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned desires to acquaint his Correspondents and the Country Merchants of Western Canada that he is daily expecting by first Vessels in Liverpool and London, a large stock of Merchandize, which will be sold low to Cash buyers or on fixed definite credits.

R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street,
Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

LINSEED OIL, PAINTS, HEAVY GOODS &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has for Sale
180 hogsheads and quarter-casks Bole Linseed Oil,
70 hogsheads and quarter-casks Raw,
4 tons Putty in barrels, best English,
5 tons Whitening, in casks,
2 tons Chalk, in casks,
125 kegs best Dry White Lead,
200 kegs " " Red Lead,
10 casks containing kegs Ground Paint—all colours,
50 casks Epsom Salts,
14 barrels Sulphur,
10 barrels Cream Tartar,
10 cases Borax.

—ALSO—

Turpentine, Resin, Pitch, Oil for Machinery, Olive Oil—in barrels; Vinegar in barrels; Castor Oil in cans and tins.

R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street,
Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

HARDWARE &c.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
8 casks Morris's Grass Scythes,
4 do do Grading Scythes,
1 do Hooks,
460 dozens American Scythes, several Makers,
2 do Sickles,
70 kegs Cut Nails, all sizes,
140 do Horse Nails,
160 do Wrought Nails,
800 do Gunpowder (Kegs and cannisters),
7 tons Steel,
6 cases Single and Double Guns,
2 casks containing Saddles and Bridles,
22 do containing Cutlery, Edge-tools, Saws, Files, &c. (Sheffield Goods),
70 do containing Locks Latches, Screws, Butts, Traps, and a general stock of Birmingham & Wolverhampton Goods,
40 large Potash Kettles (Scotch)
8 tons of Pot and Camp Ovens.

R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street,
Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

GROCERIES &c., IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE:
70 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
8 do Lout do
50 bbls and 8 tierces Crushed Sugar,
350 chests Teas, various grades,
70 bags Coffee,
20 do Pepper,
20 do Pimento,
200 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Currants,
40 bbls do
260 boxes various qualities Tobacco,
Indian Meachey Snuff,
4 tierces London Mustard, in 4lbs & 1lb jars,
4 cases Liquorice,
8 casks Bath Brick,
100 boxes Starch,
140 do Tobbaco Pipes,

R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street,
Toronto, April 28th 1852. v5-15.

COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTING, CANDLE WICK, &c.

FOR SALE,
45 bales best American Cotton Yarn,
120 do Batts,
300 bags Candle Wick,
70 do Twine,
12 bales Wadding.

—ALSO—

45 cases Stationary, Foolscap, and Letter Paper, assorted qualities,
2 bales half-ton Mill Board,
10 do Wrapping Paper,
7 tierces Ink—best London Ink in Stone Bottles.

R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street,
Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received by the Warden and Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, at the Council Room in Goderich, Canada West, on Monday the 28th June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon; when the tenders will be opened for the building of A WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE over the Maitland River at the Town of Goderich, (span about 500 feet). Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of John McDonald, Esq., Goderich, till the day of Letting. Two good and sufficient securities will be required to enter into Bonds with the Collector for the due fulfilment of the Contract. Payment will be made monthly as the work progresses.—The Bridge to be completed by the 1st October, 1853. Any information respecting the above, may be had by addressing application to the County Engineer at Stratford, in the said United Counties. If by letter, post paid.

JOSEPH G. KIRK,
County Engineer,
Huron, Perth and Bruce.

County Engineer's Office,
Stratford, 10th May, 1852. v5n17

GODERICH, PORT SARNIA, HURON AND DETROIT.

THE new and elegant Lowpressure Steam Boat RUBY, will run during the ensuing season as follows:—Leave Goderich, (weather permitting, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and Sarnia, Monday at 8 o'clock.

Leave Detroit, for Goderich, every Saturday, at 9 o'clock, a. m. and Sarnia, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. E. H. Marlton, forwarder, next door, north of the Kincardine Arms.

ELI WARD, 2nd.
Detroit, Feb. 20th 1852. v5-n5

NOTICE.

MY Wife SARAH FRY (her maiden name) has left my bed and board, without any provocation, and taken without my consent, three notes of hand from me, one on Matthew Sheppard, £5 17 6, was due in March last; one on Thomas Carter by his mark, with McCurdy witness, £6 17 6, due next February, and the other on David Cantelon, £3 5, due first of April next. This is to forbid any person or persons purchasing the above notes, or crediting her on my account.

RICHARD CARTER.
Goderich, May 17th, 1852. n17t3

IMPORTANT

TO THE

Farmer, Farrier & Stage Proprietor.

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL

UNPARRALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

As the most remarkable External Application ever discovered.

"They can't Keep House without it."

Experience of more than fifteen years has established the fact that Mr. Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil, or Universal Family Embrocation, will cure in a few cases, and relieve all such as

Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Grease of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sitfast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Worms, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Chapps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Coked Hoofs, &c. &c. &c.

GREAT IMPOSITION AND FRAUD!

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

This oil has become so celebrated by the treatment of diseases, and as a consequence, the demand increasing to a thousand times the supply, the cupidity of designing men have induced them to palm off upon unsuspecting persons an imitation or spurious article for the Genuine Gargling Oil. Government has made their base MARTINS to market upon the merchants of the east coast, which now stands an unsullied reputation, which it has acquired over nearly sixteen years use in the United States and Canada. In consequence of demand and unbounded success, in the cure of all FLESH and BLOOD in performing the cures of persons to avoid the imitation to various ways, which is CONTRARY TO THE ORIGINAL.

The most unscrupulous knavery has been practiced by certain merchants dealers who are trying upon the credulous of the avaricious, a counterfeit for the genuine Gargling Oil. The question occurs to the proprietor of a fellow man is a second hand conscience to be with those unprincipled druggists. Who, then, can be safe? Men who will time impose on the credulity of customers, may they not be guilty of the same cupidity in regard to any or all other medicines of known reputation? What confidence can you place in them?

The proprietor would therefore caution those who purchase. *Be sure that the name of the proprietor is on the wax band around the cork, and these words are blown in the glass of the bottle*—G. W. Merchant, Lockport, N. Y., who is the ONLY LEGITIMATE PROPRIETOR. None other can be genuine. This is done that the public may not throw away their money for a worthless and counterfeit article.

All orders addressed to the proprietor will be promptly responded to.

Get a Pamphlet of the Agent, and see what wonders are accomplished by the use of this medicine.

Sold by respectable dealers generally, in the United States and Canada. Always,

☞ B. PARSONS, Goderich,
Cook & Co., Port Sarnia; Everitt and Robertson, Chatham; B. A. Mitchell, London; S. Cook, Richmond; A. Higinbotham, Brantford.

The following are *Wholesale* Agents, viz., Geo. Hill, Detroit; Routh & Davison, Port Stanley; T. Bickle & Son, Hamilton; Lyman, Bro. & Co., Toronto; Rushton & Paul, No. 40, Courtland Street, New York.

May 27, 1852. v5 n19

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 170 acres six miles and a half from Goderich—50 acres cleared on it, with a good young orchard. The above farm is well watered with good water—the fences are in good order. A good Log House, a Barn 30 by 64 feet, and also Stables with outhouses, &c.

For particulars apply to George Fulton, Tavern Keeper, Huron Road, 4 miles from Goderich, or on the premises.

CHRESTAEN PFREMMER.
Colborne, May 21, 1852. v5-n18t

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership Subsisting between Alex. McIntyre, and James Donaldson, town of Goderich, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22nd day of January, 1852. And all persons indebted either by Note or Book account are hereby requested to make immediate Payment, and save costs.

ALEX. McINTYRE.
JAMES DONALDSON.
Goderich, April, 28 h 1852. v5n14.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office.
December 29.

[illegible] ...ton, and neither her bus- [illegible] the guests which were protracted till a late hour of the morning.

EXHIBITION.

Farm Stock, and Produce, Domestic Manufactures, &c., by the County Agricultural Society of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

An Exhibition of Cattle, Seeds, Domestic Manufactures, &c. &c. will be held at Goderich on Wednesday, the 22nd of September, when the following premiums will be awarded:

HORSES.

For the best Brood Mare & Foal	£1	10	0
2nd best	1	0	0
3rd best	0	15	0
Best 2 years old Filly	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best 2 years old Gelding	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best Span of Working Horses	1	10	0
2nd best	1	0	0
3rd best	0	10	0

CATTLE.

Best Milch Cow (which shall have had a calf in 1852	1	5	0
2nd best	1	0	0
3rd best	0	15	0
Best Yearling Heifer	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
Best 2 years old Heifer	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Bull, - -	0	15	0
2nd best	0	12	6
3rd best	0	10	0
Best 3 years old Steers	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best 2 years old Steers	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
Best Fatted Ox	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Fatted Cow or Heifer	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Yoke Working Oxen	1	5	0
2nd best	1	0	0
3rd best	0	15	0

SHEEP AND HOGS.

Best Ram	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best Ewes (pen of 2) having raised a Lamb in 1852	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
Best Ram Lamb	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
Best Ewe Lamb	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
Best Fat Wethers or Ewes	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Boar	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Sow	0	15	0
2nd best	0	12	6
3rd best	0	10	0
shall have had pigs in 1852, one or more pigs to be shewn with sow.			

GRAIN, SEEDS AND DAIRY.

Best 4 bushels Spring Wheat	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best 2 bushels Barley	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best 2 bushels Oats	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best 2 bushels Peas	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best bushel Timothy Seed	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best bushel Clover Seed	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best 50 lbs. Salt Butter	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best 40 lbs Cheese	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best 20 lbs. Maple Sugar	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0

That the grain exhibited and taking the premiums, shall be sold to members of the Society at market price on the Show day.

ROOTS.

Best acre of Turnips	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best acre of Potatoes	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0

Parties competing for the above Roots will be required to pay an entrance fee of 2s 6d.

For the best ¼ acre Carrots	£0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0

MANUFACTURES.

For the best 10 yards Domestic made Cloth	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For the best pair Domestic manufactured Blankets	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For thebest 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.

Best bushel Onions	£0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0

IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Lumber Waggon made within the limits of the Society's District	1	10	0
2nd best	1	5	0
For the best Cultivator	1	0	0
For the best Plough, made in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce,	1	0	0
2nd best,	0	15	0
3rd best,	0	10	0

Any Waggon shewn before shall not take any premium.

That a discretionary premium be given to either Grain or Implements considered worthy by Judges, and Directors not included in the list.

FALL WHEAT.—The Show of Fall Wheat will take place at Goderich, Wednesday, the 1st day of September.

For the best 20 bushels Fall wheat,	£3	0	0
second best,	2	15	0
third best,	1	10	0

Competitors to whom the Premiums for Fall Wheat may be awarded, will deliver over to the Secretary their sample, by him 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 to be returned to the Exhibitor.

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION.

1st. All Subscriptions to be paid on or before the 1st day of June next.

2 All Subscribers having paid their subscription, and only such to be entitled to compete.

3. 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.

4. All Competitors for prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of stock and produce they intend to show, on or before 4 o'clock P. M. the 21st of September.

5. Competitors will not be entitled to more than one premium for the same kind of grain, from the same farm.

All Stock and Produce to be on the show ground by 9 o'clock of the day of the show.

7. Any person showing the same animal twice at the same show as competing for two different prizes shall be deprived of any premiums whatever—not only for the animal shown, but also any other he may be entitled to.

R. G. Cuningame, Sec'y.

Goderich, 1st May, 1852.

A YOKE OF OXEN FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell for cash, a good smart yoke of working oxen six years old. For particulars apply at Mr. John Allen's, Inkeeper, Goderich, or on the premises.

Lot No. 40, 1st Concession.

ALEX. JACKSON.

Goderich, May 22nd, 1852. v5–n18

NOTICE Is hereby given that I charge all persons against receiving a note, drawn in favour of John S. Armstrong, given by me, dated Feb. 17th 1852, payable in 18 months after date, as I have not received value for the same.

JOHN CASTELLO.

Kincardine, May 5th, 1852. v5–n15.

Lands for Sale

In the Township of Wawanosh.

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

Con. 4, Wawanosh, Lot 26, 200 acres.
Con. 5, " " 26, 200 "
Con. 6, " " 26 & east ½ 31, 300 acres.
Con. 7, " " 31 & 32, 400 acres.
Con. 10, " " 32, 200 acres.
Total, 1,300.

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

JOHN CLARK.

Goderich, April 8th, 1851. v5-n11

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having purchased from William Holton, his exclusive right (for the Counties of Huron and Bruce) of a NEW KIND OF PLOUGH, for which he has obtained Letters Patent from the Government. Would respectfully give notice that any person or persons infringing upon said right will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

WM. J. KEAYS.

N. B.—The Goderich Foundry, having undergone all necessary repairs; the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom. He has now on hand an excellent assortment of Ploughs including Holton's new pattern together with Potash Kettles, Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves, Potash Kettles and Thrashing Machines of various horse power all of which will be sold on the most liberal terms.

WM J. KEAYS.

Goderich, 28th April, 1852. v5n14.

NOTICE.

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

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

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, 13th April, 1852. 12

Goderich, 2nd April, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

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

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

v5-n11 M. B. SEYMOUR, & CO.

NOTICE.

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

MALCOLM CAMERON.

February 9th, 1852. v5n3

ATTACHMENT.

CANADA
County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.
TO WIT:

BY Virtue of a writ of Attachment issued out of the County Court, for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and to me directed against the Estate, Real as well as Personal of JOHN SMALL, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of MARCUS HOLMES, for the sum of eighteen pounds fifteen shillings. I have seized and taken all the Estate Real as well as Personal of the said JOHN SMALL, and that unless the said John Small, return within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the same to be discharged within three calendar months; all the Estate Real [illegible] of the said JOHN SMALL or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit or satisfaction of the said claim or claims of such other Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said JOHN SMALL within six months of the issuing of the above Writ.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff, H. P. & B.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH
18th, February, 1852. } v5-n1-6m

JOHN RALPH,

TIN AND COPPER SMITH, next door to the Victoria Hotel, West Street, Goderich, has constantly on hand, a choice stock of Tinware, Cooking and Box Stoves, &c., which he will sell at considerably reduced prices.

The highest price paid in trade for old copper, brass, pewter, sheepskins, calf and neat hides, feathers and rages. All kinds of Merchantable produce taken in exchange at cash prices.

Goderich, Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

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

IN ALL CASES

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

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

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

CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,

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

ERUPTIONS of the Skin, **ERYSIPELAS,** *FLATULENCY.*

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

FOULNESS of COMPLEXION,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

LEPROSY, LOOSENESS,

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

☞ Prepared and sold by

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

BENJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

COLBORNE INN

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

ROBERT ELLIS.

N. B.—The Stabling at the Colborne Inn is extensive and of the first quality.

Goderich, June 11. 1851. v4n17

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

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

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

JOHN CLARK,
Crown Land Agent, Goderich.

4th June, 1851.

HORACE HORTON,
[Market-square, Goderich,]

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

Wanted to Borrow £300,

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

N.B.—For particulars apply to the Editor of the *Huron Signal*.

Goderich, 10th Sept. 1851. 30

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

A DISTILLERY TO SELL OR LET

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

ALEXANDER SCRIMAGER.

North Easthope, Nov. 18th, 1851. v4n41

FARM AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

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

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

Ashfield, Dec. 24, 1851. [v4n46]

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

ON the First of July next, will be published the first number of a Monthly Periodical, under the title of "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE."

Each number will contain 96 pages royal octavo, with double columns, and numerous illustrations. Price 15s. per annum, paid in advance, and sent by mail to any part of British North America or the United States.

It is proposed to publish in each issue one or more original papers on subjects connected with BRITISH AMERICA, carefully excluding party politics or religious articles of a denominational character. Selections of the best writings in the leading British periodicals will be copied, especially such as have reference to the welfare and interests of these Colonies.

A careful digest of *the Current Events of the World, Scientific Discoveries, Commercial News, Musical Intelligence,* and all matters of general interest, derived from the most recent information.

It is also intended to publish a series of *Biographies of Eminent Men of Great Britain and Ireland,* from Alfred the Great to the present time. This department will be *Illustrated* with *Portraits* from the best masters.

As it is proposed to make this publication a *national* and not a *local* work, it will unflinchingly advocate all questions affecting *the Common interests of our Colonies as an Integral portion of the British Empire.*

An experience of several years in supplying the reading public of Canada with the serial publications of the United States, convinces the projector of this periodical, that they are entirely inadequate to the wants of the majority, and little calculated to form or improve the literary taste of a people essentially different in their feelings and principles from those for whom these Periodicals are prepared; and believing that the enterprise will meet with encouragement from those for whose pleasure and information it is designed, he trusts that the experiment will realize his expectations.

The Magazine may be made one of the *best Mediums for Advertising* yet offered to the Colonial public; and the terms will be regulated in such a manner as to induce all parties to avail themselves of its pages.

THOMAS MACLEAR.

45, YONGE-STREET, *Toronto, April,* 1852.

HAMILTON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

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

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

No second price.

ALSO—Lasts and pegs for sale.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Goderich, March 18, 1852. v5–n8-6m

NOTICE.

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

JOHN STRACHAN.
Assignee.

Goderich, 18th. March, 1852. a5-n8

E. H. MARLTON,

FORWARDER and Commission Merchant, Storehouse Keeper, general Agent, for the sale of Wild Lands Cleared Farms, Household Furniture and Produce of every description.

Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Aarms, Goderich,

March 24th 1852. v5–n9

NOTICE.—This is to forbid any person purchasing the SAW MILL on Lot No. 7, 4th Concession, Eastern Division of Ashfield, without consulting me, as I hold a claim against it.

WILLIAM M'CARRON.

Goderich, April 1, 1852. v5n10

RICHARD MOORE,

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

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

April 1, 1852. v5n10

FOR SALE,

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

N. B. Further information can be obtained from John Morris, Colborne, or Chas. Cary, on the premises.

Ashfield, March, 25th, 1852. v5–n9–6w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that applications will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act to construct a RAILWAY from Guelph to Goderich, or from some point on Lake Ontario to some point on Lake Huron, with power to unite with any other Railway Company or Companies.

May 12, 1852. v5n17

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a Note of hand, given by me to James Hands or bearer, for the sum of ten pounds some shillings, to be paid in cabinet work or cows, due the first of January, 1852, as I have paid the best part of the said note.

WILLIAM DENLY.

Hay, May 15th, 1852. v5–n17

DIVISION COURTS.

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

FIRST DIVISION.

Colborne Inn, [R. Ellis,] Goderich, Monday 7th of June and Thursday 1st July. Daniel Lizars, Esq., Clerk.

SECOND DIVISION.

John Hicks's Tavern, Mitchel, 24th July and 20th September. Francis Coleman, Clerk.

THIRD DIVISION.

James Woode's Tavern, Stratford, 27th July and 21st August. Raby Williams, Clerk.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Quick's Tavern, London Road, 25th June and 24th August. George Carter, Clerk.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Bridgewater Arms, Huron Road, 26th June and 23rd August. Ross Robertson, Esq. Clerk.

SIXTH DIVISION.

The Stone Tavern, Saint Mary's, 26th July and 23rd Sept. James Coleman, Esq. Clerk.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Hancke's Tavern, Village of Bayfield, 31st July and 30 Sept. David Hood Ritchie, Esq. Cl'k.

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

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. C. C.

Goderich, 4th June, 1852. v5n19

GODERICH, 22nd January, 1852.

NOTICE.

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

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

50–4i M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.

GODERICH, 22nd Jan. 1852.

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

50–6i M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.

AXE FACTORY, &c. &c.

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

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

CANADIAN SCOTCH PLOUGH,

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

HARVEY BRACE.

Goderich, Aug. 21, 1851. v4n27

F. & C. H. BUHL,

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

Cash Paid for Furs.

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

Detroit, Michigan, Aug. 1851. v3n28

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

EWAN CAMERON.

Dec. 2, 1851. v2n42

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is 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–n7t

NOTICE.

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

Stratford, 22nd Jan. 1852. v5n1

ROWLAND WILLIAMS,

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

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

January 6, 1852. v4n47.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES GORDON.

Clinton, 15th March, 1852. v5–n8

TAKE NOTICE.

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

THOMAS MCQUEEN.

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1852. v5n1

TIMELY WARNING.

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

WM. J. KEAYS.

Goderich, 25th Feb., 1852. v5–n5

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN.

WANTED at the Goderich Foundry as apprentices, three active young men.

Goderich, Feb. 25th, 1852. v5–n5

GODRICH FOUNDRY

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

The new "BURR STOVE" is unsurpassed in Canada, and will be sold for Cash, 24 lower than heretofore, a corresponding reduction on all other articles.

Goderich, 5th Feb., 1852. v5n3

CHIPPAWA FOUNDRY,

And Steam Engine Manufactory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVER T. MAKLEM.

Chippawa, June 24, 1851. Spect.—22

FRUIT TREES!

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

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

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

SAMUEL MOULSON,
Old Rochester Nursery, N. Y.

Goderich, 15th July, 1851. 22

SAW MILL & PARK LOT

FOR SALE.

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

WM. RASTALL.

Penetangore, 24th Nov. 1851. 41tf

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

A TEACHER WANTED.

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

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

Ellice, Jan. 20th, 1852. v5 n2

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

DUNCAN McKENZIE.

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

NOTE LOST.

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

JOHN McDONALD.

Stratford 20 Jan. 1852.

Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.

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

JOHN W. GWYNNE.
Secretary, &c.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1852. v5n11

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

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.