Huron Signal

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

VOLUME V. | GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1853. | NUMBER L.

Poetry.

THE SABBATH BELL.

BY ELIZA COOL.

Peal on, peal on—I love to hear
The old church ding-dong soft and clear!
The welcome sounds are doubly blest
With future hope and earthly rest
Yet were no calling changes found
To spread their cheering echoes round,
There's not a place where man can dwell,
But he can hear a Sabbath bell.

Go to the woods, when Winter's song
Howl's like a famished wolf along,
Or when the south winds scarcely turn
The light leaves of the trembling fern—
Although no cloister chimes ring there,
The heart is called to faith and prayer;
For all Creation's voices tell,
The tidings of the Sabbath bell.

Go to the billows, let them pour
In gentle calm, or headlong roar;
Let the vast ocean be thy home,
Thou'lt find a God upon the foam;
In rippling swell or stormy roll;
The crystal waves shall wake thy soul,
And thou shalt feel the hallowed spell
Of the wide water's Sabbath bells.

The lark upon his skyward way,
The robin on the hedge-row spray.
The bee within the wild thyme's bloom,
The owl amid the cypress gloom,
All sing in every varied tone
A vesper to the great Unknown:
Above—below—one chorus swell
Of God's unnumbered Sabbath bells.

THE SONG OF TIME.

I fleet along the Empires fall,
And the nations pass away,
Like visions bright of the dreary night,
That die with the dawning day,
The lordly tower and the battled wall,
The hall and the holy fane
In ruin lie as I pass by,
Nor rise from their wreck again.

I light the rays of the orient blaze,
The glow of the radiant moon;
I wing my flight with the sapphire night,
And glide with the gentle moon.
O'er the earth I roam, and the bright expanse
Where the proud bark bounds away,
And I join the stars in their choral dance
Round the golden ork of day!

I come with age to the hoary sage,
And the lamp of life grows dim,
Nor more its rays upon being's page
Emblazon delight to him:
Nor more deep sighs from his soul arise,
While the heart with grief is riven,
For sorrow ends as the soul ascends
On high to his native heaven!
And oft, alas! when the young heart leaps
With hearts that are high and brave,
I come with death, and the young heart sleeps
The sleep of the silent grave:
I morn the flight of the sleeping breath
From youth in its golden prime,
But time is linked with decay and death,
And death is the lord of Time.

I fleet along and the empires fall,
And the nations pass away,
Like visions bright of the dreamy night,
That die with the dawning day.
The sceptre sinks in the regal hall,
And still'd is the monarch's tread;
The mighty stoop as the meanest droop,
And sleep with the nameless dead.

From the Waverly Magazine.

LEGEND OF THE KISHWAUKIE.

BY T. H. WHIPPLE.

CHAPTER I.

"Yes, let the eagle change his plume,
The leaf its hue; the flower its bloom,
But ties around that heart were spun,
Which would not, could not be undone."
CAMPBELL.

Some thirty or forty rods north of the pleasant village of Cherry Valley, the waters of the Kishwaukie are divided by a small, woody, vine-clad Island. The island itself is in turn divided into numerous smaller isles by the swift current, when the waters are high. But in the Summer season, when the channels cut by the waters are empty, they serve as paths to the explorer of the miniature paradise. From its wild beauty, its sunny glades, tempting fruits, and its ever-changing freshness I call it Eden Isle. Taken at noon-day, when the sun in other places is hot and oppressive, there it gilds every leaf, and silvers the waters as they glide along. You could not find a cosier place in which to dream away a lazy hour.—Taken when the orb of day is sinking in the west, and the shadows of the cottonwoods and elms grow longer—when the shade they cast upon all around grows deeper and deeper, and when the gliding river assumes the hue of night you would not find a more congenial spot to muse over disappointed hopes and thwarted ambition.

A legend, full of interest, is current of the Island I have undertaken, in my poor manner, to describe. I will tell it as it was told to me.

Many summers ago, when the pale face had not seen the Kiswaukie, and the sound of his voice was not heard in Illinois, the Wimebagoes—a tribe of wild, untutored, Indians—occupied the highlands and prairies of the State—Waralooka, chief of the tribe, was a tall shapely savage, cast in Nature's noblest mould, and his other good qualities were of no insignificant number. For five long years he had governed in the council and led on the war path. In that time, many of the maidens of his tribe had sought to win his love; but so far no one had met his favor, and his wigwam was occupied by himself alone. The old warriors shook their heads significantly, and the young squaws said his heart was made of stone. But Waralooka did not select a wife. None of the maidens of his tribe suited him, and their laws forbad his taking one from another nation.

Many moons came and went, and came again, and a change had been wrought in Waralooka. He no longer spent his time in the camp with his warriors, nor on the trail of the enemy, nor in the council lodge. For days and sometimes weeks together, he was absent; and when he returned his face was pale, his eyes were hollow and sunken, he was moody and silent to his most intimate braves, and to every one else positively savage. The wise men of the tribe shook their heads again, and the young maidens shunned him entirely.

Elswatawa, an old veteran, the next in command to him, offered him his daughter, Bending Lily, as a bridge, in hopes to bring him back to his tranquility; Waralooka, repulsed him by saying that he loved not the Bending Lily, and that she would wither and die in his wigwam for the want of that love. Elswatawa left the presence of his chief—and that chief had an enemy. What troubled the spirit of Waralooka? We shall see.

One day he had taken his arms, and alone as usual, wandered into the forest. He was unsuccessful in the hunt. At last his eyes were gladdened by the sight of a snow-white fawn bounding away in the distance toward the setting sun. With renewed vigor he bounded onward in her trail, occasionally getting a glimpse of its snow-white sides, but without being near enough to send an arrow after it with any certainty For an hour, or more, Waralooka pursued the fawn with undiminished vigor, until he drew nigh the Kishwaukie, and cast his eye along the bank both ways—nothing met his sight in the shape of the white fawn—it had disappeared! The shades of evening were drawing around, and he bethought himself of securing a resting-place for the night. The wild beauty of a little Island attracted his attention, and still ruminating upon the sudden disappearance of the fawn, he crossed the stream, and pushing aside the overhanging branches, he found himself in one of the most beautiful natural arbors that could be conceived. The wild grape-vine and honeysuckle had wound their tendrills around the covering to the rustic summer house. The earth beneath was covered with a beautiful velvet greensward, and seemed to invite the weary Indian to repose throwing himself upon the natural couch, Waralooka gave himself up to a dreamy reverie.

How long he remained recumbent he could not tell; but a rustling sound, and the breaking of a dry branch, caused him to look around upon the now darkened scene. Approaching his retreat he beheld a beautiful Indian maid. The first glance showed him that she was not of Winnebago tribe; in fact, among his own maids he never had seen anything half so captivating—never seen anything half so beautiful; and at first, he rather doubted her being of real substantial flesh and blood. But when she seated herself upon a fallen log not ten paces from him, and commenced dressing her shinning locks, he no longer doubted her mortality. He remained perfectly quiet and feasted his greedy eyes upon her matchless beauty. He scarcely breathed for fear of betraying his presence.

Before the rustic beauty had completed her toilet, night had come on and drawn her veil over wood, water, and all nature's beauties. The toilet was finished, and as she rose to depart, her quick eye caught a glimpse of our hero's form stretched almost at her feet. With a shriek, she bounded away with the speed of a frightened deer—Waralooke after her, wishing to explain his unexpected presence. He had run but a short distance, when a tall warrior stood in his path, and backed by a dozen study followers, soon made him a prisoner.

'Who is he that dares to stand in the path of the Winnebago?' said Waralooka, when bound. 'Why is the trail of Waralooka watched like that of the cowardly wolf?'

'Come to the council lodge of the Foxes and you will learn,' was returned.

'What has Waralooka done that he is captive of the Foxes? Release the Eagle of the Winnebagoes, or the Fox will be hunted to his den, and his braves be scattered as the yellow leaves in Autumn!'

'Come to the council lodge! was all the answer his captors designed to return.

Without another word, the chieftain allowed himself to be conducted to the camp. He was sent to the lodge of his captor to await his examination, which was to take place on the morrow.

In the night, as Waralooka was resting on the floor of his lodge, but not sleeping, there came a sweet whisper close to his ear.

'Fear not, brave Winnebago,' it said, "white Fawn, daughter of Wanakasset Chief of the Foxes, is your friend, and when the sun sets twice in the west, he shall look upon you as free as the untamed deer.'

The voice ceased. The music was as sweet to his ear as the sound of the zephyr shining amid the waving prairie grass.

CHAPTER II.

It was high noon when Waralooka was summoned before the high council. Without delay that august body declared that as a meet punishment for his crime, he should suffer at the stake. When the chief who had pronounced his sentence of death was seated, Waralooka arose and asked if the condemned might not be heard. The consent of Wanakasset, the chief, was given, and he addressed the following pointed language to them:

'Great Chief of the Foxes, warriors and braves, Waralooka asks mercy only of the Great Spirit. The Foxes have, in their wisdom, said he shall die; Waralooka is ready when the manaton calls. He scorns to ask for mercy, and places himself in the hands of his greater than Wanakasset, Chief of the Foxes. When Waralooka is numbered with the dead, and the whippoorwill sings over his grave, the Foxes will repent. The Winnebagoes are as the leaves of the forest—the Foxes as the withered and fallen trunks. Waralooka's kindred will rise up against the Foxes, and will be swept from the earth. The Winnebagoes are strong—the Foxes are weak. Waralooka has done!'

This speech, breathing defiance in every word, was received by the Foxes very calmly indeed. Not a muscle of each swarthy visage was seen to quiver, or a lineament to change—With a waive of his hand Wanakasset dismissed the council, and romanded Waralooka to his former prison-hut.

Night came again, and all was bustle and confusion in the camp. The Foxes were preparing to put their horrid tortures into execution. As Waralooka lay upon the floor of his prison, the musical whisper was heard again, and it said—

'Brave Eagle of Winnebagoes, the White Fawn of the Foxes comes to take you from the net of the hutsman and set you free again—Follow me in silence.'

The voice had scarcely ceased when an opening appeared to his prison walls, and the beautecus maiden he had frightened in the arbor stood before him. Her finger upon her lips, in token of silence, she beckoned to him, and then retreated with a graceful step toward the forest. Waralooka followed.

* * * * * *

The stake was firmly placed—the dry hickory, bark, and underbrush conveniently nigh, and the warriors, and, in fact, the entire tribe, arranged in a dence circle around it. They were awaiting the prisoner. Maneto had been despatched to bring him. But, alas, for their anticipations of horrid pleasure! The bird had flown, and no traces could they discern of the direction he had taken, or the manner of his escape. White Fawn was sleeping upon her couch of furs.

CHAPTER III.

The Summer was waning when the Foxes took up their line of march for the Southern hunting-grounds. The morning previous to their intended departure, the White fawn was no where to be found; her rude ward-robe of furs and every thing was gone Wanakasset spent a few days in an unsuccessful search, and then in deep sorrow departed without his child.

There was mourning in the wigwams of the Winnebagoes. Waralooka's cabin was deserted, and stripped of all its rich furniture, and the hearts of the people were sad. One only secretly rejoiced that their chief had gone—Elswatawa.

* * * * * *

It was Autumn, and the Island before mentioned was clothed in its most variegated suit. The ripe, luscious, wild grapes hung in rich clusters; the leaves of the cotton-woods, elms, and hickorys, were assuming the "tere and yellow leaf" of Autumn; the beauty of the Island was changed, but it was beautiful still beyond description. Beneath the shady arbour sat White Fawn, her head resting upon her hands, in a pensive attitude, looking very lonesome and sad A step was heard, and in a moment Waralooka appeared and hastened to embrace his mate.

'The mate of the Wild Eagle has been alone, he has returned to his eyry, and White Fawn is happy—her heart is glad!' said the maiden, as she hung upon his neck fondly, and with her dark, large, lustrous eyes, she gazed so fondly up into his bronzed face; the look melted the heart of the Indian, and he felt that he loved her more fondly than his life. Her sadness was gone for the lord of her heart was come!

'White Fawn,' said the Winnebago, 'my kindred are on the trail with their faces toward the South; Waralooka has deserted them to come and be with the dark-eyed maiden, who, is sad and lonely in his absence. Thinkest thou that he loves thee?'

The maiden's eye grew dim with tears.

'Yes, Waralooka, the White Fawn knows that you love her; and she knows that the love of the Wild Eagle never can grow cool and yet she is a poor Indian girl!'

CHAPTER IV.

A whole year had rolled round. Waralooka and his bride still lived on that beautiful Island, where again the vines were trailing their serpentine course around the cotton-wood trees—where the arbors were paved with greensward—where the sweet birds chorussed their simple songs. The Winnebagoes were daily expected back to their old hunting grounds, and Waralooka had taken every precaution to screan their presence from being suspected. The grape vine had been trained to grow over the entire walls of their little habitation; and thus it was concealed from view most effectually.

The sun was shining brightly one morning, and the little Isle was resplendent with beauty. Waralooka and his White Fawn were partaking of their rude breakfast, consisting of dried vension and fruits, when the loud war-whoop of the Winnebagoes rung with startling distinctness in their ears. It was a fearful sound, and greatly in contrast with the dreadful silence that resigned before, and came after it. Right well did Waralooka know who it was that sounded that dreadful note. Elswatawa, Chief of the Winnebagoes—his foe—was on his trail!

White Fawn trembled in every limb when she learned the danger that threatened; but a word from Waralooka quieted her and she proceeded to assist him in making preparations for their safety or defence. Every avenue to their little fortress was closed; the bow was supplied with a fresh cord; the quiver filled and slung over his breast, and every possible advantage taken of their hiding-place, and the time given. The heart of the Winnebago knew no fear, and his stoical countenance betrayed no signs of agitation, as he took his stand near the only opening in his walls, and waited the approach the enemy. Not long did he wait. They come. Before the party reached his but, and just as they discovered it, the twang of a bow-string was heard, and the leading man fell transfixed, with the shaft still quivering in his body. His shafts flew in rapid succession, and each one told. He knew that should he permit their nigh approach, his chances were materially lessened.

The cunning Elswatawa saw at a glance the advantage his enemy held, and like a discreet chief as he was, slowly and cautiously beat a retreat.

Half an hour passed. Waralooka knew full well that to sally out and attempt to escape by flight would prove instant destruction, yet to remain was almost as certain; for what could he do single handed against the scores of brave warriors opposed to him?

A shrill war whoop again reverberated through the forest.

Again the war whoop rang in his ears, and yet again; then came the voice of Elswatawa, saying:—

'Waralooka is like the prairie wolf in his burrow, surrounded with Indian hunters. He cannot escape. Let Waralooka leave his White Fawn—for we have learned of his perfidy—and come to the council lodge of the Winnebagoes, and his life shall be spared! Remain with her and the angry laws must be appeased—the earth shall drink his blood; the White Fawn shall perish with him!'

Waralooka knew full well the sad truth of what his enemy said, but his love for the Indian maiden was stronger than for his own life, than for his own kindred. He answered.

'The voice of Elswatawa comes to the ears of Waralooka, but he hears him not with his heart. Let the brave Winnebagoes kill Waralooka, let them kill the eagle and his mate; their spirits shall ascend to the happy hunting grounds, and Elswatawa and his kindred shall be sasisfied. Waralooka was never a coward; he does not fear to die; let the angel come!'

A few moments of silence succeeded this brief dialogue; then the captive chief heard the tramp of many feet, but could see nothing. He heard a rustling sound against the thin sides of the wigwam, and then the retreating footsteps. The smoke came in every cranny and corner, and then soon, ah! too soon the red flames followed. They thought to singe the wolf from his den and his mate!

The wigwam was soon in a blaze, and the green leaves of summer were scorched, withered and consumed; the Winnebago braves looked on in silent wonder. No sound came from the burning pile save the crackling of the green twigs, and the roaring of the fierce flames.

The scorched and black skeletons of the lovers were all that remained of what was previously the embodiment of all that was brave, noble, beautiful and lovely. Locked in each other's arms they died, and in death they were not put asunder. There was not a dry eye in all that savage throng crowded around their living grave. They respected their courage, their fidelity, and respectfully heaped the earth of their once lovely arbour upon their remains, leaving them thus in death, even in death, united, the White Fawn of the Foxes and the Chief of the Winnebagoes.

The Winnebagoes departed, but a shadow was upon them. A few short years and they were driven west of the Mississippi. Their strong men are weak; the numbers are few. Their glory has departed from them forever.

Wanakasset, the chief of the Foxes, and father of the White Fawn, never held up his head again after hearing the fate of his daughter. His grey hairs went down in sorrow to the grave.

Reader, Eden Island can still be seen bearing unmistakeable evidence that the traditon we have just concluded is not wholly a matter of fiction. The Kishwaukie still flows placidly, the birds still sing joyfully and cause us to forget that the lonly place was once the witness of cruelty and bloodshed!

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The new winter toilettes are distinguished by the magnificence and costliness of their materials; even the simplest dresses for morning dress being of exorbitant price. These include taffetas of extreme thickness, and of all shades; the flounces are edged with satin stripes and restooned; and at their extremities is a pretty fringe woven in the stuff. But the stuff *par excellence* is the *brocautelle*; this does not bear flounces; it is manufactured in the richest style the pattern is almost in relief very thick at the bottom, growing thinner as it ascends to the waist. It is made of various shades, for morning, the pattern is black, on a cabbage green ground or Naples blue, violet is, however, the shade most in vogue and best hyamonises with black. For evening the pattern is white, upon a light ground as China rose or light blue, and mais. These are truly magnificent. There are also for evening, plaid borders of velvet woven with a white ground: these are charming for young people. A fashions of the empire, when tortoise shell was not so common as at present, has been revived. Thus, metal combs are worn, ornamented with pearls, enamel, &c. The hair is generally dressed faline very low on the neck behind; and from it hang long ribbons, either single or in long flat bunches, falling on the neck and shoulders, and sometime to the waist. The revival of short waists is still apprehended; but the only approach we have seen is in bodies round in front, instead of pointed, with a silk belt of wattered ribbon tied in front, with long falling ends, as long as fashion does not exceed this, nothing can be said against it. A charming little garment, of which we have already spoken, is now in high fashion this is a turkish jacket, large and quite straight behind, and with sleeves open at the elbow; it is worn at home, over a rich toilet, on receiving the first-comers to ball or party. The jacket is mostly made of red or white cashmere, trimmed with gold or silver ribbon and a little fringe to match. For older persons, black cashmere is worn, with black braid and golden pattern! The Talma mantellets still continue fashionable; but there is some talk of a partial retrun to cloaks, with sleeves very wide at the ends. They are trimmed either with ribbons, fringe, or lace on the arms and at the bottom of the garment: black velvet is most becoming. The mildness of the season has not allowed opportunities for fur trimming.—*Paris, Nov. 25.*

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The St. Louis Intelligence, of the 3d ulto., thus chronicle the first movement of the Iron horse on the western shores of the Mississippi:

Yesteday witnessed the starting of the first locomotive in North America west of the Mississippi—the pioneer in whose tracks soon will follow others, and whose first breath is the omen pointing to that grand system which is to develope the almost infinite resources of a country so vast as that lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

At precisely 7 o'clock, Mr. Charles Williams, the master machinist of the company took his position on the locomotive, the "Pacific No. 3," which had previously manifested a restless uneasiness and a desire to be in motion.

The whistle of the locomotive announced that the moment of departure had arrived, and after the bell had tapped the last call, the driving wheels commenced revolving and locomotive, tender, three cars with iron rails, engineer, passengers and all, were on the road towards sunlown. They proceeded to a point about four miles west the extent of the track as far as laid, where the rails were deposited, after which the train returned to the depot.

A sumptous collation prepared by the Sylph, was despatched by the guests assembled after which they returned to the city, having witnessed a spectacle the grandest in its effects ever presented on the western shores of our river.

The locomotive continued in motion during the day and drew several trains of cars loaded with rails to the extremity of the line where the rails are being rapidly laid. It is anticipated that the track will be laid to the Sulphur Springs by Thursday next, when a daily train will connect the city with that point.

The day and event will be long remembered and those who were so fortunate as to be eye-witnesses of the starting of the first train of cars on the western shore of the Mississippi may [illegible] of the circumstance.

THE CLERGY RESERVE NEGOTIATIONS AT AN END! PAKINGTON IN THE NEGATIVE!!

The die is cast! The unprincipled Derbyites, who for the punishment of the political sins of the people, have been permitted to vex and distract the Empire of Great Britain, for, it is to be hoped, a brief period, have had the temerity to *deny* to the people of this country, the exercise of the sacred and inalienable Right of *self government*!! It will be seen by the re-

[illegible] column copied from the [illegible] Times, that Sir John Pakington [illegible] the House of Commons on the 3rd [illegible] that the Derby Government had determined not to comply with the repeated requests of the Canadian people on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, the solemn promise of Her Majesty, as conveyed through her late Secretary of State, thus falsified the rights of nearly two millions of people recklessly and insultingly denied, and an important Colony of the Empire driven to seek means of escape from a connection which from being a benefit and a boast must under such management become a curse and while it lasts be regarded as a mark of humiliation and national disgrace.

Could we bring ourselves to believe that Toryism is destined to rule Great Britain and its dependencies for any long period; we should regard the blind and fatuous conduct of the Derby ministry with a deeper feeling of indignation than that which now burns in our breast. But the ascendancy of that effete and detested incubus is only temporary, the result of accident; We cannot imagine that public opinion in Great Britain in will sanction a decision so unjust so uncalled for, as dangerous to the peace of this country, and the permanence of British power on this continent, as that which Sir John Pakington has announced to the House of Commons. We believe that the present session will not pass over without such an expression of that public opinion as will convince Archdeacon Bethune, and other back-stairs intriguers that although the Derbyites may have the will to help themthey lack the power.

We are informed through private sources that a very strong belief was not entertained among the friends of Canada in England that Sir William Molesworth's motion would be carried in the House of Commons. If so, a strong point will be gained and we shall be justified in the developing ulterior measures until the result of the bill to introduced by Sir William Molesworth is known. In the mean time let the people prepare for the struggle. It may come sooner than we imagine. If the Derbyites should be able to maintain their hold of power during the fight on the Budget which is not very probable they may find means to stave off Sir W. Molesworth's Bill. The recall of Lord Elgin; the advent of the second Lord Metcalf, and a dissolution of the House, may be in store for us. That such measures have been suggested by the emissaries of the Church and State faction here, we can well believe. In such a complexion of things what will be the position of the friends of civil and religious liberty in this country. Will they exhibit a bold, united and invincible front or will they be divided scattered, and not able to bring half their strength into the field? Now we see in all its enormity the base conduct of the miserable traitors who during the last session sacrifice the best interest of the people to gratify their selfish and malignant passions. We tell the country we tell the Reformers of Upper Canada especially we tell the Reformers of the County of Kent more especially this fact,—and we challenge any one to give it a successful denial. But for the factious opposition of Mr. George Brown; but for his innumerable motions; his reiterated bunkum speeches, his daily intrigues with the tories to delay the business of the House, the Representation Bill might and in all probability would now be the law of the land. Owing to the days and weeks that were consumed in the combined efforts of the factionist to defeat the Trunk Railway Bill of which George Brown was the leader the "call of the House" intended for the consideration of the Representation Bill fell through and it was found impossible to take the question up with any prospect of success. Who can tel who much the Reformers of Canada may have those unprincipled obstruction? If there be, as we suspect, a deep laid plot between the "foes of our liberties" here and in England, to reinstate torysm in this country, and by an unholy alliance of prelacy and popery to fasten the curse upon us for years to come, how easy would it have been in a larger House and fairly adjusted constituencies to have defeated the plot? Will it be as easy now? We fear not. No Tory member will now vote for an equitable representation Bill and therefore the two thirds vote necessary to an increase need not to be expected. A measure to equalize the representation may possibly beget through, but that it will become law before another election is not perhaps so certain. A general election in the present state of the reform party and with the present arrangement of constituencies, would not be attended with results more satisfactory than the last, at least we fear not. Sir John Pakington gives as one of his reasons for refusing to allow us to manage our own affairs in Church matters, that Upper Canada is "as nearly as possible equally divided" on the Reserve question. The reason given is no justication for withholding from us our constitutional rights, but can those reform constituencies which sent Street, Wilson, Shaw, Wright of East York, Gamble, and Dixon, to Parliament to misrepresent their views on this question, find fault with Sir John for mentioning this divided state of opinion as a fact? Can they say he had no color for such a statement. We shall not now stop to prove that all the reason given by Sir John Pakington for the decision to which he and his colleagues have come are false, essentially and palpably false. No proof on that point is needed in this country, and we think it will be seen that sufficient proof of their falsehood will be forthcoming in the house of Commons; The first thing to be considered now, is,—in what position this decision of the Imperial Cabinet leave the question, and what course should be adopted by our Legislature!

We will give our opinion freely and plainly. When through the efforts of the *Globe* and other luke-warm and temporizing Reformers the opportunity of securing a speedy settlement of the question while the Whig Government was lost, and Mr. Price's shilly shally resolution were passed and negotiations opened thereupon, we gave up all hope of a "speedy settlement" by that means. So we told the *Globe* and his friends then, and so it has come to pass. When the new ministry was formed *pledged* to the principle of secularization,—to which the LaFontaine Cabinet, supported and defended by the *Globe*, was as a Government opposed,—we considered a great point was gained, and felt sufficiently rewarded for the part we had taken in producing such a result. The Reserve question had then become through the action of our Parliament and Government the subject of negotiations with the Imperial Government. To suppose that the new ministry or the new Parliament would turn round in and repudiate the steps taken by its predecessors before any decision had been come to, was too great an absurdity [illegible] and common intelligence. It was left for the abandoned organist of the Lafontaine Government, who defended "negotiations," and bellowed and pawed the dirt like a mad bull, when the "Clear Grits," the "revolutionists," the "republicans," suggested a bill as the shortest, way to come to an understanding with the Whig Government—it was left for a man of shameless audacity to propose a violent breaking off of the very negotiation which he and his friends had begun, and without the slightest excuse on our part of doing so! As no one but an enemy to the reform party who wished to put it in the wrong in

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June 1848. 2vn25

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

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

J. DENISON,
CIVIL ENGINEER, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Aug. 25th, 1852. v5n31

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

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

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

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

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER
Office 27, Dundas Street,
LONDON, C. W.
August 16th, 1852. v5n30

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

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

THOMAS NICHOLLS,
BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT.
Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.
NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.
COMMISSIONER IN Q. B. &c.
INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.
All kinds of Deeds correctly drawn, and Books and Accounts adjusted.
Office over the Treasury, Goderich.
July 22, 1852. v5n26

VICTORIA HOTEL,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
(Near the Market Square,)
BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOGH.
GOOD Accommodations for Travellers, and an attentive Hostler at all times, to take charge of Teams.
Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850. 43—tf

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

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

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

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

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

DEEDS.
BLANK DEEDS and Memorials, with and without Dower, for sale at this Office.

order to ensure its defeat [illegible] propose such a contest; so no one on the reform side of the house, with a single exception, could be found to second such a proposal. The Tories however, advocated it strenuously. It was just what they and Sir John Pakington wanted. It would have afforded admirable excuse for refusing demands so insultingly and so unconstitutionally made. But this Brown treason was seen through, and although it succeeded in softening down one of the resolutions by depriving it of a strong expression, to wit, the word "collision," it was in other respects powerless for harm. The excuse which Sir John Pakington and his Church-and-State friends desired was not supplied him, and he was driven to take the fatal step announced on the 3rd ult. He has been obliged to say that a *British* Colony possessed of a local representative Government and surrounded by people enjoying the blessing of self-government shall not be allowed the right of self-government! This is the question now at issue between the two Governments. How strong is our position how immense the advantages on our side of such a controversy? The Clergy Reserve question is a mere incident in the discussion. The Seignorial Tenure question involving the same issue, has localised nearly the same point. The wishes of the people of Lower Canada on the great question are to be set aside by the demented Derbyites with as little hesitation apparently as those of Upper Canada on the Clergy Reserves. The right to manage our own local affairs in the issue raised by both questions. No one can doubt that we shall ultimately be victorious. But we need not expect an easy victory. We must fight boldly and perseveringly. No compromise no surrender, must be the watchwords. And what shall be the order of battle?

We consider thatthe negociations set on foot by the late Government, and defended by the Brown clique, is now at an end.—The question is remitted to its original position, so far as we are concerned. Our Parliament is now free to take such action as becomes the representatives of freemen asserting their indefeasible rights. We say then *pass a bill*—not the Bill of Mr. Brown with a "suspending clause," which would be no better than waste paper—but a bill to this effect—"That until the rights of the Colonial Legislature to regulate the disposition of the lands called Clergy Reserves and the funds heretofore accrued and hereafter accruing therefrom shall be acknowledged and fully conceded by the Imperial Parliament, it shall not be lawful for the Receiver-General, or any other public officer of this Province, to pay from the Clergy Reserve, or any other fund, at his or their disposal or in his or their custody, any sum or sums to any Priest, Clergyman, Minister, Ecclesiastic or religious denomination, or to any person or persons on their behalf, any act of the Canadian or Imperial Parliament, and any orders, warrant, or direction of the Governor of this Province to the contrary notwithstanding.

Other Provisions could be added to meet the exigencies of the case, so as to prevent the possibility of the iniquitous Act of 1840, being carried into effect, unless the Imperial Government send out officers of its own and regiments of soldiers to enforce their orders. We would even deprive persons receiving or partaking of the forbidden fruit, of the right of suffrage, of the right to marry, of the right to sue in any of the Provincial Courts, in fact of every right which the laws of this Province afford to the honest citizen. We would make them *outlaws*. It may be said the Governor would not sanction such a law as we have suggested. Let him refuse, let him dismiss his ministers and appeal to the country and see whether the people will submit their necks to the yoke, and vote themselves slaves! We believe a storm would agitate this Province, the like of which has not been seen or felt in any part of North America since that memorable squall that blew the tea overboard in the harbour of Boston.

This is the course we recommend, if the Bill of Sir W. Molesworth should fail to carry. We hope and believe there are men in the present House, and in the present Government, who have spirit enough to adopt it. We wait anxiously for the approach of the crisis which is to settle the question.—*North American.*

MANNERS IN NEW ORLEANS.

I made a point of going to some of the quadroon balls. I had heard a great deal of the splendid figures and graceful dancing of the New Orleans quadroons, and I certainly was not disappointed. Their movements are the most easy and graceful that I have ever seen. They danced one figure, somewhat resembling the Spanish Fandango without castanets, and I never saw more perfect dancing on any stage. I wonder why some of the lessees in Europe do not import some for their corps de ballet; the expense I conclude, is against it. A handsome quadroon could not be bought for less than a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars; though the market is well supplied at that price. These balls take place in a large saloon entrance, where you pay half a dollar, you are requested to leave your implements, by which is meant your bowie-knife and revolvers; and you leave them as you would your over-coat in going into the opera, and get a ticket with their number, and on your way out they are returned to you. You hear the pistol and bowie-knife keeper in the arms room call out "No. 45 a six-barelled repeater." "No 100—one eight barelled revolver and bowie knife with a death's head and cross-bones cut on the handle." "No, 95—a brace of double barrels. All this is done as naturally as possible, and you see fellows fasten on their knives and pistols as coolly as if they were putting on a great coat.—As I was going up stairs, after getting my ticket, and replying to the quiet request, "whether I would leave my arms, that I had none to leave," I was stopped and searched from head to foot by a policeman, who I supposed fancied it impossible that I should be altogether without arms. Notwithstanding all this care, murders and duels are of daily occurrence at these balls, and during my stay at New Orleans there were three. There are more murders here than in any other city in the Union. In the first place everybody drinks hard, and every man is armed; and a man who does not avenge an insult on the spot is despised. It is a word and blow, and not unfrequently the blow without the word. The Southern men are naturally hot blooded, and duelling is part of their creed; and the northern men, who came down South, what with drink, gambling and the excitement of speculation, are not very apt to be backward in taking up a quarrel. A "difficulty," as it is called, took place in the bar-room [illegible] where I was staying, between [illegible] of them was killed. [illegible] hundred men present, but not [illegible] to stop it; nobody [illegible] and after quietly w[illegible] walked away. I asked one of [illegible] who was present whether he would [illegible] arrested and tried. He said they [illegible] have him up before the magistrate [illegible] morrow; but that his opponent had called him a liar, which was quite a sufficient provocation for stabbing him.—He said there was a glorious expression of a public feeling in New Orleans in favor of justifiable homicide, and that no jury could find a man guilty, who, as in this case, had any provocation.—The character of the population of New Orleans is worse now than it has ever been, in consequence of the numbers of returned Californians, with all their reckless habits and notions. Some idea of the gambling spirit of speculation in this city may be gathered from the fact that the Atlantic steamer, after being thirty days over her time, was insured here at fifty per cent! A real go ahead Yankee will insure all creation for half nothing! During my fortnight's residence in New Orleans, the Autocrat steamer was run down, and forty passengers drowned; the John Adams burst, and burned one hundred and forty, another steamer laden with cotton, took fire and burned sixty passengers; all which casualties, as I before remarked, did not so much as elicit a large type, or any "additional particulars" from the editors.—[Sullivan's Rambles and Scrambles in North and South America.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE AUSTRALIA 'DIGGINGS.'

We make the following extract from a letter in the London Times.

During a recent solitary tour in search of stray horses, I was forced to visit the Celebrated 'Bendigo' diggings, as events of a prodigious nature follow each other so quickly in this goahead colony, it's just as well to jot down memoranda of them while they are yet fresh.

Nothing to interrupt the monotony of bush travelling occurred the first day, but on the next, when within about thirty miles of Bendigo, signs of my not being the last man on the face of the earth were distinctly visible. Remains of camp fires became apparent; further on an overturned team; then strings of drays hung about with tin dishes of all, sizes, like country pedlers' carts, the drivers very dirty men, with short answers; much chaff about this time on the road, in which the mounted gentlemen, being worsted, rides away amid violent shouting. By and by you come on the creek. Here are trucks, drays, carts of every size camped every where; people living under every thing—the cricketer's tent, the gipsy tent, the marquee, the tarpalin, and even the umbrella. This is only the approach to the Diggings; very like the approach to Epsom seen through Lord Ross's telescope without the donkeys; but the actual spot on which the diggings are situate is the wonder of all wonders. I arrived there just about sundown, and pulling my horse up, looked around me with wild astonishment.

There was Greenwich Fair extending for five miles; there was Richardson's, and the Crown and Anchor, both turned into stores (it was easy to believe that harlequin was round a tree, and that the music hadn't commenced; (there were houses of lively colors on wheels, one of which I recognized as having formerly belonged to the learned pig, but is now let to a gentleman who hangs out a sign (not nearly so interesting as that of the erudite porker). "Mr. Wilson, surgeon, &c. N. B. Gold Bought." But on getting closer, the holiday appearance, in spite of flags—and they are many—is entirely removed; no fun of the fair, no laughing, no women; but rough menhairy to a degree, rocking cradles with an earnestness you cannot imagine, most very serious but some laughing as men laugh when they win at cards—a sure symptom that they are lucky, or have a "good hole." These holes are scattered about in all directions, and are to the uninitiated nothing more than huge gravel pits—Some go as deep as 30 feet, others only ten feet. Some parties—parties usually consists of five including the cook—get disgusted and knock off at five feet; in which case it is not unusual for the men in the next hole to take possession and work out their claim. The rule with the diggers is, that a claim is vacated when it is not worked for 48 hours; but a man may vacate his hole and return to it any time by leaving a spade or pick axe in possession. This is often done, and the hole and the property are always held sacred.

But as I had no hole of my own to put myself in that night, and felt considerably doubled up by the appearance of the place, I addressed a party of gentlemen who were just leaving work as to my best plan of proceeding to get a night's lodging. They very politely told me that it was most likely I should be able to get a "shake down" at one of the stores, but that, if I could not manage that, I could return and they would be most happy to give me a share of what was going in their own tent. I, of course, thanked them, and went on to try my luck among the stores. The very first storekeeper I addressed at once acceded to my request and I unsaddled my mare and gave her a feed of oats, for which I paid my host 4s. I was very busy looking about and pondering on the novelty of my position, when a man stepped up in front of me, and ejaculated "God bless me, sir it is!" I thought this was a greeting after the fashion of little boys in London who accost stout gentlemen from the Eastern Counties, but when I heard my name follow, I was re-assured. My new friend turned out to be a sailor that I had formerly relieved of his trick at the wheel occasionally on board the Arcway. "Me and my mate," said Jack, "have started a store close handy here, you'd better come and stop with us to-night, sir." To this I assented, and making my excuse to host No. 1 took my mare and proceeded to the temporary abode of master Jack. My mare was fenced inside the store, and fed up to the eyes in oats, while I was forced down on an empty inverted tea-chest, and tol l to "go in" to an extemporaneous collation of beef-steaks cold ham, Dutch cheese, sardines, pickles, and damper. The request to make myself at home was heartily given and no less heartily responded to. I don't think I ever made such a feed—my previous hunger had been aggravated by the bare possibility of my not being able to get anything to eat that night, and was perfectly overwhelming.

But night is the time at the diggings—my night happened to be on Saturday, and the store, presented the same appearance as a shop in Whitechapel would do on the the same evening. I suppose there were never less than fifteen people before the counter up to 12 o'clock, pitching down their bank-notes, taking up their change, which, I observed, they seldom counted, and departing. The mode of doing business, to, was original—if the vender hadn't the small change required, he threw in a piece of tobacco or soap, or anything else that was handy, quite irrespective of the wants of his customer. This was always accepted with a good humored nod and an "all right." There was a good deal of of gold bought that night, and I asked my friend's partner what they got for it? 'Oh!' he says, "they get what they can, if they ain't civil, they have to take a good deal of that out in soap."

It must require a considerable amount of nerve to keep a store in these diggings, for there is no police protection to speak of, and yet outrages in the diggings are unheard of. The great secret appears to lie in the fact of every one being successful. I had some conversation with a very decent man who had his little boy of seven years working with him he showed me the result of that one day's labor, and it was just contained in one of those large upright lucifer match-boxes—I suppose in weight about five ounces, worth £17. Previously to going to bed I took a pipe and strolled about outside; the sight was really beautiful, realizing ones idea of an immense army encamped—fires burning all around and glimmering like stars high up in the ranges; but the strangest thing was to look up the long line of tents (every house is of canvas,) and be carried back dreamily to the old Chinese exhibition with its 'feast of lanterns.'

The store closed at last, and we retired to rest, or to an attempt at it. I had no sooner got quietly into my hammock than bang went a gun off close to my head, followed by a general volley; those were answered by other volleys at different distances; then more close by, and so on for three mortal hours, as if Royal Princes were being incessantly born, or the army being suddenly engaged by some warlike Sikhs from the opposite hills. I looked over the hammock in some alarm, and inquired the cause of the demonstration. I was informed that it being Saturday night, everybody discharged their fire-arms so as to begin the week with fresh powder. And as everybody carries at least a six-barrelled revolver with him, the noise was in some measure accounted for. I got to sleep at last, and slept well, with the exception of once being awoke by my mare (over whom I was slung) rubbing against my hammock and endeavoring to overturn me.

As the people of the diggings are of a very nomadic disposition, and as yet there is no printing press established on the spot, you find notices or advertisements in manuscripts pasted up against all the large trees. Some trees seem especially favored, and you see crowds around them as you do at a post-office when the mail is about being delivered—they are generally of a very unromantic description. Such as rewards for lost horses, with description, &c., or something as follows: 'Bill Jones' mare has gone to the Iron Bark Gulley; he can be beard of at the Jew's store.' One only that I saw had some slight tendency to touch the cords of man's nature: it ran thus, the injured husband's feelings evidently choking his grammar; "My wife Elizabeth Blenkinson, having gone away with Jim the sawyer, I will not be responsible for *your* debts, and have nothing more to say to *you*.

Cape of Good Hope.—The "Queen of the South,' steamer had arrived from India with the mails from Calcutta and Cape of Good Hope. The monthly summary of the Cape Town Mail," of November 6, is as follows:

Operations continue against the Kaffirs who, although dispersed and pursued, are not driven beyond the Kei. Early in October, General Cathcart constructed a defensible post at Hog's Back, 'apposite the ruined military village of Auckland, in order to clear the Amatolas, and the larger of the rebel Uithalder. Lieut. Col. Eyre had command of the patrol, which consisted on the 73rd regiment three companies of the 60th, Armstrong's horse, Cambell's Tingoes, the Kat River levy, two brigades of rockets, and a proportion of the Cape mounted rifles. They started on the 4th of October, and on the 5th surprised and burned Uithalder's larger, without loss to the troops. This patrol has ever since been incessantly engaged in following up the enemy. The chiefs decline the general's terms of unconditional surrender. Macomo and Sandilli, with the Gaika Kaffirs, find shelter in the forests which skirt the amatolas they are said to be destitute of ammunition, and their herds are fast decreasing. A spirited but unsuccessful effort has been made by Lieutenant Whitmore, of the mounted rifles to capture the chief Sandilli, who had with him 14 or 15 mounted Kaffirs, and several on foot. Lieutenant Whitmore followed Sandilli and one attendant, who, having the better horses escaped into a wood. On the 6th of October General Cathcart had an interview with all the chief of the Slambie tribes, except Seyolo at Fort Murray. The Governor's address promised protection, if they did not allow any of the rebels who had taken shelter among their tribes to attack the Queen's subjects. These chiefs severally expressed their desire for peace, and a few day after Seyolo delivered himself up, and is now in safe custody. A correspondent writes that the last Graham Town Journal contains a proclamation offering with certain exceptions life to all rebels who shall avail themselves of the offer of terms on condition of their surrendering themselves. It is understood that those in Waterkloof are in great want and anxious to come in. Rumours are rife as to the removal of the seat of Government Graham's Town was spoken of, but the Colonist would prefer Uitenhage or Alice.—A commander of the Trans-Vaal Boers, 400 strong has lately invaded the country of Chief Sechele, they took the principal town by storm after six hours, hard fighting, and left 4 farmers and 300 Sechele's warriors dead on the field. The cause of this expedition is unknown.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

If the esteem and sympathy of the public, and public authorities, are of any value in support of a man who has been unjustly dealt with, Mr. Jones, late Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company possesses them in the highest degree, as may be seen from the proceedings of the public, of the County Council of Huron, Perth and Bruce, of the Council of the Town of Goderich, and the popular sentiment throughout the Province, to which free expression has been given through the Independent Press of the Country. In proportion as Mr. Jones is upheld, by these various modes of communicating the public sentiments so is the party chiefly concerned in his unjust persecution, openly condemned, by these organs of opinions and of facts. The Memorial of the County Council of Huron, appears in our columns to-day, and also the resolution of the Town Council of Goderich and Mr. Jones' reply to it. There has also been published, the following from the Court of Directors of the Canada Company in London; and it is difficult to conceive, how a Board of professed gentlemen, could have been prevailed upon to adopt such a cold blooded production, against a gentleman who had been their faithful Commissioneer, for nearly twenty-five years, even although the precious document may have been sent them, for adoption, from Toronto. In this we feel confident, that the style is not to be mistaken, when compared with the letter of Mr. Widder, to the Guelph Railway Board, published in our columns some months ago. Having referred to its authorship, we give the document.

Canada House,
London, July 30th 1852

The directors observe in the Huron *Signal*, of the 1st of July, the report of a Railway meeting at Goderich, Mr. Jones presiding, as chairman, when he is stated to have said, after referring to the Brantford line of railway, "said that he was fully justified in believing that the Canada Company will, in every respect, render the same facilities and assistance for obtaining the requisite capital, through the negociation of your debentures, as they have so readily and generously offered to the Toronto and Guelph Railway."

The directors feel great difficulty in believing it possible that Mr. Jones should have ventured to make any such statement, because he must be well aware, from the correspondence with the court, for many months past, that they thought it right to do all in their power to promote a line from Toronto to Guelph, believing that such line would be necessarily extended to Goderich, and being strongly impressed with an opinion that an attempt at competing lines, would end in a failure in obtaining any.—But, supposing the attempt above mentioned to be correct, the directors think Mr. Jones acted very unadvisedly in presiding at all at such a meeting to promote the rival project, but still more so in taking upon himself to express an opinion for which he had no authority whatever, that the directors would negociate the debentures of this rival line. In adopting this course, supposing that he did so, he has placed the directors in a most painful situation, for assuming, as everybody will, that the act of one of their Commissioners is sanctioned by the board, it appears to be a gross breach of faith on their part after pledging themselves, as they have done, to the directors of the Guelph and Toronto Railway. The directors therefore call upon Mr. Jones, immediately upon the receipt of this letter, to address a letter to Mr. Widder, stating that he has no authority or right of any kind to express the belief he thought fit to announce, as to any facilities the directors of the Canada Company were ready to afford to the Brantford line, and to take care that the letter is so worded, that it may be used by Mr. Widder in any way he thinks fit, for destroying the false and injurious inferences which may reasonably be drawn by those unacquainted with the facts.

We presume that it will not now be denied, that Mr. Jones has been victimized, at the instance of Mr. Widder, in this affair; and, although Mr. W. has but been too successful, in influencing the Directors in London, he has, nevertheless, failed in all other quarters, viz., the Railway Committee and the Legislature; the Toronto and Guelph Railway Board; the Huron Counties Council; the Council of Goderich, the people of the Huron Tract; the mass of the people of the Province; and the Provincial Press, wherever the merits of the question are understood.

In the columns of a contemporary, from which we have taken the above precious document, we find an old report of 1837, respecting the Canada Company. It is no new dodge of Mr. Widder's to fall back upon old documents, not applicable to the time. But there is one which we should like to see follow the one now pblished, viz., the Report of the Commission of Inquiry, instituted by Parliament and Government in 1837, into the management of the Canada Company.* The production of this Report is Imperatively called for, if not satisfactory, a further Parliamentary inquiry must take place; the result of which would most likely be, to place at the disposal of the Counties Council of Huron, a large sum of money, that should have been accounted for years ago, but which, at the present time, would prove very useful, in the hands of a responsible body, like the County Council, for public Improvements in the Tract.—*Colonist.*

Ill-Ventilated School Rooms.—No greater cause for sickness exists among the youths of this country than being confined in such numbers in hot and close school rooms. About one half of the school teachers throughout the country have never made the laws of health the subject of a moment's thought, and the unmense injury done to the constitutions of the young, of which they are the unconscious cause, is horrible to think of.

Particularly is this the casein the winter season, and in well built brick and stone School houses. In a room just large enough to seat them, it is often our lot to see a drove of little urchins crowded, the door closed upon them, and kept closed with the utmost caution lest a stray breath of air should creep in; and here they are kept with a brief intermission only, for two terms a day, of three hours each. In half an hour the air in the room has been thoroughly breathed over, and has become so impure and unwholesome that one unaccustomed to such close rooms, feels a sickening sensation as he first steps into the room and breathes it. To crown the whole, the old box stove is generally kept stuffed with wood, not only to a sufficient extent to aid in rendering the air unhealthy, but also to keep the scholars in a state of perspiration, that will ensure them a cold as soon as they step into the cold air.

Children attending schools in old log school houses, with the wind creeping in at all corners are the subject of a good deal of pity among that class of people who cannot imagine how the little fellows can stay in such cold houses and not catch their death of cold. Bad enough are such school houses, and ought to be abolished; but it is not in them that the majority of the colds, the fevers and the consumptions originate—for these, close and hot rooms are responsible, and the folly of those that keep them close and hot. Children will stand cold and grow fat on it, if they may only breath pure air; but close and overheated rooms are fatal both to good health and good looks. So let all good looking school mistresses have a care.—*Watchtower.*

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 31st December, 1852.

His Excelleucy the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Reed Burrett, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts of the County of Perth.

Robert Moderwell, Esq., to be Sheriff of the County of Perth.

John J. E. Linton, Esq., to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of Perth.

James Colenan, M. D., John Hyde, M. D., William Ball and John Mahony, Esqs., to be Coronors for the County of Perth.

N. B.—These appointments to take effect from the separate Organization of the County of Perth by Proclamation under the Acts 12 Vic. che. 78 & 96, and 16 Vic. ch. 31.

Province of Canada, } ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these present shall come—Creeting.

Wm. B. Richards, Atty. Genl. } WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Canada, passed in the twelfth year of Our reign, Chaptered Seventy-eight, and intituled, "*An Act for abolishing the Territorial Division of Upper Canada into Districts, and for providing for Temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and for other purposes, and for the future dissolutions of such Unions, as the increase of wealth and population may require,*' certain provisions are made for the dissolution from time to time of the different Unions of Counties by the separation of the several junior Counties contained in such Union respectively from the Unions to which they may respectively belong, and the independent organization of such Junior Counties as respects all matters both Judicial and Municipal, and for all other purposes whatsoever, and which provisions are by the said act made applicable to the dissolution of such Unions in general; And Whereas by another Act of the Parliament of Our said Province, passed in the same year of our Reign, chaptered ninety six, and intituled, "An Act to divide the District of Huron in the "Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein "mentioned," it is enacted, That for all the purposes of the said first mentioned Act, the County of Huron, shall be divided into three Counties, to be called respectively the County of Huron, the County of Perth, and the County of Bruce. And Whereas by the third Section of the said last mentioned Act, after reciting that "Whereas the population of the said County of Perth exceeds twelve thousand, and from its geographical position it is expedient that provision be made for its separation from the said Union without waiting till its population shall be such as is required by the tenth Section of the said first mentioned Act, it is in effect enacted That the said County of Perth, shall for all the purposes of the said first mentioned Act, be considered and dealt with as if a Proclamation had issued under the tenth Section of the said act, naming the Town of Stratford as the County Town thereof, and electing the Townreeves of the said County then elected, or thereafter to be elected for the same into a Provisional Municipal Council for the said County, and, declaring such Municipal Council a provisional Municipal Council for the same, under the said Act, until the dissolution of the Union of the said County with the Counties of Huron and Bruce; and that the said Townreeves should accordingly be a Provisional Municipal Council for the said County of Perth, and should have and exercise all the powers by the said Act, vested in any such Provisional Municipal Council." And Whereas by another Act, of the Parliament of our Province of Canada, passed in the present year of Our Reign, chaptered thirty-one and intituled, "An Act to authorize the Governor General to issue a Proclamation to declare the County of Perth to be separated from the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, and for other purposes therein mentioned," after in effect reciting, that Whereas the Provisional Municipal Council of the said County of Perth has not complied with the terms of the fifteenth Section of the first above mentioned Act, in time to enable a Proclamation to be issued for disuniting the said County of Perth, so as such disunion should take place on the first day of January next; but that there is just reason to believe that such Municipal Council will make it appear to the satisfaction of the Governor of Our said Province in Council prior to the said first day of January next, that terms of the said Section of the said Act have been complied with, and that it is expedient to enable the Governor of Our said Province in Council thereupon to issue a Proclamation under the great Seal of our said Province declaring the said County of Perth to be disunited from the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, it is in effect enacted, That so soon as the Provisional Municipal Council of the said County of Perth shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Governor of Our said Province in Council that such property has been purchased or procured, and such Court House and Gaol is erected and the proportion of the debt, if any, to be assumed by the said County of Perth, shall have been adjusted or settled, as provided by the said fifteenth Section of the Act herein first mentioned and so soon as such appointment as are mentioned in the seventeenth section of the said first recited Act, shall have been made, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of Our said Province in Council, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of Our said Province at any time on or before the thirty-first day of December next after the passing of this Act, to declare the said County of Perth to be Disunited from the said United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, upon, from and after the first day of January after the passing of this Act, and the said County of Perth shall thereupon, and upon, from and after the said first day of January next after the passing of this Act, be, for all Judicial and municipal purposes, disunited from the said Union of the Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and the Union of the said Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce and the union of the said Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce for such purposes, shall thereupon, and upon, from and after the said first day of January next after the passing of this Act, be absolutely dissolved to the like extent, and as effectually as if a Proclamation had been issued in pursuance of the Provisions of the eighteenth section of the said first recited Act, for disuniting the said County of Perth from the said union of the Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, upon, from and after the said first day of January." And Whereas a Court House and Gaol for the said County of Perth had been erected and completed at Stratford, the County Town of the said County according to the provision of the fifteenth section of the said first mentioned Act, and the other provisions of the said fifteenth section have been complied with by the said County; And Whereas the Provisional Municipal Council of the said County have thereupon, by their petition to Our Governor of Our said Province in Council prayed that a Proclamation might be issued by by Our said Governor in Council, disuniting the said County of Perth from the said Union, to take effect on the first day of January next And whereas it hath by our said Governor in Council been there upon thought expedient that such Proclamation shall be accordingly issued to bear teste on the Thirty-first day of this present Month of December Now Therefore Know Ye, that We, taken the Premises into Our Royal Consideration, and fully approving the Resolution so came to by our said Governor in Council in that behalf, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation for dissolving the said Union. And we do, accordingly in pursuance of the provisions of the said Acts of Parliament, hereby declare that upon from and after the first day of January next the said Union of the said United Counties of Huron Perth, and Bruce shall be any the same hereby absolutely dissolved. Any that from thenceforth, the said County of Perth shall be disunited from the said Counties of Huron and Bruce, and have a separate and independent organization of its own, as to all matters judicial and municipal, as well as for all other purposes whatsoever. And we do further declare that the Provisional Municipal Council of the said County of Perth shall upon the day aforesaid, lapse and be absolutely dissolved, and that from thenceforth, none of the Courts or Officers of the said Union or of the Union hereafter mentioned, shall as such have any jurisdiction or authority whatever in or over the said County of Perth, any thing in their respective Commissions or in any Act of Parliament, either of the Province of Canada or of the late Province of Upper Canada, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And we do further in pursuance of the provisions of the said first mentioned Act of Parliament, hereby further declare, that the said remaining Counties of Huron and Bruce, shall upon, from and after the said first day of January next, constitute and form a Union of Counties under the said Act by and under the name and style of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and shall continue to form such last mentioned Union, until the same shall be in like manner dissolved in due form of Law. And Know Ye Also, that We have commanded and ordain, that all Magistrates and other Officers holding Commissions from Us or by our authority or otherwise howsoever, of, in or for the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, except only such of Our Justices of the Peace for the said last mentioned United Counties, as shall be now resident in the said County of Perth, shall, in our Name or otherwise, according to law, continue to exercise the duties of their respective Offices in and for the said United Counties of Huron and Bruce, as if they had been appointed in and for such last mentioned Union, until Our Royal Pleasure shall be further made known therein, or the authority of such Officers in that behalf shall be otherwise determined according to law. Of all and singular which Premises Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Magistrates, Constables and other Officers of the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and all Our loving subjects to the said counties, as well as all others whom it doth or may in any wise concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Quebec, in Our said Province, this thirty-first day December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command.
A. N. MORIN, Secretary

Trip Hammers.—'I have little sympathy for machinery,' says Dumas, 'and for this reason, that its action always terrifies me by its impassability. There are some machines employed for beating out metals and which they do to an alarming extent. Whatever these may happen to seize between their iron teeth, once seized the thing must pass through a hole more or less great, towards which all fabricable substances are conducted. Of whatever size the thing may be when it gets in, let it be a beam of the greatest thickness, it will come out stretched into a knitting kneedle of the greatest fineness. As for the machine it merely turns; that is its business and its duty, and it matters not to what the substance be which it has to crush and draw out. You offer it an iron bar; the monster draws it to itself and devours it. You don't take your finger back quick enough, the machine pinches the end off your finger and all is over. You may cry out, but if there be no workman present with a hatchet to cut your wrist off, after the finger comes the hand, after the hand the arm, after that the head—the body. Shrieks, oaths, prayers, nothing will avail you, the shortest plan for your friends or family is to look out for you on the other side of the machine.—You went in a man and came out a wire; in five minutes you have grown five hundred feet. It is curious, but not agreeable.

The Snail Trade in France.—We learn from our Parisan contemporaries that the snail is becoming a fashionable article of diet, and that for several months past a particular place has been appropriated for their sale in the Paris fish-market, in the South east angle, near the lobster and fresh water fish. "Snails," says one of the French journalists, "were highly esteemed by the Romans, our masters in gastronomy, and are now raised in many of the departments with success. In the sixteenth century the Capuchins of Friburg recovered the art of breeding and fattening snails, an art which is not lost in our day, for in Franche-Comte, Lorraine, and Burgundy, they raise excellent snails which find a sure demand in the Paris market. There are now fifty restaurants, and more than five hundred private tables in Paris, where snails are accepted as a delicacy, by from eight thousand to ten thousand consumers. The monthly consumption of this molluscan is estimated at half a million. The market price of the great vineyard snails is from 2f. 50c. to 3f. 50c. per hundred, while those of the hedges, woods and forests bring only from 2f. to 2f. 25c. The propietor of one *snailery* in the vacinity of Dijon is said to nett over 7000f. annually.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1853.

THE DERBY RESIGNATION.

Again the changes have been rung in the Ministerial halls of Britain, and the power of the Derbyites has suddenly departed.—The heavy and crazy old hull of the once jovial ship Conservatism has long been sinking in the troublous waves, notwithstanding the desperate care taken to secure her leaks, and the hopes entertained that the throwing overboard of protection would lighten her, and thus procrastinate her fate. A few of her superstitiously attached old Tars will hobble about her decks till the last wave closes over her, and then lashing themselves with veneratives devotion to her rotten spars, will refuse the proffered succour of stauncher vessels.

The last hope of the Conservative party, the Derby Ministry is no more—the ministry which haughtily refused, so lately, to allow that the Canadian people should enjoy the right to dispose of their Clergy Reserves as they best thought fit—and so may and will, every British Ministry fall that withholds from British Colonists, the rights of British subjects! When we last week, received the news of the conversation upon the Clergy Reserve address adopted by the Canadian Legislature by a majority of fifty-four to twenty-two, and which was brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Sir William Molesworth, we fully expected, that the proposed Bill of that gentleman would have tried the metal of the Ministry, but have rather sooner than we then expected been called to hear the requiem of that incapable body.

That progressive principles are rapidly gaining ground in Britain is evident—for a very strong party was prepared to take up the gauntlet, and press hard in the battle for Canadian rights. This exertion has been saved for the time, and although the settlement of the important question involved may be slightly delayed, the friends of constitutional liberty on British soil will unite with the patriots of our own land, ultimately to secure the constitutional rights of Canadians as British subjects.—We doubt not, the House of Peers with its formidable array of Bishops, well backed up, throughout the length and breadth of the land by an integested and intolerant clergy, will cause some pretty severe skirmishing, but right must eventually triumph, and the curse of sectarianism will eventually give way before enlightened and persevering operations. We look with hope to the new Imperial Ministry for the commencement of the last struggle in the sectarian war.

The question upon which the Ministry were defeated, and which consequently led to the resignation of Lord Derby and his colleagues, was upon the House Tax.—The debate appears to have been a severe one, and Mr. Disraeli's reply occupies over seven columns of the *Times*. Upon division, there appeared—Ayes 286—Noes 305. Majority against the Ministers 19. Among those who voted against the Ministry were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert, Sir James Grahame, Mr. Peel and Col. Peel. Lord Palmerston does not appear in the returns.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The recently elected Council held its first meeting on Monday last. The Councillors present were Messrs. Wallace, Gibbons, Henly, Horton, Marwood, White, O'Connor, Smith and Story. The Councillors for St, Andrew's Ward did not come forward, none, we believe having been returned. We regret that this Ward should be unrepresented as the Tories certainly could have had no difficulty in putting in their best men, the reformers not even attempting an opposition. But as the blame rests either with themselves or the returning officer of their choice, they must abide the consequences, although we have no doubt the radical party will lend every assistance to extricate them out of the difficulty—it being the desire of every true reformer to see the whole people fully represented.

Robert Gibbons, Esq., was elected Mayor, and William Wallace, Esq., Reeve; Mr. Thomas Kydd, Town Clerk; George Brown, Esq., Treasurer; Messrs. James Watson, Jacob SeegMiller and John McDonald, Assessors; Mr. Angus McKay, Collector, and Messrs. Thomas Nicholls and Hugh Johnston, Auditors.

THE *LOYALIST.*

We are pleased to see that our contemporary is still in existence, as lately we heard many anxious enquiries about the state of his health, and in fact were ourselves much afraid that he was dead as he had not made his appearance for some time, but he has now come to light and we presume was only absent *botanizing*. To his charge of omission we plead guilty, and humbly beg pardon, but the fault was entirely uninten-

tional and in our hurry was not discovered in the proof reading. He tells us he "would like to see us explain what we mean by reform and progress." We are aware that our contemporary enjoys something of the nature and privileges of a *fixture* and is therefore not in the habit of moving or being moved, but we think if he would throw aside his cumberous garments and give us his hand, we will lead him a race in the right direction, the only misgiving we have, is that he might fail for want of breath.—However, as "ignorance" is not always "bliss," we will endeavor in a spirit of kindness and forbearance some of these days, to give him and his acquaintances the information he desires.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The annual election of School Trustees for the Town of Goderich took place yesterday, and was speedily disposed of. The management of our Schools is frequently too carrelessly bestowed, and those to whom is committed not merely the disbursement of a large portion of the public funds, but the health, morals, intellect, time and prospects of the future men and women of our country, undertake or have imposed upon them, duties and responsibilities of a very high order. We do not find fault with the public choice upon this occasion—but as people are so very apt to grumble when their schools are mismanaged, we think they should exercise as much anxiety and prudence in the choice of School Trustees, as the importance of the work expected to be performed by them abundantly warrants.—The duties of School Trustees are often thankless ones, but we trust such will properly estimate their position and faithfully discharge their obligations to the public, themselves, their children and their country.

The gentlemen elected were—Messrs. Thomas Nicholls, Robert Ellis, Andrew Donogh and Henry Hands.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. PIERCE.—We learn by telegraphic news that Gen. Pierce the President elect and his family met with a serious Railroad accident, his son a bright lad of ten being instantly killed, Mr. Pierce dangerously hurt, and himself badly bruised.

RECIPROCITY.—It is rumored that the American Secretary of State and the British Government have concluded a treaty which embraces the fishery question reciprocity &c.

MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE.—Mr. McKenzie has issued a precursory sheet announcing his intention to publish a paper under the above title, and calls upon his friends to assist him in procuring a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry out the project. Mr. MacKenzie states his views and gives many interesting reminiscence of the past. We hope he will receive the support of the public, which his talent and experience should guarantee.

☞The semi-weekly *Herald* published at Brantford has made its appearance, it looks well and is ably conducted by Mr. Johnston.

The Berlin *Telegraph* has been received, it is published in connection with the German *Canadian* at Berlin, Waterloo County, by Mr. Peter Eby who is already favourably known as an Editor. It is another edition to the Reform Press and we wish it success.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

WAWANOSH.—Charles Girvin, James Somerville, Wm. Flanker, John Pentland, John Craig.

ASHFIELD.—Robert Davidson, David Girvin, Donald McCrea, John Johnston, (one ward not returned.)

KINCARDINE.—Wm. Frazer, David McKendrick, John Rowan, Francis Walker, Wm. Blair.

PUBLIC MEETING IN COLBORNE.

Pursuant to a requisition respectably signed, to Benjamin Miller and David Clark, Esqs., to call the same, a public meeting was held in the said Township on Monday the 3rd inst., to take into consideration the dismissal of Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., from the Commissionership of the Canada Company, and the removal of the Office from the Town of Goderich to Toronto. David Clark, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a brief speech, eulogizing the late Chief Commissioner, and attributing his dismissal to his inability to stem the tide of popular opinion in favor of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad.—Benjamin Miller, Esq., as the oldest settler and Reeve, was called to the chair, and Mr. Robert Sly was appointed secretary.

It was then moved by David Clark, Esq., seconded by William Young, Esq., and

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with extreme regret that the Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company, Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., has been dismissed without a just cause having been assigned, after a faithful and arduous service of twenty-four years. The regret is felt the stronger, as Mr. Jones has always proved himself a friend and father to the settlers of this township—and this meeting now public, declares that the treatment Mr. Jones has received at the hands of the Company whose best interests he has always advocated, is oppressive in the extreme.

Moved by Alex. Annand, Esq., seconded by John Morris, Esq., and

Resolved, That this meeting has learnt that it is the intention of the Canada Company to remove their office from Goderich to Toronto, which will occasion uncalled for hardships, inconvenience and expense to the settlers.

Moved by James Morris, Esq., seconded by Joseph Fisher, Esq., and

Resolved, That the Canada Company having assumed a hostile attitude towards these United Counties, this meeting deems it but just to themselves and fellow settlers, to take such steps as may be within their reach, to ascertain whether or not the said Company have fulfilled their obligations to the settlers in the Huron Tract, in terms of their charter.

Moved by Andrew Green, Esq., seconded by James Sallows, Esq., and

Resolved, That a committee be appointed consisting of the Chairman, Secretary, Lucious Cary, Richard Douglass and J. Clark, Esqs., with power to add to their number, to draft a petition to the different branches of Legislature, grounded on the foregoing resolutions, and be transmitted to the Hon. M. Cameron, for presentation, and also, that copies be sent to Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., and the Directors of the Canada Company in England.

Moved by Alex. Young, Esq., seconded by Henry Darlington, Esq., and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Huron Signal* and *Huron Loyalist*. Before the meeting separated John Patterson, Esq., addressed the settlers in very forcible language, and after approving of the resolutions passed, hoped that something more of a permanent nature would be entered into, to show the gratitude of the inhabitants of Colborne, by raising a subscription to obtain a piece of Plate to present to Mr. Jones, which might be an heir-loom to his descendents.

Peter Robinson, Esq., spoke to the same effect, and the meeting approved of the motion. A subscription was then entered into which was numerously signed.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and Secretary.

B. MILLER, Chairman.
R. SLY, Secretary.

Communications.

GODERICH, 8th Jan., 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sir,—In your paper of the 6th instant, which I have but this moment seen, I notice a most unwarrantable use made of my name in connection with the Canada Company; whoever the author of it may be, I can only say that neither he nor any other person has, or ever had, any authority from me to do so.

I am, Sir,
Your most ob't serv't,
CHARLES WIDDER.

[We feel pleasure in inserting the above as our remarks of which Mr. Widder complains were not founded upon anything which we had received from himself, although at the time we considered we had sufficient grounds for our assertions, which were intended to have been complimentary to Mr. Widder who is much respected in Goderich, as his brother Mr. F. Widder is detested.]—ED. SIG.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

No. I.

To FREDERICK WIDDER, Esq.,
First Commissioner of the
Canada Company, Toronto.

Sir,—Having been charged on my own floor, by your agent, Mr. Sheriff M'Donald, within forty-eight hours of his last return from Toronto, with having been, by my published letters in connection with the late Railway controversy, the chief cause of the dismissal of Mr. Jones by the Canada Company; and, at the same time *twitted* with the threat to "call some more meetings and get his pension taken from him also;" and, moreover, Mr. McDonald having, not only repeated the charge at a public meeting, whilst he held your unpublished and unacknowledged appointment in his pocket, but continued to do so in private; as I have the best of reasons to believe he does; I think I shall be borne out by public opinion in assuming, that in this matter he is only acting as your mouth-piece; and shall therefore take the liberty of addressing to you the following observations on a subject which has not only engrossed this section of the Province, but of Canada throughout its length and breadth, during the last six months; viz: your attempt to *force* the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, to adopt a line of Railway, contrary to their firm conviction of the superior claims and advantages of another line. Your dismissal of Mr. Jones—removal of the office—the reasons assigned for doing so—the opinions of the Press and Public thereupon—and last, but not least worthy of notice (as indicative of your future intentions towards the settlers) your selection of an Agent in the stead of our late, respected and much injured Commissioner. I shall speak of the last first.

Supposing, Sir, an Agency to have become necessary, permit me to ask whether it did not occur to you to offer the appointment to your brother?—a Gentleman, Sir, who, by his gentlemanly and unobtrusive demeanor, during a residence of some sixteen years amongst us, has rendered himself respected and liked by every one who knows him. Such an appointment would, under the circumstances, have been the most satisfactory, or rather, the *least offensive* to this community which you could have made. Surely, Sir, you are not unaware of the arrangements which he has been making during the last year, to render this the home of his choice, comfortable and permanent, but, perhaps, you considered it prudent, or desirable, to withdraw him from the side of the MAN whom he has so long respected, and looked up to as a father; but, of whom—it may be—he has been forced to consider you the direst enemy. Or, seeing that you could not brook an equal, far less a *superior* of well known kindness of heart; in the Huron, you thought it well to secure a more suitable and pliant servant, than you could have hoped for in your high-minded, warm-hearted brother; during the harrowing times of pressure and ejectment which awaits the Huron under the new *Regime*; the inevitable result of your *jesuitcal* system of NO MONEY DOWN, and the very anticipation of which is, at this moment,—like the frightful phantoms of the night mare—bowing down the spirit and paralizing the arm of many a manly and noble heart amongst your unfortunate Lessees.

Well might the *Colonist* express his surprise at the present position of the "Sheriff of Huron." This surprise, Sir, is universal in this place; few indeed, if even one can be found, who would have believed that Mr. McDonald would have so readily stepped into the shoes which had been so unjustly and unceremoniously *hacked* from the heels of his first—I had almost said best—friend in Canada. But you bade high, Sir; the temptation proved irresistable.—Such being the *fact!* let us just look how nicely the whole machinery is adapted to work into your hand. I may reasonably assume that your Agent's Salary or commission direct is liberal. Now, suppose that it becomes necessary for *you* to instruct him that a certain Lessee is in arrears, and must be pressed to pay, he of course, notifies the defaulter to that effect, the poor man calls on your agent to plead a little more time; the agent has no discretionary power in the matter; but! a happy idea occurs, *your* agent is also a BANK agent: could not the unfortunate pleader get two of his friends or neighbors to *endorse* for him and all would be well! the dying man will "grasp at a straw," this is done, the Canada Company receives *their* money. By such a system being pursued for a time, a large dividend will be declared in St. Helen's Place; your agent will be openly thanked for his prudence and attention to the interests of his *employers*. The prosperous condition of the Company's settlers in Huron will be trumpeted throughout the land; you, Sir, will be proclaimed a *Provincial Benefactor!!* and your services and *now* indisputable talent, declared to be *cheaply* purchased at the rate of £1300 St'g per annum.

But where, Sir, are our poor friends, the lessees during this period of gratulation at St. Helens? nine swift passing months, or three *renewals* have exhausted the period of Bank accomodation, the "evil day" has been put off to its farthest limit; the unfortunate men who could not raise the *needful* in ten years could scarcely have been expected to do so in nine short months; and they now fall into the hands of the Bank Solicitor. Your agent, here again receives the thanks of his Banking masters, and encreased commission from the accumulation of *Discounts* caused by the *first* pressure upon *your* Lessees; the affairs of the Bank are proclaimed to be in a prosperous condition; and, it may be, an additional per centage declared; the stockholders rejoice; the country *must* be in the most happy and flourishing condition to produce so many happy results. But, Bank solicitors *must* do their duty; the law must take its course, the defaulters *must* be brought into court, the Sheriff and his myrmidons become necessary agents in this necessary work of saving the coffers of the independent, at whatever cost or suffering it may be to the now no-longer lessee; but Lawyers, Sheriffs and Bailiffs are necessary evils, they must be paid, and who can say that they are guilty of moral wrong!! why, no one; still, this is the third harvest reaped by *your* Agent, all tending to bring a rich "Grist" to his "Mill," and to strengthen your position. Now, Sir, had your Stratford Agent's hopes of being a SHERIFF also, only been fulfilled, no system for the subjugation of refractory Huron could have been more complete; nor could the wily Italian whose name has become synonymous—as expressive of the extremes of cunning and deceit—with that of the "Father of all evil," have devised a system better calculated to extend the reign of the Canada Company indefinitely, in this unfortunate portion of Canada, than the LEASING SYSTEM of which YOU claim the authorship!

You, Sir, have been placed in a position, the importance of which is hardly exceeded, if even equalled, by any in the Province, perhaps there is no ONE man in Canada, invested with such unfettered, uncontrolled power for good or ill to a large portion of Her Majesty's lieges as you are. But, high, as your position is, remember, Sir, that greater men have fallen from higher positions than yours.

It was said, Sir, by that talented, but unscrupulous politician, Machiavelli, that the "best fortification of Princes is to be liked by their people," this maxim, however, you seem to have forgotten, disregarded, or never to have been aware of. Your whole career in Canada has been calculated to impress the people of Huron with a sense of your supreme control, and of their own utter dependance on your fiat in all that affects their dearest interests; instead of endeavouring, by a mild and benevolent administration of your power, to win the affection and confidence of the numerous deluded settlers on the Canada Company's million acres of the most fertile lands in Canada.

In conclusion, Sir, at this time, I beg distinctly and unequivocally to state, that I am solely responsible for any letters which may have appeared, or may yet appear, in my name: and that your agent, Mr. McDonald might, with much more propriety, have called upon you, Sir, to "disown and disclaim" any participation in, or connection with, the precious article which appeared in your Organ, the *Patriot*, stigmatizing this community as composed of "fools" and "green sap heads" (with the single exception of Mr. Sheriff McDonald;) as to have called upon Mr. Mercer Jones to "disown and disclaim" the lucubrations of

Sir, your obed't serv't,
THOMAS KYDD.

Goderich, Jan. 10th, 1853.

RESIGNATION OF THE DERBY MINISTRY.

The *Asia* arrived at New York at 10 this morning, having left Liverpool on the 18th December, bringing 3 days later news.

The Ministry were defeated at 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th, upon the first resolution of the Budget, by a majority of 19, in a house of 596 members.

A later dispatch announced that the Cabinet had sent in their resignations, causing great excitement.

The resolution upon which the defeat was sustained was on the question of the house-tax.

The *Standard* says 82, Irish members voted: 30 for the Ministry and 52 against.

A coalition Cabinet is now spoken of, consisting of Whigs, Peelites, and Radicals, though in what proportion cannot be defined.

Lord Aberdeen has been spoken of to take the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone the House of Commons.

Trouble is threatened with Austria, in consequence of an outrage upon an English gentleman by the police of Vienna.

The Boston *Bee* adds to the "Uncle Tom. statistics the following important facts:—"Since the first rate of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* over three hundred infants have been Christened *Eva* in this city.

CONSUMPTION.—Every body knows is a flattering disease. It commences and progresses so insidiously, that before one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of ulcers, then a sudden exposure or change from heat to cold, produces an inflammation, and in a few days or weeks, it is said, he or she died of Consumption. For all troubled with cough or lung complaint, we would refer to the advertisement on the outside of this paper of Judson's Chemical Extract of "Cherry and Lungwort," which is said to be a certain cure for this awful disease.

MARKETS.

GODERICH, Jan. 13th, 1853.
Flour from 15s to 16s 3d per bbl.
Fall Wheat, 2s 9d to 3s, per bush.—Spring, 2s 6d., per bushel.
Oats, 1s 1d to 1s 3d., per 34 lbs.
Pork, $4½ to $5, per hundred.
Butter, 10d to 00d, per lb.

Births,

At Warrensville, on the 7th inst., the wife of the Rev. John Logie, of a daughter

At Stratford, on the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. Thomas MacPherson, of a daughter.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Splendid Farm, situate in the Township of Tuckersmith within a mile and a quarter of the flourishing Village of Brucefield, London Road, and about 19 miles from the Town of Goderich. Containing 100 acres of the best land, 40 of which are cleared and under fence.—There is a Log House and a good Frame Barn 32 × 50, and a never failing Spring of water. For particulars apply to the subscriber or to Mr. Thomas Nicholls, House and Land Agent, Goderich.

COLIN MUNRO.

Goderich, Jan. 12th, 1853. v5n50

A HOUSE to Let on East Street, apply to

WM. MALCOLM.

Goderich, Jan. 13th, 1853. v5n50

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR.

NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich. Clothes made and repaired, and cutting done on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms.

December 3rd, 1851. v4n42

Grand Lottery!!

ALL PRIZES!! NO BLANKS!!!

A LOTTERY will take place on the first day of February, 1853, under the management of a highly respectable committee, whose names are a sufficient guarantee that the most perfect good faith will be kept with the purchasers of tickets.

The first Prize will consist of one Horse

4 years old,	£15 10 0
2nd one Cutter,	5 10 0
3rd one do	5 10 0
4th one Set Double Harness,	5 10 0
5th one Cooking Stove,	5 0 0
6th one Double Sleigh,	3 10 0
7th one English Silver Watch,	4 0 0
8th do do do	2 10 0
9th do do do	2 0 0
10th do do do	1 10 0
11th one Set Single Harness,	3 0 0
Together with Fifteen Pounds in Jewelry and other articles amounting to sixty-six,	15 0 0
	£68 10 0

274 tickets at 5s. currency each.

To be drawn for at the VICTORIA HOTEL, Goderich, the first day of February, 1853.

Committee of Management:—Robert Donogh, Christopher Shannon, Joseph Williamson and Andrew Donogh.

JAMES CLARK.

Goderich, Jan. 10th, 1853. v5n50

MEETING OF COUNTY COUNCIL.

IN terms of the Act 12th Vic. chap. 81, the County Municional Council for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, will meet in the Court Room at the County Gaol, Goderich, on Monday the 24th January, 1853.

D. H. RITCHIE,
County Clerk.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Goderich, 11th Jan., 1853. v5n40-2t

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WANTED for the Town of Goderich, a Male Teacher, also a Female Teacher, each holding a first class certificate from the County Board of Education. If applicants have spent one or more terms in the Normal School, it would be a recommendation.

The Male Teacher must be a Protestant. Present Salary of Male Teacher, £60, Female, £35, but might be increased if the parties suited.

Apply if by Letter post paid to the Board of School Trustees, Goderich.

London *Times*, and *Canadian* Hamilton, are requested to give three insertions to the above.

Goderich, 6th January, 1853. v5n49

DR. BURNHAM.
CLINTON.
Huron Road.
(West of Mr. Thwaits' Store.)
Dec. 15th, 1852. v5n46

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to John Clendenning the younger, late of the Township of Goderich, deceased, are hereby requested to pay in the amount due by them, and all persons to whom the said deceased was indebted, are also requsted to hand in their respective claims to Mr. Thomas Nicholls, of Goderich, who is duly authorized by me to receive the same.

JOHN CLENDENNING, Sen.,
Administrator to the Estate of the said deceased.

Goderich, Dec. 10th, 1852. v5n45

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

MISS A. STEED,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
WEST ST., GODERICH,
(*One door West of Mr. A. Donogh's.*)

ALSO French Stays made to order, in a superior style and fit. Fashionable BONNETS always on hand.

Goderich, Dec. 30th, 1852. v5n48

DIVISION COURTS.

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

FIRST DIVISION.

Colborne Inn, [R. Ellis,] Goderich, Saturday 1st February and 1st of March, Dan. Lizars, Esq., Clerk.

SECOND DIVISION.

17th February at Hick's Tavern, Mitchell, Robert Donkin, Clerk.

THIRD DIVISION.

Farmer's Hotel, Stratford, 18th February, Raby Williams, Clerk.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Quick's Tavern, London Road, 24th February, George Carter, Clerk.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Robert Cook's Inn, Huron Road, 23rd February, Ross Robertson Esq., Clerk.

SIXTH DIVISION.

School House, Saint Mary's, 21st February.—James Coleman, Esq. Clerk.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Hancke's Tavern, Village of Bayfield, 26th February. David Hood Ritchie, Esq. Clerk.

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

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. C. C.

Goderich, 6th Jan. 1853. v5n49

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 28, 5th Concession, McKillop, about the middle of October an aged red Cow, with a Bell. The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take her away.

ROBERT HOGG.

McKillop, Dec. 21th, 1852. v5n48

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, in the Town of Goderich, about the last of November, one black Ewe lamb, and a Ram lamb (white) with horns.—The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take them away.

WM. ROBERTSON.

Goderich, Dec. 28th, 1852. v5n48

Important to those afflicted with SURGICAL DISEASES.

DR. WANLESS, a Scotch Hospital Surgeon of large experience, will be passing through Stratford on Tuesday the 18th day of January, next. He may be consulted at the *Union Hotel*, between the hours of nine o'clock, morning, and eight o'clock evening. He will be in Goderich on Thursday the 20th day January, at the *Huron Hotel*, (James Gentles,) and may be consulted between the hours of nine o'clock morning, and eight o'clock, evening.

Consultation Fee including medicines, four dollars.

Dec. 30th, 1852. v5n48-f

☞ *Loyalist* to copy.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Goderich Post Office, 5th January, 1853.

Agnew Thos	Lockie George
Akam Adam	Matthewson Hugh
Atcheson John	Mattison Isaac
Anderson Archibald	Matheson Mrs Dug
Andrew John F	Murry Capt Wm
Brady John 2	Marleton E 2
Brindely John	Morrish Thos
Bailet Mr	Mercer James
Bates Mrs Catherine	Mercer Mrs Isabella
Bissett James	Morton Edward
Beckett Alex	Mahon & McCracken
Black James	Millet Sen Jacob
Bishop Mr	Montgomery Malc'm
Bray Robt	Maguire James
Boveerman Ichabode	Malcom William
Burnham William	Miller James
Butter John	Moffat James
Barrie Wm W	M'Greggor Capt Alex
Burns David	MacKenzie John
Burton George	McBride Daniel
Colmore Rev O G 2	McLaren Duncan
Campbell Robert	McConnel James
Campbell John	McLane Allan
Cameron John	MacLean Hugh
Cameron Anus	McKenzie Alex
Cameron Alex	MacLeod John
Cook William	McLeod Archy
Crosby Phillip	McNight James
Clendinning Robt	McIntosh Donald
Caldwell John	McTadyen Lauchlen
Colwell Samuel	McLellan Martin
Connors William	McDougal John
Carey Lucius	McDonald Donald 2
Cole Miss Rebecca	McDonell Ewen 2
Cristie Clodius	McKenzie James
Dawe Thomas	McDonald Miss Cath
Dickie Alexander	McPharlan Ann
Dundas Robert	Nasmyth Alex
Dunlop Mrs	Oxen James
Docherty William	O'Kielly Patrick
Egan Jane	O'Riley Thomas
Eby Samuel	O'Connor Joseph
Eby Mindo	O'Grady John
Elliott Anthony	Pfremmer Carlino
Forun John	Parker James
Fisher Miss Mary A	Pollock Andrew
Falconer Redpath	Phillips Johnathin
Fowler John	Phelan Michael
Fenlayson Alex	Parish Johnston
Fox Thomas	Pennington Olliver 2
Finn John	Palmer Geo F
Finley William	Palse William
Goldie John	Rowell William
Gurrey William	Rodd John
Glass Mr	Robinson B—M P P
Glew Charles	Reid William
Gosson John	Robinson John
Greenfield John	Rutherford Sen John
Guest John	Rutherford Hugh
Gearnery Mrs Rosha	Roche Mrs
Gant & Sons Mr	Rattly Thomas
Girvin David	Range Miss Mary
Gould Jane	Reynolds George
Green Andrew	Ross Alexander
Grant Edward	Skimmings James 2
Gallagher John	Stirling John
Gelt John	Stirling George
Heapy John	Shannon Robert
Hanway Edward	Stothers Steven
Hamilton Gavin	Samson Mrs
Help Isaac	Stubard John
Harran Thomas	Shaw David
Hanna Mrs Rachel	Sanavan John
Herriwell Mary Ann 2	Stacey James
Horiwell Thomkins	Sherwood William
Hunter Miss Helen	Sparling John
Hay Capt David	Sutherland Angus
Hood A & W	Spring Gabriel
Hopson Mrs	Staven Terry
Henderson William	Smith George
Hunt John	Thompson James
[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones Edward	Trench F
Jones James	Taylor Robert 2
John Cox Mrs Isabella	Taylor Richard
Johnston Mrs Ann	Thompson Agnes
Jones Edward 2	Tomlinson Jacob
Jaques Thomas	Walker Charles
Keyn William	Walker James
Kehoe Miss Mary 2	Wilson Ben
Knight Alfred	Waring Miss Eliza'n
Kratz Francis	Wright William
Kirk Joseph	Williams Mrs Matilda
Lamond Mrs J	Wilson Mrs Annabella
Lendlaw Thomas	Young James
Leask W J	

THOMAS KYDD, Postmaster.

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

December 20.

FARMERS.

MR. CARLTON is commissioned to purchase 2000 bushels oats; 500 bbls Pork, and 500 bbls Lard, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Goods at the Storehouse, formerly the Canada Company's.

Goderich Dec., 14th 1852. v5n49.

NOTICE.
TO THE
Canada Company's Settlers
IN THE HURON TRACT,
AND TO ALL OTHER PARTIES HAVING TRANSACTIONS WITH THAT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Canada Company having appointed FREDERICK WIDDER, Esquire, their first Commissioner, and the Honorable WILLIAM BENJAMIN ROBINSON, M. P., their Second Commissioner, in the room and place of THOMAS MERCER JONES, Esq., to conduct and manage all the business and affairs of the said Company, they will be conducted accordingly by the undersigned.

NOTICE is also given to the Canada Company's Settlers in the Huron Tract or elsewhere, and to all whom it may concern, that the Company having determined to *abolish their office at Goderich*, it will be discontinued accordingly on *the 31st of December*, instant, and that, after that day matters and business relating to the Huron Tract Lands or otherwise, will be managed solely by the undersigned Commissioner, at the Company's Office, in the City of Toronto, where all payments are to be made.

FREDERICK WIDDER.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 3rd Dec., 1852. v6n47-1m

☞The following newspapers to copy for ONE MONTH, sending their accounts for payment, as usual, to the Company's Office Toronto:—The *Perth County News*, Stratford; *Huron Signal*, Goderich, the *Times* and *Prototype*, London; *Western Progress* and *British American*, Woodstock; the *Spectator*, *Gazette* and *Canadian* Hamilton; the *Reporter* and *Reformer*, Galt; the *Herald* and *Advertiser*, Guelph; the *German Canadian*, Berlin.

New Grocery
AND
PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding Country, that he has opened in the above line, two doors north of Doctor McDougall's new Brick House, Market Square, Goderich. His stock includes all kinds of GROCERIES, consisting in part of *Tea, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, Spices, &c.*

Also:—Apples and Cider of the very best kind.

In the Provision Line will be found Flour, Oatmeal, Butter, Eggs, Ham, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, Oats, &c.

Being determined to keep none but articles of the best quality, and to sell cheap at the same time, he trusts to receive a share of public patronage.

Farmers and people from the country would do well to call, as he intends purchasing every description of Produce, for which he will pay the highest market price.

A choice assortment of Whips to be sold cheap.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Goderich, Nov. 30, 1852. v5n45

NEW STORE!!
WILLIAM MALCOLM.

BEGS leave to acquaint the inhabitants of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce that he is now opening in those premises on West Street, nearly opposite Strachan & Brothers Law office, a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and CROCKERY, which he has purchased at the best markets, and on the most favorable terms, and which he is determined to dispose of at such prices as cannot fail to secure the support and Patronage of a discriminating Public.

Goderich, Oct. 27th, 1852. v5n40.

DISSOLTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Briggs and Luton, of the New Bayfield Tannery, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, from which time the business will be carried on by Thomas Luton on his own account, who is authorized to collect all debts due to the firm prior to the 22nd inst., and liquidate all outstanding debts previous to the same date.

JAMES E. BRIGGS.
THOMAS LUTON.

WITNESS,
BENJAMIN COLBORNE.
Stanley, 27th Nov., 1852. v5n44-8

NOTICE
TO
SETTLERS IN THE HURON TRACT,
THE CANADA COMPANY,

IN reference to their Notice of the 3rd inst have to remind their settlers in the Huron Tract that their Agency at Stratford, under J. C. W. DALY, Esq., Agent of the Bank of Upper Canada, still continues; and to announce, that JOHN McDONALD, Esq., Agent of that Bank at Goderich, will, on and after the 31st December instant, also act as the Canada Company's Agent in that Town. Settlers are therefore notified that should they experience inconvenience by communicating direct with Toronto, that Messrs. McDonald and Daly will afford every information that may be required by Settlers upon the Canada Company's Office at Toronto, any money that may be paid to them.

FREDERICK WIDDER,
W. B. ROBINSON,
Commissioners, Canada Company.

Canada Company's Office, Toronto, 17th Dec. 1852.

☞The following Newspaper to copy one month, sending the accounts for payment, as usual, to the Company's Office, Toronto:—The *Perth County News*, Stratford; *Huron Signal* and *Loyalist*, Goderich; the *Times* and *Prototype*, London; *Western Progress* and *British American*, Woodstock; *Spectator*, *Gazette* and *Canadian*, Hamilton; *Reporter* and *Reformer*, Galt; the *Herald* and *Advertiser*, Guelph; the *German Canadian*, Berlin; and all other Newspapers which have published the Company's last advertisement.

FOUND.—A small Red Painted Boat drove in by the storm on the 4th Dec., on the Beach, under Lot No. 25, 1st concession, Bayfield Road, the owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take it away.

PATRICK HEALY.

Bayfield Road, Dec. 13, 1852.

WILLIAM SHAYMAN,
BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER,
WEST STREET, GODERICH.

IS prepared to furnish DESIGNS and PLANS, on the most reasonable terms.

Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1852. v5n43

GORDON & MACKAY,
Offer for SALE CHEAP.

5000 YARDS Superior printe 4/4 and upwards.
2750 yards colored Coburgs, Parramettas, Alapacas, DeLanes, &c.
5000 yds British and American Domestic.
50 Chests Teas, assorted Brands.
Loaf, Crushed and Muscavado Sugars.
100 pairs men's Heavy Boots, &c., &c.

Goderich, Nov. 10th, 1852.

GODERICH
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
BY BARRY & MARTIN.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Saint Lamontine, where they will keep constantly on hand a good supply of CABINET WARE:—Also a good supply of WINDSOR CHAIRS, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

T. BARRY.
T. MARTIN.

Goderich, Oct., 11th, 1852. v5n33tf

To Persons out of Employment.

SEARS' BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 181, WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

1000 *Book Agents Wanted, to Sell Pictorial and useful Works for 1853.*

1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR!!

WANTED in every part of Canada, active and enterprising men to engage in the sale of some of the best books published. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements as to enable men to make from $3 to $5 a day profit.

☞The books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars address (postpaid)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181 *William Street, New York.*

☞Newspapers throughout Upper Canada copying above ten times, well displayed as above, including this notice, shall receive a copy of any of our $2 or $3 Works to be held subject to their order. Send newspapers mailed "Sears' Family Visitor," New York.

New York, Nov. 11, 1852. v5-n47

ATTACHMENT.

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

BY virtue of a writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the estate real as well as personal of Thomas Mowbry, the younger, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of Matthew Rodger, for the sum of one hundred and ninety seven pounds, thirteen shillings and eleven pence, I have seized and taken all the estate real as well as personal of the said Thomas Mowbry, and that unless the said Thomas Mowbry return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in Bail to the action or cause, the same to be discharged within three Calendar Months, all the estate real as well as personal of the said Thomas Mowbry, or so much thereof as may be necessary will be held liable for the payment, benefit or satisfaction of the said claim or claims of such other plaintiff or plaintiff's as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said Thomas Mowbry within six months of the issuing of the above writ.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,
Huron, Perth and Bruce.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 24th Dec., 1852. v5n18-6m

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

H. BARTER, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country that he has just opened a new *Tailoring Establishment*, one door north of Dr. McDougall's new Brick House, Market Square Goderich, where he has on hand a splendid assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Tweeds, Satinetts, Whitney Cloths, of different colours for Over Coats. A variety of Winter Vestings, &c. &c. He is also prepared to execute all Orders in the Tailoring Line, in the most Fashionable style, and at moderate charges.

Cutting Done on the Shortest Notice.

London, Paris and New York Fashions received quarterly.

HENRY BARTER

Goderich, Oct. 12th, 1852. v5n29

ONTARIO
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by act of Provincial Parliament
Capital—£100,000.
HEAD OFFICE AT HAMILTON,

DIRECTORS:

Hugh C. Baker, Esq.	M. Merritt, Esq.
M. W. Browne, "	J. F. Moore, "
Peter Carroll, "	James Osborne, "
D. C. Gunn, "	Chas A. Sadlier, "
James McIntyre, "	E. C. Thomas, "
James Mathieson, "	John Wilson, "

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent at Goderich, for the above highly respectable Company, is prepared to effect Insurance at the most reasonable rates upon Property.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, Agent.

Goderich, 15th Sept., 1852. v5n34

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, two yearling Heifers, red, with some white under the belly, the owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take them away.

GEORGE WHITEFORD.

Tuckersmith, Dec. 11, 1852. v5n46-4

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned intend to make application at the next session of Parliament of this Province of Canada, to have the Townships of Biddulph and McGillivray, (now forming part of the County of Huron) annexed to the County of Middlesex.

(signed)
W. B. RYAN,
Reeve, Biddulph.
JOHN CORBETT,
Reeve, McGillivray.

Biddulph, 6th Dec. 1852. v5-n46

NOTICE

THE business heretofore carried on in the Town of Goderich, under the title of Hayward Kossel of the Bayfield Tannery, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm to be paid to William Hall.

WILLIAM HALL,
BENJAMIN ROSZEL.

Witness
John Hodgins,
Goderich Nov. 28th, 1851. v5n40

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the subscriber, Lot No. 42, 1st concession, Kincardine, sometime in September, a brown Steer with some white on his hind legs, and part of his tail, horns extended, with wooden knobs on them.—A suitable reward will be given to any person who will give information that will lead to his recovery.

PHILLIPPE CROSBIE.
Kincardine, Nov. 25th, 1852. v5n42

CAME into the premises of the subscriber about the 8th inst., a black Steer rising three years old, Huron road, Township of Goderich, six miles from Goderich the owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take him away.

WM. DURNIN.
Goderich, Nov. 22nd 1852. v5–n44 3t

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 10, 2nd Concession, Township of Stephen, a Yellow STEER, one year old—feet all white, and a white stripe on the belly, the owner will please prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.
Stephen, 15th Nov., 1852. v5n45

STRAYED from the Subscriber from off the Flats, about the beginning of August, a Red and White Steer, coming three years old, W. S. is branded on one of the horns, any person finding or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

WM. STOTHERS.
Goderich, Nov. 24th, 1852. v5n44tf

NOTICE

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing or trading three Notes of Hand, drawn in favor of James Edward Morris, Ashfield, one drawn on 7th March 1851—another drawn on March 7th, 1852—third, on March 7th, 1853, as I have not received value for the same.

CHARLES CAREY.
Ashfield, 8th Nov., 1852. v5n42–3t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Bell's Corners Post Office up to 6th November, 1852.

Beaushaw Michael	Kerr Murdock
Berger Frances	Large Robt
Cul in James	Lang Thomas
Campbell Arch 2	McDonald Alen
Deal John	McDonald "
Dark Edward	McDonald Murd
Elger Robt	McWinie James
Pesky Wm	Minyes Arch
Freeborn John	Pool Mathew 2
Deadrich Joseph	Rehbury John
Gammer John	Steward Elizab Miss
Gardner Christen	Wadel John
Hamilton Thomas	Wildlong Benj
Hay Duncan	Wiss Joseph
Kippin James 2	

WM. COSSEY, P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that commodious Brick Dwelling House, opposite the residence of Ira Lewis, Esq. The Lot has two fronts. The above property will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to Andrew Donogn, or to the proprietor

JOHN PEEL.
Port Albert, Sept. 13th, 1852. n34m3

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one hundred acres of excellent land, 45 acres cleared and well fenced, with a good log barn, an orchard bearing fruit. The above land is situated on 3rd Concession, lot 14, Township of Wawanosh, and one half mile from a School house—all the money will be required down. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

Wawanosh, 4th Aug, 1852. n28

ATTACHMENT.

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

By virtue of a Writ of Attachment, issued out of the County Court, for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and to me directed, against the estate, real as well as personal, of Samuel Doak, the younger, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of John Dancy, for the sum of twenty-three pounds. I have seized and taken all the estate, real as well as personal, of the said Samuel Doak, and that unless the said Samuel Doak return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in Bail to the action, or cause the same to be discharged within three calendar months, all the estate real as well as personal of the said Samuel Doak, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, or satisfaction of the said claim, or claims of such other Plaintiff, or Plaintiff's, as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said Samuel Doak, within six months of the issuing of the above Writ.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff, H. P. & P.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Goderich, Oct. 6, 1852. v5n37m6

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Freehold Estate, Lot No. 38, on the 6th Con. in the Township of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 45 of which are cleared. 35 free of stumps, it is well watered, with a never failing stream through the centre of the lot, a good garden, a Young Orchard now bearing fruit, situated within 10 miles of Godarich, and 3 of the village of Bayfield. A good Log House, lathed and plastered; a Barn 41 by 26, Sheds and Stables. For particulars apply to Andrew Donough in the Town of Goderich, or to the proprietor on the premises.

SAMUEL SPLAN.
P. S. Terms easy
Goderich, July 15th, 1852. v5–n28

NOTICE.

STRAYED from Lot No. 7, 13th Concession, Township of Ashfield, a Yoke of STEERS, one larger than the other, the largest one is dark red, with straight horns, two cuts in one of his ears; the other a yellow red, with round horns turning out in the points, a piece off the top of one ear. Any person giving information of the same shall be handsomely rewarded.

DONALD McKENZIE.
Ashfield, Dec. 14, 1851. v5n16

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envied celebrity which these popular Medicines have acquired for their invaluable curatives of the diseases which they profess to cure, has induced the unusual practice of puffing, not only unscrupulous, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they derive not by the faith of the credulous.

DR. MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS are recommended for the following complaints:

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

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

BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SERIOUS Looseness, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS & COUGHS, CHOLIC, CONSUMPTION. Used with great success in this disease.

CORRUPT HUMORS, ERUPTIONS,

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

ERUPTIONS of the Skin, ERYSIPELAS, FLATULENCY.

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

PURITY OF COMPLEXION.

GENERAL DEBILITY,

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

ERYSIPELAS, LOOSENESS,

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

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEW YORK COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS, PALPITATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S COLIC.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 30 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

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

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

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

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

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

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

☞ Prepared and sold by

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

BENJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

F. & C. H. BUHL,

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

Cash Paid for Furs.

The highest price paid, at all times in Cash, for all descriptions of Shipping Furs by F. & C. H. BUHL.
Detroit, Michigan, Aug. 1851. v5n28

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

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

Each number will contain 96 pages royal octavo, with double columns, and numerous illustrations. Price 10s. per annum, paid in advance, and sent by mail to any part of British North America or the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS MACLEAR.
45, Yonge-street, *Toronto, April,* 1852.

JOHN RALPH,

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

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

Goderich, Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

CARDS, &c.

ROWLAND WILLIAMS,

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

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

Goderich, February 6, 1852. v4n47.

W. & R. SIMPSON,
(LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.,)

GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Oilmen, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.

February 25th 1852. v5–n5

ROBERT REID,

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

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

London, March 1851. 4v4

E. THORNHILL,

WOULD return his thanks to the public for the liberal support he has met from them during his residence in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, to still merit a share of their patronage.

At his old stand, *one door East of the Canada Company's Office.*

Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1852. v5n33

E. H. MARLTON,

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

Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Arms, Goderich,
March 24th 1852. v5–n9

ROBERT SNODGRASS,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

(One door East of C. Crabb's Store.)

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Goderich and neighborhood that he is prepared to make to order or otherwise, any kind of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Fine or Fancy work, in the neatest and most fashionable style. And will also furnish heavy Boots and Shoes, to suit the necessities of those that may favor him with their custom. His prices will be moderate.

Goderich, July 29th, 1852. v5n29

HAMILTON
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

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

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

No second price.

ALSO—Lasts and pegs for sale.

JAMES THOMPSON.
Goderich, March 18, 1852. v5–n8–6m

STOVES.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a Large Supply of the Latest Improved Patterns of

COOKING, BOX,
AND PARLOUR STOVES,

which he offers for Sale at very reduced Prices for Cash. The subscriber also keeps on hand as usual, at his Old Stand, a large and very superior assortment of TIN-WARE 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, & hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Graining, Painting, Glazing, Paper and Bell Hanging, carried on as heretofore.

WILLIAM STORY.
Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. v2n31

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

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

JAMES WATSON.
Goderich, 8th June, 1849. v2n 6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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

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

NATIONAL HOTEL
BRUCEFIELD.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now got the National Hotel so far completed, as to warrant him in saying that he is prepared to furnish accommodation *for man and horse,* equal at least, to anything that can be found between London and Goderich. The *National Hotel* is situated in the beautiful and thriving village of Brucefield, 13 miles from Goderich and 42 miles from London, and from the eligibility of the situation, and strict attention to the comfort of his guests and customers, he hopes for a share of public patronage.

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

RICHARD MOORE,

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

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

April 1, 1852. v5n10

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Brick House with ¾ of an acre of Land for sale on East Street, within 100 yards of the Market Square.—For particulars apply at this office.

Goderich, Nov. 3rd 1852. v5–n41

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that Mr. William Chester Tippett, of Bayfield, is not authorized by me to collect the debts or receive the money due to his Estate—he having transferred and assigned some time since, as appeared in the Public Prints of Goderich, all his debts and other property to me for the benefit of his Creditors—which debts I have since placed in the hands of D. H. Ritchie, Esq., Clerk of the seventh Division Court, Bayfield, for collection, who, with me the undersigned is alone authorized to grant receipts upon payment of the same.

JOHN STRACHAN,
Assignee to the Estate of
W. C. TIPPETT.
Goderich, Sept. 22nd, 1852. n35

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber about the last of August a black ox, turned up horns, a little white under the belly, Six years old. Any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery will be rewarded for their trouble at 1st concession Lot No. 19, Tuckersmith, London Road.

ROBERT McMORDIE.
Sep. 1852. v5–n36

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepard to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

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

PETER FERGUSON,
Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.
Stratford, March 6th, 1849. 2v–n7t

AXE FACTORY, &c. &c.

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

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

CANADIAN SCOTCH PLOUGH,

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

HARVEY BRACE.
Goderich, Aug. 21, 1851. v4n27

COLBORNE INN

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

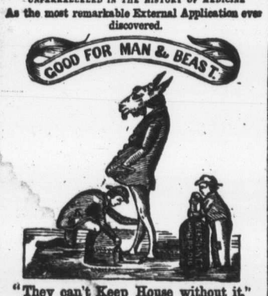
ROBERT ELLIS.

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

Goderich, June 11, 1851. v4n17

IMPORTANT
TO THE
Farmer, Farrier & Stage Proprietor.

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S
CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL
UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
As the most remarkable External Application ever discovered.



"They can't Keep House without it."

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

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

GREAT IMPOSITION AND FRAUD!
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

This oil has become so celebrated in the treatment of diseases, and as a consequence, the demand becoming great throughout the country—the cupidity of designing men have induced them to palm off upon unsuspecting persons an imitation article for the *Genuine Gargling Oil,* designing thus to ride their BASE MIXTURE into market upon the popularity of the only true article, which now sustains an enviable reputation, which it has acquired by nearly sixteen years use in the United States and Canada. Its increasing demand and wonderful success, in the CURE OF ALL FLESH, and HORSES in particular, induced some persons to ATTEMPT its imitation in various ways, WHICH is convincing proof OF ITS INTRINSIC VALUE.

The most unblushing knavery now being practiced by certain mercenary dealers who are imposing upon the victims of their avarice, a counterfeit for the GENUINE Gargling Oil. The possible sacrifice of the life or property of a fellow man is a secondary consideration with these unprincipled druggists. Who, then, can be safe? Men who will thus impose on the credulity of their customers; may they not be guilty of the same cupidity in regard to any or all other medicines of known reputation? What confidence can you place in them!

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

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

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

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

☞ B. PARSONS, Goderich.

Clark & Co., Port Sarnia: Eberts and Robertson, Chatham; B. A. Mitchell, London; S. Cook, Richmond; A. Higinbotham, Brantford.

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

May 27, 1852. v5–n18

CHIPPAWA FOUNDRY,
And Steam Engine Manufactory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVER T. MAKLEM.
Chippawa, June 24, 1851. Spect.—22

FRUIT TREES!

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

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

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

SAMUEL MOULSON,
Old Rochester Nursery, N. Y.
Goderich, 15th July, 1851. 22

GOOD NEWS.

GROCERIES. CHEAP GOODS at Port Albert, DRY GOODS.
who calls there will find
The Goods suit the fashion, the prices, the mind,
Who wishes to purchase, will please call and see
His stock, well selected, will suit Capsicy,
Books and Stationery.—Drugs and Perfumery.

THOMAS LOUGHEED.
Port Albert, Sept. 1, 1852. v5n32

NOTICE.

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

ALEX. McINTYRE.
JAMES DONALDSON.
Goderich, April, 23th 1852. v5n14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place has established himself as a

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN McEWAN.
Windsor, March, 1849. 2v–n7

FOUND.

THIS day on the Shore of Lake Huron, a Box containing Female Clothing, some Bedding and other articles, all much worn and damaged. The owner is requested to describe said property, and pay some small charges, when the above property will be delivered up, or forwarded as may be directed. The Box was directed to Daniel Withington, Belvitecvia, Boon County, Wisconsin.

JAMES HAWKINS.
Port Albert, C. W., Nov. 17, 1852.
Editors of papers in Ohio and Wisconsin, will please copy. v5n44

SAW MILL & PARK LOT
FOR SALE.

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

WM. RASTALL.
Penetangore, 24th Nov. 1851. 14tf

FOR SALE,

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

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

Ashfield, March, 25th, 1852. v5–n9–6w

JUDSON'S
CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and
CONSUMPTION.

DEATH can be and has been prevented in thousands of cases by this nature's own remedy, Judson's Chemical extract of Cherry and Lungwort. This medicine unlike most of the patent remidies of the day is the result of careful study and experiments of a scientific and experienced Physician. The two principal ingredients have long been known and celebrated. Wild Cherry Bark. When the strength of this is properly extracted in the best medicine known for curing the worst Coughs and other Pulmonary diseases, it loosens the phlegm and enables the sufferer to expectorate easily, and alone will cure the worst cold or cough, which if neglected always leads to Consumption.

Lungwort.—This is a plant the virtues of which are known to but few, it has been said by the most learned men of all times, that "nature has provided a remedy for each and every disease," and the discoveries that are daily made, go to prove its truth. Lungwort is doubtless the remedy designed by nature for Consumption. Its healing properties are truly wonderful, and the rapidity with which it cures the worst cases of Ulcerated Lungs, soothing and subduing all irritation, almost immediately, is a proof of its adaptation to this disease.

These two articles combined with other purely vegetable ingredients, form a medicine that is certain to cure the wost cases of Consumption if taken before the sufferer is entirely prostrated.—Do not be discouraged, a trial can do no harm, but will convince the most sceptical of its real worth. Thousands of Consumptive persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this midicine is not only palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deleterious Drugs and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertion or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs and Liver, such as Spitting of blood, Coughs, pain in the side and chest, night-sweats, &c.

Caution.—To protect our own as well as the interest of the consumptive sufferer, we are obliged to caution all to find the signature of COMSTOCK & BROTHER on the wrapper, without this it is a worthless counterfeit. Remember this.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.—It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first & most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity unless where its effects are witnessed Externally in the following complaints:—Dropsy Swellings, Rhematism, Acute or Chronic, giving immediate ease, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, &c. Sores and Ulcers.—Whether fresh or of long standing, and fever sores. Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swelings, loosening coughs, tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "it acts like a charm." It is warranted to please any person that will try it.

Caution.—Never buy it unless you find the fac simile signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper.

AZOR'S TURKISH BALM.—The only certain remedy for Baldness, and for preventing & stopping the falling out of the hair. As a Toilet article, for beautifying and keeping the Hair soft, glossy, and in a healthy condition, it is unequalled. Its positive qualities are as follows: 1st It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair changing colour or getting gray. 2d. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night. This Balm is made from the original receipt procured from the original Turkish Hakim (physician) of Constantinople, where it is universally used.—The Turks have always been celebrated for their wonderful skill in compounding the richest perfumes and all other toilet articles. In Turkey the aromatic herbs, &c, of which this Balm is composed, are almost universally known and used for the hair. Hence a case of baldness or thin head of hair is entirely unknown in that country. We wish but one trial to be made of it, that will do more to convince you of its virtues than all the advertisements than can be published, and that all may be able to test its virtues, it is put up in Large Bottles at the low price of 50c per Bottle.

Remember the genuine has the signature of Comstock & Brother on the splendid wrapper.

FOR THE MARRIED.—"Be ye Fruitful and Multiply."—Is a command that should be cheerfully obeyed by the children of Men.—Dr. Larzette's Juno Cordial, or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barreness, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy to those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal emissions, General debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhoea or Whites, As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring.

Caution Extra.—Find the name of Comstock & Brother on the wrapper and never buy it unless you find the above name; as it has been extensively counterfeited of late. Avoid the counterfeit as you would poison.

To Owners of and Dealers in Horses—Carlton's Founder Ointment. For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and Contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c. on horses. Carlton's Ring-Bone Cure.—For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

Carlton's Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Botts, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will at any time cure, when any symptoms of disease appear, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflamation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands, and therefore they have the same effect upon the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them. Caution.—Remember and ask for Carlton's Condition Powders, and take no other.

Carlton's Nerve and Bone Liniment for Horses, and for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require external application, and for contracted cords and muscles, strengthens weak limbs, and is also used for sprains, bruses, saddle galls, swelled legs, sores, of all kinds on horses. Carlton's articles for Horses and Cattle are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in 99 cases out of 100 any of the above complaints. They have been used by farmers, livery men, stage proprietors and others, with the most marked and decided success.

Caution.—None can be genuine unless you find the name of J Carlton Comstock on the Wrapper of each article. Remember this, a

their articles have been extensively counterfeited of late, look and find the proprietors' name, Carlton Comstock, &c., never buy without.

DEAFNESS.—Use Dr. Larzette's Accoustic Oil, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Persons who have been deaf for twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have after using one bottle, been made well

RHEUMATISM.—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords, and Muscles, or stiff oints, strengthens weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Comstock & Brother, Proprietors, New York, and none genuine without their name on the wrapper.

TOOTHACHE.—Dr. Kline's Drops, for the cure of the Toothache. It is with confidence that we can recommend it as an infallible cure in all cases, without any injury to the teeth or gums. Price 25 cts.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.—This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used: it effectually eradicates Worms from both Adults and Children. It cannot harm the most delicate infant or strongest Adult, and never fails to completely root out and destroy all kinds of Worms. The cost, 25 cts per bottle, puts it within the reach of all, and all parents who are without it are wantonly exposing the lives of their children to those fell destroyers of youth, "Worms." Look for the name of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.—Colors the Hair, and not the Skin. This dye may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest Red or Grey Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known.

Caution.—All of the above named articles are sold only by Comstock & Brother, 2 St. Peter's Place, directly in rear of the Astor House, between Barclay and Vesey sts., one door from Barclay, and one Block from Broadway, New York, to whom all orders must be directed.

All of the above named articles a e sold only in Goderich, C. W., by Robert Park, Marwood & Keays, C. Crabb, and H. B. O'Connor; in Stratford by H. C. Lee; in St. Mary's by T. B