L HOME LIZARS, ORNEY AT LAW, ncer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., ce as formerly, in Stratford.

e in West Street, Goderich and January, 1850. 2v-n49

January, 1850. 2v-n49. Strachan, of the late firm o. Lizars, continues to act as Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all ed to him from Stratford. ON & WILLIAMS,

(N. & WILLIAMS, WATSON of Goderich, R AT LAW. &c. &c. and E WILLIAMS, of Stratford, of Hector, Weller and Williams, Toronto, having this day entereiship, in the Practice, and Profescively, under the name, style receively, under the name, style room and WILLIAMS.

1750N, Goderich.

VILLIAMS, Stratford, 2v-n47if

ILLIAMS, & Co. TS AND DRUGGISTS, Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, ills, Narnishes, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, etc., TRATFORD. dispensed with accuracy and 3v-n15.

GOODING, AUCTIONEER, and SALES in any part of the on reasonable Terms. Ap-sidence, Light-House Street, April 4th 1849.

IEL GORDON, Cast of the Canada Co's. Office, VEST-STREET, GODERICH

R. YOUNG, SHOE Maker, one door West George Videan's, Blacksmith, Goderich. 1859. v3n 8

J. E. LINTON, ioner Queen's Bench, CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

WID H. LIZARS, o intimate to the inhabitants of h and the surrounding country nced business as Conveyance and Accountant, and by assidu-accuracy, and moderate charges for to such as may require bit se wishing to employ him in any ranches will please call at the Lighthouse street, the March, 1850.

JOHN HYDE, ICAL HALL, STRATFORD.

VM. REED, OUSE ST. GODERICH.

TO LET. story Frame Dwelling House pied by Judge Acland, and im-site his present residence. For er particulars apply to ALEX. M. ROSS, North St. by 23, 1850.

VID H. LIZARS CTIONEER. to attend Sales in any part of Counties on the most reason-apply at the Registry Office,

pril 11, 1850. v3-n 0

OTICE.

eriber having RENTED the OUSE and WHARF belongsers. Davenport, of this place AND COMMISSION MER CHANT. commission from the Mer-derich, will receive prompt JOHN McEWAN.

arch, 1849. Guron Signal,

OMAS MACQUEEN, R AND PROPRIETOR. d Job Printing, executed with spatch. E HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILnum if paid strictly in advance, Six Pence with the expiration

liscontinued until arrests at he publisher thinks it his advan al in the country becoming re subscribers, shall receive addressed to the Editor must be sy will not be taken out of the

AS OF ADVERTISING.





PRNEHILLINGS

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1850

NUMBER XXVI.

Doetry.

MY BROTHER'S GRAVE.

BY MRS. M. M. MILLER.

I wandered to the hallow'd spot
Where my dear brother's lying;
I listened to the low-toned wind
As through the tree 'twas sighing;
In every sound that met my ear
His voice seemed whispering, "I am here.

I gazed upon the blue above,
The pale-orbed queen of night
Upon the star-bespangled sky,
All beautiful and bright,
And is each star I seemed to trace
My much-loved brother's form and face.

I turned again to that dear grave, But felt he was not there: His spirit was above, around, And in the viewless air,

O, fain would I have quit the place,
And soared to realms on high—
Have left this cheerless world of ours,
To dwell beyond the sky,
But that low voice had passed and gone,
And left me mourning there alone.

Ah, well I know the loved and lost
Will often with un meet,
Our spirits blended into one
Will hold communion sweet;
And if such meetings here we love
What will it be to meet above?

From the Ladies' Repository MY HOME BEYOND THE SKY.

BY M. J. BEYERLE. There is beyond the szure sky
A palmy vale of green,
A peaceful land, where neither sigh
Is heard nor tear is seen,

Ah, could I boast the eagle's wing, And share the eagles flight, I'd mount the wind and upward swing, Where all is calm and bright!

O. Time, haste on—speed, speed thy flight-Complete thy work on me; O. Death! go through thy solemn rite, And set my spirit free! My soul shall high forever dwell
In pure and holy bliss,
And every breath I draw shall swell

With songs of happiness. AGRICULTURE.

BRAGERIAR Ples.—What has become of all the Berkshires with which the country abounded a few years ago? We have not seen a real genuine Berkshire in many a cay—the few which make any pretension to the name, being at least but mongrels, and unworthy to claim any relation to the noble race which a few years ago were so much admired by all lovers of good pork. We sek, agais, what has become of the genuine Berksbires?—and we pause for a repla-trusting that some of our readers may be able to answer a susception so important to answer a question so important to

the farmer.

We are not among those who believe that the Berksbire are the only breed worthy of cultivation; but we have been accustomed to consider them a very good specimen of the swinish family, and worthy of being kept in their purity, if for no other purpose than to cross with other breeds.—
There may be better breeds of swine than the Berkshire, but we are atrongly inclined the Berkshire, but we are strongly to the opinion that there has not been, in the last three years, so good an exhibition in this department, at any of our Cattle Shows, County or State, as we were ac-customed to see when the Berkshire were

in their glery.
We doubt whether any of the breeds have been retained in their purity, in very great numbers, in this part of the country. The general opision among the farmer's seems to have been, that a mixture of different broads is best suited to their wants. This view may be correct, but it would neverthe-less seems necessary to preserve in their less seem necessary to preserve in their purity the animals used for breeding.—
They may then be crossed to suit the interest or the fancy of the breeder.—R. N. Yorker.

BREAKING YOUNG STEERS-OXEN.-This BREAKING YOUNG STREES—OXRN.—This is the right period to commence breaking young steers, which are coming two years old in the spring. When broke thus early, and in a proper menner, they make incomparably better working oxen. They are never refractory, sullen, or unmanageable—they become accustomed to one another, and the yoke is a second nature to them—they are more tractable, and are worked with less noise and bluster.

There is great importance attached to the habit, that they may be easily accustomed to in walking fast, and that habit is gained by never overloading them while young and

entailed estates, involved in hopeless embarrasements, may be divided and sold; all these agencies seem combining for Ireland's welfare. The Secretary of the Agricultural Improvement Society lately presented a draft of instructions, for the guidance and direction of the Teachers employed in the several districts. Among the leading subjects, we select the following:—The necessity of turning—up and digging the tillage land deeply and well in winter, in order to expose it to the effects of frosts, and to prepare it for cultivation in sping. Ditchprepare it for cultivation in sping. Ditching, underground draining, levelling all unnecessary banks and ditches, and spreading their quotents, either in compost or otherwise, upon the land. The husbanding of wise, upon the land. The husbanding of manures, collecting weeds, securing ditches, and accumulating bog-mould, sand, sea-weed, or dungheaps, &c. When political and party agitation ceases to become a trade in Ireland, and the public mind directed in earnest to her immense industrial resources, the advent of that country's resources and property may be considered. greatness and prosperity may be considered at hand.

CHOLIC IN HORSES .- We often see horses

period when root culture is so deservedly coming into general esteem, as furnishing where the island was formed, and a boat valuable winter food for stock, this practice, as a preventive remedy, may be highly usues before its formation. A few rods from the beach, back on the rise of ground, a great depression of the earth took place as remarkable as the upheaving in the water. A circular spot of ground, some 50 rods in circumference, covered with trees, was suddenly sunk down to the depth of 20 feet valuable winter food for stock, this practice, as a preventive remedy, may be highly useful. It would not be surprising, if in some given circumstances of the horse's condition, a mess of green succulent roots might induce an attack of cholic. The celebrated horse, "Duroc," the sire of "American Eclipse," died, as was supposed, from an attack of cholic, produced by a feed of potatoes, when his system happened not to be in safe condition for such food. A small amount of this remedy, given at regular periods, would almost insure against tendencies of this sort.—Cor. New Yorker. dencies of this sort .- Cor. New Yorker.

WARTS ON HORSES .- In the cultivator of

sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol), and mix with the horse's feed. Give at first three times the horse's leed. Give at first tares times a week, and afterwards once or twice, as there may seem occasion, for a few weeks longer. Our informant says there was little appearance of the heaves after the first week.—Christian Alliance.

CLEANSING THE BARK OF FRUIT TERRS. — We have often recommended the use of whale oil, soap, potash, &c., for the cleans-ing the bark of fruit trees, and supposed that no application could exceed it for this purpose. A few weeks since we visited the seat of Robert Rennie, Esq., near the Lodi Print Works, and there saw the clean-est fruit trees it has ever been our lot to meet with. Mr. Rennie informed us that he used a solution made of one pound of best bleachers sods, dissolved in one gal-lon of water, and applied it to the surface of his trees. All the fungi, dead bark, &c., are softened and readily exfoliate from the healthy part of the bark during the growth of the tree-the surfaces of the cherry of the tree—the surfaces of the cherry, peach, plum, nectarine, apricet, and many other kinds of trees seemed polished, and of a colour more closely resembling the new growth at the ends of branches than usual, the trees were in excellent health, and we were informed that they bore superior crops to those not so treated. Within the last foundary we have applied the ends wash to

No woman should think of taking enarge of a family without being well versed in her profession so as to act upon the best principles and practice, in a skilful manner. Science and skill are se important in the kitchen as on the farm and the one is no more disreputable, difficult, or unpleasannt to a woman, then the other is to a man.

Every person should endeavor to excel it his or her avocation, and consider nothing however minute, as unworthy of attention however minute, as unworthy of attention.

No person, who is not skilled in domestic affairs, should ever have a family subjected to her mismangement and neglect. Labor is the necessary lot of all animal beings throughout creation, and it is essential to health and happiness. Then how important that it be directed by inintelligence and skill which are absolutely requisite to success.—[New England Farmer.

CHOLIC IN HORSES.—We often see horses in great distress, when we attribute it to the bots. They lie down, groap, roll over, cast the head around to flank, thus indicating that the distress is there. Although symptoms similar to these, indicate the bots, still I am persuaded the aliment is cholic in ten instances, where it is bots in a single instance. Acidity in the stomach, occasioned by sour mill feed, or whatever cause may produce flatulency, will induce an attack of cholic. For this ailment, the use of alkalies is an efficacious remedy.

I was once at the stable of an emiment owner and breeder of blood horses, in Dutchess County; and in speaking of his care, mode of culture, and success in rearing and using horses, he remarked, that the usual number in his ownership was about thirty, of all ages and charaters. That it had been his invariable custom to administer a small amount of dry askes in the food to each horse once a week. And that for the period of thirty years, he had not been troubled with a sick horse. I have for several years resorted to this practice, not indeed with the uniformity it merited, but still with satisfactory results. Now, at a period when root culture is so deservedly coming into general esteem, as furnishing valuable winter food for stock, this practice, as a neventive remedy, may be highly use-

below the surface.

A number of Indians who were encamped near this place were very much frightened at this strange manifestation of the power of the "Great Spirit," and fled from the place in great terror, and could not be per-suaded for some time to visit the spot. No agitation of the earth, or shock or noise took place, and the cause must have been Warts on Horses.—In the cultivator of September 15th, I noticed a communication of G. Powers, wishing to be informed of something that would cure warts upon his horse, as also your remarks thereupon; and would say to him, that by the application of spirits of turpentine, the warts will be entirely removed.

Curron For Heares in Horses.—A farmer tells us that he has recently cured two of his horses, which had the beaves badly, by the use of the following remedy:—To three quarts of sweet milk add a teaspoonful of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol), and mix with

y seem occasion, for a few weeks of a few minute.

Two men, named Fredrick Long Henry Barthart, were struck by lightning in New Hope a few days ago. The former, Long, was instantly killed, and the latter was deprived of his eyesight.

PROVINCIAL SHOW .- The Executive Com mittee of the Provincial Agricultural Association met in this town on Saturday last, for the purpose of deciding upon such T ders as might be offerd for erecting ders as might be offerd for erecting Buildings, Fencing &c, necessary for Grand Show, in September next. three tenders were put in, that offering to do the work for the lowest sum was accep-ted. The contractor is Mr. Barker, of this town. The works embraced in the contract are the following:—An octagonal fence, ten feet high, each side of the octagon measuring 350 feet in length, encloses about fourteen acres of land in front of Fort about fourteen acree of land in front of Fort George; within the enclosure will be a Flo-ral Hall 120 feet long, 44 feet wide and 16 feet high; a mechanics Hall 100 feet long, 54 wide and ten feet high; another building

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency, the Governor General, dated 31st July, 1850, for the Correspondence which has taken place be-tween the imperial and Provincial Go-vernments relative to the payment of the Expenses of the removal of Her Majesty's

EXTRACTS of a Despatch from Earl Grey, to the Earl of Elgin, date Downing Street, 29th December, 1848.

"It is for the protection of the inhabitants of Canada from any possible attack from a foreign enemy that so considerable a force is maintained in that part of Her Maisatt's

is maintained in that part of Her Majesty's Dominions, and Her Majesty's Government Dominions, and Her Majesty's Government consider it to be of vital importance that the number of Her Majesty's Troops should on no other account be reduced below what may be necessary for affording such protection, when it may be called for, promptly and effectually. But to guard property against petty depredations and to maintain internal order in the Province, are more properly the objects of a Police, for which it is the duty of the Provincial Government to provide." to provide."

Military, No. 69.

(Copy.)
DowningStreet, Jan. 4th 1850. My Lord,—I have to acknowedge the the receipt of your Lordship's Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin,

peace on the shores of Lake Superior. But it must at the same time be clearly understood that the expense of sending the Trops is to be defrayed by the Provincial Government, by whom, as Your Lordship informs me, permission was given to the persons referred to, to explore for minerals. That Government have thought proper to sanction the formation of Mining Establishments in situations so remotes will, of course, be prepared to defray the extra expenses which will be incurred in sending Troops for the protection of the lives and Troops for the protection of the lives and property of the persons engaged in these undertakings.

I have, &c., (Signed,) GREY. The Right Honble.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c., &c., &c. Military, No. 56,

(Copy.)

Downing STREET, 20th June, 1850. My Loap,—I transmit to you, herewith, inclosed copies of two Instructions which I have had occasion to address, one to the late Commander of the Forces in Canada, and the other to Major General Rowan, as explaining the circumstances under which I have enjoined the removal of the 19th Regiment from Montreal. I have author-

An ingenious Yankee down East has inwented a machine for milking cows. The
Editor of the Maine Farmer has seen it,
and given it a trial. He says it empties maintaining the peace of the City.

In this case, however, applying to Cana-

In this case, however, applying to Canada the rule observed in this country, I conceive that either the Provincial Government or the City of Montreal should be called upon to defray the expenses of Quartering the Regiment.

The rule observed here, when it becomes processary to station a greater number of necessary to station a greater number of Troops in a town Than can be accommodated

Troops in a town I has can be accommonated in the existing Barracks, is to require the Town or the County to provide the deficient Quarters: and I am not aware of any reason which should operate against the extension of that rule to the Colonies. I have, &c., (Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, &c., &c., &c.

On last Sunday forenoon, when the people generally were worshipping in their churches, an alarming fire broke out in the Village of Caledonia, on the Grand River. about fourteen miles distant from Hamilton. The fire occurred in a stable belonging to and rear of Mead's Hotel, but it burned with such fury as to extend once. On last Sunday forenoon, when the

respondence which has taken place so tween the imperial and Provincial Governments relative to the payment of the Eco. of Dundas, are, we think, the most Expenses of the removal of Her Majesty's Troops in aid of the Civil Power, or upon any other military defence in this Province.

EXTRACTS of a Despatch from Earl Grey, to the Earl of Elgin, date Downing Street, 29th December, 1848.

"It is for the protection of the inhabitants of Canada from any noseible attack from a wood impart to the inhabitants, would more than recompense them for the possession would impart to the inhabitants, would more than recompense them for the outlay in their purchase. Indeed, no village in Upper Canada—where the buildings are generally erected of wood,—should be wanting in the necessary precautions against fire, viz. ladders, buckets, and fire engines, and if possible an organized fire company. The loss at Caledonia on Sunday was considerable, but we understand company. The loss at Caledonia on Sunday, was considerable, but we understand that it was in great part covered by insursnee. Two herses were burned to death in the stable, and another seriously burnt before being got out. The flames spread too fast to prevent these accidents. The lorses had only been taken a few minutes before, from the stage that had arrived from the stage that had a stage that had Hamilton. The accident, from which so much loss has arisen, is attributed to the carelessness of some person, lighting his pipe with a match, or smoking in the stable pipe with a match, or smoking in the static — a practice that cannot be too generally condemned, or too severely punished, by Municipal regulations. It is well worthy the consideration of local conncillors, throughout Upper Canada. We have scarcely ever witnessed a more striking instance, of the great service to be rendered, by even a small engine, properly applied. the numbers and dates noted in the margin,
No. 116, 23 Nov. 1849, reporting that you
124, 30 't had found it necessa130, 4 Dec. "ry to send a detach131, 6 "ment of Troops to
the eastern shore of Lake Superior, in consequence of a threatened collission between
the Indians and certain persons engaged in
mining operations in that District; arising
out of alleged encroachments by the latter
on the property of the former.

I approve the measures so adopted by
Your Lordship for the preservation of the
peace on the shores of Lake Superior. But
it must at the same time be clearly underer circumstance is worthy of being mentioned, that the Shoe Shor Lose by Campbell's house, would certainly have gone with the others but for its having been roughcast, or plastered with lime, all round the outer frame work. Had the bare wooden boards been exposed, they would soon have taken fire, from the proximity of the bouse to the burning one adjoining. The cost of rough-cast buildings is not more in general than that of ordinary framed and boarded buildings; and in the erection of houses in villages, where bricks cannot be either pro-cured, or the expense of them afforded, it will always be worth while to adopt the roughcast wall, if at all possible. It gives beauty, durability, and security to the building, with very little, if any, increase of cost. In some localities, indeed where lime is plentiful, the roughcasting must be cheaper than the clapboarding.—Colonist.

PUBLIC EXPENSES FOR 1850.

According to the Hon. Inspector General's "estimate of certain expenses of the civil Government of the Province of Canada, for the year 1850, for which a supply is re I have enjoined the removal of the 19th Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment there, if necessary, and Your Lordship will understand that it will be equally competent for yourself to require, if necessary, the retention of the 20th Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment there, if necessary, and Your Lordship will understand that it will be equally competent for yourself to require, if necessary, the retention of the 20th Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment from Montreal in the Regiment f the items of expenditure. None can doubt the utility of the Militia Staff, which costs the country in dollars \$8,564; and who can say that the annual services of the Legisla at all affecting the efficiency of the public say that the annual services of the Legislative Council are not worth \$24,080? The expenses of the Legislative Assembly are \$179,000. Pensions to the amount of \$2,132 are paid to Officers of the late Legislative bodies of Upper and Lower Canada. islative bodies of Upper and Lower Canada. To hospitals, &c., there is an allowance of \$68,000. The contingent expenses of the administration of justice amount to \$146, 777 including an allowance of \$16,000 to four new Judges in Lower Canada. In the Miscellaneous charges amounting to \$167,886, we find the largest to be \$24,000 for printing laws, &c.; \$27,120 as expenses of printing laws, &C.; #27,120 as expenses of Montreal Police force; #88,083 the cost consequent upon the removal of the seat of government to Toronto; a retiring pension of \$1,200 per annum to R. A. Tucker, Eq., late Provincial Registrar; expenses of Inspector General to England to negociate a least \$1,500; dirt of other missions on oan, \$1.500; ditto of other miss public service \$1,644; expenses of Police Magistrates in Quebec and Montreal \$4,400. The salaries to officers of the S4,400. The salaries to officers of the Court of Common Pleas \$17,140, and to those of the Court of Chancery \$13,100.—
These are but trifling portions of the aggregate expenditure, but some of them are Court of Common Pleas \$17,140, and to those of the Court of Chancery \$13,100.—
These are but trifling portions of the agreement of the surger of the charges which may not be unworthy of attention. The expenses of the Militia Staff, though small, might, we think, be made less, as might those of the Legislative Council There is great importance attached to the habit, that they may be saily accessorable that they may be saily accessorable that they may be saily accessorable that they are considered that they are considered that they are the sail to feet help and the sterning them a first gait. Of two you can always a solution would injure they one construction that they are they are considered to the sail to feet help as they are constructed in the sterning them a first gait. Of two you can always a solution would injure they one constructed that they are they are constructed in the sterning them a first gait. Of two you can always a solution would injure they one constructed that they are they are constructed in the sterning them a first gait. Of two you can always a solution would injure they one constructed that they are they are uninjured, while the inert is ease of the meet important features to attach the sterning that they are the constructed in the sterning that they are the they are the they are they are they are the they are the they are they are they are they are the they are the they are they are

on the occasion; and the warning will, we trust, not be without its use. Immediate steps should be taken by the villagers to procure portable engines, laiders, b uckets, and other conveniences, for similar emergencies. The Engines made by Garthabore of Co. of Dundes are, we think, the most collection and other conveniences, we think, the most collection are now unwilling to uphold law and order in their midst, let thems suffer for their misconduct, by being compelled to pay a constabulary force necessary to govern them, but let the inhabitants of other parts of the country have no share of the punishment to bear. The expenses of the removal of the seat of government to Toronto, the repair of buildings, &c. are certainly very great, but when it was found necessary to remove from Montreal, where legislation was subjected to the interruption of the lawless. Toronto was a very suitable place to remove to, and although the cost consequent appears to be great, yet the removal, like any other removal could not be effected without expense. could not be effected without expense.—
The expenses of the Inspector General toEngland, no man would expect him to defray from his own private pocket, and although we find fault with Mr. Hincks for
introducing such a School Bill as the present one is, we must say in candour that aman better qualified than he for undertaking
the mission which he undertook could not
easily be found in Canada, and strongly as
we advocate retrenchment in the public excenditure, we would not wish to see Mr. penditure, we would not wish to see Mr.
Hincks deprived of an ample compensation
for his outlay whilst engaged in Europe
in transacting the business of the country.
The amount to be paid by the public insalaries to the officers of the Courts of
Chancery and Common Pless, appears to
to be unnecessarily great; but see we are

salaries to the officers of the Courts of Chancery and Common Pless, appears to to be unnecessarily great; but as we are unacquainted with the number of officers necessary to the efficient management of those courts, we do not consider that we are qualified to decide how much or how little would be absolutely necessary for their remuneration. The interest on the Public debt amounts to the prodigious sum of \$800,000, but this charge, if our legislators act judiciously and manage to draw the western carrying trade through our canals, will be shortly paid by the proceeds of the Public Works, and there is some reason to hope that in course of time, the tolls collected from vessels, &c., passing through our splendid canals, will not only suffice to pay the interest upon the money borrowed for their construction, but add annually something bandsoms to the sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt. The present year's appropriation to this fund amounts to \$300,000, which, with \$255,538, the amount of the Civil List, and the appropriation for Common Schools, amounting to \$200,000, form no trifling proportion of the large aggregate sum necessary for the expenses of the current year. The revenue amounting to the estimated sum of £628,480 is principally derived from Customs and excise duties, Bank imposts. canal revenue amounting to the estimated sum of £628,480 is principally derived from Customs and excise duties, Bank imposts, canst Revenue, and £50,000 collected from the Revenue, and £50,000 collected from the Public works. To complete those works, among which we find mentioned the Public Buildings at Quebec which require alterations and additions, the sum of £223,865 14s 3d is necessary £57,016 of this amount are required for the Welland Canal, and £84,364 17s for the St. Lawrence canals. Our readers will with reconsiderable. canals. Our readers will, with us, consider that the total expenditure for the present year is far too great to be paid by a young and thinly settled country like Canada, and

Herald. The First Step of the Session Towards Internal Improvements.—We have at length —after much suspense—the gratifying mthat the Town Council have at last in earnest entered into a contract for grading and
gravelling the Caran Road from Walton
Street to Brownston Mills, to be commenced forthwith. The Council have also offered to take Tenders for grading and gravelling Walton Street from the Bridge west
to the line between Lots No. 8 and 9.—
To grade and gravel John Street from Walton Street to the Base Line. To grade and
gravel Mill Street from Walton Street to
the wharf, also to make several Side Walks
on some of our principal streets. This is



HURON SIGNAL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15. 1850.

THE PRESS.

We have altherso taken no notice of the hos We have affilered taken so notice of the nossite gonition which the Press has assumed towards the perliament—or, perhaps, we should
rather say, the hostile proceedings of the Parliament against the Press, simply because we
think it is one of those subjects which is likely
than the discussion. We think it has to be over-done in discussion. We think it has already been over-done—that there has been far more made of it—far more importance attached to it than the value of the thing will warrant.— There was nothing remarkably out of place in Mr. Christic holding a tete-a-tete with a lady, even in the immediate vicinity of the Reporter's gallery-we must always make liberal allowance for the extravagancies of gallantry. And there was certainly nothing outrageous in the Reporter telling Mr. Christie either to talk in a lower tone or remove to greater distance. We, thereties were excusable, and that a little mutual explanation might have settled the matter mor satisfactorily and more to the credit of both parties, than it has been settled by the whole parliament and the whole Press. Instead of being treated as a breach of the laws of ettiquette, the misunderstanding was allowed to assume at once the character of a question of right, and on this ground the Parliament had the advantage.— There are laws, or "rules and regulations" that secure certain rights and priviliges to the Memwe are not aware of any law that recognises the that confere rights and privileges on Reporters in that thouse. We are, therefore, of opinion that that House. We are, therefore, of opinion that that flouse. We are, therefore, of opinion that as a question of right the Press has the worst balf of the argument, and for this reason we can that they write on incressantly on that subject half of the argument, and for this reason we cannot unite in the cry against the Parliamentfor trampling on the rights of the Press and into a literary character, it will be a superior po We cannot be persuaded that the Parliament has a desire to introduce a starchamber legislation, nor can we regard the re-buke tendered to Mr. Ure as an attepmt to gag the Press, and trample on the liberties of the country. We cannot regard it even as an insult offered to the Press. Such sentiments are far too strong for our notions of thing, and believing that strong language naturally begets strong opion, we think it would perhaps be better to take it more coolly, and estimate things at their proper value. And in the rebuke offered to Mr. Use, and in the whole proceedings of Par-liament in this matter, we can only recognise time-hallowed prejudice laboring to protect imaginary honor. We say imaginary, because i obvious that if Mr. Christie is not an honora support no man as a Councillor or Mayor unles ble man in reality, the rebuke offered to Mr. Ure, in the name of Parliament, cannot make him an honorable man. And if he is really an honorable man, Mr. Ure, in requesting him to be silent, could not possibly rob him of his honor, so that upon either supposition it is evident that the honor intended to be protected by the Parliamentary rebuke must be imaginary! But, we take it for granted that Mr. Ure did send a note of apology to Mr. Christie. Mr. Christie declares that he did not receive the note till after the affair had been submitted to the con sideration of Parliament. Mr. Christie says had he received Mr. Ure's note of apology he would have been satisfied, and the affair would have dropped. Now, as Mr. Ure's apology could not possibly have put one farthing into Mr. Christie's pocket—could not have destroyed the fact that Mr. Christie had broke in upon the silence of the Reporters' gallery, by making love to the ladies-could not, in short, have improved either the circumstances or the reputation of Mr. there was something very childish, very school-boy like in bringing the affair before Parliament! Member for Gaspe - there is honor among school-boys. But when we consider the fracas breadth of the Province—not because Mr. Christie had been hurt or robbed or injured in purse, person or reputation, but because Mr. Christie did not receive an apology we feel satisfied that there was far less of the real snirt that has been kicked up over the length and pretension. Mr. Watson is perfectly aware that displayed in referring the matter to Parliament, than might reasonably have been expected from a genuine Ladies' man who is not afraid to dis-

The action of Parliament in justification of Mr. Christie's love-making propensities, savors ples of morslity will not be shammed, even by a and is, therefore, totally incapable of understandlargely of the spirit of Don Quixote and his profession of religion. Mr. Watson's Letter, in ing how any man can act from any other motive friend Sancho! It is full of Knight Errantry, and had the Press treated it as a ridiculous attack upon wind-mills, we think a much better purpose might have been accomplished. Mr. him in that position. Had the Press, instead of raising an alarming "schililoo" about the starraising an alarming "whililoo" about the starchamber legislation-about tyranny, despotism, invasion of rights and liberties, &c., &c., aim ply taken advantage of the ridiculous proceedings, and treated them with ridicule and sarcasm, in all probability an improvement might have been effected. And, it might so have happened that the next time the honorable Membe Gaspe had ventured to intrude upon the Reporters' gallery, by paying his addresses to th when the country was paying him for attending to other and more important duties, the House might have felt the perform ance of a duty in summoning Mr. Christie to the Bar, as d tendering him a wholesome rebuke for breach of confi lence to his constituents! As it! We were then benevolent enough to allow the matter now stands, we are not aware that the Colonel to defend himself in the columns of any good has been effected. Hard words beget that feelings and increased resistance. The Press assumed the tone of accuser and dictator.

The Colonel did not exactly make a fool of himself, but as Dr. Stewart of the Kingston Accused the Parliament of a great deal more, in Argus remarked at the time, " Mr. Morgan had motive and intention, than was actually shewn that nature intended him for a fool," In just, and Parliament as a matter of course, made short the humourous portion of the Press made merry at the Colonel's expense, the Brantford result is, the public have been saved the drudgery of reading long, dull speeches, and Sir Allan become a subscriber to the Courier, and pay the McNeb has had an opportunity of recording his three dollars in advance, he would cheerfully opinion that the Press of Canada is merely stick as many titles to his address as was attach-

the Legislative Assembly L

THE WASP'S NEST.

Is noticing the Huron Loyalist two wreks ago, we did so merely to apports our readers of the fact that the old winests had been resuscitated, destitute, however, of the original medicum of official talent—but still likely to be made the of anonymous scurrility. We were desirous to avow our willingness to crush the Wasp's Nest, as we had done before. But, havisg gone through the District during the past week, we were proud to learn that the evil to be become rather too intelligent to patronize such stuff, and, therefore, the circle of the evil influence is much narrowed. Still, we are prepared to oppose positive error and falsehood wherever to oppose posture error and amenous wherever publicly propagated, though the source should be even lower than the Loyalist, if that were possible. But, notwithstanding our willingness to expose villainy, falsehood and corruption, is high places, and is low places, we trust that no person in Huron or Perth, who reads the Signal, either expects or desires that we should stoop to notice the contemptible personal acurility of Messrs Dixie Watson, James Watson, Adolphus Mesers Dizie Watson, James Watson, Adolphus Morgan and Morgan Hamilton! Byron said—
"What scavanger was ever soiled by being pelted with mud?" This is, perhaps, rather too
severe, but we do feel confident, that to abuse some men is to confer an unmerited honor. The gentlemen whom we have just named, may perhaps, be made the subject of remark when their bers while within the walls of the House, but tainly, no reasonable or intelligent man would en Press as a part of the Legislature, nor any law pect us to discuss public questions with these for, if they can succeed in scribbling themselve sition to anything they have yet occupied, and it will do us no injury. We can very easily af-ford to pocket the charge of falsehood which they their oaths-or at least, their bonds ! Mr. James Watson seems offended because, (in reference to his eligibility as a Councillor) we gave him a much slight preference over Mr. Dixie Watson and Mr. Morgan Hamilton-we shall be careful not to offend in the same manner in future. We lare say Mr. James Watson is a very upright, conscientious man, and uniformly endeavors to square his conduct by the dictates of his conscience. We think he would recommend or

believed firmly that he was worthy of the office, and that the interests and morality of the community would be benefitted by his example and authority. Mr. Watson must be aware that there are certain moral principles that yield not to expediency, convenience, interest, friendship, or expediency, convenience, interest, intenantly, or any other influence—these principles declare that the man who would be accessory to submitting the management of the public business to individ-uals who, would not be trusted with the management of his own private business, is literally a dishonest man. We suppose Mr. Watson understands these principles, and therefore, we shall offer no further remarks on them at present But as an honest man-a man making considerable pretensions to respectability, to a sense of justice and to religion, Mr. Watson, we think, has fallen into an error in uniting with Meaers.
Dixie Watson, Morgan Hamilton, and Adolphus
Morgan, in an attempt to write down the Huron Signal, by there vague assertions, and low scurtruths of the Huron Signal will be little invali-dated by a thousand such writers, but still we are sorry that Mr. James Watson should be one are sorry that Mr. James Watson should be one of the thousand—we are sorry for his own sake. Religion is certainly something more than mere pretension. Mr. Watson is perfectly aware that our statements regagging the Town Council afhe is also aware that in electing a Chief Magistrate, no honest man will, for one moment, be deterred by false delicacy, or by any inferior conplay his gallantry even in the crowded halls of siderations of selfishness, from performing his to advance public morality. The eternal princi-

common with the other three or four attacks in last week's Loyalist, alludes to some of our personal errors, some years ago, and likewise insinuates something about our " communist princi-Christie had assumed a ridiculous position and Parliament, from a superstitious veneration for antiquated mummeries thought proper to confirm enough of the Signal to let him know how thocharacters as Dixie Watson and Adolphus Mor gan, they are, to say the least of it, very inclegant in a man of Mr. James Watson's preten sions, but perhaps it must be attributed to th truth of the old Scotch proverb, "Like draws to like," and if it pleases his taste we are not awar that it can injure us.

As for Colonel Morgan, we pity poor Colone Morgan!! By the bye, we may inform our readers that this is the same Col. A. F. Morgan who, some two years ago, had nearly fought duel with our old friend Giles of the Huron Gazette, because Mr. Giles, in addressing the Colonel's paper, had ommitted to write Esq., or Courier said that if the gallant gentleman would ed to the name of Sir John Smith, L. L. D.,

Poet, Laurent, &c., &c., &c., of Toronto ! and we, on reading this, muttered invol-a bad comparison!" But the rea Ringsion Argust were the most witty emay on the Colonel's vanity, and the word Esquire that appeared at the time—we have preserved the article as a literary curiosity, and will hun vehicts of the same amount of low, cowardly at-tacks upon personal character, and the same of our readers. Poor Colonel Morgan, Esq!

UF Wz undestand that some two or three copies of Mr. Baldwin's Act to supply certain missions in the Municipal Act of last Session had reached Goderich in the end of last week week, we were proud to learn that the evil to be apprehended from the Loyalist is even much less than we had supposed. We learn that the whole number of copies mailed for all the Post Offices in the United Counties of Huron and Perth, is under seventy, and of these nearly one half are lying unclaimed, as despised lumber, in the varieties. The Farmers of Huron have clause got introduced for our special benefit, by the carnest and vigilant exertions of our worthy member. What a valuable and trustworthy Representative! He never sleeps at his post!!--Bah! Mr. Baldwin's Bill was introduced, and we think read a first time, before the Petition from Goderich could have reached Mr. Cayley One thing, however, is certain, that is, the clause marked by our worthy Representative has no application to the present state or difficul-ties of the Town Council of Goderich! So much for the "Remedial Act," &c., &c., &c.

CHOICE SCRAPS.

"We may say, that the only papers in Upper Canada, that now give a heariy support to the present Government, are the Toronto Globe, the Huron Signal, the Victoria Chronicle, the Kingston Herald, the Brockville Recorder, and the Cornwall Freeholder.

"Of the Recorder we need say nothing; our readers all undersemed its position.

"The reason for the support of the Signal, the Statesman says, is because "the Editor has been appointed Clerk of the Peace of the Huron District."

We clip the above choice morsels from the Statesman of yesterday. No doubt the Reformers of the Johnstown District will immediately "stop that paper," the Recorder, and send their orders to the "occasional." The editor of the Statesman, however, may keep his mind easy. It will be long ere Reformers seek to be enlightened by him, a man who has been the laughing stock of both parties for a very long time, and who feels it easier to deal in vituperation than argument. Reformers of the Johnstown District will

and who feels it easier to deal in vitupe: ation than argument.

With respect to the only papers in U.C.
that now give a hearty support to the present Government, the "occasional" differs
in opinion with many of the Tory papers.

Extracts from the Recorder have lately appeared in many of them, to show that we
were out against the Government The

progress in view, and while we continue thus to discharge our duty, we can afiord to be laughed at by the "occasional," whom we have repeatedly forced to laugh—at the wrong side of the mouth.

We believe all the papers named above exchange with the Statesman, with the exception of the Signal. They can therefore answer for themselves, but in justice to the Signal, we have to express our satisfaction at the manner in which it is conducted. It is not a mean thing like the Statesman. On various subjects of importance the editor of the Signal has differed with the government. His course has been independent, and what is more, the paper is conducted with an ability as far superior to the Statesman, as truth is to falsehood.—These remarks must not be taken as a desire on our part to condemn the govern-Signal, by mere vague assertions, and low scur-rilous insinuations against the personal character ment. All we intend by them is to show the "occasional," in running down ever person in order to raise himself. He seen to know the depth to which he has falle down every

We are certainly much indebted to our cotemporary of the Recorder for his kindness .-We have no opportunity of seeing Mr. Gowan's views in reference to our motive for supporting the Government are a fair transcript of the man. We may possibly be wrong, but we are at leas conscientious in believing that Mr. Gowan, even duty to the public, in the manner best calculated in an Orange Lodge, was never actuated by any nobler motive than the most sordid selfishness than that which has, through life, influenced

> IT Among the last and best Acts of the Sesion is the Division Court Bill. The Clerks of Hamilton are respectively to receive salaries not exceeding £225 per annum, and all other Divi sion Court Clerks in the province, are to be pu on salaries not exceeding £150, the whole fees are to be funded, and the appointment of the Clerks will be assumed by the Government.

WE ommitted to mention in our last, that the Electors of St. Patrick's Ward had unanimously elected Robert Gibbons, Esq., in room of Mr. McLennan, resigned, and we are glad to understand that the Council has now proceed to business in good spirit and earnest. A copy of the By-Laws is inserted in to-day's paper.

IT MISTARE.-We beg to inform the Kings ton Herald that there are no such papers as the Huron Pilot and Huron Witness, published in Goderich, as we have received of the Herald, by mistake, addressed to the above named papers.

We acknowledge a letter from our friend is Woodstock. All is right.

IF A number of communications have oidably been laid aside for want of room.

AN " ASSISTANT" WANTED .- The Alba ny Express has the following advertise-ment:—"Wanted, an able-bodied Irishman to hold my wife's tongue—sho and I both being unable to keep it quiet." Communications.

FOR THE BUROF MORAL.

COLONEL FUDGE: OR THE POETICAL MACHINE. A FACT OF THE 19th CENTURY.

BY A CONNOISEUR.

wo the numerous little individ which I have picked up, and deem worthy preservation, the character of Colonel Fudge is certainly not the least amusing. Not because it contains much that is great or heroic—much that is affecting or alarming, nor much that is original or even eccentric—but, simply, because it is

markably fat, conveys but a meagre idea of his bodily condition, for in fact, you could never look at the man without being involuntarily inclined to repeat that apt, but somewhat impolite

Shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly,"

His limbs were uncommonly short, even in proportion to the length of his short body, and my friend, the city chamberlain, who is considerable of a wag, often use to say when the Colonel was slapping on his short, thick thigh with his little baby hand, that the Rock Base was exercising his little fin. But never mind-with this awk. ward figure, Colonel Fudge had climbed, or ta-ther, rolled up life's hill till he had reached its ummit, and was beginning to roll down the other side, without ever being bothered with any thing in the shape of ideas, save one, and tha one was Loyalty ! I have not thus minutely described the person of Mr. the Colonel, for the were out against the Government. The fact is, our political opponents are incanable of comprehending what ought to be the purpose of attaching blame to him, for, I have ourse of an "independent" paper. We will not, to please them, help to writedown the government, neither will we, to please the ministry, support them when we believe they are wrong. This can be tested by our fyles, and our readers know that such has been our course. We keep Reform and progress in view, and while we continue thus to discharge our duty, we can affort that your readers may have a clearer idea of the

riosity, was, upon the whole, a harmless crea-ture. Indeed, he was incapable of doing much evil, for, being merely a puffed up bundle of vanity, or, as Goldsmith would have called him, a sort of "gooseberry fool," he was universally received and treated as an inoffensive commodity my rights of common merriment. He had acquired the title of Colonel through the mischievous frolics of his school fellows, who had formed themselve into a battalion of mock-soldiers, and furnished Fudge with a wooden sword and the title of Colonel, so that they might have a full exhibition of his pomposity in exercising authority .- PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. Fudge, however, was very tenacious of the title, and retained and cherished it through life, as fondly as if he had earned it on the field of Waterloo! Indeed, the only affair of carnage in which he had ever been engaged, originated in a veneration for his title. The Editor of a veneration for his title. The Editor of a little two-penny equib-sheet had casually introduced him to his readers under the plain designation of Mr. Fudge, and the Colonel was so enraged at being thus unceremoniously shorn of his title, that his one idea was totally upsent, and he immediately recented the insult by challenging the Editor to "mortal combat!" Pistole, powder, ballets, bottles and bottle-holders, were all provided, and the Colonel puffing and sweating provided, and the Colonel puffing and sweating rovided, and the Colonel puffing and sweating rovided. fondly as if he had earned it on the field of Wa like a fermented pancake, spent the whole day in informing the whole town of the coming on slaught ! Night came on, and the Colonel courage coolled down to the points of his fingers, and after the family had retired to bed, he sat and after the family had revired to bed, he sat alone by the quiet hearth ruminating on what he had done in the way of bravery! But when he thought of the rising sun and the rapidly approaching hour that was to decide his destiny, either in death or glory, he yawaed dreadfully, and wished the Editor might die before day!— At length he muttered io himself, "If I was at him with a sword! I think I could do something with a sword!" and rising up hurriedly, under the heating impulse of the new thought, he took down the wooden sword of his boyhord, and with one furious blow, "cleft in twain" a large

makin that had been laid upon the tab you recrease Editor !" The effect was astocialing—the recollection of the bygone feats of the wooden ewerd, and the momentary excitament caused by the assumption of imaginary asment caused by the ensumption of imaginary excita-therity, righted up the one idea of pomposity to its usual position, and the Colonel was "him to again." And this ... aly warlike action of the Colonel's life.

[Continued in our next.] ARREARS OF TAXES.

Toronto 9 August 1850.

contains much that is great or heroic—much that is original or even excentric—but, simply, because it is amusing. I have not been able to learn, satisfactorily, whether the Colonel was lineally, or legitimately, or na'urally descended from the illustrious "Fudge Family," but certain it is, that he inherited none of the Family peculiarities, except a personal likeness, and a large share of good nature. We may, however, safely take it for gianted, that he was the son of somebody, and without troubling myself to ascertain the maiden name of his mether, or grandmother, or the geographical position of his birth-place, or any of the other useless preliminaries of biography, I shall take the man as he is, and introduce him to your reagers with a very brief description of his personal appearance.

The Colonel was the proprietor of one of those persons which the fastidious world refuses to call handsome: that is, he was short, thick, fat, corpulant, measuring only about five feet nothing, all but an inch, on his stocking soles; and when he shod occupied when he stood erect, or, to express the same idea in more familiar language, he was nearly as broad as he was long!

It is no: wough to say he was fat—even remarkably fat, conveys but a meagre idea of his bedily condition, for in fact, you could never the Treasurer has advised with the Warden on the subject of my letter who recommends him to collect both the taxes and surcharges, in the Municipal Council rates, and if not paid to take the necessary steps to have the Land sold. Should the Municipal Council support these Functionaries in their untrable imposition, their proceedings will most certainly involve the District is serious consequences when it may be too late to retreat. In bringing the matter before the Public I think that I am doing an act of common Justice as the question at issue may be shortly brought to a definite conclusion.

In the Treasurer has advised with the Warden of the Mouse of Parliament a great plic Work which forms a link in the communication extending from far West through Canada to the Oceas.

The gratification I derived from this was enhanced by the opportunity which afforded for an exhibition of courtesy on part of the Citizens of a neighbouring of the Legislature have given to Rail and macadamized roads in various parts to a definite conclusion.

Your obdt. Servt.
ANDREW WILSON. INFORMATION FOR MUNICIPAL COUN-CILLORS AND OTHERS.

TORONTO, April 1850. Sir, I have perused your Letter of the 1st inst. to Mr. Lewis, declining the tender made by that Gentleman on my behalf, of the taxes due on Lot No. 8, of the Town Plot of Ashfield, amounting, purpose of attaching biame to him, for, I have it on the best authority, that the Colonel was not the manufacturer of his own body, although his excellent feeding propensities, and his ungovernable pen hant for "parties" and "pic-nics" had certainly not been influential in diminishing the circumference of his earthly tenement—bat I have described his personal appearance merely that your readers may have a clearer idea of the extreme ridiculousness of his foibles and pretensions.

Colonel Fudge was one of nature's step children, that is, he inherited a very deficient cerebral organization. He was not exactly what is commonly called so idiot, but the mind of this description of creatures, if it can be called mind, by being incapable of any range of exercise, and confined to one spot in the world of thought, dries up into a peculiar species of fungue, called monomanic, or oneidesism. He had one idea and that was Loyalty! His notion of loyalty, however, did not mean a devoted attachment to the laws and institutions of his country—it a mounted merely to a kind of lickspittlalism—it this law and institutions of his country—it a mounted merely to a kind of lickspittlalism—it this law and institutions of his country—it a mounted merely to a kind of lickspittlalism—a kind of servile kinsing of the great toe of the regular payment of the taxes due and his type of the great toe of the grade in the taxes due and his type of the great toe of the grade in the taxes due and his type on the ground that you consider your own account, 0.50, on the ground that you consider your own account, 0.50, on the ground that you consider your own account, 0.50, on the ground that you consider your own account, 0.50, on the ground that you consider your extenditional charge you state I will find that you consider your extenditional charge you are entitled to 50 per cent. additional, and when they of go. 50. The view of the Acts 59 Geo. III. c. 7. ecc. 15, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 2, sec. 4, and 4 and 5 Vict. c. 10, sec. 15, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 2, se

the laws and isstitutions of his country—it amounted merely to a kind of lickspittalism—a
kind of servile kissing of the great toe of the
wealthy and the fashionable. He neither knew
mor coveted greater blies than to be tolerated as
one of a guzzling or a pie-nic party, or to be reeegaized or shaken by the hand by a member of
the family of fashion and splendid poverty. His
Loyalty had, therefore, assumed the character of
a most ladicrous and apish pomposity, which,
united with his extravagant corporeal framework,
rendered him an admirable subject for the graphic pencil of Crutkshanks.

But Colonel Fadge, although an amusing curiosity, was, upon the whole, a harmless creature. Indeed, he was incapable of doing much
evil, for, being merely a puffed up bundle of van-

I again beg to tender the full amount of taxe doe amounting as before stated to £6 7 24, and if refused, I shall wait for the issue—insist upon my rights—and rest upon the Law for my pro-

I am. &c., Your obd't servant. ANDREW WILSON.

To the Treasurer of the Huron District, Goderich.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMPED

nor General was pleased to close the Third Session of the Third Provincial Parliament SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I am of opinion that a conducts may take usee between Pritish North American Proposer of the conducts that the conducts of the preater extent that we between been the race, with much advantage to these Colonies, and I shall small myself of the possess conferred on me by the Act which you have passed for the promotion of this important

bject.
I have had great satisfaction in trans mitting to the Secretary of State to be laid at the foot of the Throne the Addresses passed during the present Session by either House of the Provincial Pasisament expressive of devoted loyalty to Her Majesty and attachment to the Institutions of this Province.

These Addresses represent, I am confident the sentiments of the great body of the Canadian People as truly as those of Parliament.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I thank you in the name of her Majesty for the liberality with which you have voted the supplee, which are requisite for the Public Service. I shall deem it my dity to apply them with the atrictest economy which a due regard to the efficiency of that service and the maintenance of the Public credit will permit.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen. Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

I congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the Revenue, and on the promise of an abundant harvest which seem to be general throughout the Province.

Nature has bestowed on this Province.

return has bestowed on this Frovince singular facilities for transporting to distant: markets its own products and those of other countries and their extension and development is an object of primary importance to its welfare.

I had therefore much satisfaction in late-

I had therefore much satisfaction in lately visiting in company with many Members of both Houses of Parliament a great public Work which forms a link in the chaim of water communication extending from the far West through Canada to the Oceas.

The gratification I derived from this visit was enhanced by the opportunity which it afforded for an exhibition of courtesy on the part of the Citizens of a neighbouring and friendly Nation. I have also observed with satisfaction the impulse which recent Acts of the Legislature have given to Railway enterprise and to the construction of plank and macadamized reads in various parts of the Province.

1 trust that en your return to your res-

I trust that en your return to your respective districts you will exert the influence which you so deservedly possess in furtherance of these and other measures of practical utility.—By directing the energies of the people of the Province towards the prosecution of objects in the accomplishment of which they have a common interest, the aspertites of party entit which have exercised at various periods so baneful an effect on its welfare, will it may be hoped be mitigated and its progress in all that constitutes substantial prosperity with God's blessing ensured.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General that the Parliament should stand prorgued to Thursday the nineteenth September, 1850.—Globe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax yesterday.
Cotton has declined nearly 1, though some circulars quote rates current at the sailing of the Canada. Sales about 40'000 has to speculators 14,000; to export 8,000.
Corn market was animated. Flour has advanced 6d. Indian corn salvanced 1s 6d

advanced 6d. Indian corn advanced 1s 6d to 2s. Wheat advanced 2d.
The political news from England presents no feature of importance. The ministry have, however, sustained two defeats in the House of Lorde. The potato rot is said to have appeared in a mitigated form in England and Ireland, the effects of which are begining to be felt in the corn market, notwithstanding the prospects of an abundant har-

est.
The news of the death of President Tay-The news of the death of President Taylor created a very great sensation. The leading journalists devoted much space to the reviews of his character and exploits, in which they pay a great tribute to his worth. A large number of American citizens in London, assembled on the 25th ult., at which the American minister presided, and passed a series of highly patriotic resolutions, expressive of the great loss their country has sustained in the death of their President, and their sympathy with his family.

Money Market continues easy, and discounts were readily obtained at At a meeting of the friends of Baron

Rothechild, on Thursday, it was resolved that he should present himself at the Bar of the House as a member for Londen. Baron Rothschild, according to previous arrangement, entered the House on Friday at noon, presented braself at the Bar, placed his credentials upon the table and demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament. A very strong debate ensued, in which the conduct of the Government was severely censured by their usual supporters. Resolutions of amendments were proposed

Resolutions of amendments were proposed and rejected—finally the debate was adjourned till Monday.

The political news from Ireland is devoid of interest. It is said that Her Majesty intends paying that country another visit. FRANCE.

In consequence of the death of the Pre-sident of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go into mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame for ten days. The national flag will have black crape attached. A sudden rise has taken place in the price

of grain.

PORTUGAL It appears that the Portuguese Govern-ment had sent a note on the 11th to the

It appears that the Portuguese Government had sent a note on the 11th to the American Charge, in answer to the claim of the United States Cabinet, which was pronounced unsatisfactory by that gentleman. He in consequence demanded his passport. The foreign minister intended to forward the passport without delay, with a respectful note, expressive of a wish that the differences between the two countries might be arranged in a friendly manner.

Commodore Martin's squadron was still in the Tague, as also the two American vessels which were expected to easil so the 19th with Mr. Clay. The minister of foreign affairs had sent a circular through the Portuguese diplomatic agents for presentation to the different foreign Courts, with details respecting the demands of the United States on Portugal.

DENMARK An action bet and the German
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The Legislat the past week girdetermined to mittion on question by the Hon. M.
Perry, and couch
"That it be re ry for the indeper functions of the I leges of Parliame ed, and subject to the Representati-behalf these prin asserted and m necessary; for git their proceeding publicity alone co-onable facility she lic. and especially ry for the indep

lic, and especially the press to be tions, and that to the well known or respect, suitable dations be provid Mr. Speaker, in a shall be most those who may be attend, there we subject acceptable. subject neverthele A discussion hours with closed taking place, but taining 61, voted Messrs. Boulton Norfolk, Camero Holmes, Perry, a Had the membe cal extent of their

Ure, or had Mr. C viable notoriety have given him, pocketed the afiro aken no further r House and Mr. House and Mr. (
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tion to a body who An antagonism b tween the Globe at rit, on the subject Minister regulate c by public opinion. whether public opi not regulate the m gler and the revenu being in opposition terests, we will no quite certain, that is appealed to, as to a revenue from cus on of the "ways an ation, public opinio give a preference to requires that public subject, and badly formed in the science it will soon be pro-cheapest and most

reapest and most venue was raised There is no coun favorably situated ticles, duty free, as country where the doing, can be so ea certainly, no count certainly, no count cial advantages of When promising. When country understand as they do now, 40 cles entering large economy, towards try, which can be r tax, they will set! that the farmers, or \$200 worth of good 30 per cent duty, to will any same man would not be a savi mechanics earning paying out of that will very soon expende from not be serviceable wheat crop of this both sides of the lin eyes. It takes son on these subjects, b

stage to these Colo e Act which you have

ary of State to be laid brone the Addresses sent Session by eith-incial Parliament onyalty to Her Majesty Institutions of this

represent, I am con-of the great body of an truly as those of

name of her Majesty which you have vo-h are requisite for the h are requisite for the all deem it my duty he strictest economy the efficiency of that and Gentlement.

ow the improvement in the Revenue, and bundant harvest which throughout the Prored on this Province transporting to distant sets and those of oth-extension and devel-

ch satisfaction in latey with many Members rliament a great pub-a link in the chain-on extending from the a link in the chairs on extending from the nada to the Oceas, derived from this visit opportunity which it it opportunity which it it opportunity which it is opportunity and are also observed with lee which recent Acts we given to Railway construction of plank is in various parts of

return to your res deservedly possess in and other measures of directing the energies rovince towards the ts in the accomplish-ave a common interf party spirit which ious periods so banefu e. will it may be hoped tial prosperity with

Speaker of the Legiscelared that it was the cellency the Govern rliament should sta

THE CAMBRIA.

d at Halifax yesterday ed nearly & though

nimated. Flour has corn advanced 1s 6d ced 2d. from England presents lance. The ministry ned two defeats in the e potato rot is said to igated form in England is of which are begin-orn market, notwith-s of an abundant har-

rath of President Tay-reat sensation. The voted much space to aracter and exploits, in n the 25th ult., at ni ne Join uit, at minister presided, and hly patriotic resolut-e great loss their coun-be death of their Pre-pathy with his fam-

tinues easy, and dis-btained at a very low

the friends of Baron day, it was resolved at himself at the Bar bimself at the Bar debate ensued, in

from Ireland is devoid d that Her Majesty in-NCE.

the death of the Prewill go into mourning grand solemn service. Notre Dame for ten fleg will have black

taken place in the price TUGAL:

Portuguese Govern-Cabinet, which was ctory by that gentle-nce demanded his pass-minister intended to without delay, with ressive of a wish that a friendly manner 's squadron was the two American the two American ves-acted to sail on the The minister of fore-circular through the c agents for presents-foreign Courts, with demands of the UniDENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.
An action between a Darieh Man-of-War and the German Steamer Bowne, took place on the Tate, in which the former suffered considerable, and was found to the former suffered considerable. on the flat, is which the former suffered considerably, and was forced to retire. On land the heattle armice, were at the last dates, face to face, and as the King of Denmark intends savere coercion, backed by the Court of Russia and the passive support of other great powers including. England, there amains no doubt that a severe contest will ensue on

The Legislative Assembly have during

The Legislative Assembly have during the past week given pronf that they are still determined to maintain the ridiculous position on question of "privilege" which they have assumed. On a resolution introduced by the Hon. M. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Perry, and couched as follows:

"That it be resolved, That it is necessary for the independent discharge of the high functions of the Legislature that the privileges of Parliament should remain undefined, and subject to the sole abjudication of the Representation of the people, in whose behalf these privileges have been always asserted and maintained, yat it is equally necessary, for giving that moral weight to their proceedings which an unobstructed publicity alone can insure, that every reasonable facility should be afforded to the public, and especially to those connected with the aneasy. lic, and especially to those connected with tions, and that to meet, as far as practicable the well knows wishes of the people in this respect, suitable and convenient accommo-dations be provided, under the direction of Mr. Speaker, in such part of the House as shall be most free from interreption, for those who may be employed by the press to attend, there while the doors are open; subject nevertheless, to the orders of this House."

A discussion was carried on for three A discussion was carried on for three hours with closed doors, and on a division taking place, but seven in a House containing 61, voted for the resolution, viz:—Messrs. Boulton of Toronto, Boulton of Norfolk, Cameron of Kent, Fergusson, Holmes, Perry, and Smith of Durham.

Had the manhor considered the practice.

Holmes, Perry, and Smith of Durham.
Had the members considered the practical extent of their denial of the rights of the press previous to their reprintanding Mr. Ure, or had Mr. Christie foreseen the unenviable notoriety which his course would have given him, both would gladly have pocketed the afront (if any there was) and taken no further notice of it. But both the House and Mr. Christie have gone too far to give way with a good grace now, and House and Mr. Christie have gone too far to give way with a good grace now, and anything like a yielding to what is right in the matter would be beneath those who aspire to the impeccability of a Parliament.—The idea entertained by those who form the present Legislature is evidently that the relation between them and their constitutions of the case of the property was relative. ents ceased when the members were return ed. The object of the members previous to their election being to please their constit-nerse, and after their return to please themselves. They seem to have no idea what-ever of the fact that they are a representa-tive body. The idea which their course plainly indicates them to have of their own plainly indicates them to have of their own position is simply that they are not sent to Parliament to represent the views, wishes, and interests of their constituents the people, but as the chosen wise men of the country, called to give their own superior wisdom form and shape in legislation, and presuming upon such a fencied possession, have a privilege to call in question the people's right to judge of their acts. They must by this time be perfectly raware of the position which they have assumed in apportant to their constituents, and that the question tried before them must evidently yield a verdict averse to their pretensions. In so far as the stand taken by the press concerns the merits of the case which has brought up this question, the fact of there being really any breach of privilege or not in the case of Mr. Ure, has little to do with the principle of the question at issue.—

is the case of Mr. Ure, has little to do with the principle of the question at issue.—
The existence of any particular sacredness of a member of Parliament may as well be tried by Christic vs. Ure as in any other name. It is a question that would have to be settled some time, and it is better tried now than hereafter. The privileges and duties of the press in this matter are too important to be left undefined, and the tendency of privileged bodies to stick to the last shred of their privilege too imminent, to trust to their sufferance for the performance of a duty. The electors must them selves decide, and to them the press can be settled some time, and it is better tried now than hereafter. The privileges and observation. I visited a train on Tuesday last. Of the seventeen men composing it, sixteen were sick. Another train that I passed buried sever at one time, five or sixteen were sick, and one dying as I passed. In two inetances I have passed trains where all but one have died. In one instance, I for the seventeen men composing it, sixteen were sick, and one dying as I passed. In two inetances I have passed trains where all but one have died. In one instance, all strong the province of a duty. The electors must them selves decide, and to them the press can be set the same and provinces and provinces in distinction, the and Division Court and Accounts, if not valence is the moneter my own personal abservation. I visited a train that has escaped in the moneter passed that have come under my own personal abservation. I visited a train that has escaped in the moneter passed that have come under my own personal abservation. I visited a train that has described and Division Court and Accounts, if not valence is the moneter my own personal abservation of the press of the pression of the pressio

There is no country in the world more favorably situated for the admission of articles, duty free, as Canads. There is no country where the loss of revenue, from so doing, can be so easily provided for: and certainly, no country where the commercial advantages of such a change are more promising. Whenever the farmers of the country understand, that instead of paying as they do now, 40 per cent on many articles entering largely into their domestic economy, towards the revenue of the country, which can be removed by a small direct tax, they will settle the appearance of the country. cessentering largely into their domestic ceronmy, towards the revenue of the country, which can be removed by a small direct tax, they will settle the question. Say that the farmers, on an average, consume \$200 worth of goods subject to say only 30 per cent duty, that is \$60 per annum, will any sane man tell us that a direct tax would not be a saving to such a man? The mechanics earning some \$400 a year, and paying out of that sum some \$60 duties, will very soon express himself as to whether a revenue from direct taxation would not be serviceable to his interests. The wheat crop of this year, and the prices on both sides of the line, will open the farmers' eyes. It takes some time to enlighten men on these subjects, but when once convinced,

public opinion is rather a dangerous thing to trifle with. We have bad a large crop of wheat, and is every bushed of it there will be found an argument why free traded in Canada's interest. The 20 per cant deduction from the value of his wheat in the nearest market will come up to the top of the measure, and like Nelson's frigates, will be written on his heart. He has toiled as much for his crop as any other man, and he will ask, and must be answered, why he dont gret as much for his wheat as any other man't this question will be put in one shape or another. It will recur with every crop of wheat the country yields, and we venture to say it must be answered satisfactorily to the people. Let no man say that our only remedy is to be found in Ameration, that would not remedy the evil, except by inflicting a greater. In that event we should not have it in our power to remove customs duties, but in our present political relation we have. Public opinion will, when appealed to on this subject, say, we will not longer submit to a fiscal regulation unjust in its exections, because evaded by many—se expensive in its collection, because of the natural situation of the country, and unjust in injection, because unequal. Give us a simple instead of a complex mode of raising a revenue—give us a system that will enhance the value of Canada's natural productions, and most certainly increase the commerce of the country.—St. Catharines to the country of the commerce of the country.—St. Catharines to the country of the country of the country of the commerce of the country.—St. Catharines to the country of the country o

A few weeks age we noticed an excellent Bill, brought in by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, for the exemption of a certain amount of goods and chattels of certain kinds from of goods and chattels of certain kinds from seizure, under execution in civil cases. On the 27th ult. Mr. Cameron moved the second reading of the Bill, when Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, moved in emendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, which is equivalent to its being thrown out. This is the way that almost every good measure proposed by any one not of the Ministry has been treated. To the honor of Mr. Merritt he was this time, as he generally is, on the side of progress. The vote stood for the amendment:—

Yeas:—Messers. Armstrong, Badgley, Yeas:—Messrs. Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney Gen. Baldwin, Cameron of Corn-wall, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor Gen. Drommond, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy Guillet, Hincks, Lacoste, Attorney Gen Lafontaine, Lemieux, McDonald of Kings ton, McFarland, McLoan, Methot, Meyers

Nelson, Polette, Price, Robinson, Ross, Scott of Bytown, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, Tache, Thompson, and Viger.—33.

Nays:—Messrs. Bell, Burritt, Cameron of Kent, DeWitt, Ferguson. Flin', Holmes, Laurin, Merfitt, Perry, Richards, and Smith of Wentworth.—12. It will be seen that Mr. Merritt, in this

netance, was the only one of the Ministry

THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS-GREAT MORTALITY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, of the 18th inst., writing from Fort Laramie, under date of June 17th says: — The heavy tide of California emigration is passing this post at this time. About 10,000 bave passed within the last past four or five days. The whole number past four or five days. The whole number registered here as having passed this spring stood as follows:—Men, 30,904; women 539, children, 548. The number of waggons, 7,113; horses, 10,336; mules, 6,471; oxen, 18,238. The registration is, in the main, correct, as the officers take great pains endeavoring to make it correct, though some trains have passed without registering their names. As near as I have been the content of some trains have passed without registering their names. As near as I have been able to estimate the numbers, I think one-half the emigration is from the State of Missouri. During the past week, we have witnessed a great amount of sickness and distress in different trains. In fact, I have not yet heard of a train that has escaped sickness, and, in nearly all, the moneter Death has taken one or more victims. To ance of a duty. The electors must themselves decide, and to them the press can considently appeal as advocating their own dearest rights. The public would certainly richly deserve to be tyranized over, if they could not assert their own rights in opposition to a body who are but the "breath of their nostrils." • • *-Free Press.

An antagonism has evidently ensued between the Globe and the Hon. W. II. Merrit, on the subject of retrenchment. The Minister regulate our revenue from customs by public opinion. The organ seems to doubt the character of the arbitrator. Now, whether public opinion would or would not regulate the matter between the smuggler and the revenue department, the parties' being in opposition and having different interests, we will not say; but of this we are quite certain, that where the subject of the control of the c

being in opposition and having different interests, we will not say; but of this we are quite certain, that whenever public oppinion is appealed to, as to wheather we shall raise a revenue from customs, or meet that portion of the "ways and means" by direct tax ation, public opinion will soon be heard to give a preference to the latter. It only requires that public opinion be taken on the subject, and badly as the people may be informed in the science of political economy, it will soon be pronounced in favor of the cheapest and most honest way that ever a revenue was raised.

There is no country in the world more favorably situated for the admission of articles. Although the fall will be of a superior quality this year, as it generally it as plump as it well can be a very materially as the fall detroyed. The crop was are least half destroyed. The Quantity of ticles, there is no country in the world more favorably situated for the admission of articles.

mmerce of the country .- St. Catharines The New York Herald sees the death of President Taylor was accellerated by unskilful medical treatment; and that if a tolerably skilful doctor attended him he ould be living to-day.

> PORT OF GODERICH. ARRIVED.

August 10—Penetangor, from Kincardine.
McGregor, do
Highlander, do -Annexation, Amhertsburg. Mary Ann, do Emily, Port Sarnia. CLEARED. August 8--Panetangor, to Kincardine. McGregor, 12—Highlander, netangor, McGregor, 15-Highlander, Kineardine.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD on the most reasonable Terms, a LOWN LOT, situated on the corners of South and South West sts., adjoining the Market Square, Goderich.— The Lot contains nearly half an acre of ground, with a good Frame House, and Fruit Garden on it. For further particulars apply to JAMES CLEGG, Lighthouse st. Goderich, August 14th, 1850. 26-3

S TRAYED from the enclosure of the sub-STRAYED from the enclosure of the subservine on the Bayfield Road, near the Town of Goderich, a Large Red and A hits Spotted STEER. Any one giving information will be suitably rewarded.

EDWARD YEAMANT.

August 14th, 1850. v3n26

POCKET BOOK LOST. ON Sunday last, the 11th instant, in front of Mr. Joseph Herr's new brick building, in Mr. Joseph Herr's new blick pointing, in the Town of Goderich, a Small Calf Skin Pock-et Book, containing £11 138 9d. in money.— Any person finding and returning the same to the subscriber, or leaving it at the Huron Signal of-fice, will be gratefully rewarded for their trouble as it is all she owns in the world, which, if not found, will leave her helpless, as she is an old woman, and unable to work. woman, and unable to work.

CATHARINE AUSTIN.

NOTICE.

Goderich, C. W., THE subscribers will sue, without any distinction. the coming Qr. Session, and Division Courts, all over due Notes and Accounts, if not previously settled.

LIST OF LETTERS DEMAINING in the Stratford P. O. up 1850. Kelterborn Augst Misser Lewis Morrison James Morrison James
Murry Daniel
Moore Mrs Elisth
Moore Mrs Elisth
Moore Michl
McWhinney James 2
Moss Thos
Mulloy John
McGill William
McFadden Andrew
MeNaughton Mrs
Nelson David
Nieberlin Augst
Faterson Peter
Pike Thos
Rutledge John
Riddle Andrew
Rutlege Peter

Sargent Capt Thos Shanly Patk Taylor Wm Wilson James A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

Rutlege Peter Sackrider John

Seegmiller Adam Seegmiller Miss Elizth Schaumann H

Farmers, Thrash out AND Get CASH for your WHEAT!

THE Subscriber will pay CASH for any MERCHANTABLE FALL WHEAT MERCHANTIABLE FILL IN HERITAGE delivered at his Store previous to the First day of September next,—or he will advance Cash on the same, and Sell it on Commission either in Montreal or the Mills on the Weiland Canal, as may be agreed on.
Goderich, July 23, 1850.

C. CRABB. TO BE SOLD __ An Excellent

Parm of Land.

Being Lote No. 15 and 16. on the 14th concession, Township of London, containing 200 acres, 70 of which are cleared. The Land is of a Superior quality, and well watered. It is situated ten miles from the Town of London, on the Mescadamized Road. There is a Frame House and two Frame Baras on the premises.—
It is in the centre of a populous locality. The place is well adapted for a Store or Tavern Stand. This Farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirque of going into business. There is also a good Bearing. Orchard on the caid. Farm, and will be sold on very reasonble terms. For particulars apply to Wm. McMahen, on the adjoining Lot, or to

JAMES McMAFEN.

July 3td, 1850. Farm of Land.

BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE

TOWN OF GODERICH, ENACTED AUGUST 1878, 1850.

Where it is necessary by a By-Law, to enact certain Regulations and Laws, for the General Government of the Town of Goderich. Be it enacted by the Town Council of he said Town of Goderich, in Council assembled, under and by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of this Frovince, intituded "An Act to provide by a General Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police, in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada," That for the good Government of the said Town of Goderich, and other purposes herein intended, the following enactments, provisions, rules, and regulations shall, from and after the pessing of this By-Law, be in force within the said Town of Goderich.—That is to say:

1 st. That no person or persons shall erect or cause to be erected upon the side walk of any leading road or street within the limits of the Town, or within twenty feet of any road or street, any hog-stye, cow-house, privy, or any other nuisance of this kind, nor shall they deposit any refuse or rubbish, cleansing of cellars or other places; nor pile firewood; nor empty

sing of cellers or other places; nor pile firewood; nor empty carts, waggons, or packages of any description, except when they are about to remove the same immediately; on any of the streets or side-walks of said Town, nor shall any waggon or cart be allowed to remain on the streets or side-welks after night, nor shall they suffer any stagnant water to remain on their premises, or refuse to draw it away, or remova it, on being their premises, or refuse to draw it away, or remove it, on being notified by the officers of the Corporation to do so; nor shall they obstruct the water channels on or under any of the streets or side-walks, under a penalty of not less than two shillings and six-pence for each offence, Provided always that parties about to build or repair any house of building, shall be permitted to occupy the space of the street to which the front of their property extends, and in breadth one-half the width of the street; for deposit of their building materials, &c.; but, under all circumstances, the footpath shall be unobstructed, and such occupation shall only extend for a reasonable time to complete the building or repair of such house or buildings.

2nd. That a tax of two shillings and six-pence for each dog, be during the present and every succeeding year, so long as this

2nd. That a tax of two snillings and six-pence for each add, be during the present and every succeeding year, so long as this By-Law remains in force, imposed and levied upon the owner, (resident within the Town) of every dog; and all dogs found running at large that the Town, upon which the tax has not been paid, or without a collar and the owner's name thereon, shall be liable to be destroyed—and all dogs shall be chained up or muzzled from the 12th July to the 3rd of August—commonly termed the "Dog Days"

or muzzled from the 12th July to the 3rd of August—commonly termed the "Dog Days."

3rd. That no person shall race, ride or drive at an immoderate pace through or in any street or streets of the Town.

4th. That all swine found running at large within the limits of the said Town shall be liable to be impounded and held subject (when no damage his been sustained) to the payment of two shillings and sixpence, besides poundage fees; one-half going to the person or persons driving them to the pound; they shall then be immediately advertised for sale, the Pound-keeper syging two day's notice; and then, if not released, they shall be snall then be immediately advertised for ease, the Found Repper giving two day's notice; and then, if not released, they shall be sold; and the Pound Reper is hereby authorized and empowered to sell all pigs so impounded at the expiration of such notice, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and after deducting therefrom the fees and expenses of keeping the same, the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner; or, is case no claimant appears, the same shall be paid into the General Funds of the Town. the same shall be paid into the General Funds of the Town,-Provided always, that it shall be the special duty of Pound-keepers and Constables to impound any such animal of animals,

when found running at large.

5th. That all horses found running at large within the limite of the Hown shall be liable to be dealt with, and subjected to the same fees and penalties which swine are subjected to by rule number four; except that in the case of sale, there shall be ten days notice given. Provided always, that the owner of any horse or horses so sold by the Pound-keeper, shall have the privilege of redeeming the said animal or animals at any time within fifteen days after the time of sale, on payment of all reasonable coats and charges.

on any garden or other property within the Town, the same being enclosed within a lawful fence, shall be subject to any damage sustained; and if any dispute arise between the Town, the same between the transfer of the subject to any damage sustained; and if any dispute arise between the transfer of the subject to any damage sustained; and if any dispute arise between the transfer of the subject to any damage sustained; and if any dispute arise between the transfer of the subject to any damage sustained; and if any dispute arise between the subject to any ing enclosed within a lawful fence, shall be subject to any damage sustained; and if any dispute arise between the proprietor of the garden or other property, and the owner of the animal or animals impounded, it shall and may be lawful for the Pound-keeper to send for one of the Assessors of the Town, or either of the inspectors to assess the damage; and the amount awarded by either of the said Assessors or Inspectors shall be final and conclusive; and the said Assessor or Inspectors shall be entitled to the sum of two shillings and six pence for his trouble; and in default of payment of the damages and expenses, the distress to be sold by auction; on the Pound-keeper giving ten days notice, in the case of horses, cattle, or sheep, and forty eight hours notice in the case of swine; and the overplus arising from such sale, if any, shall be paid to the owner of said animal or animals after deducting costs and charges. Provided always, that in cases of damage done by horses and swine, it shall not be necessary to inquire whether the fence be lawful or not; horses and swine being in all cases prohibited from running at large within the being in all cases prohibited from running at large within the

Town.
7th. That no fences within the Town shall be considered ed of boards or mortice posts and rais, shall be at least four feet and a half in height, the openings not to be more than four inches within the first two feet of the ground, and such fences oc constructed as aforesaid shall be and are hereby declared to be lawful fences.

8th. That no Stallion, Bull, Ram or Boar, shall henceforth be

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.

The subscriber having had PARK Lots. Nos. 435, 434, 433, 432, 431, and part of 429, near the centre of the Town of STRATFORD belt at the times and places following:

surveyed and laid out into one-lourth acre Lots, would respectfully call the attention of Parties wishing to become purchasers to the same.

Free and unincumbeted Deeds will be granted to those purchasing, or bond for Deed will be given to those who cannot pay for Lots cash down, at such a length of time as may be agreed upon.

For particulars as to Price, &c. apply to Mr. D. H. Lizars, Solicitor, Stratford, with whom the plan of the Property lies.

W. F. McCulloch.

Stratford, 18th June, 1850.

3v-n29

H URON DISTRICT

DIVISION COURTS.

JOHN VANSTONE, WAGGON MAKER and BLACKSMITH, &c., stratford, Education, and is waddened a new received a NEW STOCK of 18to Octobef. A. F. Mofgan, Esq., Clerk.

4d. Division.—Court house at Goderich,—Clerk.

4d. Division.—Bohott Cans. Esq., Clerk.

4th. Division.—Wood's Tavern. Stratiford, 6th September. George Carter, Esq., Clerk.

4th. Division.—School house St. Mary's.

4th. Division.—School house St. Mary's.

5th. Division.—School house St. Mary's.

4th. Division.—School house St.

The Sittings of the Several Court have nence punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. D. C.

Goderich, July 18th, '50

3v-n-xy HURON DISTRICT Agricultural Society.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.

Stand for Sale.

permitted to row at large within the limits of the Town, and any person impounding or causing to be impounded, any Stellon, Bull. Ram or Boar, for so reasing at large as aforesaid, shill on the or federaption of the same, be entitled to receive of the Pound keeper the sum of two strillings for each united to receive and above the poundage feee; and any person being the owner of any Stellion, and exposing him within the limits of the Town in an indecent manner, shell be subject to be fined.

9th. That no person or persons, shall inflict crici treatment on any animal of any kind, either in the public affects or elsewhere within the limits of the Town.

10th. That from and after the passing of this By-Law, no person shall place or leave a team of horses, waggon, sleighed act, either loaded or unloaded, any flores, saddled or otherwise, in any street of the Town without being properly featened so as to prevent weedents. permitted to run at large within the limits of the Town, and

in any street of the Town without as to prevent sections.

It is. That if any person or persons shall rescue or attempt to rescue any horses, cattle, of other snimal importated, or being taken to be impounded, such person or persons shall ferfeit and

taken to be impounded, such person or persons small forest and, pay the sum of one pound.

12th. That all afid every person or persons who shall refuse or neglect to give the Assessor or Assessors of the Town for the time being, upon proper application being made, a true and correct account of all such rateable property, as he, she or they may possess within the limits of the Town, shall be subject to see the Consecution. of One Pound.

a fine of One Pound.

18th. That no person or persons shall fire any musket, gon, platol, squib, or fire ball within one hundred yards of any house or other building within the town; engage in charsearis, or aid or assist others so engaged, or blow horns, ring bells, shout or make other unusual noises, to the annoyance of peaceable persons; nor write any indecent or immoral figures or representation, on any fence, wall, gate, house, or other building, or in any manner write, challs, mark, or daub any fence, wall, gate posts.

hasher write, chair, mark, or usur any success want gave poshouse or building.

14th. That no description of Gambling, such as dice, cards,
or roulette, shall be permitted in any tavern, ale house, or other
house of entertainment within said Town, under a penalty of not
less than Five Shillings nor more than Five Pounda for each

offence.

15th. That no person of persons shall drive any description of sleigh within the limits of the Town without having two or more bells affixed to the horse or horses drawing the same, under a penalty of Five Shillings for each offence.

16th. That every proprietor of a house, or householder (at the expense of his landlord) shall, within three mouths of the passing of this By Law, find and provide a good and sufficient ladder, to be appended to such house, as they respectively inhabit, and to be of sufficient length to reach the roof 1 and a ladder of sufficient length to reach from it to the chimney.

17th. That no fire composed of wood shavings or other material, shall be made on any of the public streets or thoroughteres, within one hundred feet of any house or building; nor, on any private property, within thirty feet of any house or other building.

18th. That any person having in his of her possession, any 18th. That any person having in his of her possession, any weights or measures short of the standard weight, or measures as by law required, and not properly atamped; or any steelyard or other balance not true, or who shall use the same of either of them, when buying or selling, for the weighing of measuring of any liquor, groceries, flour, meat, dry goods, or other commodity, shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine.

19th. That no full grown person shall be buried within the limits of the Town, at a less depth than five feet; and, where a brick or stone vault is constructed, it shall not be built within two feet of the surface without the brick or stone be properly bedded in mortar.

bedded in mortat.

bedded in mortat.

20th. That any person or persons guilty of awearing or using obscene, profane, or indecent language within the limits of the Town, shall be liable to be fined.

21st. That no person or persons shall, on the Lord's Day, do any manner of unnecessary work, sell or expose any merchandise, or goods whatsoever, or engage in any ordinary calling, or openly profane, pastinis or attusement, such as to fish, shoot, run races on foot or otherwise, or be found disturbing public worship, or the peace of the Town in any way or manner.

22nd. That no stove pipe be permitted to be used if placed nearer than eight inches from any wood partition, or from the ceiling, and that no upright piping be permitted in use when placed at a distance less than eight inches from the wall, unless such wall be built of stone or brick, and no stove pipe shall be permitted to pass through any ceiling or wooden partition, inpermitted to pass through any ceiling or wooden partition, un-less secured with stone, brick, or tile, constructed for such pur-pose, and that so stovepipe be permitted to pass through any

pose, and that no stovepipe we pensioned.

And be it further Enacted, That, if any person of persons shall be guilty of any Breach, default, or non-observance of any of the foregoing provisione, clauses, rules or regulations, such person or persons, upon conviction thereof before the halpy of Police Magistrate of the said Town, or before one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall forfeit and pay the penalty named in such provision; clause, rule or regulation; and in case no penalty is named, then such person or persons shall forfeit and pay such sum of money, being not less that Five Shilling, nor more than Five Pounds, as to such Mayor or Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices shall seem meet; and in de-Shilling, nor more than Five Pounds, as to such Mayor or Po-lice Magistrate, Justice or Justices shall seem meet; and in de-fault of immediate payment of any such sum or penalty, and the lawful costs of conviction thereof, such person or persons shall be, by such Mayor or Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices, forthwith committed to the common Jail of the United Coffinies of Huron, Perth and Bruce for such period not exceeding thirty days, as such Mayor or Police Magistrate, Justice or Justices, shall adjudge, unless such penalty or sum, together with the costs, be sooner paid.

Thomas Kydn, Town Clerk.

Goderich 13th August, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED. A LARGE SUPPLY OF

THE Show of FALL WHEAT will take place at the Colborne Inn (Mr. Ellie"), on Wednesday the 28th day of August next.

ON THE SAME DAY

The Society will self by public auction two thorough bred DURHAM HEIFER CALFS, three months old.

Terms—one years credit—approved endorsed notes will be required.

R. G. CUNINGHAME, Sec'y.

Goderich, 20th July, 1859.

An Excellent Tavern & Tavern & Tavern Stand for Sale.

Stand for Sale.

NEW GOODS!!

SUGARS, TEAS, Naiis, SALT, GLASS of the Townships of from 7x9 to 14x20, and Crockery, which sea and Kincardine, must apply personally the office of the undersigned, and no locations will be confirmed except such as sreade in accordance with this requirement.

All assignments of interest in locations Chieffield in the Druggist, without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locate or assignee.

Stand for Sale.

NOTICE.

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

v3n7 CROWN LAND OFFCE,
Bentinck, County of Waterloo.
March 14th, 1850.

V3n7

OTICE.—The Partnership
BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Stanley and Colborne, that under a power of Attorney from the BARON DE TUYLE, dated the 25th April.
1840, Lam 46thorized an dispose of his LANDS

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.

The above Tavera is situate on the cormon of Lighthouse street, adjoining the Market Square, at present occupied by Mr. A. Domongh. A liberal time will be given for all or part of the purchase monay. For further particulare apply to GEO. ELLI. OTT., Sen. Eq., Township of Goderich, Standard of the Cormon of Stratford, as Iron Founders, carried un under add to grant Title Deed for McCONNGIA, River Sable—or to H. B. O'CONNOR, Goderich.

Gederich, July 24, 1850.

S-n231f

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Standard in the same, style and firm of Or & Wilson, in hereby request all persons indebted to the eaid firm are to be paid forthwith.

Goderich, July 24, 1850.

S-n231f

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Standard in Taylor, dated the 25th April, Deed or All debts and the standard in dispared in the name, style and firm of Or & Wilson, in hereby request all persons indebted to the eaid firm are to be paid forthwith.

Winese,

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Standard in Taylor, dated the 25th April, Deed or All Sandard in the Sandard in the All Sandard in the Sandard in the standard in the Sandard in the standard in the s

Milch Cow and Calf, 0 10 0 7 Best 2 yrs. old Heifer, o 10 0 0 5 Yoke of Working Oxen 5 year old and upwards 15 0 10 Yoke 4 year old Steers, o 10 0 7 Yoke of 3 year old Steers, 10 Yoke 2 year old Steers, 0 second best, Best Fat Ox. o 10 second best, Fat Cow or Heifer, 0.10 second best, 0 7 Sheep and Hogs. Ram over 2, and under 5 years old, 0 7 second best, third best, 0 Year old Ram, 0 10 second best, Pair Ewes (see by-law) 0 12 second best, Single Ewe, second best. Best Fat Sheep, 0 10 second best. 7 third best,

For best Boar,

second best,

Breeding Sow, having

e 10

bred pigs during 1850, 12 6 Grain, Seeds & 7 70 Fall Wheat, third best, 0 10 0 15 Spring Wheat, 0 10 second best. third best, 7 Barley, second best, Rye, second best, Oats. second best, Peas,

second best, 5 Clover Seed, grown in 1850 (one bushel) 0 second best, Timothy Seed, (one bu) 0 second best. 0 Firkin salt Butter, 56 lbs. packed & cured, 0 12 second best, o 10 third best. 0

0 Newly made Butter, ten 0 pounds, second best, 0 5 0 12 Cheese, 25 lbs. second best, o 10 third best, Maple Sugar, (cake 25 lbs. produced on exhibitor's premises, 0 10 7

second best, 0 third best, 5 MANUFACTURES & IMPLEMENTS. I'en Yards of Home made Fulled Cloth, from Wool grown by exhibitor, and spun in his family, (all wool, web of 1850,) 0 15 0 10 second best, third best, 0 7 Ten yards of Home made Flannel, all wool, do.

o 10 (not fulled, do.) second best, 0 5 third best, Nine yards Blanketing, all wool, do. (twilled, not ful-0 10 led, do.) 0 7 second best, 0 5 third best, Ten yards Linsey, cotton & wool, (not fulled) 0 0 5 second best. Best New Double Wagon

0

15

5

0 12

0 10

0 5

1 0

made by a member of the 0 10 Society, second best, 0 7 Best Plough, any improved 6 kind, for one year, 0 12 0 7 second best, Harness-Best set of 0 15 Double, second best, 0 10 0 10 o

For any Agricultural Implement, made by a member or members of this Society, of an improved description, to be decided by the Judges. Prize in discretion of Committee.

1 10 0 BY-LAWS.
1 No Animal gaining the first prize one year, can take it in the same character the second or any other year; but may show and be entitled to a certificate from the Society, or such other honorary reward as may be decided on, except Bulls, Stallions, Boars and Rams, which may show and carry first prizes for two years.

2 That a Subscriber be only entitled to one prize for Butter and Cheese, or for Grain of the same kind.

same kind.
3. That Stallions, Bulls and Boars, must hav O served within the Society's District, o served within the Society's District, the season previous to the show (except in cases of extra Premiums), or exhibitors of such to give an ob-0 32 6 ligation that they will serve in their season.
4. Bulls must have a ring or screw in their nose, with a rope or chain attached, to prevent

4. Bulls must have a ring or screw in their onose, with a rope or chain attached, to prevent accidents.

5. That the prize for Heifers be not awarded to any animals that has previously had a calf.

6. That the quantity of Grain and Seeds exhibited, (Pease and Indian Corn included, be not less than two Bushels, and raised by an exhibitor, from a field of at least two acres, (unless the quantity of land and grain or seeds be otherwise specified;) and the Cheese and Butter, or other Farm Produce, exhibited, to be produce from exhibitor's farm, land or stock; and that all Ewes shown (except Fat Sheep) shall have suckled a lamb to the first of August previous to the Show.

7. That all competitors for prizes give to the Secretary notice of the description of Stock or Produce they intend to show, before, or on the day previous to the day of any Annual or General Show.

8. That all Stock and Produce exhibited, must be on the ground precisely at even o'clock

must be on the ground precisely at even o'clock of the day of the Show; the Judges will at that hour enter on their duties.

9. No article or animal can be shown for two

hour enter on their duties.

9. No article or animal can be shewn for two prizes the same year.

10. That for the encouragement of those Members who may introduce Improved Stock; if any animal entered for competition be deemed by the Judges worthy of the first prize, and if the owner of the same prove to the satisfaction of the Judges that such specimen of etock has been imported or pure breed out of Stock imported from Great Britain er Ireland, he shell receive double the amount of premium otherwise awarded. but only for one year.

11. All Stock to be property of exhibitor three months before the Show. Judges will have discretionary power in withholding prizes; and no person can be Judge of his own property. (See Rules ten, eleven and twelve, F. Rules.)

PLOUGHING MATCH

To be at the Farm of S. Fryfogle, Esq., on Friday, the eleventh October. Plough to be of any kind. The ground to be ploughed by the person enteriog, or by one of his family, or servant one month previously employed and hired. Prizes: let, £1 los: 2nd, £1: 3rd, 15s; 4th, 10s.; 5th, 5s:—£40. Time six hours. Begins at 10 A. M. Quantity of land, half an arce each.—Farrow 6x9.

A Fair will be held for the sale of Farm Stock

0 Furrow 6x9.

A Fair will be held for the sale of Farm Steel O 7 6 of every Description, on the day of Show in Cotober. The Grain, Seeds, &c., to be show at Mrs. Designest, Farmer's Inn. Subscriptions by Members, to be paid on or before 20th

Stratford, 29th June, 1850

JOHN J. E. LINTON, Sec'y.

A BLANKS, and BLANK PROMIS-SORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office, Every distributed of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with nextness and 0 15 0 dispatch.

Exhibition

OF FARM STOCK and Produce Domes tic Manufactures, &c., by the Huron District Agricultural Society.

An Exhibition of Cattle, Seeds, Domestic Manufactures, &c., &c., will be beld at Goderich, on Friday, the 27th of September, when the following premiums will be awarded: HORSES.

For the best Brood Mare & Foal, £1 10
second best, £1 0
third best, 15 For best 2 years old Filly, second best, second best, third best, Best two years old Colt, second best, third best, Best Span of Farm Horses, and best, second best, third best, CATTLE.

For the best Milch Cow (which shall have had a calf in 1850, second best,
third best.
Best two yrs. old Heif,
second best, third best, Best Bull (not over 5 years old, second best,

three year old Steers, second best, Best Fatted Ox, second best, third best, For best Fatted Countier, third best, SHEEP AND HOGS. For the best Ram.

second best,
third best,
Best Ewes (pen of 2) having raised
a Lamb in 1850)
second best, For the Best Ram Lamb. second best, third best, For the best Boar

second best third best For the best Sow, (she shall have to be shewn with the sow,
second best,
third best,
GRAIN, SEEDS AND DAIRY.

third best Best two bushels Barley second best third best Best two bushels Oats second best third best Best two bushels Peas second best third best bushel Timothy

second best Best 50 lbs Salt Butter second best Best 40 lbs Cheese third best Best acre of Turnips

Best acre of Potatoes Parties competing for the above Roots will be required to pay an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. Rest one fourth acre Carrots.

MANUFACTURES. third best Best pair domestic man. Blankets

second best third best Best ten yds doms. made Flanzel, 15 second best 10 0
third best 7 6
The above manufactures to be from the

Farm of the competitors, and the growth of the present year.
IMPLEMENTS. For the best Lumber Waggon made within the limits of the Society's District second best £1 10

FALL WHEAT .- The Show of Fall Wheat will take place at Goderich, on Wednesday the 28th day of August. For the best 10 bus. Red Wheat, £2 0 0

or Yorkshire. RULES OF THE EXHIBITION. 1. All Subscriptions to be paid on or be or the 10th day of August next.

10re the 10th day of August next.

2. All Subscribers in arrears to the Society, who may wish to exhibit anything at the Show, are to pay the Treasurer the sum of Ten Shillings, on or before the 10th day of August.

3. All subscribers having paid the subscription, and only such to compete. scription, and only such to compete.
4. All Stock exhibited shall have been

the bona fide property of the exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles must have been produced on the Farm of the Exhibitor.

5. All Competitors for prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of

and produce they intend to show, on fore 4 o'Clock P. M. the 26th of Sepember.

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

Goderich, April 24th, 1850.

R. G. CUNINGHAM, Sec.

PHECOPARTNERSHIP heretofore ex

Wm. Kennedy alone, who is hereby as orized and empowered to arrange all ma a connected with the immediate business G. BUTCHART.

JOHN SPENCE. Saugeen, 27th June, 1850. St22.

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

JOHN CLARK.

JOHN CLARK.

Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v-n34t

FOR SALE. THREE MILL PRIVILEGES, close

the Lake Shore, and at 6, 8 and 18 miles from Goderich, with small Farms at Also-ONE HUNDRED Buildi LOTS in the new laid out Town Plot o Wicklow, on the 18 mile River, and on the main road from Goderich to the flourishing settlements in the new county of Bruce.

Terms—One fourth of the purchase money down, the remainder in Four instalments with interest. Apply (if by letter post paid) to the proprietor,

JOHN HAWKINS.

Goderich, March 18, 1850.

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 Established himself in Stratlord,
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-n7tf

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

BENJ. PARSONS.
Goderich, June 12th, 1850. v3n19

BAYFIELD TANNERY, ONE unte North of Bayfield on the Lake shore. The subscribers will pay cash or leather for hides, and will tann on shares all hides so entrusted to them. And from having a thorough knowledge of the busi-ness, they can confidently promise the pub-

lic a good article.

WILLIAM HALL,
BENJAMIN ROSZEL.

V3n1 Goderich, April 19, 1850.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

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

ply to the subscriber.
PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor McGillivray, 15th January, 1850.
The Galt Reporter will ins above until forbid.

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

FARMER'S HOTEL, -MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLEIGH begs to inform hi ARACIS FISHLEIGH begs to internally friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an atteentive Groom in attendance.

Mitchell, May 15th, 1850. 3v-n15

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY. Wednesday the 28th day of August.

For the best 10 bus. Red Wheat, £2 0 or second best, 1 10 third best, 1 10 or second best, 1 10 or s Th subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Esof 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.

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent FARM, being LOT No. 12, MAITLAND CONCESSION, Township of
Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which
is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on
the Huron Road, and at the junction of six
different roads; and as it is in the center of
apopulous and prosperous locality, it is excellently scapted for a Tavern stand or a
Store. This farm is well entitled to the
attention of persons desirous of an eligible
situation for business, and will be sold on
very reasonable terms. For particulars
apply to D. H. LIZARS, Land Agent.
Goderich, June 20, 1850. 2v-a20





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

AND PARLOUR STOVES,

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

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is LCT 10 in 1st Conces-Colborne, W. Division,
CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

and is situated at the Junction of two Pub-

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," Goderich, 3th June, 1849.

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

THE above Hotel has good accommodation for travellers, Stabling, &c., &c.
The Packet Mary Ann will leave Goderich (wind & weather permitting.) regular-ly twice a week for the Kincardine Settle-ment. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms.

PUBIFY THE BLOOD.

OF ASTHMA, ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.
BILLOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Medicines alone.

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

R. H. E. U. H. A. T. I. S. H. . Those afflicted with this terribo denses, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

R. U. H. C. B. L. O. D. L. C. E. B. E. A. D., SCURVY,

SALTRHEUM, SWELLINGS.

S. C. R. O. P. U. A. co. E. T. W. S. S. E. E. T. T. L. S. L. THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS

And thus remove all disease from the system

tition in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, celled "Moffatt Sood Seanwrisan" containing the direction, see, on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Offace, by which strungers visiting the city can very easily find as. The wrappers and Sanarvians are copyrighted, therefore those who procuse them with white wrappers herefore those who procuse them with white wrappers be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with pelice wrappers; but if you do, be assisted that they come direct from m, or dont touch them.

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







COOKING, BOX.

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

CONTAINING 164 ACRES. Is bounded at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession,

c Roads.
For Particulars apply to
JNO. McDONALD, Esq.
1840 89-tf Goderich, 12th June, 1849.

THE Substiber having been appointed 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, March 25th, 1850. n8-v3

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

PHŒNIX BITTERS The high and envied celebrity which these pre-emisent edictines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all e diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the unit practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unwory of them. They are known by their fruit; their good orks testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of e-credulousit.

APECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.

BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable to the second of the second of the second invaluable to the second of the second o

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

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

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
235 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours.

Mry. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front Si
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1648. I. LEWIS,

DENMARK ATAD

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

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

JOHN STRACHAN, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer,
NOTARY FUBLIC,
Has his office in West Street, Goderich'
Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49 DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.,
Has his office as formerly, in Stratford.
Stratford, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-a49
N. B.—Mr. Strachen, of the late firm o.
Strachan & Lizars, continues to act as Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all matters referred to him from Stratford.

WATSON & WILLIAMS, DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,

DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,

ARRISTER AT LAW. &c. &c. and

GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford,
late of the firm of Hector, Weller and Williams,
Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered
into co-partnership, in the Practice, and Profession of Law. Charcery and Convexances,
will in future keep their Offices as to Goderich and
Stratford, respectively, under the name, style
and firm of Watson and WILLIAMS.

DIXIE WATSON, Goderich.

DINE WATSON, Goderich.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Stratford,
24th December, 1849. R. WILLIAMS, & Co. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, and General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors Paints, Oils, Naralshes, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, etc., Ex RATFORD.

Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and comptitude. Sy-n15. J. K. GOODING.

AUCTIONEER,

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

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

August 27th, 1849. R. YOUNG,

BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West
of Mr. George Videac's, Blacksmith,
Front street, Goderich.

April 26th, 1850. JOHN J. E. LINTON, Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,

STRATFORD. DAVID H. LIZARS,
WISHES to intimate to the inhabitants of
Goderich and the surrounding country,
that he has commenced business as Conveyancer,
General Agent and Accountant, and by seviduous attention, accuracy, and moderate charges,
hopes to be useful to such as may require hisservices. Those wishing to employ him in any
of the above branches will please call at the
Registry Office, Lighthouse street,
Goderich, 13th March, 1859.
v3-n6 DAVID H. LIZARS,

DR. JOHN HYDE, MEDICAL HALL

WM. REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. 4c., LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH. Oct. 25, 1849. 2vn38 TO LET,

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

IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reason-able terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street. Goderich, April 11, 1850. v3-n 0

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

JOHN Mc KWAN.

Windsor, March, 1849.

The Buron Signal, BY THOMAS MACQUEEN.

BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

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

TERNS OF THE HUNON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance,
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T RMS OF ADVERTISING.

VOLUN OH! COME

And I can truly
That now a I know that yo

This is a goodl And oh, how When shadows To gloom on How bright the How sweet t There is so dar This will not a We read this, d
And I cannot
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That every mou frad once a p Your voice and In singing an As one by one The burdens But then we'll Nor then our In dreatiest day, And only love And then we shi How life's full Is lightened and Is lightened and When two the

PREPARING SELECTION SOWING, & Farmers are n vest operations, the completion of have no leisure

disquisitions; ou be brief and prac

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The present we mounced a good throughout Uppe we have received ces, as well as frounted States, mble. A benighterowned the has cess, we earnest will be amply re-price. No class a liberal return onest and indus No seoner are tumn gathered in expenditure of the ed away, than ac be made for secu year which is to the natural, as reap what, and a ceed just to remiplain pinciples in resting and impocultural year.

In the cultivation other crop, the state and compose he remembered. be remembered live and thrive food, and that in animals. The s

thy growth, and the agency of its ditions of the so the mechanical all successful pra and to a large ex The first step wheat—and inde obtain a clean can, in most inst the roller, and the portion of fine eathe active soil, is tion of the seed; that wheat sown adhesive soils, go a tilth of moder not too large act the soil pervious by crumbling dov during winter and ful protection and plants.
Surface draina
rows and ditches

to the requisite possess all the food, which the

portance in the c in cases where rendered so by a ground drains, extent, be disper considered how l vated fields is re unproductive by portions of the years requires to l grevious an ex wheat growers, get rid of all sur row ridges and infinitely better, efficient under dell wheat in extended to the control of the contr fall wheat is sow this vital object A Soil then de

noxious weeds, a either by nature mechanical condi