Vest Street, Goderich. uarv, 1850. 2v-n49 ME LIZARS, Y AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery,

fe., ormerly, in Stratford. try, 1850. 2v-n49 , continues to act as for Mr. Lizars in all

& WILLIAMS. SON of Goderick,
I LAW, &c. &c. and
ILLIAMS, of Stratford,
tor. Weller and Williams. to, having this day entered the Practice, and Profestern and Conveyancing, or Offices at Goderich and y, under the name, style

ms, Stratford, Sv-n47tf IAMS, & Co. rs in Groceries, Liquors, arnishes, Dye Stuffe, ATFORD.

ensed with accuracy and 3v-n15. OODING. TIONEER, ALES in any part of the reasonable Terme. ce, Light-House Street.

L GORDON, T MAKER: of the Canada Co's. Office, GODERICH 849.

YOUNG, E Maker, one door West lerich. v3n13

E. LINTON.

er Queen's Bench,
NVEYANCER,
RATFORD. D H. LIZARS,

itimate to the inhabitants of Accountant, and by assidu to such as may require his vishing to employ him in any iches will please call at the March. 1850. v9-n6

OHN HYDE, CAL HALL, TRATFORD.

M. REED, USE ST. GODERICH.

O LET, ory Frame Dwelling House ed by Judge Acland, and im-his present residence. For particulars apply to LEX. M. ROSS, North St.

TIONEER. attend Sales in any part of ounties on the most reason-ply at the Registry Office, il 11, 1850.

TICE.

iber having RENTED the USE and WHARF belong-rs. Davenport, of this place himself as a ND COMMISSION MERCHANT. commission from the Mer JOHN McEWAN.

juron Signal, D PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MAS MACQUEEN.

AFD PROPRIETOR.

IKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

I Job Printing, executed with HURON SIGNAL .- TEN SHILsum if paid strictly in advance, Six Pance with the expiration

iscontinued until arrears are he publisher thinks it his advanal in the country becoming readdressed to the Editor must be sy will not be taken out of the

IS OF ADVERTISIES. 

D H. LIZARS.

such strictness as to prevent the people from exercising their own opinions. The ticket

was a most exciting one, and conducted with spirit, but good feeling.

During the early portion of the month, the anneuncement of the discovery of Trinidad bay, and a safe harbor between this port and the Columbia, created much excitement, and produced a very great development. poet and the Collinois, created much ex-citement, and produced a very great degree of speculation and interest. Parties were formed, vessels fitted out, and all were agog for the new El Dorado. The bay has been discovered a landing effected and ac-

TEN SHILLINGS

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850. VOLUME III.

NUMBER XIX.

poetry.

THE BALL-ROOM BELLE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS The moon and all her starry train

Were fading from the morning sky.

When home the ball-room belle again

Returned, with throbbing pulse and brain,

Flushed check and tearful eye.

The plume that danced shove her brow. The gem that sparkled in her zone,
The seart of spangled leaf and bough,
Were laid aside—they mocked her now,
When desolate and alone.

That night how many hearts she won ! reigning belle, she could not stir, But, like the planets round the sun, Her spitors followed-all but one-One all the world to her !

And she had lost him!—marvel not,
That lady's eyes with lears were wet!
Though love by man is soon forgot,
It never yet was woman's lot
To love and to forget.

THE CUBAN EX PEDITION :- ITS

The piratical expedition that sailed from the United States under command of Gen. Lopez, upon the Island of Cuba, has had a Lopez, upon the Island of Cuba, has had a merce. Another exchange and reading short run and an ignominious term ation.—
It spears that Lopez landed at Cardenas, a small town on the northwest of the Island.
The anniversary of the birth day of Henry about ninety miles from Havans, on the 19th instant, with about 500 men, and took posting session of the town. The garrison, according the bunds by a festival.

The weather is now fairly settled, and instant, with about 500 men, and took possession of the town. The garrison, according to some accounts, consisted of only about 60 men, and after making a slight resistance, with two or three killed, surrendered. The Count of Alcov. Governor Genof the Island, in state of siege, and all the islands and adjoining waters in a state of blockade. Some little excitement among the mercantile community of the Island and movements of troops followed the landing cation with most of the mines have ceased, and communication with most of the mines have been fully a festival.

The weather is now fairly settled, and we look forward with confidence to future prospects. The uncertain state in which California stands at Washington, is the only thing that creates any uneasiness in our State.

The Pacific News of the same date remarks:

Since the issue of the last steamer edition the rains have ceased, and communication with most of the mines has been fully

discovered, a landing effected, and acflourishing towns were springing at upon the banks of the new bay. It is thought that this spit will be only second to the Bay of San Francisco, and will prove of the atmost advantage, as an easy and speedy mode of communication with the Northern mines. From all we can learn, him a Bible as he desired. The Clergyman to need it, and thus addressed his congreowns were springing up upon knowledge of the locate is as yet so impor-fact that we cannot express a decided epinion upon its savantages. The fate of worth ten of it."

Bache, Browning and Peoples, attendant upon its settlement, is a most affecting and gloomy incident.

A meeting of merchants has been held for the purpose of regulating the price of gold dust, advancing its value from \$16 to \$17, and endeavouring to establish it as urrency. They also determined to reject the California coins and quicksilver gold in trade. The former proposition has been received with general disapprobation. same, and has been most generally sustain has materially improved since the sailing of the last steamer, and the prospects for the spring and summer trade are most flatter.

The mines have continued to be exceed-

been entertained.

TORONTO AND GODERICH RAILWAY.

LETTER FROM MR. GWYSNE,
o the Honorable Wm. Hamilton Merrit, M.
P., Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

King Street, May 27, 1850

MY DEAR SIR,—Your appointment to the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, of the 27th February, 1849, I endeavored to Business generally, although still dull, point out the very great benefit which the construction of the Toronto and Goderich railroad would confer upon the Province.

As an instrument in promoting colonization revenue from the Crown Lands for educational worked, and extraordinary yields have re-warded the toil of many. The rivers still continue high, and, upon the Sacramento, so great a rise has occurred that serious apprehensions of another overflow have influenced by an apprehension that the Company

and as a mode of deriving a very considerable Wherein then can consist the objection to an ap-

been placed in possession of the reasons which public benefit may reasonably be anticipated, but A merchant's exchange and reading room has been established by an association of merchants, who have also determined to form themselves into a Chamber of Com.

The second of the Directors, asking the such is not the only benefit which prayer of the memorial of the Directors, asking the two would derive from this work.

Any one who has observed the gign the Act Incorporating the Company, I am unainduced the Government to decline granting the such is not the only benefit which the public the Act Incorporating the Company, I am unawhich the trade between the Eastern and Westble to offer any argument in answer to such objections as may have influenced the minds of His

Excellency's advisers in rejecting the propositie possible that they may have been

which the trade between the Eastern and Westto secure the object which the cluzens of Oswewho contemplates the vast extent of territory
go, Boston, New York and the other places have
west of Lake Michigan and the effect which the
in view, if the Provincial Government should be
with the understanding that it should be tion. It is possible that they may have been annual tide of immigration flowing into those would be converted from a Railroad into a Land

There is no person who could be more averse appreciate, the importance to Canada of becomthan myself to such a result taking place, and than myself to such a result taking place, and than myself to such a result taking place, and impart undoubtedly every security should be taken against the possibility of such a result. The public mind is daily becoming more and more public mind is daily becoming more and more where the transport of even a portion of this trade.—

We can easily perceive that the public results of being able to effect our purpose, at least for of being able to effect our purpose, at least for of being able to effect our purpose, at least for of being able to effect our purpose, at least for one of the control of the public results. alive to the importance of a railroad from Toronunough to, which would command a fair share of the
and the wealth which, under the influence of this
to prevail, which, notwithstanding all our efto prevail, which, notwithstanding all our efto prevail, which, notwithstanding all our efto prevail.

single bland in value of the content FROM CALIFORNIA.

Several respectable merchants have informed us that their business has increased beyond their expectations within the last two weeks and that their business has increased beyond their expectations within the last two weeks and that they look forward with busyant hopes to the spring business. The Since the sailing of the last steamer, but little has transpired of any very particular interest, demanding any special notice, other than has been given from time to time in our columns.

The cliffornia of the 20th of April, percent number of up river towns which the last two weeks and that they look forward with busyant hopes to the spring business. The real number of up river towns which will all be marks of more or less importance, will look to San Francisco to supply their wants and will create a constant activity in the market. The rich products of the mines in our columns.

The cliffornia of the 20th of April, percent number of up river towns within the last two weeks and that they look forward with busyant hopes to the spring business. The real number of up river towns within the last two weeks and that they look forward with busyant hopes to the spring business. The real number of up river towns within the last two weeks and that they look forward with busyant hopes to the spring business. The real number of up river towns within the last two weeks and that they look forward with busyant hopes to the spring business. The real number of up river towns within the last two weeks and that they look forward with busyant hopes to the spring business. The real number of up river towns within the last two weeks and that they look forward with busyant hopes to the spring business. The real number of up river towns within the last two weeks and that they look forward with busyant hopes to the spring business. The spring merchants will seem to severe the comparate of the Toronto and Goderich Route, and of any other route, are analysed, I apprehead it of the Toronto and Goderich Route, and of any other ro been drawn they have not been drawn with such strictness as to prevent the people from Miscellangous.—There was a fire at the exercising their own opinions. The ticket city of Sacramento on the 4th of April, elected exhibits a fair admixture of whire and democratic principles. The election and about fifty or sixty thousand dollars was a most exciting one, and conducted worth of property. CLERICAL ANECDOTS.—An old clergyman was in the fiablt, as soon as he got into the pulpit, of placing his sermon in a
crevice under the cushion, where he left it
during the singing of the accustomed pealm.
On Sunday he pushed the sermon book too
far into the crevice and lost it. When the
pealm was concluded, he called the clerk to

san whether it is not illusory to expect any sur- in a position to so, that the Provincial Govern-

plus income from these Crown Lands, unless a ment was prepared to aid the project to the exgreat sailroad communication be constructed tent of £200,000, as proposed.

through them to increase their value?

In this event, the capital we

devote the Crown Lands to the Company and to any person anticipates that the public chest will

Any one who has observed the gigantic strides -: an readily conceive although it is impossible

In this event, the capital would be immediate

If then it is objected that it would be impolitic ly forthcoming; but assuming that the parties to set apart 500,000 acres as contemplated by in England might, which I do not however an the Act incorporating the Toronto and Goderich, ticipate, hesitate for causes affecting the mone Railroad Company for the benefit of the Stock- market, to unite with the Toronto and Goderich holders in that Company, it surely cannot be Railroad Company as the medium to enable then considered impolitic for the country to aid that to carry out their original intentions in subcerib The wiew with this paper took was the same and what he he more controlled to the same and what he he more controlled to the same and what he he more controlled to the same and what he he more controlled to the same and what he he more controlled to the same and what he he more controlled to the same and what he he more controlled to the same and what he he more controlled to the same and the same and what he he more controlled to the same and the same and what he more controlled to the same and the same and what he more controlled to the same and the same an encouragement be given by sufficient security pay £20,000 per annum out of Provincial funds within the Province to justify them to take up in aid of that work, and yet I do not believe that the project. We are told, and I believe there is no doubt of the fact, that the citizens of Oswego. derive any direct benefit from that appropriation. Boston, New York, and other places in revenue from the Crown Lands for educational propriation from which the public chest would a Railroad from Toronto nothward to Lake Huron, touching Lake Simcoe, if £150,000 be secured by the Debentures of the Municipalities, payable in 20 years. It cannot be questioned interest, to aid in the construction of the Toron to and Goderich road, which is so much more in the line for the trade between the Eastern and

> in view, if the Provincial Government should be prepared, as I submit, it is their undoubted interest to be to sid the project in the interest to be to aid the project in the manner suggested. When I failed in procuring for him accurately to estimate or thoroughly to the sanction of the Government to the memorial

railroad as I propose. I put it to your experi- unite with the Toronto and Goderich Railroad eace, I put it to the experience of every public Company in this country, if that Company was

## Drovincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, May 22.

PROPERTY OF DRUNKARDS. Mr. NOTMAN asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the eare of the property of drunkards. He pointed out forcibly and selingly the evil- inflicted on their fam lies

y drinkards and the necessity of prevent-ng them from disposing of their property, Col. GUGY approved of the course of the nember for Middlerex, so far as it went, but desired to see more efficient measures taken for the suppression of intemperance. He referred to the report of the committee

on last year Mr. CAMERON [Kent,] heartily approved of the Bill, and was glad to see the change in public sentiment; when he had introduced a similar Bill, a number of years sgo, he was laughed at, but now the meaare was received with favor. He desired that he Bill should extend to Lower Canada

but that these same parties would be much more

Mr. DRUMMOND said that the Bill

Mr. DRUMMOND said that the Bill was not required for Lower Canada, as the common law there provided for the care of persons unable to take care of their own

Mr. DEWITT, Mr. FLINT, and Mr. H.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. HINCKS laid upon the table of the House the public accounts of the past year. They would be printed in a day or two, for the use of members.

LAW REFORM.

Not Ban.—Why is a soldier more tired in April than in any other month? Because he has just had a March of St days.

obtaining justice. He did not wish to press a hasty decision on the matter, how-ever but would like to examine the other, propositions of the hon, member to which he could not say at present that he was abso-lated concerd.

lutely opposed.

Mr. MERRITT expressed himself favorable to the system of the State of New

FRIDAY, May 31. The House met at 3 P. M., and was ongaged for some time in routine busines JOHN WILSON, ESQ., Member f

The Speaker laid before the House. attenuat of the affairs of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, for the year 1849;—and also a statement of the property of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute.

Thirty-seven Petitions were brought up

and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. LAFONTAINE introduced a

Bill to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act;— second reading Tuesday next. Also, a Bill to assign fixed annual salaries Also, a Bill to assign fixed annual salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special fund out of the salaries, fees emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to their offices;—second reading Tuesday next.

## RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. HINCKS claimed the right of bring ing forward the Government order day, He then moved the appointment of a select committee on the Public Income and lect committee on the Public Income and Expenditure. He did so, in consequence of a statement which had been circulated that the present Administration was oppos ed to retrenchment. He said it had been deemed advisible not to bring forward any auth measure during last session. It was a subject of great importance, and one which had occupid a good deal of the time and attention of the hon. member for Lincoln, and he would be able to render a good deal of information upon it. After his [Mr 11's) return from England, and indeed, long before, it had occupied the serious consider-ation of his colleagues; and even before the resignation of the hon member for Kent be (Mr. H) had proposed the appointment of such a committee as he had now, in view. He had an opportunity while in England, o ascertaining the usual course adopted, and found such committees were appointed, both on the Ordinance, and Army and Navy.

The hon gentleman here read several ex-tracts from the Journals of the House of Commons proving that the appointments of such committees were not novel. His object in referring to this, was on account of remarks which had been made, to the of remarks which had been made, to the effect, that the Government wish to get rid of the responsibility, but he denied it. On the committee reporting, if they found that it was practicable, it should be carried out, and the responsibility would still rest on the government. He should not have said any thing further, but for remarks, which any thing further, but for remarks which had appeared in several newsbapers relative to his speech at the Woodstock dianer, in regard to retrenchment. He said he had been misrepresented by the press; all the circumstances which led to the remarks he circumstances which led to the remarks he had made, had been omitted. He could not give a better proof that his constituents, were satisfied with the course he had pursued, than that the whole constituency were reformers: and that they had given him a Vote of Confidence. He had then, when he made that speech, a similar sheet of paper to one which he held, and from which he commented. He had been referring to statements which the League had ring to statements which the League had put forth, and which were most absurd. He had referred to the time when retrenchments might be accoomplished, and when they could not. He stated the whole expendi ture of the Province was £450,000; out of which amount £182,000 had to be paid for interest, and the sum of £2000 for Geological Surveys : then there were several othe large sums for Provincial Federal Lu-Public Buildings, Light Houses, and Lu-Public Buildings, Light Houses, and Lue for Provincial Penitentiary tic Asylums. The aggregate (not including both branches of the Legislature) would be £340 000; then the Pension List, £12,-830, which list has been gradually diminishing. He said it was very well to get up the cry of abolishing the Pensions, at public meetings; but he would say, it would be unjust to deprive those persons to whom the government are pledged, and have been receiving them for the last twenty years.—

opposed to retrenchment, but was most anxious for it. Hon. H. J. BOULTON said, he thought the hon. Inspector General had made a slip.
It was this that should such committee report as the Government would wish, all well, and good, it would be carried but, but should they not, then the course would be bvious-the Government would resign.
Hon. F. HINCKS said the honorable

gentleman had misunderstood him. It would be impossible for any government to pledge itself to any decision of the Com- General if the bill in the United States was Hon. Mr. BOULTON objected that any

instructions should be given to the Com-mittee at all. He agreed that no retrench-ment ought to be made which would impair the public service. He knew that persons in this country had been pensioned because their services were no longer required .-With respect to them he held, that when ever the Government required their services they should be called upon to perform them.

Hon. Mr. BALDWIN said, that the

grows air. BALDWIN said, that the question of the Pension List would come before the House, more properly, hereafter. He agreed with the hon, member, that a Pensioner's pension ought to cease the moment he was appointed to an office under the Government.
Hon. Mr. HINCKS would now move for

Hon. Mr. HINCKS would now move for the Committee. He said it would be composed, as much as possible, of the hommembers who has taken an interest in Public Finances.—Merritt, Cayley, Sherwood, (Toronto) Baigley, Viger, Christie, Cameron, [Kent] Boulton, (No folk) Papineau. Sol. Gen. McDonal, Wilson, Holmes, Hopkins, Polette, Richards, Cartier, Morrison, Cauchon, Gugy, Bouillier, and the mover.—Mr. W. H. BOULTON, (Toronto) hoped that the ministry would follow the example laid down by Lord John Russell in the composition of the committee. That comcomposition of the committee. That com-mittee had scarcely a minister upon it. He, therefore suggested that the Government should strike off the names of some who were members of the latter, and also those who are members of the present Ministry. He thought the names who were proposed

were a little interested in opposing Re-trenchment, and would not therefore carry out the wishes of the country.

Too. Mr. HINCKS contended that there were no valid grounds for the honorable gentleman's objection, and he said the com-plexion of the committee was similar to the one which had been moved by the Imperial Alinistry for a similar object. After some further remarks from Mr. BOULTON, the mation was carried unanimously. On motion was carried unanimously.
On motion of the hon. Mr. Baldwin, an

copies of any correspondence that may have passed between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in relation to the proposed appointment of Mr. J. G. Mackenzie as Portuguese Consul at Montreal.

FRIDAY, May St.

Mr. CAMERON (of Ken') moved for committee on the subject of retailing pirituous liquors.

Mr. HINCKS explained, that the Gov-

ernment contemplated an important altera-tion in the licensing system, by extending to the Municipalities the power of regulating the number of taverns in their municipalities. Mr. CAMERON said that would meet the views of the temperance party; the public mind was not prepared for the aboli-

tion of the license law.

Mr. CAMERON (of Kent) moved for

Mr. CAMERON (of Kent) moved for correspondence relating to Education. Mr. HINCKS said there was no official correspondence on the subject. He had himself had some correspondence on the subject, but it was of a private nature.— The motion was such as had never been made in any legislature.

Mr. CAMERON said the motion might

Mr. CAMERON said the motion might be extraordinary, but the whole proceedings with regard to the school bill were still more extraordinary. He went on to explain the circumstances connected with the introduction of the bill of last Session, which was introduced by himself; was generally accepted to the sentence of th which was introduced by nimself was generally popular, but which had been suppressed on the fiat of the Superintendent. The Inspector General had corresponded, by circular, with all the Superintendents of Schools, asking information of the working of the Bill, and of their views on the matter than the second of the behalf of the second ter. These circulars had been sent by him (Mr. Hincks) as a member of the Government, and the House was entitled to the correspondence, which had taken place with a view of getting information on which to base an alteration of the law.

Mr. CAMERON (of Cornwall) enquired the correspondence because the finish correspondence of the finish correspondence to These circulars had been sent by him

Mr. CAMERON (or consumer if there were not official correspondence between the Superintendent of Education, on which action had been taken. If there which action had been taken. If there were such correspondence the house was

Mr. HINCKS the member for Kent had Mr. HINCKS the member for Kent had admitted that he himself had had correspondence with several persons on the subject before introducing his bill, and it would be just as reasonable to ask him (the member for Kent) to produce that corespondence, as to ask him [Mr. H.] to produce his. As to the responsibility of the School Bill, there was no desire to also as under short there was no desire to place an undue share of it on the member for Kent. He could not agree with the hon, member as to the popularity of the bill; he thought it was far from having been satisfactory to the country. He had no hesitation in saying head a sailed binarial forms. formation derived from the f Education to drafting the new bill. Mr. SCOTT [Bytown] asked Mr. Hincks

if he had had any correspondence with the Superintendent of Carlton. He had him-Mr. HINCKS could not recollect.

Mr. SCOTT contended that the correspondence with the Superintendent, if it influenced the Government in drawing up

the bill was of an official character and

There were very few addititions made.—
The administration of justice, was, another very large item, which was paid out of the consolidated fund. He did not know whether it should be paid out of that fund or out of local taxes. The whole expenses of the civil government, out of £450,000 was £32,000. He had never said he was

The motion was then carried.

FORRION COIN.

Mr. HINCKS moved the second reading of the bill to alter the value of certain foreign coins. In reply to a question put by Mr. Boulton on a previous night, he said the Government did not propose any mode of compensating the holders of these coins. If they did they would have to redeem all the small coins in the United States. In answer to Mr. DeWitt, Mr. Hincks said it was not contemplated to meddle with the British shillings and sixpences, which formed a very large portion of the currency of ed a very large portion of the currency of the country.

M. PAPINEAU asked the Inspector

adopted, or only in contemplation?
Mr. HINCKS said it had passed.
Mr. PAPINEAU said if the bill was pass.

ed in the United States it was necessary to pass a law here, but it would be desirable to have a copy of the bill. He thought the whole silver coin of the country should be taken into consideration, as its defects were

Mr. BOULTON (Norfork) in moving the second reading of his bill to simplify the practice of the Law, and to diminish Law expenses, craved the indulgence of the House, on account of a severe cold he was labouring under, which might prevent his doing that justice to the subject which it deserved. The subject was one olden importance, and the measure which he was about to bring under the notice of this House, was one involving such very large and sweeping changes, not, in the Law, but in the meaburery by which the facts upon which the division of the various Courts was invoked, was brought to the knowledge of the judges; that he fully anticipated the combined opposition of those parties who were interested in abuses he desired to sweep away as well as those whose education and daily habits led them to view every change with suspicion, their own minds being was prediction very large thange with suspicion, their own minds being was required and previous forms. ton and daily habits led them to view every change with suspicion, their own minds being warped and prejudiced by constantly all injuries to person or property to the extent of £10—and to order any article taken more technical routine. Before entering to the various provisions of the Bill, he would observe that he had practised for many years under the old system of pleading, as well as under the new rules, and he had no doubt but the introduction of the ing, as well as under the new rules, and he had no doubt but the introduction of the new rules, contrary to the expectation of most of those who were disposed to try the experiment, had led to a more intricate and abstruce system of pleading, and consequently had increased indirectly the costs which they have intended to diminish. Philosophically, the system was galansible, thouch not sound, but practically amongst other advantages will dispose to the parties. opon which the parties could not agree—a more practical knowledge of professional habits, would, one would think, have satisfied any man not determined to hope against hope, that such would not have practically been the result, and experience has shown that the expectation was fallacious, and although the system was far more likely to succeed in England, where the Profession is divided into many different branches, than it was here where each man, with few exceptions is Attorney. Solicitor, Counsel and all, and as Attorney asks advice of himself, showledge which would materially lessen to the profession is divided into many different branches, than it was here where each man, with few exceptions is Attorney. Solicitor, Counsel and all, and as Attorney asks advice of himself, as Counsel, what Counte he should put into the effect of the first statement. To reme as Counsel, what Counts he should put into hei Declaration, or what Pleas he should put into put in, in answer. In England the advice of the pleader or Counsel operates as a check upon perhaps the sinieter disposition of the mere Attorney to emhance costs and is less likely to advise false pleas for any reason, especially as his character as a pleader is pledged for the correctness of his opinion; which, being in writing, cannot be gainsaid on any future occasion, when the opinion; which, being in writing, cannot be gainsaid on any future occasion, when the soundness of his advice may be called in question. Yet in England the public mind is now quite alive to the evils of special pleading, and strong efforts are being made by the London Press to get up such an agitation in Parliament, as shall bring out patriotic and independent men to unite and put down the evil; and I doubt not great progress will be made this session in the British Parliament in the right direction.—
Having made these preliminary observations, I shall address myself to the various provisions in their order. In the first place, in propose to abolish all mesne process, which will save the expense of the writ and all its attendant costs for copies, attendances, sheriff's fees for service, &cc. &cc., which in such case upon an average costs. the bill was of an official character and ought to be produced.

Mr. HINCKS said he was not to be debarred from private correspondence because he happened to be a member of the Government.

Mr. CAMERON amended his motion so as to confine it to official correspondence.

Mr. BALDWIN argued that the correspondence had by the Inspector General with the Superintendents did not come within the terms of official correspondence.

Mr. CAMERON thought the mode in which the correspondence had by the Inspector General with the Superintendents did not come within the terms of official correspondence.

Mr. CAMERON thought the mode in which the correspondence had been carried on was improper; it should have been through the Superintendent, and then the House could have obtained it, and got possession of the views of the parties from whom the information had been asked.

The motion was then carried.

The motion was then care was not be below to the whore the well-asing fact that he is sued. Beyond that the pensence of which he must be kept in sue. The motion was then carried.

The moti month's time to plead, to enable him to go to a lawyer, which he must do, if he means to defend himself, and ascertain what this declaration means. Under these provisions the defendant is relieved from the expense of filing a separate paper called an Appearance, at a cost of several shillings, and his plea is declared to be an Appearance as well as interested parties are what is tachnically called at Issue, then I grisself the most of the decendant has pleaded to the Declaration, and the parties are what is tachnically called at Issue, then I grisself the most of the decendant has pleaded to the Declaration, and the parties are what is tachnically called at Issue, then I grisself the most of the decendant has pleaded to the Declaration, and the parties are what is tachnically called at Issue, then I grisself the most of the decendant has pleaded to the Declaration, and the parties are what is tachnically called at Issue, then I grisself the most of the decendant has pleaded to the Declaration, and the parties are what is tachnically called at Issue, then I grisself the facts which constitute the real bona fide matter in dispute. The parties, if thought proper by the judge may be even examined on oath if either should deny his adversary's statements—to certify the facts which both parties have acknowledged to be true, and thus the trial at the assizes will be confined to the determination of such facts as the himself said, that he had corressing the man had himself said, that he had corressing the man had himself said, that he had corressing the man had himself said, that he had corressing the mount to the man man did not account, not fice amount to the man and certify the amoun acknowledged to be true, and thus the trial at the assizes will be confined to the determination of such facts as the litigants respectively assert and deny, which would shorten jury trials, save expenses of witnesses, render the concatentation of facts

cles. In reply to Mr. Cayley, Mr. Hincks said there had been a correspondence with Nova Scotia on the subject; that Province had stated they hoped it would be entirely satisfactory to the Canadian if they imposed a shilling a barrel on our flour. He need hardly say that it had been quite unsatisfactory, and the effect of the remonstrance of the Canadian Gov. was not yet known.

The bill was then read a second tine.

LAW REFORM.

Mr. BOULTON (Norfork) in moving the second reading of his bill to simplify the practice of the Law, and to diminish Law hearing the party to speen a judge of any court awing jurisdiction of the matter, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and ask for judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and or judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers whatever, and the first papers before a judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers before a judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers before a judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers before a judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers before a judgment judgment without any writ, declaration, jes, or other legal papers before a judgment judgment

diminish. Philosophically, the system was equitable rights of the parties—this course plausible, though not sound, but practically it was bad in every respect. The object was to induce parties by statements and counter-statements, gradually to draw out the real point in dispute, and fix the attention of the Court, and invoke their decision upon some one or more specific allegations upon which the parties could not agree—a ment of a fresh litigation, in another and more practical knowledge of professional agreements of a fresh litigation, in another and more practical knowledge of professional agreements. it was here where each man, with few ex-ceptions is Attorney. Solicitor, Counsel and all, and as Attorney asks advice of himself, knowledge which would materially lessen

Mr. JOHNSTON hoped Mr.

mr. Hollnston hoped Mr. Boulton would postpone his motion until after the Government measure was before the House, when it might be taken up to more advantage (Cries of no, no, from Mr. Price, Morrison and a few other lawyers who were determined to vote the measure down.)

Mr. BOULTON replied at some length, meeting the objections of the Attorney General. He referred to the fact that at this moment these "new rules" and the whole system of special pleading, which the Attorney General had defended, were about to be abolished in England. He also referred to the State of New York, where the entire system had been swept away.

Mr. WILSON (London) said there was a great deal of clamour and a great deal of truth in that clamour against the profession, and if the members of it opposed Law Reform, they would be excluded from the House. He then referred to several features of the Bill which he approved, and said he should vote for its second reading. He would impose a fine of one-tenth part the several indicate for several features of the Bill which he approved, and He would impose a fine of one-tenth part the amount in dispute, for every false plea-He thought favorably of the proposal to abolish the writ in the first instance. He could see no sense in referring the matter in account to a jury, which might much better be referred to a judge. Mr. McDONALD of Giengarry argued

Mr. McDONALD of Glengarry argued against the Bill.
YEAS—Messrs. Boulton (Norfolk), Johnston, Malloch, and Willson—4.
NAYS—Messrs. Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton (Toronto), Boutillier, Cameron (Cornwall), Cauchon, Chabot, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Jobin, Laterriere, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Methot, Morrison, Papineau, Machan, Sauvseeu, Scott Macdonaid, Methor, morrison, Papineau, Price, Rose, Samborn, Sauvageau, Scott (Two Mountains), Sherwood (Toronto), and Smith (Durham)—23.

The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed till Monday next.

The House then adjourned.

School Bill. Mr. CAMERON (Kent) moved an ad

rees praying for copies of all correspondthe School Bill.
Mr. HINCKS objected to the metion as

it was too general in its tone, and if carried would make it necessary to produce all the correspondence between the Superintend-ent of Education and the District Super-intendents, and he was confident that was not the kind of correspondence the how, gen-leman required. As to his own corres-condence with different parties throughou the country on the subject of this Bill— that most certainly would not be produced, as it was not of an official character. No person had a right to demand him to publish his private correspondence, and if that were what the hon, member required, he would

not consent to its production.

Mr. CAMERON said, that he had taken charge of the School Bill passed last Sesson. He did not pretent to be very qualified for the task, but had taken pains to ascertain the feelings of the pe and for that purpose had corresponded with all his friends throughout the Province. After he had withdrawn from the Govern-ment, the "organ" called it his Bl., as though it had not been a Government mea-

mation in drawing up the bill be intended to submit to the House. The hon gentle-man had himself said, that he had corres-ponded largely previous to his bringing in his School Bill last session—had the hon. have a copy of the bill. He thought the whole silver coin of the country should be shorten jury trials, save expenses of with leaver the contraction, as its defects were very injurious. As it was not proposed in the seem reasons, as the defects were very injurious. As it was not proposed to dalter the value of the dollar or half dollar, why should the alteration bear on the lower value?

Mr.HINCKS had no objection to postspone the consideration of the measure vill another occasion. He had not been able to obtain complexed, their duty much more simple and less difficult. By the 7th Section is propose to require the suppression of all useless, formal and unnecessary works not not consideration of the measure vill another occasion. He had not been able to obtain a copy of the American bill. The reason for proposing to alter the value of these coins was that they passed for.

Mr.HINCKS asid all Spanish coins of the proposed for the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the passed for the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on a bill of the value of the science of pleading, on the value o gentleman communicated that correspondence to any member of the Cabinet: or had be deposited it in the archives of the

had taken every means to obtain information as to the feelings of the people, and
the opinion they had respecting it and he
was convinced that it was very sufortunate
that the Superintendent had not been consulted previous to the introduction of the
Act. He was well aware that prejudices
were entertained against that gentleman,
but, nevertheless, he considered it the duty
of the government to consult him as long
as he occupied his present position, and he
had no hesitation in saying that he felt
himself deeply indebted to him, for the information he [Mr. H.] had received on this
subject.

Mr. SCOTT (Bytown) said he was well
known to be an out-and-out supporter of

Mr. SCOTT (Bytown) said he was well known to be an out-and-out supporter of the Administration, but he would say on this ocasion, that the greatest degree of annoyance was felt in his part of the country, because the Act of last session was not carried out. He had whole files of letter respecting it in his desk, and he would insist on the production of all the correspondence in the possession of the government.

Mr. HINCKS asked the hon gentle-Mr. HINCKS asked the hon gentle-man who had just spoken, if it were his intention to produce the files of letters that he spoke of. It was most extraordinary that he (Mr. H.) was not to enjoy the right of corresponding with his friends or con-stituents, which that hon, gentleman elai-med for himself, without being required to

produce it for public perusal.

Mr. CAMERON (Kent) having amended his motion, so as to demand only the official correspondence between the government and the Superintendent of Education, it was assented to by Mr. Hincks, and page

TURSDAY, June 8.

Rebellion Losses Bill.

Sir ALLAN McNAB moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Rebellion Losses Bill of last session. He was quite prepared to find himself. charged with the design of creating division among the different sections of the people in the course he was taking, but he believed that he was laking, but he believed that he was he was taking, but he believed that he was doing his duty, and conferring a benefit on the country. He could confidently appeal to the Members for Lower Canada, some of whose friends might be injured by Athe steps he was about to take, whether his conduct towards them had not been marked by a uniform rease of justice. He had introduced into the Bill certain clauses from His Excellence the Governor General's never the Court of the Bill certain clauses from His Excellence the Governor General's never the Governor General the Governor General's never the Governor General's never the Governor General the Gover Excellency the Governor General's answer to the address from the County of Hastings. (The Hon. Member here read the Bill.)— He had also adopted in the Bill the amendment proposed by the hon. Member for Londes, previding that none who were engaged in the rebellion should be indemnified. He had no wish to revert to the scenes. ses of 1837-38, and he should move the inoduction of the Bill.

After a short pause, no one rising, the motion was put and lect on the following

division:

YEAS: Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of Yoronto, Cameron of Corawall, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Hopkins, McNab, Malloch, McConnell, McLean, Paping, Markette, McConnell, McLean, Paping, Markette, McConnell, McLean, Paping, Markette, McConnell, McLean, Paping, Markette, McConnell, eau, Prince, Robinson, Seymous, Shermood Brockville, Smith of Frontenas, and

of Brockville, Smith of Frontenae, and and Stevenson,—19.

Nars: Messieurs & mstrong, Attorney General Beldwin, Bell, Boulton of Norfolk-Boutillier, Borritt, Cameron of Kent, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Hall, Inspector General Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General Lafontaine, La-Terriere, Laurin, Lemieuz, Solitor General Macdonald, Marquis, Morrison, Notman, Price, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of Bytown Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentwerth, Tache, Thompson, and Viger,—40.

Colonel Gugy stood up among the nave-but some of the Conservative Members having observed that the gallant Colonel was a few feet outside the bar, when the vote was called for, they objected to his vote, and the Speaker decided that it could not be recorded. Colonel Gugy appealed not be recorded. Colonel Gu to the House against the decis Speaker, but the opinion of the officer was

NEW SCHOOL BILL .- SYNOPSIS. Section 1. repeals the present School

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL TRUSTERS Section 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, relate to the Section 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, relate to the election of Trustees, give to resident householders only the right to vote on such occasions, and authorize the annual meeting to "decide upon the manner in which the Teacher's salary and other expenses of the School shall be provided for."

Sec. 7. imposes a fine upon unqualified persons for voting.

Sec. 8. fines for refusing to act as Trustee.

tee.
Sec. 9. imposes a fine for neglecting to call School Meeting, and authorize a Special Meeting, in such cases.
Sec. 10 forms Trustees into a Corpora-

Sec. 11. points out the mode of deciding, when Trustees cannot agree upon the site of a Schoolhouse.

of a Schoolhouse.

Sec. 12, under niceteen subdivisions, describes the duty of Trustees, in appointing Secretary, Collector, holding school property in lands, &c.; building or renting, repairing and furoishing School Houses: employing Teachers; authorizes them to levy an additional Tax upon School Section in case of a deficiency in making un Teacher's Sa. additional Tax upon School Section in ease
of a deficiency in making up Teacher's Salary, which tax may be made payable quarterty or monthly; to exempt indigent persons from paying rate bill; to recover rate
bills by "suit" from parties living out of
School Section; to permit persons from
five to twenty-one years of age to attend
School; to visit School, and see that no
unauthorized books are used; "To be personally responsible for the fulfilment of
any Contract or Agreement made by them,
unless they can prove that they have exerted all the corporate powers vested in them
by the act, for the fulfilment of such conit tract or agreement; "to establish a School
Library; ascertain the number of Children
between the ages of five and Sixteen in
School Section; read School Report at between the ages of five and Sixteen in School Section; read School Report at Annual Meeting; points out Mode of proceeding when such Report is not satisfactory to the Meeting; and to present a full Report to "local Superintendent," before the 15th day January in each year.

Sec. 13. Fines Trustees £5 for signing false Report.

Sec. 14. Forbids all books not sanctioned by "Council of Public Instruction;" permits such religious instructions as "pa-

permits such religious instructions as parents or guardians desire, and forbids the

Sec. 15. 16. Define Teacher's duties. Sec. 17. Trustees cannot dismiss To

ven when time

Conveils—authoris
tax for erecting schibrary, &c., as shal
to establish a Tow
which the Council metge one or more it ; establish, alter tions - changes to s Sec. 19. Author Sec. 20. enables scholders in the SOUNGILS AND TRUS

AND INCORPO

Sec. 22. enables Inhabitants" of eac Trustees who shall years; all these Tri Education for the luties, by the 21th, Township Trusted all and act in harm mittee of three to shall decide upon the cessary for all the shall be the duty of City or Town, to pras shall be desired !
Trustees." They heall be paid into the rer ; give orders for other duties similar Trustees. Sec. 25 empowers establish Schools, at

&c. in "Incorporate tees, and two each s retire annually.
Sec. 26 gives to
powers of Trustees BUTIES OF COUNTY To raise by assess or also by assessing a sum equal to or lative Grant, the Ex of Poor School Sect paid to County Tree of Dec.; and in the still such Treasurer local Superintende County Councils to

provision to enable To raise mony to pr

to appoint one or dents, no one Super

of more than 100 sch

treasurer for each T shall be transmitte to the Chief Spperin COUNTY BOARDS OF This body is com of the County Gram tocal Superintendent eluding local Super quorum for examin ter to be arranged ding to attainments be subjects of Her M

LOCAL SUPE In Cities, Incorpor ties, these are appoi Legislative Grant according to the aver whole average in cheques to qualified ty Tronsurer; visit year, deliver a lectu various other duties, fully to Chief Superin March of each year.

SCHOOL All clergymen, Ja trates, Reeves and A Generl Meeting ome general plan Visitation continuo CHIRF SUPE This officer is to

Gevernmor General his Council; but as Bill, the word "Gov Governor in Council to apportion Money. heretofore. To app his Deputy, in his a superintendence of N mit to Council of 1 their sanction, all g common Schools; a for Libraries wherev equal sum; appoint directions; to prepa penditure of all the Colleges receiving a and even of the Prov and, of course, of the

COUNCIL OF PU This body is appo and is to be compose cluding the Chief S are to frame all Rul the management of the Schools make Rules recommend er disap nev to be given to a book), and repor

MISCELLANECE Sec. XXXIX. The shall be given and Grant, to defray experand £1000 out of sa Legislative Grant an (clear of all charges) Sec. XLI. Govern duct annually from L for Libraries, £100 Architecture, and £ County for supports for by some addition
Upper Canada, in c
crease of population a
whole province.
Sec. XLII. Schoo
on the let of July.
Sec. XLIII. Any i

aled in consequence Security, shall be ref

o consult him as long resent position, and he asying that he felt ted to him, for the in-l.] had received on this

town) said he was well and-out supporter of but he would say on e greatest degree of t in his part of the Act of last session He had whole files it in his desk, and he production of all

ked the hon. gentle-oken, if it were his the files of letters that s most extraordinary s not to enjoy the right th his friends or con-: perusal. (Kent) having amended

y Mr. Hincks, and pass TURSDAY, June 8. Losses Bill.

ce between the govern-ntendent of Education,

NAB moved for leave to p amend the Rebellion saion. He was quite aself charged with the ivision among the direction of the believed that he was conferring a benefit or outdently appear Lower Canada, some of t be injured by the steps ke, whether his conduc stice. He had introdu rtain clauses from His rernor General's answer the County of Hastings. t in the Bill the amend h to revert to the scenes-

lest on the following

u Badgley, Boulton of of Cornwall, Cayley, Dicksom, Hopkins, Me-ionnell, McLean Papin-ion, Seymous, Shermood th of Frontense, and

7.

3. metrong, Attorney ell, Boulton of Norfolk, Cameron of Kent, Chaigaon, De Witt, Solicitor Id, Ducheenay, Dumas, urnier, Fourquin, Hall, lincks, Holmes, Johin, General Lafontaine, Laminux, Solicitor General emieux. Solitor General is, Morrison, Notman, geau, Scott of Bytown Smith of Wentwerth, and Viger,—40, ood up among the nave, Conservative Members it the gallant Colonel

teide the bar, when the Colonel Gugy appealed inion of the on of the officer was

BILL .- SYNOPSIS.

ale the present School

BS OF SCHOOL TRUSTERS 5, and 6, relate to the , give to resident house-ht to vote on such occathe annual meeting to manner in which the dother expenses of the vided for."
a fine upon unqualified

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ut the mode of deciding. not agree upon the site neteen subdivisions, de-

Trustees, in appointing r, holding school proper-ilding or renting, repair-School Houses: employ-School Houses: employtorizes them to levy an
School Section in case
sking up Teacher's Sabe made payable quarto exempt indigent perto exempt indigent perto permit persons from
years of age to attend
School, and see that no
are used; "To be perfor the fulfilment of
reement made by them,
we that they have exertpowers vested in them powers vested in them fulfilment of such con-"to establish a School the number of Children
of five and Sixteen in
ead School Report at
soints out Mode of pro-

Report is not satis r; and to present a full Superintendent," before ry in each year. rustees £5 for signing

all books not sanctiondesire, and forbids the

re Teacher's duties.

ers, even when time expired, until salary is

paid up.

BUTIES OF TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

See. 18th, defines duties of Township
Cospiells—authorises them to levy such
tax for erecting school houses, purchasing
library, &c., as shall be desired by Trustees;
to establish a Township Model School, of
which the Council shall be Trustees, may
merge one or more Common Schools into
it; establish, alter and unite school act
tions—changes to go into operation at the

it; establish, alter and unite school sections—changes to go into operation at the beginning of the next year.

Sec. 19. Authorises Trustees, if they think fit, to establish separate schools for Protestants, Catholics, and colored people.

Sec. 20. enables a majority of resident householders in the several school sections are the sections.

in a Township, to unite all their schools under one Board of Trustees. SOUNGILS AND TRUSTERS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

Sec. 21. Grants to such the same powers as to Township Municipalities.

Sec. 22. enables the "resident taxable shabitants" of each Ward to elect two Trustees who shall continue in office two years; all these Trustees, to be a Board of two years; all these Trustees, to be a Board of Counship Trustees. They shall decide how many schools are necessary may unite all and act in harmony with Trustees of Grammar Schools—may appoint a Committee of three to superinteed each school;

Ec. in "Incorporated Villages" whose tax-able inhabitants shall elect at first six Trus-tees, and two each succeeding years, two to

BUTIES OF COUNTY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

To raise by assessment within the County a sum equal to or greater than the Legislative Grant, the Excess to be given in aid of Poor School Sections; such tax to be paid to County Treasurer by the 14th day of Dec.; and in the case of nonpayment, still such Treasurer mast pay the order of local Superintendent in favor of Teachers; County Councils to make the necessary provision to enable Treasurer to do so.—
To raise mony to procure County Libraries; to appoint one or more local Superintendents, no one Superintendents having charge of more than 100 schools; may appoint a Subtreasurer for each Township; and Auditors for auditing the accounts, whose Report shall be transmitted by the first of March To raise by assessment within the Counto the Chief Superintendent.

be subjects of Her Majesty.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS .

SCHOOL VISITORS.

of all the Grammar Schools and

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. This body is appointed by the Governor, This body is appointed by the Governor, tand is to be composed of none persons, including the Chief Superintendent. They are to frame all Rules and Regulations for the management of the Normal and Model Schools make Rules for the "organization, government, and discipline of Common Schools," classification of Teachers, &c. ; Altan McNab and John Prince shall discuss, and Louis Joseph Papineau shall Lecture, respective-ly on their own expenses. We see no reason why the public should be made to pay fifty-five pounds per hour for such discussions. The depounds per hour for such discussions.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. XXXIX. These provide that £1500 shall be given annually, out of School Grant, to defray expenses of Normal School, and £1000 out of same grant in aid of Teachers attending said School.

Sec. XL. School Fund composed of Logicality Grant and an equal sum raised

erease of population whole province.

Sec. XLII. School Grant to be payable on the lat of July.

See. XLHI. Any School Monies emberaled in consequence of not taking proper Security, shall be refunded by the person neglecting to take such security.

Sec. XLIV. On recommendation of Pro-fessors of Normal School, Chief Superia-tendent may give to any Teacher of Com-mon Schools, who has attended Normal School one Session, a Certificate of Quali-fication for the whole Province. Sec. XLV. Salaries of Chief or Local Superintendents shall not be taken from School Fund.

Superintendents shall not be taken from School Fund.
Sec. XLVI. imposes a fine of £5 to £10

for disturbing any legal School Meeting in the discharge of its business. Sec. XLVII. First Election of Trustees for Cities and Towns to be held on the first Tuesday in July. 1850; Teachers may be male or female, &c.



## HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850.

HOW WE PAY FOR IT! Two weeks ago we made a few remarks on the expense to the public, of the talking mania Grammar Schools—may appoint a Committee of three to superinteed each school; shall decide upon the amount of money necessary for all the schools which amount "it shall be the daty of the Council of such City or Town, to provide in such manner as shall be desired by the said Board of Trustees." They may levy rate bills which shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer; give orders for payment of Teachers; other duties similar to those of Township Trustees.

Sec. 25 empowers Township Councils to establish Schools, and impose School Tax, &c. in "Incorporated Villages" whose tax, to hundred pounds. It appears, to establish Schools, and impose School Tax, &c. in "Incorporated Villages" whose tax too hundred pounds. It appears, table inhabitants shall elect at first six Trustees, and two each succeeding years, two to in the House of Assembly; and expressed a hope retire annually.

Sec. 26 gives to these Trustees all the powers of Trustees of Towns or Cities.

Twenty-six lawful days have now elapsed since the meeting of Parliament, and deelapsed since the meeting of Parliament, and de-ducting the play-days and hollidays, the country must in that time have incurred a responsibility ng the accounts, whose Report Sir Allan McNab's growling about the loss of transmitted by the first of March the Speaker's Chair—with H. J. Boulton's mortification at certain dirappointments-with every COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. body's notions about the propriety of the people This body is composed of the Trustees of the County Grammar Schools and the local Superintendents—three of whom, in eluding local Superintendent, shall form a quorum for examining Teachers; the latter to be arranged into three classes according to attainments and abilities, and all to be subject to the Russey of the Russey of the Russey. least, with three or four hundred pounds worth of very superior discussion on the remarkable LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

In Cities, Incorporated Towns, and Counties, these are appointed by the respective Councils. In Townships, they apportion the Legislative Grant to each School Section Legislative Grant to each School Section according to the average attendance of Pusia et such Schools. as compared with whole average in the Tournship; give cheques to qualified Teachers upon toun ty Tressurer; visit each School twice a year, deliver a lecture in each, and perform various other duties, besides reporting very fully to Chief Superintendent by the 1st of hour for such edifying discussions But to be more serious. We think the time has fully All clergymen, Judges, M.P.P.s. Magis- arrived when such systematic humbug should ston! Visitation continuously.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

This officer is to be appointed by the Gevernor General [no merition made of his Council; but as Mr. Hincks fathers the principle of free discussion requires the Bill, the word "Governor" probably means Governor in Council] is to have two Clerks; to apportion Money, prepare forms, &c., as heretofore. To appoint one of his Clerks his Deputy, in his absence; have general superintendence of Normal Schools; superintendence of Normal Schools; superintendence of Public Instruction for mit to Council of Public Instruction for ment and folly of renewing excitement in the ray Ambuba. The Mambuba. The same and folly of renewing excitement in the ray Ambuba. The submit and folly of renewing excitement in the ray Ambuba. The same and folly of renewing excitement in the ray Ambuba. The same and folly of renewing excitement in the ray Ambuba. The same and folly of renewing excitement in the ray Ambuba. The submit and folly of renewing excitement in the ray Ambuba. The sub superintendence of Normal Schools; sub-mit to Council of Public Instruction for their sanction, all general Regulations for common Schools; apportion Public Money for Libraries wherever the people raise an sand pounds, and is, therefore, not free. We equal sum; appoint persons to conduct have no objections that the warlike knight of County Teachers' Institutes, under his directions; to prepare Forms for and present Annual Reports on the state and example of the state and e warriors who have flourished, fought and fell genditure of all the Grammar Schools and Colleges receiving any of the public funds, and even of the Provacial University itself! the abortive siege of Cuba the other day—we have no objection that L. J. Papineau, who have no objection that L. J. Papineau, who have no objection that L. J. Papineau, who loves everything English, shall deliver a lecture or English Poetry, commencing with the Knight's Tales of Jeoffry Chancer, and concluding with

that if the Press is really the guardian of the public rights, its influence should be united with the efforts of the few individual members who have the public interests at heart, and a complete and entire stop should be put to this extravagant waste of the people's money, either by

bate on the dismissal of Mr. Dixon, and the dis-

enssion on what the Hon. Malcolm Cameron

said to the Hon. James H. Price, and what the

Cameron, are far less edifying and less impor-

tent to the Canadian public, than even a desse

imiting speeches to ten minute time-or by reating all frivolous subjects, that is, all sub-ects of a private or uninteresting nature, in the same manner as Sir Allan MaNab's new Rebeilion Lossess Bill was treated, namely, throw out unceremoneously.

On the evenings of Monday and Tuesday the 10th and 11th inst., Mr. Hind, of the Normal School, lectured in the Hall of the Huron Hotel on the subject of Agricultural Chemistry. The subject is of the first importance to the whole world, and to no country is it of greater importance than it is to Canada, where agriculture nust be the chief source of prosperity, and is at the same time, so little understood. Mr. Hind evidently a young man of superior native talent and of much promise. He seems acquainted with his subject, and although it is one of great extent, and involving a vast variety of details, yet by his happy manner of illustration, the simplicity of his style, and his shandonment of the mummeries and technicalities of science, blr. Hind, even in two lectures of ordinary length, succeeds in conveying a tolerable idea of the nature and importance of Agricultural the nature and importance of Agricultural make our fortunes before that time. We chemistry. We were much gratified with the interest which our towns-people, and even many from a considerable distance, manifested on the occassion. The Hall was well filled, and the occassion. The Hall was well filled, and the other mines; the Yuba Mines are very number attended throughout. Mr. Hind had a meeting in place, for it is convenient for emigrants to the Company School on Tuesday which was Chemistry. We were much gratified with the utmost attention and good conduct were main-tained throughout. Mr. Hind had a meeting in the Common School on Tuesday which was olerably attended by Teachers from various parts of the United Counties, and a number of spectators. His remarks and explanations, on this occasion were confined to the best methods of teaching the more popular branches of Common School education. We hope our local Teachers have profited by his remarks and that many of them have resolved on a nine month's visit to the Normal School, for, verily, it is a painful, but an unquestionable fact, that the Tenchers

We have the pleasure of announcing that His Excellency the Governor General has been graciously pleased to commute the sentence o George Cary, the unfortunate man now lying in Goderich Gaol. We believe our Sheriff takes him off to the Penitentiary to-day.

need to be taught.

Louis Napoleon entered the 43rd year of his age on the tweaty-first of April.

We are happy to be able to state, for the information of the numerous friends of Mr. Perry, that his health is so far improved as to allow of his taking a daily drive. We hope soon to have the satisfaction of anouncing his attendance in Parliament .-

Whitby Reporter.
THE REBELLION LOSSES BILL.—Out THE REBELLION LOSSES BLL.—Our readers will observe that Sir Allan Mc-Nab's firebrand motion on the Indemnity Bill was thrown out on Thursday night without debate. We sincerely believe that there was scarce one man in the house, besides the mover, who did not rejoice when he saw the thing thus strangled. Not so, Sir Allan—he was primed for a great debate and seemed horror-struck when he found it was all over without a when he found it was all over without a word. When the speaker has put the question from the chair, there is no possibility of opening discussion. Sir. Allan had determined to keep up his speech for the close of the debate; he accordingly moved his resolution in a few words, and sitting down, looked over to the Treasury Benches for one of the ministers to rise in opposition. No minister moved. The Speaker began to repeat the words used in putting began to repeat the words used in putting the question, but no one rose. One by one the words fell deliberately, but still no one rose. Sir Allan seemed paralzed. The last word was pronounced by the Speaker the die was cast-there was to be no row. Poor Sir Allan-no row!

We were happy to see Col. Gugy rang-

Bulton spoke exactly 10 hours, 5 minutes. The expenses of Parliament are said to be £500 per diem; and calculating a Parliamentary day at nine hours, we find that Mr. Bulton's talking during that time cost the country the sum of £817 12s.! During the time which the House has sat since the 28th, we think he has even exceeded

the 28th, we think he has even exceeded his former average. Will anybody venture to assert that the country has been benefitted by him to the extent of £817 12s.?

Mr. Papineau, up to the 28th, had spoken nine hours and eleven minutes and we helieve that Mr. Prince has out-Boultoned Mr. Boulton!—Globe.

WESTWARD Ho !-On Monday last ou streets were the scene of an animating little spectacle, from the circumstance of a good number of our townsmen having assembled to witness the departure of several adventurers for California from this place and from Goderich. The names of those from Chat-ham are Mesers. Richard Brown and Henry Smith, and from Goderich are Mesers. Th. Dark, John Lancaster, Alex. Wilkinson, D. R. McDonald, T. B. Woodliff, Thomas Watkins, and A. Nasmyth. The party started in three light wagons, each drawn by four hardy looking Canadian Ponies, and as they drove off for the land of Gold, they Hon. James H. Price said to the Hon. Malcolm their acquaintance and friends. They seem tation on warlike glory, or a lecture on English

Sec. XL. School Fund composed of Legislative Grant and an equal sum raised (clear of all charges) by local assessment, Sec. XLI. Governor in Council may deduct annually from Legislative Grant £300 for Libraries, £100 for plans for School Architecture, and £25 from share of a County for supporting a Teacher's Institute; but this expenditure to be provided for by some additional amounts awarded to Upper Canadas, in consequence of the increase of population as compared with the whole province.

\*\*The Wather may perform the journey for the discussion of these paltry and pour may be found that they may perform the journey for Libraries, £100 for plans for School Architecture, and £25 from share of a County for supporting a Teacher's Institute; but this expenditure to be provided for by some additional amounts awarded to upper Canadas, in consequence of the increase of population as compared with the whole province.

THE CALIFORNIA LETTER. 10

Sacramento City, California, April 4th, 1850.

To Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Goderich:

Dearcest and best of Friends—I take the Dearest and best of Friends—I take the liberty of again writing to you, hoping that this letter will find you and Miss. Watkins in good health and happiness, for bolieve me, I have your happiness as much at heart as if I was your son. On my arrival here I wrote to you, and I hope that you have received my letters. William and I are in very good health, for which we thank God. We are perfectly satisfied with how we place, for it is convenient for emigrants to go there. We start on our mountain journey to-morrow, if God is willing. We expect to find plenty of game on our way to-wards the mountains; elk is said to be very plenty; deer is very plenty in this country; there has been a great many killed by the miners; I have seen Gilmour once since my arrival in Californis; he has had hard times coming over the mountains; he intends to follow mining for to make a fortune, but it requires toil, sweat and exposure to make

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA! By the Montreal and Troy Line.

HALIFAX, June 3rd-9 P.M.

Halifax, June 3rd—9 P.M.
The steamer America has just arrived.
ENGLAND.
The sudden withdrawal of the French
Ambassador produced a sensible effect upon
the funds, but they soon rallied, and it is
generally believed that the movement on
the part of France was a mere ruse to enable the Ministry to pass their election law.
Circulation has been given to an insulting
note from Russia addressed to Lord Palmerston, condemning in strong terms the merston, condemning in strong terms the policy of the English Government. The concluding sentence of the note is as follows:—"As the manner in which Lord Palmerston understands the protection due to Mr. Louis Joseph Panineau voted with is friend Sir Allan McNab in this division!

English subjects in foreign countries carries with it such serious inconvenience, Russia and Austria will not henceforth grant the liberty of residence to British subjects excase—the age of shams is certainly wearing to of Common Schools; who may devise, at a close, and if the Press is in reality the guarance of Common Schools; who may devise, at a close, and if the Press is in reality the guarance of Common Schools; who may devise, at a close, and if the Press is in reality the guarance of the finder of the right side in this question. Although Mr. Gugy earnestly contained against the passage of the Indem of the public rights as it pretends to be, its tonded against the passage of the Indem of the protection to their Government." The condense of the Indem of the public rights as it pretends to be, its tonded against the passage of the Indem of the protection to their Government." The condense of the Indem of the protection to their Government. The condense of the Indem of the protection to their Government." The condense of the Indem of the protection to their Government. The condense of the Indem of the protection to their Government." The condense of the Indem of the protection to their Government. The condense of the Indem of the protection to their Government. The condense of the Indem of In dition than the plain and simple execution of the Convention of London was not consistent with the dignity of France, and to

none other would be consent. The Minis-ters unanimously approved of the conditions to adhere and to adopt them. An attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia has created a great sensation thro'- Carroll Jno out Europe. The attempt was made at Potedam by a Sergeant of Artillery, who fired a pistol at his Majesty and wounded him in the neck.

him in the neck.

In Parliament nothing of importance has occurred. Several interpellations are put to Lord Palmerston relative to the Greek difficulty, to which he replied substantially as last week.

The weather continues extremely favora-

Rome and the Ralian States .- The Pope is accused of endeavoring to escape from Rome again, and of a wish to place himself

under the protection of Austria, but is too closely watched by the French. Unless the Pope yields liberal institutions there is reason to apprehend that the pspal Governreason to apprehend that the papal Government is near its end.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Spiteful
has been seat to Naples by Sir W. Parker,
with a view, it is said, of demanding reparation for the losses sustained by the English
Hamilton Rich

Greece. The Greeks are awase of what had passed between England and France and had honorably received Mr. Wyse, and mildy resumed their relations with him.— Admiral Parker had sailed for Malta.

Denmark and the Duchies. - Advices from Hamburgh state, that the work of the pacification of Denmark, is now carried on

n London, and that England and France have assented to the proposals of Prussia, to urge matters to a summary decision on the Danish question.

Austria and Hungary.—The Jesuits had been admitted into Vienna sgain, despite the opposition of the Ecclesiastical authorities.

bleman having disobeyed orders, was sen-tenced to be flogged. The corporals of the regiment having refused to execute the sentence, a corporal was summoned from another barrack and commenced putting the sentence into execution, but he had inflicted only a few blows when the nobleman sank down in a fit of apolexy; in one moment all the battalion rushed upon the Captain and put him to death, and the same evening the

(CIRCULAR.)

wrote to you, and I hope that you have received my letters. William and I are in very good health, for which we thank God. We are perfectly satisfied with how we made out this winter, as we have done tolerable well. We cleared over One Thousland Dollars, and we worked very little, on account of the rainy season, which is now over. Everything sells extraordinary high in this country, particularly in the Mines. Common store boots sell at \$30 per pair—for good pack Mules we have to pay \$300; we are after purchasing some, as we are on a journey of 300 miles from this city;—we are going on the Trinity River, which takes its rise in the coast range of mountains and runs into the Pacific Ocean. We expect to remain there until next winter, unless we make our fortunes before that time. We expect to find some very good diggings, but of said Act.

I beg leave also to inform you, that by an I beg leave also to inform you, that by an amondment to the Militia Act, passed during the last Session of the Legislatare, the day for the Annual Mugaer has been changed from the twenty-ninth to the twenty-eighth day of June in each year, unless the latter day be a Sanday or Holy-lay, in which case the next following day, not being a Sunday or Holy-lay, shall be the day for assembling for Muster and Discipline.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

Your obedient Servant,

D. MACDONELL, Lt. Col. D.A.G.M. arrival in California; he has had hard times coming over the mountains; be intends to follow mining for to make a fortune, but it requires toil, sweat and exposure to make anything, even in this country; during the summer we lead a kind of Arabian-life, as we have to sleep among the mountains with nothing but the canopy of Heaven for a covering. If I keep good health for this summer I shall quit the mines and go into business of some kind. Sacramento city has been under water last winter, but that has not deterred enterprising men from building—it is really astonishing how this city is going ahead sif it does not stop before many years it will outstrip any city in the world. William and I send our respects to Mr. Donelson and McIntyre, and to our old shop mates. I hope that you have your business settled and all your old debts collected; my dearest Watkins, I send you a sample of Gold which we get here; this is the finest kind; it is generally got in pieces of from five cents to one hundred dollars; William sends you and Mrs. Watkins his best respects; accept the same Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, from your friend and humble servant, since the ministry, and in general we think his speeches are about right. The stand which he takes in reference to the Clergy Reserves in proof that he is no traitor backelider, and the people of Upper Canada, if we are not greatly mistaken, will uphold him.—

He voted in favor of Prince's Independence of the right of petition, distinctly stating that he was epposed to both Independence of the right of petition, distinctly stating that he was epposed to both Independence of the solutions will next be thrown out. We were very glad that Prince's monomania received no encouragement, but we cannot hold thinking that Cameron's speech on the S THE HON. MALCOLM CAMERON :- " Kick no encouragement, but we cannot hold thinking that Cameron's speech on the occasion evinced an honourable Independence, far more creditable than bread and butter loyalty. Let him, that in the House is without sin, cast the first stone at him.— Niagara Mail.

Hay is selling in Cincinnati for fifty-two dol-lars per ton. A big price for it. ~~~

Birth, In this town on the 12th instant, Mrs. James

Married.

In Goderich on the morning of Thursday the thirteenth inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Alexander Mazkid, Thomas Robertson, Eeq., of the town of Dundas, to Frances Loussa, youngest daughter of Theodore Reed, Eeq.

The Note has already been paid. Goderich, June 13th, 1850.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Stratford Post Office up to 7th of June 1850. Akmyer Mr. Kiely Richard

Lupton Chas Leitch Peter Mitchell Jno Stepher Armstrong Geo. Brimacombe G O Moylet Jno May Michi Morrison Patk Martin David Calwell Miss A Clemens Henry Martin Anne Marin Jno McDermot Torrence McWilliams James Carron John Carroll Patk Curly Jno McGregor Daniel McDermot Andrew MacLean Jno Niel Wm Nowlan Judy Conly Peter Danzer Peter O'Donnell Widow Douglass Thos Parker Joseph Darcey Michl Powell James Pinder Wm 2 Ewart Robt

Parker Jno Rodger Wm Fremer And Flanagan Michl Ryan John Frazer Wm Roach Jno Russell Leonard Spry Betsy Switzer Geo 2 Schuster Margaret Stoskoff Michl 5 Hamilton Richd Strathdee Jno Hudgert Archibald Smith Geo

Sykes James
Timberwolf Fredk
Terry Richd
Taylor Wm
Walsh Jno Harrison Ale Hayes Jno Kean Jno 2 Knott Robt Kelly James A. F. MICKEE, P. M.

DIVISION COURTS. THE next Division Courts for the United

THE next Division Courts for the United Counties of Huron Pertland Bruce, will be nationally at the time and Hungary.—The Jesuite had been admitted into Vienna again, despite the opposition of the Ecclesiastical authorities.

Dalmatia has been definitely placed under Jallachich, who is now chief of Croatis, Sclavonia and Dalmathia.

Dalmathia has been definitely placed under Jallachich, who is now chief of Croatis, Sclavonia and Dalmathia.

Koasuth's children have been allowed to go to him. Bem's name has been hailed to the gallows by the public executioner, and his property declared forfeited to the State. A Despatch announces a decree of amnesty in favor of Hungary.

In the garrison of the newly recruited Honveds recently, a young Hungarian no-

ATTACHMENT.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

UNITED COUNTIES OF? By virHuron, Perth and Bruce. tue of
a Writ of Attachment issued out of fire
Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, on the TWENTY-EIGHT# DAY
of MARCH, in the year of our Lord One
Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, and to
me directed, against the ESTATE, REAL
as well as PEREONAL, of ROBERT COOM,
an absconding or concealed Debtor, at the
Suit of Henry Dory and Thomas F. Absort
for the sum of Eighty-Firee Pounds, One

for the sum of Eighty-Three Pounds, One Shilling and Four Pence, I have seized all the Estate, Real and Personal of the said Robert Cook, and unless Personal of the said Robert Cook, and unless the said Robert Cook return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in Bail to the Action, or cause the claim of the said Henry Doty and Thomas F. Abbot to be discharged within Three Calendar Months from the first day of the publication of this Notice in the Canada Guzette, all the Estate, Real or Personal, of the said Robert Cook, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the Payment, Benefit and Saitsfaction of the claim. JOHN McDONALD. Benefit and Satisfaction of the clai

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 6th April, 1850. 3r-n10

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

BENJ. PARSONS.
Goderich, June 12th, 1850. v2n19

LATEST News from Huron ! ATEST News from fauton:

ATEST News irrors and all others interested, that they have commenced the manufacture of POT-ASH KETTLES, which they will warrant sound, and are determined to Sell as Cheap or Cheaper than any fmorted. Any Kettle found defective from and, or air holes, will be taken back within two months from date of purchase. GEORCE MILLER & Co.

Goderich, June 13th, '50. 3v-n44

BAYFIELD TANNERY,

ONE mile North of Bayfield on the Lake shore. The subscribers will pay each or leather for hides, and will tann on shares or leather for hides, and will tann on snares all hides so entrusted to them. And from having a thorough knowledge of the besiness, they can confidently promise the public a good article.

WILLIAM HALL,

BENJAMIN ROSZEL.

Goderich, April 19, 1850. v3n13

## A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

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

ply to the subscriber.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor.

McGillivray, 15th January, 1850.

2v50tf

The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

PERSONS desirous of settling on the Durham Road in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kinloss and Kincardine, must apply personally TAKE HEED!—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise receiving, as value—a promissory Note of forry pounds made by Matthew Black and James McMahao, and payable to Thomas Brady or McMahao, and payable to Thomas Brady or Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the located or assignee.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.

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

CAUTION .- Whereas Margret Roche. my wife, has absented herself from my bed and board without any just cause.— This is to forbid the public giving her anything on my account.

Wawanosh, May 16th, 1850.

CASH for WHEAT A T the Goderich Mills-and Cash for Cherry Saw Logs at Goderich and Bayfield Mills, by WILLIAM PIPER. Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849. 46-tf

NOTE OF HAND LOST, NOTE OF HAND LOST,

On or about the 11th of May inst., given by John Hilloch in favor of Edward Colwell or beserer, the sum of £17 5s cy. This is to forbid any person from purchasing the same; and any person retutning the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded for their trouble in so doing.

EDWARD COLWELL.

Goderich May 29th. 1850 v2-n17

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT excellent Lot of land No. 29, in the 18th concession of Fullatton, containing about 74 acres, with 40 acres cleared, well wetered, a Shanty and Log Barn on the premise, and within two miles of a Saw Mill. Half of the purchase money to be paid,-the other half in For further particulars apply to H. M. Byers, For further particulars apply to H. M. Byers, the proprietor on the premises, or to Mr. Alex. McGregor, Stratford. Stratford, 28th May, 1850. v3n17

NOTICE.

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

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

Mitchell, May 15th, 1950. 3c-n.16

BENEFITS OF CLAY ON SAND. from Bland Eagle Farm, under date of September 1, says.

order to render them susceptible be detected years afterward, substance which will act as an imperceptibly diminished by agglutinant to bind together the every succeeding crop. loose incohesive particles which compose the principal portions of the mass and render the texture Lands Returned for more compressible and adhesive. The substance is clay, which nature has diffused with great liberality, and placed in situations where it is accessible to almost every cultivator in the land, who requires its aid in the amelioration of his lands, or, for other purposes. As very important results have been secured by mixing this earth with those of the opposite texture, and as those results have been given to the public through the medium of our thousand widely circulated journals, it might seem almost a word of supererogation to repeat them here; but as there are thousands who blindly shut their eyes to everything bearing the name or semblance of agricultural improvement-and as the practice exerts a more or less harmful influence upon the practice of others, it may not be amiss to say, that no one who justly contemplates the subject, can be excused for longer neglecting his own interests, simply because Mr. such a-one refuses to move in the business, or dislikes innovating upon old usages, and be the first to lead off in an enterprise so evidently judicious, and promising of such .lasting and important good. To every farmer who reads this article, I wish to say Do not longer temporize. If you have a piece of light soil, do not let another season pass over your head without attempting its improvement. Haul on your clay in the fall and spread it, and just before planting, give it a good harrowing to render it fine, and plow it in. If one dressing is not sufficient, bestow another next season, and so until your light, thin, poor and unproductive uplands, are converted into deep and fertile loams

Since writing the above, I have been perusing some of the back volumes of the W. Farmer, in one of the numbers of which I chanced accidentally upon the following:-"Several years since" -says the writer-"While a resident of New England, I purchased a piece of dry sandy land, denominated there, "Pine Plains," that had been very much worn. A portion of it, about three quarter acres, was on the verge of a deep ravine, and a little more elevated than the remainder of the lot. This place had been sown in one fall previous, and stocked with clover. The rye was harvested-an inferior cropand the ground I found in the fall was, to appearance, not more than half stocked. Not having manure for a spring crop, and clay being handy, I carried on to the piece, about thirty ox cart loads of clay; this, however was not pure, but supposed to contain about one-third sand; the same was spread on the surface of the ground in the fall. In the spring it had formed a heavy coating over the whole surf sult was a heavy crop of clover. The next spring about twenty loads of yard manure was spread upon it. It was then broke up rolled, harrowed and planted in corn about the 10th of May. The result was about ninety bushels of sound corn! I had corn enough for my own use, and sold about fifty bushels for fifty dollars. This was my first experiment in farming. It is nearly eight years since the clay was applied, and I am told the land is still benefit-

ted by it. The application was still continued on other portions A correspondent of the German town Telegraph signing himself a "Practical Farmer," writing duces a permanent constitutional of the lot, with equally beneficial

0 12

amelioration of the sandy soils to There are many subjects on which farmers require "line upon line and precept," in order to bring them into the right way. No one who has contemplated candily, the constitutional defects of our light sandy soils, can be otherwise than convinced, that which it is applied, there would be but little inducement to haul otherwise than convinced, that they require some alternate in through its interstices, and may of profitable cultivation—some though the quantity is no doubt

> Sale, by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Huron, Pertly and Bruce, for Arrears

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

JOHN CLARK. Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849.

FOR SALE.

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

Terms—One fourth of the purchase money down, the remainder in Four instalments

with interest. Apply (if by letter post paid) to the proprietor,

JOHN HAWKINS.

Goderich, March 18, 1850.

3v-n8m

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

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

JOHN ABEL.

N. B .- Good STABLES and attentive 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,

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

His therough 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 16th, 1849. 3v-a7tf)



THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has re-ceived a Large Supply of the LATEST IM-PROVED PATTERNS of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOUR STOVES,

in Godds.
For Particulars apply to
JNO. McDONALD, Esq.
Goderich, 12th June, 1849. n19-tf

HURON HOTEL,

PUBIFY THE BLOOD.

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

Of ASTHMA, ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.
BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.— BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
In the south and west, where three diseases prevail, they will be found finatumble. Planters, farmers, and others, who once use these Stedicines, will never afterwards be without them. BILIOUS SUBJECT, and SEROUS Loosenees, BILES, COSTIFENESS, CUILDS & COUGHS. CHILLO, CONSUMPTION. Used with great success in the disease. CORR RUPT HANDERS, DESCRIPTION. THE WIND RUPS IN SUBJECT STEDICS OF THE WIND RUPS IN SUBJECT SUB

THE LIFE PHLIS AND PHIENIX BITTERS

And thus remove all disease from the system

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
336 Breadway. r of Authony street, New York.
For Sale by BENJ. PARSONS,

Sole Agent. Goderich, Jan. 28 1848. New Tailoring Establishment

HE Subscriber begs to announce to the in-habitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that 1. habitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Room adjoining H. HORTON'S Saddle Shop, Market Square, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line on the ahortest notice, and at moderate charges.

N. B.—Cutting done on the abortest notice JOHN ADAMS.

Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

THE above Hotel has good accemedation for travellers, Stabling, &c., &c.
The Packet Mary Ann will leave Gode rich (wind & weather permitting,) regular-ly twice a week for the Kincardine Settle-

which he offers for SALE at very
REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
The Subscriber also keeps on hand, as usual
at his OLD STAND, a LARGE and very Su

TINWARE of every description. The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of the public patronage N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY. Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. 2v-n31tf

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE. ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is LCT 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich, CONTAINING 164 ACRES,

Is bounced at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division,
CONTAINING 100 ACRES, and is situated at the Junction of two Pub

GODERICH.

JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he will constantly

Keep Horses and Carriages

FOR HIRE, for which he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

JAMES GENTLES.

18th Sept. 1849.

18th Sept. 1849.

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS PHŒNIX BITTERS

EN ALL CASE

PEVER and AGUE. For this accorge of the western country these meniciones will be found a safe, specify, and sertain remedy. Other machicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines in permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND RE CURED.

FIGURE AS A COMPLEXION.

SET TO THAT DESCRIPTION, AND RECURED.

FOULNESS of COMPLEXION.

SET TO THE LATE TO SET TO S

was cured of Piles of 28 years standing by Medicines alone.

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

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

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

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

PAINS in the head of the HEAD, SCURY, SALTRIEUM, SWELLINGS,

SCROFULA, on EING'S DVII,

WORTHOM, ULCERS, of cery description

WORTHOM, ULCERS, of cery description

WORTHOM, and WILLINGS, and effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is anaported. Relief will be certain PURIFY THE BLOOD.

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX 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 So aritan," containing the directions, &c, of which is a time of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by whin sate upers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and Samaritan are copyrighted, therefore those we recurre them with white wrappers can be assured that the are genuine. He careful, and do not buy those with peace wrappers but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

IN GODERICH.

THE Suberiber having been appointe "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," prepared to receive proposals for Assuperson the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.

JAMES WATSONGoderich, 13th June, 1849.

v2n191f

ment. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms. Goderich, March 25th, 1850, n8-v8

Carbit cociw DR. P. A. McDOUGALL.
CAN be consulted at all hours.
Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-St.
Guderich, Sept. 13th, 1848.

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

ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer. COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, 4c. 4c. Oct. 1, 1849. GODERICH.

JOHN STRACHAN, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT
LAW,
Solicitor in Chamcery, Contregioner,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Ilan his office in West Street, Goderich.
Goderich, 2nd Jahusry, 1850. 2v-849

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, de., Has his office as formerly, in Stratford.

Stratford, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49:
N. B.—Mr. Stratchan, of the late firm of
Stratchan & Lizare, continues to set as
Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizare is all
matters referred to him from Stratford.

WATSON & WILLIAMS. WATSON & WILLIAMS,
DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,
DARRISTER AT LAW. &c. &c. and
GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford,
late of the firm of Hector, Weller and Williams,
Barristers. &c. Teronto, having this day entered
into co-partnership, in the Practice, and Profession of Law. Charcery and Convexyancerso,
will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and
Stratford, respectively, under the name, style
and firm of Watson and Williams.
DISIE WATSON, Golerich.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Stratford,
24th December, 1849.

R. WILLIAMS, & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
and General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors,
Paints, Oils, Narnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Hardware, etc.,
STRATFORD.
Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and
rempfitude.
3v-a15.

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER,
W'LL attend SALES in any part of the
County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street,
Guderich April 4th 1839. Goderich, April 4th 1849.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER:
Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office,
WEST-STREET.

GODERICH. Angust 27th, 1849.

R. YOUNG,

BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West
of Mr. George Videan's, Blacksmith,
Front street, Goderich.
April 26th, 1850. \*3n1\$

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

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

v3-86

DR. JOHN HYDE, MEDICAL HALL,

STRATFORD. WM. REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, 4e., LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH. Oct. 25, 1849. 2vo38

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

AUCTIONEER.

IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street. Goderich, April 11, 1850. v3-n10

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Mesers. Davenport, of this place has established himself as a PORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompiattention.
JOHN McEWAN.
Windsor, March, 1849.
2v-784.

The Guron Signal, BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, SODERICH.

""BOOK and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

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

No paper discontinued until arrests are paidup, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so.

Any individual in the sountry becoming to sponsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISE  NAME PROD

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Dreadful M aniac.—Staff

Maniac .- Staff were on Wedne which turned or gical event hav the seat of Earl Yarker, head gi who was recove lirium tremens, Murray, the pe charge of him t adviser, Mr. W repeatedly give pen with whice injury should be and also that he ed. It appear who is an undo on Tuesday eve e seat of Earl on Tuesday ever Yarker to take him, for the pur After they had ker shot Murra then returned ! girl was in the there, taking te he opened the through the be to the ground, widow of a me small apartmer from him; he ke shifting he gus from his edired; she distir mediately mov two shots in the wood, wit wife, who was line but ten m ker's sister her

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