

THE HURON SIGNAL

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TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1850.

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The Huron Signal,

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INQUEST.—On Thursday the 14th inst., an inquest was held in Oshawa before Dr. Joseph Clark, Coroner, on view of the body of James Turner, who was found dead in his own shop. The Jury returned a verdict of "Died through the effects of excessive drinking.—V. Whitty Reporter."

Two men making love to the daughter of Theroctia, he preferred the virtuous man to the rich one, saying "He would rather have a man without riches, than a rich without a man."

A bronze statue of Sir R. Peel, at a cost of £200 has already been subscribed in Birmingham. Mr. Peter Mullins, the sculptor of the statue of Dr. Johnson, at Leamington, has been commissioned to execute it.

THE ST. JOHN'S FIRE.—The Telegraph from St. John's, last night, says the loss by the Frederick fire is £25,000, exclusive of merchandise, personal property, furniture, &c. The insurance amount to £19,000; 3 or 4 thousand of which are in local offices; 177 families were rendered homeless, 59 of which were in the most destitute condition.—Globe.

TRANSMISSION LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn by the telegraph from New York last night that a tremendous loss of life has taken place at Constantinople. The announcement is that the *Captain Pasha*, a Turkish vessel of battle ship, was blown up at Constantinople on the 23d inst., when 1000 persons on board were killed.—Globe.

KICKING HORSES.—A writer in the *American Farmer*, gives the following as his mode of breaking horses of the vice and dangerous habit of kicking. He says, "I attach one end of a strong line to the hind pastern of the horse, and take it forward through the loop, fastened to the trace, at the side of the horse, and attach the other end of the line to the bridle; a line attached thus at each side of the horse, if left sufficiently long to just enable him to make a step, will at every kick he may make operate so severely upon his mouth as to cause him very soon to give it up as a bad job."

MONUMENT TO WORDSWORTH.—It is satisfactory to be enabled to announce that upwards of £200 have already been subscribed towards a fitting monument to this distinguished poet.—*Art Journal*.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—Advice from Barbadoes to the 14th inst., bring us intelligence of a large meeting held at Bridgetown on the 11th, in relation to the agricultural and mercantile interests of the island. A series of resolutions was adopted, declaring against the repeal of the navigation laws and fixing 30c. as the maximum rate of freight, beyond which the planters should not be prepared to ship, the sugar being Sugar crop. In Trinidad, the principal topic is a rumored misunderstanding between the Governor and Chief Justice. The Sugar crop looked well.

ELECTING INCIDENT.—On Friday week a child about 8 years of age was amusing itself in a skiff, at the mouth of the Chippawa creek, when by some means the boat got loose and drifted into the river above the rapids. The child unconscious of the danger from its proximity to the Falls—was hurried along at a great rate by the force of the current, and would inevitably have been lost in a few minutes, had not three young men, named Burnham, Huff, and Lyons, seized a skiff, and put off to the rescue with courageous daring. Ability and skill enabled them to pass through the water like an arrow through the air, and they reached the object of their solicitude, at a point lower down this river than was ever known to have been visited with impunity before, and they bore it in safety to shore, about a mile below Chippawa near the burning spring. One moment more and both boats would have been drawn in among the breakers, where no human power could be of any avail. The child occupied but a very brief period, and it was one of the most thrilling and intense interest to the spectators on shore.—*Niagara Mail*.

MILITARY VENTURE TO ENGLAND.—We learn that the "New York Light Guard," one of the "crack" military companies of our city, under the command of Capt. Vincent, are making extensive arrangements to visit Liverpool, London and Paris, in June next. They contemplate mustering 100 strong, "crack and file." One of Collin's magnificent steamers is to convey them to England and back. In furtherance of this brilliant design, we are informed that one of the honorary members of the corps has signified his willingness to subscribe \$3000 towards defraying the expenses attendant upon the journey. This is a splendid idea, a voyage to Europe in these times is but a holiday excursion. How delightful the true republicans of England and France would be to see a Yankee Volunteer company marching through the streets of London and Paris, and how the eyes of the antipathetic would open and twinkle at such a "sight" from the new world.

AGRICULTURE.

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

BY HENRY FOURIER HIND.

We rarely appreciate the value of any science in its state of infancy. It is generally impossible to foresee what useful results may flow from its practical application. When any new discovery is brought to bear with advantage upon industrial labor, it soon acquires a popular interest which ensures its rapid spread; electricity itself had created no stir in the areas of practical life, until electro-planting and the telegraph gave it importance in the eyes of practical men; and now we know what it has done, our anticipations are almost boundless of what may be made to do—many of us, looking with confidence to a day, not far distant, when some new discovery will convert it into a source of cheap and commodious motive power.

The science of chemistry has for ages been the hand-maid of the manufacturer in the preparation of raw materials for useful and refined purposes. It is only lately that her aid has been sought by the producer; and with such successful results, that the light which the application of chemistry to agriculture has thrown upon his operations, enables him to convert an experimental art into an intellectual and noble science.

A Branch of knowledge, hardly a dozen years old in its practical application, can scarcely be supposed to have met with an extended appreciation among the farming communities of Canada, or even to have received the attention of those whose time and opportunities afford them the facilities for improving their acquaintance with it.

In its early stage of development the science of Agricultural Chemistry was necessarily very imperfect, and often much misunderstood. A too sanguine expectation of the magnitude of its promised results, while still in this imperfect state, led to much disappointment, which had the effect of creating a violent prejudice in the minds of many practical men,—neither was it until materials drawn from experiments confirming, or modifying the prognostications of theory, were moulded into a rational system of Agriculture, that the visionary hopes of multitudes became sobered down into a proper view of the actual good to be obtained.—an event which has taken place during the last 4 or 5 years. What Chemistry has already done for Agriculture is immense; what she may yet do is incalculable. And now that a clear insight into the relationships established, the difficulty of presenting a popular view of the subject has almost vanished.

Very strong prejudices exist among farmers against book farming, prejudices which have arisen from disappointed hopes, and ruinous loss in following arbitrary rules. Agricultural science is no system of book farming—it presents no prescribed rules to be implicitly obeyed. It portrays in simple language, devoid of technicalities, the reasons why farmers plough, drain, fallow and rotate their crops; it shows how repeated cropping without manure must inevitably ruin for a time the most fertile soil; and it establishes such an intimate relationship between the soil and the kind of vegetable growing upon it, that every farmer may frame for himself a rational system of husbandry as varied as the soil he may chance to cultivate. It has been occasionally urged by some, who speak from experience acquired in a very contracted sphere that Canadian farmers in possession of a fertile soil, do not require the aid of a scientific system of agriculture. Such an objection, rarely advanced, it is true, may be dismissed by a reference to the present deteriorated condition of many fertile regions, and to that growing desire which every intelligent farmer exhibits to make himself acquainted with the rational of agricultural processes—as well as to the inevitable success attending the acquirement of such information. Another objection to its general diffusion is said to be found in the circumstances by which Canadian farmers are frequently surrounded—distance from markets, the high price of labour, the low price of produce and of land, all conducing to foster a system of husbandry directly opposed to rational views. Agricultural science is replete with suggestions, many of which may be received, and many, if not found remunerative, rejected; it moulds itself to every condition of locality and circumstance, and wherever calculation proves that some of its suggestions are not remunerative, they can form no part of a rational system for that neighborhood.—The complaint of diminishing scales of produce is general throughout the older settled portions of the Province; it has been long and loudly urged in New England and the State of New York History furnishes us with numerous examples of once famous fertile soils—now scarcely able to make a quadruple return.

It is not necessary to have seen it noticed in any agricultural work, I mention it. Wherever the soil has been ploughed wet, or poached in any way, then fingers and toes are almost sure to make their appearance in the following crop. My attention was first directed to this by a friend; and I have this autumn, what appears to me a clear proof of its truth on my own farm. Instead of Oats after Grass, from peculiar circumstances I was obliged last year to sow Turnips on part of a field. This year the whole field is under Turnips, which are remarkably good and quite free from disease, except that part of the headland which was used as a road wheel-track; the crop was cut off, and which was much poached and cut up. On this part there is much disease, though the rest of the headland is quite free from it. I do not see any traces

of it, even on the ends of drills next the diseased part. Whatever the cause of this disease may be, there can be no doubt, but the only cure hitherto discovered is lime.—The Turnip crop in the east of Scotland is much damaged by it this year; indeed it appears to be spreading more and more every year.—*A Lanarkshire Farmer*.

LAKE HURON OAR.—The first cargo of one ore over ship for the European port is now lying in the Canal Basin on board the *Minnesota*, which our readers will remember was one of the two vessels engaged to take the ore of the Montreal Company to Swansea. We believe that the *Minnesota* will also be the first craft of the burden commonly understood to constitute a ship, to pass from Lake Huron to the Ocean.—Other craft have had the honor of making the first voyages from Lake Ontario and Erie. Huron has its turn now, and doubtless Lakes Superior and Michigan will come in due course. We say the *Minnesota* because she has had the honor of making the first voyage, but she has met with an unfortunate accident that may possibly prevent the voyage even now. It appears that she took the ground at the entrance of the Lachine Canal, and received so much injury that it has been necessary to keep one pump going ever since. The Captain took measures to have a survey immediately on his arrival; but up to yesterday afternoon, he had found it impossible to procure competent surveyors. The consequence of the accident may be either that she will discharge in Montreal or Quebec and be detained till Spring; or that, being put ashore, the mischief may be repaired, and the ship again enabled to proceed. The *Minnesota* is schooner-rigged of 260 tons register; but capable of carrying 400 tons of cargo. She is only half-loaded with ore, and now draws 8 feet 6 inches of water. She took nineteen days to come from the Bruce Mines to Montreal, including eight days' detention, on account of the breach in the Cornwall Canal, and the want of tug boats. The Captain thinks that the average will not exceed about ten days, when everything is in order. If something like these expectations should be realized, the whole voyage from these distant inland ports to England would occupy forty days. We regret exceedingly that the lateness of the season, and the untoward circumstances in the Lachine Canal, should have exposed this essay to the risk of failure. We hope, however, that our friend the skipper, may yet be in time for John Bull's Christmas beef and pudding.—*Montreal Herald*.

A SHEEP FOR SHEEP.—Ten Scotch pint Archangel tar, 28 lbs, butter, for 20 sheep. Melt the butter, and mix it well with the tar, adding a gallon of milk to make it work better when laid on the sheep. A good hand will smear 25 sheep in a day of 10 hours. The price of the materials varies very much, but the cost per sheep is generally estimated at 3d. or 3½. Being the best preventative and cure for scab, summer, winter, and less value than white per lb., it is now much out of fashion. Fox Balmine.—One wine-glassful spirit of tar, 1 lb. soft soap, ½ lb. Tobacco leaf, for 20 sheep. Make a decoction of the tobacco; mix this with as much water as will afford a quart to each sheep. An over dose of the spirit being dangerous, put a glass of this into each quart as required, shaking the vessel well before running it over the sheep. A good hand will smear per head with the assistance of a boy to pour on the mixture. Cost per sheep about 1½d. This kills all vermin, and is also good cure for scab. When properly done, the wool is white and perfectly soft.—This is almost universally used among Lowland flocks. Nearly every country druggist professes to have a receipt of his own, which of course is the best, cheapest, and safest yet discovered. The principal ingredients in all are arsenic and soft soap, and the price per head is 1d. or 1½. Two stout men with proper vessels, will cut 300 or 400 per day easily. These mixtures generally kill vermin well, but as far as I know, are of no use in cases of scab. Perhaps the cheapest bath is 1 lb of arsenic for 120 sheep dissolved in water, arsanic costing 6d. or 8d. per lb. It kills vermin, but does not improve the wool.—I observe that one of your correspondents' queries in regard to the cause of "fingers and toes" in Turnips. Though unasked, I have taken the liberty of directing your notice to a fact connected with this disease. Very likely you have heard it already, but as I do not remember to have seen it noticed in any agricultural work, I mention it. Wherever the soil has been ploughed wet, or poached in any way, then fingers and toes are almost sure to make their appearance in the following crop. My attention was first directed to this by a friend; and I have this autumn, what appears to me a clear proof of its truth on my own farm. Instead of Oats after Grass, from peculiar circumstances I was obliged last year to sow Turnips on part of a field. This year the whole field is under Turnips, which are remarkably good and quite free from disease, except that part of the headland which was used as a road wheel-track; the crop was cut off, and which was much poached and cut up. On this part there is much disease, though the rest of the headland is quite free from it. I do not see any traces

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A LAWYER'S CLERK'S TALE.
WITH one of my school fellows, whose father was clerk to an eminent barrister, I paid occasional visits to the courts in Westminster Hall. I was with him, also one day at the bar of the House of Lords during the arguing of an appeal case. We were not frequently, likewise, in the Old Bailey during the sessions, but thenceforth my London was filled with nothing but a vision of wigs and gowns.—Many a time have I stounded an Old Bailey jury, badgered a witness in the Common Pleas, and even broken jokes with my lord the judge. I have been hand and glove with the Lord Chancellor himself, and (for my imagination exercised its ubiquitous privilege, and flew as it pleased between common law and equity.) I have learned from my father, and placed it on her own, or my younger brother examined the texture of my silver watch-guard, that like an alderman's chain, decorated my person. I was the great man of the family, and grew to be a gentleman of the first order. My father was carefully assigned me—my father brushed my boots and shoes, nor would he allow any one else to do this. One night, I took him to the gallery of the House of Commons. Through a sort of political discussion, especially in his favorite parlour at the Rose and Crown, his attention was riveted, not on the speaker or his wig, or the clerks at the table with their wigs, or the London was filled with nothing but a vision of wigs and gowns.—Many a time have I stounded an Old Bailey jury, badgered a witness in the Common Pleas, and even broken jokes with my lord the judge. I have been hand and glove with the Lord Chancellor himself, and (for my imagination exercised its ubiquitous privilege, and flew as it pleased between common law and equity.) I have learned from my father, and placed it on her own, or my younger brother examined the texture of my silver watch-guard, that like an alderman's chain, decorated my person. 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THE SEAMSHIP
GTC.

New York, Dec. 4.
The ship docked from Liverpool
with 15 passengers, and a
at half-past 7, A. M.,
been detained 4 hours at
LAND.

It would appear that there has been
some time a considerable portion of the
of the Church of England, who have
cherished the belief that the differences between
our National Establishment and the Church
of Rome were not incapable of a pacific and
harmonious adjustment. These persons
have not been, intentionally at least, dis-
loyal to the mother Church. They have
rather wished to combine Romanism with
Anglicanism in the comprehensive em-
brace of their religious affections. Being
of course, bound to regard the different
doctrines and practices of Medieval Catho-
licism as departures from that primitive
apostolic model which has been happily
restored in England, they have yet spoken
of them with that indulgent tenderness
which may be supposed suitable to the
frailties of an erring, but much-loved sister.

They have contrived to make out a sort
of theory which attributes to the Church
of Rome, as to all continental churches
which are not Protestant. Thus Anglican-
ism may be more pure than Spanish or
Italian Catholicism,—but for Spaniards and
Italians, their national churches have a just
title to spiritual obedience. In short, the
theologians to whom we refer would be
glad to conclude a treaty with Rome, on
what diplomats call the basis of *uti possidetis*,—or in other words, that each party
shall keep, as of right, its acquisitions.

Recognize us in England, and we will
recognize you in France, Spain, and where-
ever else you are legally established. We
shall then be able to present a strong and
united Catholic front against all the vari-
eties of Protestantism. This happy con-
clusion requires only that Rome should be
animated by feelings of reciprocity.

Would she but respond to our fraternal
sympathies! Would she but see and great
that, as well as she, are apostolical,
and have inherited the right divine, all
might then go well.

The existence of a class of divines an-
swering to this description is plainly im-
plied in the answer of the Bishop of London
to the Address of his clergy, which has just
appeared. We must assume, too, that the
feeling of this class prevails pretty widely
in the Establishment of England, and it
would be totally impossible to explain the surprise,
alarm, and exasperation, caused by the
Papal creation of Roman Catholic Bishops
in England. The sting of that measure
lies in the fact, that it brands the
English Church as heretical, and virtually
pronounces her orders and dignities invalid.
It is therefore resented as a rude rebuff from
what should be a friendly quarrel. The
Anglicans were, as it were, drawing up
the line of demarcation along the Roman
Armada, in order to engage in a united battle
against the motley hosts of English and
Continental Protestantism, when lo! they
are suddenly assailed with a direct stroke
from the whole range of the Papal
artillery. The meekest patience might be
exhausted for giving way to some movement
of anger at so cruel and contemptuous a
rejection of conciliatory advances.

All this, however, is the infidelity of the
English Church in the principles of the
Reformation. If she were, as she ought to
be, thoroughly and consistently Protestant
the ecclesiastical policy of Rome would be
to have a matter of comparative indifference.
She would then, of course, expect nothing
from that policy but unqualified hostility;
and her faith in the power of her own prin-
ciples would cause her to feel that no in-
equity, whether of priest-craft or State-
craft on the part of the Vatican, could place
these principles in the slightest danger.

As to the consequences of any direct and
open exercise of power by the Pope, like
the creation of English bishops, we must
confess that the supposition of its being
perilous to Protestantism only pro-
vokes us to a smile. What can it matter
to us what title the Pope gives to a few
Catholic priests in England? He may
transform them from vicars apostolic into
territorial bishops, or substitute for Ma-
hometan Bess, like Trajanopolis and Philip-
popolis, the more familiar regions of Bir-
mingham and Westminster; and he might
crown the whole operation by a shower of
red hats; but by all this he would not gain
the slightest accession of power. His
bishops could continue to be the same men
with the same rights, jurisdiction, and in-
fluence, which they had before. Whatever it
was possible for them to do heretofore
against Protestantism, we may be sure that
they did. If they were, as we cannot doubt,
sincere Roman Catholics, this was inevi-
table. How is it to be supposed, then, that
they should now become more formidable
or more successful, in their warfare against
the Reformation?

With these views we must confess that
the agitation which is so fast spreading
amongst the Established clergy, appears to
us calculated to place them in a position
by no means dignified. If they confined
themselves to a solemn profession of at-
tachment to the great principles of Protes-
tantism, the movement might be appropri-
ate, though it would still be one of doubt-
ful precedence, inasmuch as it gives an ex-
aggerated importance to a Papal Bull. But
their practical object appears to be to pro-
cure some new legislative restriction by
way of security to the Established Church.
Anything of the kind must be either futile,
or worse, as tending to invest the obnoxi-
ous parties with honors and the *clat*
of a species of persecution. A law might
prohibit Dr. Wiseman from assuming the
title of Archbishop of Westminster; but
no law could prevent him from exercising
episcopal jurisdiction even under the very
walls of Lambeth, over those who recog-
nize his spiritual authority. A law might
make it penal for him to sign himself Car-
dinal; but it cannot prevent him from sub-
mitting to the Roman Catholics on submit-
ting to his as the chosen counselor of the
Supreme Pontiff. On the other hand,
as those who are not Roman Catholics, we
presume that they do not want the Act
of Parliament to teach them what value
they should set upon the Archbishop's
pretensions. But though the Legislature
can do nothing to diminish such power as
Cardinal Wiseman may really possess in
England, it might, by proceeding very
wisely as to legislate directly against him
and his colleagues, there are at present
numbers of minds and there are not amongst
the uneducated class, for whom such a
proceeding would only render Roman Catholic
missions more piquant and attractive.

It is not, let Cardinal Wiseman be attack-
ed by the House of Commons, and he will be-
come the great Lion of the day. He will
enjoy the profit without the punishment
of martyrdom; and we shall see all the
leaders of fashion and lovers of excitement
in the metropolis crushing for admission
into the chapel in which "his Eminence" is
expected to preach.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

No. 1.
The consideration of the present position
of the Canada Company, and the influence
which it has exercised, and that which it
is still destined to exercise in this por-
tion of the Province forms a subject that
necessarily must receive considerable atten-
tion from the Public, or at
least from that part of it which in-
habits this western section. In the Coun-
ty of Huron, already, its very name is re-
cognized by many with dread and detesta-
tion; and by those more fortunate who are
in the possession of their title, with con-
tempt, mindful of the dastardly use
made of its influence to compel many to
act a part distasteful to themselves, and
one which they must have felt to be ex-
treme, for at no time is poverty more gal-
lantly, or when it is accompanied with a
forced submission of the mind,—when for
the sake of a man's wife and children he is
forced to act a part as the owner of the
land. Mr. Commissioner Widdow, in his
habitants must, under the leasing system
of the Company, continue the dependants
of this absentee Corporation. Never has
such an iniquitous scheme been submitted
to the consideration of the governing com-
munity; it merits to be classed with those
which the fertile brains of the yankee swin-
dlers of New York and the other seaport
towns devise to entrap the unwary immi-
grant. The "no money, required down"
advertisements of the Canada Company are
a delusion, a trap, through which the un-
fortunate immigrant is ensnared to take up
land, go on and improve it by his industry
and thus enrich not himself but another.

He has no control over the property, a sin-
gle default in the payment of the rent may
and in numerous instances will be followed
by ejection,—should he make no failure in
his payment, still at the end of the lease he
will be as far from being the owner of the
land as he was at the beginning. The only
hope left to him is to abandon his clear-
ance, obtain a location on the lands of the
Crown, and begin the world anew with the
experience he has gained. He will be
fortunate who possesses the moral courage
to remove from the malign influence of this
unfeeling and illiberal corporation at once
and without delay, and seek and obtain
a location on the lands of the Crown, in-
dependently of the Canada Company, who
by one who for many years has watched
the proceedings of the Company and its
officers, who knows from experience during
a lengthened period how very many have
failed to meet their obligations to the
Company, and how much more numerous
they are than those who have succeeded,—
who from knowledge thus acquired, tells
those now settling on the lands of the
Company, and under the lease system, that
they are preparing for themselves and their
children, misery and wretchedness, the re-
sults of which must follow the working of
this iniquitous scheme.

ALIIQUIS.
THE RAIL PAPER MILL.—On the presump-
tion that our readers are staunch advocates
of our manufacturing progress, that every
man who has the means of doing so, is en-
titled to develop some latent resource
hitherto unemployed, must yield them a
gratification, and be to them a source of
unmixed, patriotic pleasure, we proceed to
give a brief description of a paper mill
which commenced its labors in this
village only last week. The building, of
stone, situated close by Messrs. Crobio's
foundry on the western side of the river, is
80 feet long, by 40 wide, and 12 feet high,
with a roof of 6, horse-power. This
is the moving force of the establishment, the
first driving the rag-engines and rag-cut-
ting machinery situated on the upper floors
of the building, the second set in motion
the long line of fine paper-making ma-
chinery with its moving rolls, pulp and
steaming cylinders, pumps, conveyers,
sheet cutter, &c., &c., all placed on a
sunk floor on the southern side of the mill.
In the manufacture of brown or wrapping
paper, such as the mill commences with,
merely to bring the apparatus into proper
working operation before making finer kinds
a good deal of common wheat, pea, or other
straw is used. The straw is first steam-
ed and bleached in a large vat for the pur-
pose, and then thrown into the rag-engines,
which consists of a large oval trough with
a division in its centre, being probably
about 20 inches deep. On one side is a
covered drum something like a thrashing
machine drum, revolving rapidly for tearing
the straw or rags into atoms; on the other
is a hollow octagon covered with thin brass
wire gauze, also revolving, but slowly, for
lifting the water after it has done its duty
from the trough, which escapes by a pecu-
liar contrivance, but leaves the pulp behind.
A water-pipe by the side of the trough
supplies abundance of pure spring water
wherewith to mix the bleached rags or
straws thus thrown in. The use of the
rag-engine, then, is to keep up a continual
agitation and reduction of particles, until
the material used, be it straw and rags
combined, or merely rags, are brought to a
fine pulp consistency. The process takes
6 or 7 hours. Previous to this operation,
we should mention, that the rags are trim-
med and sorted, cleared of buttons and
other obstructions, by a set of tidy girls at
work in the sorting room, which is on a
floor a little raised above that on which
the rag-engines are busy. These rags again
are handed into an adjoining apartment on
the same range, which places a little
stubborn kind of machine called the rag-
outter, which is attended by two women,
one of whom feeds the uncut and the other
takes away the demolished rags as fast as
they escape from its relentless grinders or
knives which "whir" round with a pecu-
liar "dunting" noise more unavailing than

postical. The rags after bleaching, are
then ready for the rag engines, which mas-
ticate them into pulp. The rag-engines
(there are two here) are then emptied into
the receiving vat below, which again dis-
charges itself in a small stream into the
one end of the paper-machine. Several
contrivances keep the pulp in constant agi-
tation to prevent its separating from the
water and settling down. In a kind of
trough filled with the watery pulp revolves
a large hollow brass gauze covered drum,
which lifts on its surface from this recepta-
cle a regular layer or coating of pulp of
the required width. This begins the paper
web, which is taken on to a revolving
felt kept always wet, and which conveys it
to the steam drying cylinders, round three
of which it is passed by means of a kind of
canvass. By this latter operation it is per-
fectly dried, and can then of course bear its
own weight. The long continuous web of
paper then passes by means of conveying
rollers and other devices on to the sheet
cutter which is the last operation of this
ingenious series. It best resembles a saw,
and it is by it cut into regularly sized sheets
which are counted into quires and parcelled
up by a young woman placidly sitting there
to receive them as they fall. A large ware-
room at the elevated end of the machine,
and immediately adjoining it, is des-
tined to receive the paper in its finished
state, where it will of course be made up
in bundles and reams suitable and ready for
customers. A cutting or edging machine
is also in this apartment. Next this divi-
ded by a partition, is the counting-room.
Leaving out minute details, our readers,
perhaps, can gather some idea from the
above of the mystery and science of paper-
making. The Messrs. Forbes deserve
great credit for their enterprise, and we
hope they will meet proportionate encour-
agement. The heavy machinery put in by
the Messrs. Crobio of this village, especially
the large expansive engine, is a ponderous
yet unique and clever specimen of
engine manufacture.

The boilers which supply the steam engines
are fitted up upon an admirable hot air
principle, and have no open hearth, and
the air is first heated by passing
through the ash-pit by means of ventilators
and after receiving the full heat from the
fireplace lodges in a kind of reservoir in-
teriorly and running below the boiler, the
warmed and highly heated air of course
always remaining on the top, about the
boilers, while the comparatively cold air
falls to the bottom and escapes up the
chimney. The plan, which is a kin to
that of the Messrs. Forbes, is a simple
and highly effective one, and is a great
step before it goes into a boiler, works to
perfection, of the projectors.—*Dunfries
Reformer.*

A GREAT MISTAKE.—We see that some
of our contemporaries, when speaking of the
present state of the liberal party in the up-
per province, detach from it that portion
of the party who are supposed to be un-
willing to support the Reform cause, and
great mistake, and will be found to be so,
when the tug of war comes. That many
men, from motives of pure patriotism, deem
it the interest of Canada to be united to
England, and yet content to think that
this may be effected by annexation, can it
be doubted for a moment that these men will
separate from the Reform ranks, and far
from being correct. If a policy be pointed
out to them, and yet content to think that
the interests of Canada better than can pos-
sibly be effected by annexation, can it be
doubted for a moment that these men will
hesitate to sustain our political relation
with England, and yet content to think that
any such policy, or any such results, that
any man of the Reform party ever gave in
his adhesion to the Annexationists. Will
the same rallying point exist for the Tory
Annexationists? We have been amused
with the efforts made by the Tory Press to
alienate the country from the present Gov-
ernment. Can that Press propose a policy,
and men to carry it out, around which the
Tory party will rally? If the present
policy be too slow in its progress
to please the Reform party, can the Tory
party expect it to be succeeded by one
more acceptable to Reformers, and yet less
obnoxious to the prejudices of Toryism?
The Reform party have been anxious to
see the Reform party, and measures, not men,
put before the country for the approbation
of the people. We hope that the party
who bids highest, with the honest intention
of hearing "cold water" by the people, will
be the party sustained; but we advise the
people to set by the country, at the ensuing
contest, as the Scotchman who was asked
what he would do to accomplish a certain
end in England, he said, "I will do it, if
I can get it." The position of the canny
Scotchman is decidedly better than that of
careless confiding son of Erin, who only
asks what is to be done, and immediately
takes the first offer. What we do not
pay him when the work is done. First, let
the people agree, as near as may be, as to
what the country requires, and then select
their men to accomplish it. We see nothing
at all laudable in this process. The
Reform party is in the ascendant, and any
of its great principles which have been
tried have worked well. The policy of the
party has received the sanction of England,
and certainly nothing has occurred in Canada,
since the last general election, to weaken
the confidence of the country in this policy.
If the people only stick together, and under-
stand each other, the interests of the country
cannot be neglected.—*St. Catharines
Journal.*

Markets.
Montreal, November 29, 1850
Flour.—The business of the week has
been very moderate in amount, and steady
at the following rates:—Prime, \$19; No 2
Superfine, 19s 6d to 20s; Superfine, 20s
to 20s 8d; Fancy and Extra Super, 20s 9d
to 21s 6d; Sour, 18s 6d to 20s 3d.
Wheat.—Lower Canada Red is firm at 4s
6d per bushel. Of Upper Canada samples,
the only Sale is a parcel of Red at 3s 9d
per 60 lbs.
Peas.—Command 2s 10d a 3s per bushel,
but the transactions are scarcely of a char-
acter worth reporting.
Barley.—Scarce and wanted.
Oats.—Are bought freely at 5d to 1s
Indian Corn.—Nominal.
Provisions.—Beef is nominal. Pork—
Mess is firm at 72s 6d to 75s per barrel,
and the lower qualities have received 5s for
Prime Mess, and 47s 6d to 50s for Prime.
Butter.—A few parcels have been taken
for Quebec account, at and about 54d to 63d
and 74d to 75d per cwt.
Lard.—The demand has been good, but
the price has receded to 37s 6d to 38s 6d

for Pot, and 37s 9d to 38s 3d for Pearls.
Freights.—Season closed.
Exchange.—Bank has declined to 11, and
Private to 10 premium.

LESSONS IN
PENMANSHIP!!

MR. THRASIERE would say to the
Ladies and Gentlemen of Goderich, that
he intends on Monday, the 16th inst., to open a
Class in Penmanship.
As Mr. T.'s charges are most liberal, no person
who needs improvement should miss this chance.
Private Lessons given if required without extra
charge.
His School will continue 2 weeks and no longer.
Goderich, Dec. 11, 1850. 43

CAME into the Enclosure of the Subscriber,
on the 22nd October last, a Small Muley OX
about seven years old, Brindled, with a White
Head, and a Bell on. The owner can have him
by paying expense, and proving property.
JOHN CLEGG.
Tp. Goderich, Dec. 10, 1850. 43

CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE
OF THE Subscriber about the beginning of July
last, a Year Old HEIFER, of a Roan color,
and of the Durham Breed. The owner is hereby
requested to prove property, pay charges and re-
move her forthwith.
FRANCIS FOWLER.
L8, Tuckersmith, Huron Road.
Dec. 7th, 1850.

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. 43—
Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership of JAMES URMSTON
CRAWFORD and RABY WILLIAMS,
as Chemists, Druggists and Merchants, lately
carried on under the name, style and form of R.
WILLIAMS & CO., at Stratford, in the Coun-
ty of Perth, being at an end, by the sale of all
the stock in trade in the said firm, by the said
Raby Williams, and by the acts of the said Raby Williams
concerning debts contrary to the deed of Copartner-
ship. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he
will not hold himself responsible for any debts or
liabilities contracted by the said Raby Williams;
and (furthermore) warns any party
person from settling any debts with the said Raby
Williams, as they will be prosecuted by the
creditors.
Dated at Stratford, 9th December, 1850, by
order of the Creditors,
JAMES U. CRAWFORD.
v3e43-3m

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING IN THE STRATFORD Post
Office up to December 7th, 1850.
Anderson Peter McLeod Malcolm
Arnold Thos McKay Wm
Balfour Robt Jr McQuid Nichs
Baia Robt McFarlane Alex
Balfour Michl McGill David
Bartholmew Robt McCulloch Robt
Brennon Jas McGeary Bard
Breadie Thos McVay Chas J
Bryce John McQuinn Robert
Boyd Edwrd McEwan Mr
Byers Hugh McClatchy Thos
Dun James McFarlane John
Callout David McEwan Mr
Chewen Thos Pickett Danl
Court John Pickett Benj
Dun James Pringle Geo
Dunmore Jas Jr Powell Jas
Dunmore Mary Ann Pickett Jas
Doherty John Quakerie Jas
Dunlop John Quirk Michl
Dempsey Hugh Reid Robt
Dunn James Rowan Mr
Edgar Mr Rankin Chas
Egan Thos Smith Wm J
Dun James Starrow Wm
Fraser Robt Scott Alex
Fry F J Spry Thomas
Graham Andrew Stephen Wm
Callum Wm Simpson Wm
Hewer Wm Seben Jas
Hewer John Shaw Michl
Hewer John Stephen Wm
Harris John Studer Henry
Harris Henry Switzer Jacob
Hewer Wm Thompson Nathl
Mansie Archd Thos Wm
Mansie Archd Tracey James
Malloy David Terry Rd
Murray John Walker Mr
Murray John Williamson Jas
Montgomery Jas Watson Wm
Murray John Wilson Thos
Murray John Wallace Mr
Murray John A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

STRAYED from the Mainland Falls, some-
time about the end of harvest—A RED
COW, three years old, and a probable
he is somewhere in the township of Goderich,
any person who will give to the Subscriber or
leave at the Signal Office, such information as
will lead to his recovery will be handsomely re-
warded.
JOHN ANNAND.
Colborne, 3rd Dec., 1850. v3e42

To Common School Teachers.
A TEACHER WANTED for one year,
A School Section No. 6, Goderich Township,
Huron County. There is a good dwelling
house and six acres of ground well fenced
and attached to the School-room for the
benefit of the Teacher if required. As the salary
will be liberal, some one who holds a first or
second Class Certificate need apply. Applica-
tions will be received by the Trustees until the
second Tuesday in January, (if by letter post
paid).
ALEX. FRASER,
CORNEL MCKEE, Trustees.
Wm. McILWAIN, Secy.
Goderich Township, Dec. 4th, 1850. 43

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT the remaining CROWN LANDS
IN ASHPFIELD and WAWANOSH, are
now open FOR SALE. All necessary infor-
mation respecting these Lands may be obtained
by applying to
JOHN CLARK,
District Crown Lands Agent,
39th November, 1850. v3e41f

W. STOTTS,
Saddle and Harness Maker,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
Nearly opposite George Vidian's Blacksmith
Shop.
Goderich, Nov. 27 1850. v3e41-1y

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. IRON, DENTAL SURGEON.
FROM Nottingham, England, may be
consulted for the Diseases of the
MOUTH, GUMS AND TEETH.
To those requiring his services, he would
recommend an early call, as some affection
of the Gums and Teeth require some time
to render sound and healthy. Charges
moderate. Rooms at the British Hotel,
Goderich, Nov. 10, 1850. 39f

NOTICE
TO
Country Merchants,
AND OTHERS.

THE Subscriber has received for SALE on
COMMISSION, Twenty-five Chests
YOUNG HUNSON TEA
Of various grades. Also an excellent article of
HONEY DEW CAVENDISH
TOBACCO!
Which will be Sold at a small advance on New
York Prices.
Peach, Cherry Lumber and Wheat taken in
Exchange.
HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, Nov. 25, 1850. 39e41-3m

CASH FOR WHEAT

AT the Goderich Mills:
WILLIAM PIPER.
Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849. 46-f

NEW LINE OF STAGES
BETWEEN
GALT AND GODERICH!

THROUGH IN 18 HOURS!
In connection with the Stages from Hamilton.
COMMENCING ON TUESDAY 1st of
October, a Stage will leave the Union
Hotel, Galt, at 5 o'clock, a. m., and
the British Hotel, Goderich, at 5 o'clock, a.
m., every day (Sundays excepted,) arriving
at each of the above Towns at early bed-
times, and will continue to run for the Ac-
commodation of Travellers, starting pecu-
nially at 5 o'clock in the morning. The
subscriber hopes by paying strict attention
to the comforts of the Travelling Public to
receive a share of their support. Buffalo
Robby, &c., included. 39e41-3m

Persons desirous of settling on the
Durham Road in the Townships of
Glenora, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kin-
loss and Kincardine, must apply personally
at the Office of the undersigned, and no lo-
cations will be confirmed except such as are
made in accordance with this requirement.
All assignments of land in locations
without the knowledge and approval of the
Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of
all right in the locatee or assignee.
GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.
Chow's Landing Office,
Bentinck County, near Waterloo.
MARCH 14th, 1850. v3e7

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent
Farm of Land.

DEING Lots No. 15 and 16, on the 14th con-
cession, Township of London, containing
200 acres, 70 of which are cleared. The Land
is of a Superior quality, and is watered. It
is situated two miles from the Town of London,
on the Macadamized Road. There is a Frame
House and two Frame Barns on the premises.—
It is the centre of a populous neighbourhood,
the place is well adapted for a Store or Tavern
Stand. This Farm is well entitled to the at-
tention of persons desirous of going into business.
There is also a good Bearing Orchard on the
said Farm, and will be sold on very reasonable
terms. For particulars apply to Wm. McMa-
hen, on the adjoining lot.
JAMES McMAHEN,
Town of Goderich.
July 3rd, 1850. v3e22

NOTICE
To the Clerks and Bailiffs of
the Division Courts.

THE increased demand for Summons
and other BLANK WRITES, in con-
nection with the business of the several Dis-
vision Courts in the District, has warranted
us in printing them in much larger quanti-
ties than heretofore, and consequently en-
ables us to sell them much cheaper.—There-
fore we intimate to the several Clerks of the
Division Courts, that from this date, Summons
and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be Sold
at the Signal Office at the reduced price of
TWENTY SEVEN CENTS AND FIFTEEN PER
HUNDRED. 39e41-3m

Blank Deeds and Memorials.
AND ALL KINDS OF DIVISION COURT
BLANKS, and BLANK PROMIS-
SORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal
Office. Every description of BOOK and
JOB Printing executed with neatness and
dispatch.

SUMMONSES required by the New Dis-
trict Court Act, and all other BLANK
FORMS used in the District and Division
Courts, on Sale at the Signal Office. Also, all
kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the
shortest notice, and on moderate terms.
Goderich, July 19, 1850. v3e41-3m

REMOVAL.

JOHN ADAMS, TAILOR,
begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants
of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has
removed his TAILORING ESTABLISH-
MENT to West Street, first door east
of M. D. Seymour & Co.'s Store, where he
will be prepared to make all kinds of GAR-
MENTS on the shortest notice, and on the
most reasonable terms. Cutting done on
short notice.
Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3e30f

STRAYED from the enclosure of the sub-
scriber on the Byfield Road, near the
Town of Goderich, a Large Red and White
Spotted STEER. Any one giving infor-
mation will be suitably rewarded.
EDWARD YEAMANT.
August 14th, 1850. v3e31-1

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRATFORD, WATSON'S
18th Nov. 1850.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his
friends and the Travelling Public gener-
ally, that he has removed from New Aber-
deen to the Village of Stratford, and will
now be found in that well known house for-
merly occupied by Mr. Jones—where he
will be ready and able to conduct to the
comfort of those who may honor him with
their patronage. And while he returns
thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict
attention to the wants and wishes of his
customers, still to merit a continuance of
their patronage.
JOHN ABEL,
N. B.—Good STABLES and attending
Grooms. v3e41f

FALL WHEAT SOWN.

THE Lots will be sold together or separately, as may
be desired. On the Lot in the 2d concession
there are Posh Works in excellent order.
M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.
JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly
and promptly executed at this office.
December 30, v3e41f

TO EMIGRANTS
AND OTHERS, WANTING
CLEARED FARMS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER
FOR SALE,
THE following LOTS OF LAND in the
Township of STANLEY—
Lot 21, 2nd Con.
Consisting of 100 Acres, 60 Cleared,
Lot 21, 3rd Concession, consisting
of 100 Acres, 40 cleared, being one and a half
miles from the
VILLAGE OF BRUCEFIELD.
On the latter Lot, there is a GOOD LOG
HOUSE, BARN, &c. &c., with a creek flow-
ing through the Farm. There is also some ten
acres of
FALL WHEAT SOWN,
which can be had at a moderate value. The
Lots will be sold together or separately, as may
be desired. On the Lot in the 2d concession
there are Posh Works in excellent order.
M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.
JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly
and promptly executed at this office.
December 30, v3e41f

THE Subscriber in thankfully acknow-
ledging the very liberal patronage bestow-
ed upon his Carding Mill this season,
begs to intimate to his friends and the public
generally, that he is ready now for
Fulling, Dressing and Finishing
all sorts of Cloth that will be left to his
care. His Fulling Mill, Carding Mill, and
rest of apparatus, is all of the most improv-
ed and newest kind of Machinery, and work-
ed by none but skilful and experienced
hands, and his Terms will be always the
most liberal and moderate known in the
country.
GEO. J. FRUSSING.
For Wm. RUSCHMULLER.
Stratford Steam Mills, Oct. 26, 1850.
Always on hand a large and well
assorted Stock of LUMBER, which will be
sold at fair prices and on terms to suit cus-
tomers. 3937 3m

DIVISION COURTS.

THE next Division Courts for the United
County of Huron Perth and Brant, will be
held at the usual places following:—
1st. Division—Court house at Goderich, on
24th December. T. G. MORRIS, Esq., Clerk.
2d. Division—John Hicks, Mitchell, 20th
December. Robert Cook, Esq., Clerk.
3d. Division—Wm. A. TAYLOR, Greenock, 31st
December. Raby Williams, Esq., Clerk.
4th. Division—Quicks Tavern London Road,
27th December. George Carter, Esq., Clerk.
5th. Division—McKenzie's Inn, Brantford, 30th
Dec. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.
6th. Division—School house St. Mary's, 5th
Feb. James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.
The Sittings of the Several Courts will com-
mence punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M.
ARTHUR ACLAND, J. D. C.
Goderich, Sept. 11th, '50. v3e-n-21

PERSONS desirous of settling on the
Durham Road in the Townships of
Glenora, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kin-
loss and Kincardine, must apply personally
at the Office of the undersigned, and no lo-
cations will be confirmed except such as are
made in accordance with this requirement.
All assignments of land in locations
without the knowledge and approval of the
Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of
all right in the locatee or assignee.
GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.
Chow's Landing Office,
Bentinck County, near Waterloo.
MARCH 14th, 1850. v3e7

