HURON SIGNAL.

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

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Poetry.

YOU AND I.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who would scorn his humble fellow
For the coat he wears?
For the poverty he suffers?
For his daily cares?
Who would pass him in the footway
With averted eye?
Would you, brother?—No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who, when vice or crime repentant,
With a grief sincere
Asked for pardon, would refuse it—
More than Heaven severe?
Who to erring women's sorrow
Would with taunts reply?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*

Who would say that all who differ
From his sect must be
Wicked sinners, heaven-rejected,
Sunk in Error's sea,
And consign them to perdition
With a holy sigh?
Would you brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who would say that six days' cheating
In the shop of mart,
Might be rubbed by Sunday praying
From the tainted heart,
If the Sunday face were solemn,
And the credit high?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who would say that Vice is Virtue
In a hall of state?
Or that rogues are not dishonest
If they dine off plate?
Who would say Success and Merit
Ne'er part company?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who would give a cause his efforts
When the cause was strong,
But desert it on its failure,
Whether right or wrong?
Ever siding with the upmost,
Letting downmost lie?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who would lend his arm to strengthen
Warfare with the right?
Who would give the pen to blacken
Freedom's page of light?
Who would lend his tongue to utter
Praise of tyranny?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of the State of New York, enacting that when any criminal shall be sentenced to death, he shall be sent to one of the state prisons, and there confined for the space of one year, in solitary confinement, and that at the end of that time, the Governor of the State may in his discretion issue his warrant for the execution of the criminal.

RETRENCHMENT.—A saving of £300 a year has been effected by uniting the duties of Provincial Registrar to those of the Provincial Secretary. Mr. Thos. Amiot is appointed Deputy-Registrar without, we believe, any increase of salary.

SONS.—It is said that the Daughters of Temperance in Vermont have petioned to join the Sons.

Dr. Franklin says if you take care of the cents the dollars will take care of themselves. This is economy.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

THE PREPARATION AND MANUFACTURE OF FLAX.

One of the greatest obstacles which hitherto stood in the way of an extenc cultivation of flax viz: that of the trouble delay, and expense attendant upon its steeping, in order to prepare it for the market, has now been removed, by an invention which entirely dispense with that process, and enables the grower at the smallest possible cost to send his fibre into the market. By this process, of which Mr. Donlan is the inventor, the results are obtained by a combination of mechanical and chemical means; and as it avoids all the expenses connected with steeping, the fibre may be prepared at a cost considerably below that incurred in the present process, and may be made we are assured, applicable either for fabrics of the coarseness of nail bags or canvass of the fineness of the most beautiful Brussels lace. But not only is the expense considerably less, but the time consumed in the preparation of the fibre, which by the old process, ranges from ten days to three weeks, does not exceed as many hours by the unsteeped mode. It also possesses a vast superiority on account of the extreme simplicity of the means adopted, which may be made intelligible to and performed by a mere child. But by far the most valuable and important part of this invention is, that it produces a fibre perfectly clean, and its natural state, without any of the stains or impurities which necessarily attach themselves to the fibre during the process of steeping, and it also possesses the advantage of securing that regularity and uniformity of strength which is to a greater or less extent wanting in the steeped fibre.

Application has been made for a charter of incorporation for a company which will be prepared to purchase the flax produced upon 100,000 acres in Ireland at £12 per acre, and to prepare it for the market in cases where the grower may not possess the necessary facilities for preparing it himself. The uniformity of strength and freedom from stain or impurity which exists in the flax prepared by the unsteeped process, has, within the last four days, led to the practical demonstration of an invention, of the value and importance of which, to the agriculturists and manufactures of this country, it is impossible to form any adequate idea and which consists, among other things of the adaptation of the flax fibre to cotton machinery. The patentee of this invention is M. LeChevalier P. Clausen, member of the Brazilian Institute, well known as the inventor of the circular loom, and by his collections of objects of natural history and plants of South America in the British Museum, and in the Museum of Paris.—We stated on Monday last that we had placed in our hands a quantity of flax rovings and yarns spun upon cotton machinery by the inventor. Since that period we have had an opportunity of personally inspecting at Manchester the whole process connected with the invention, and the result has fully convinced us of its practicability. The finest portion of the yarn spun, in our opinion, and we were confirmed in it by a gentleman of great experience and long connection with the cotton trade, was equal in fineness to 120's cotton, the coarsest being equal to 60's. The application of such a test as that 120's for the first time was certainly a most severe one. The result, however was perfectly successful. A slight difficulty arose at first with the machinery, in consequence of the length of the fibre; this, however, was easily obviated by a slight alteration in the position of one of the rollers. As the fibre, however, may be prepared to any length, there will be no necessity in future for even this alteration, the existing cotton machinery being perfectly adapted for the purpose of spinning flax prepared according to the process patented by M. Clausen. The patent granted to M. Clausen for England, is for the preparation of flax in is a short staple, so as to produce a substitute for cotton and wool capable of being spun on cotton machinery, and also for the mixture of the materials thus obtained, which can be carded together with silk, cotton, or wool, or separately as cotton for spinning into yarns. The rights is also secured for preparing long fibre as a substitute for silk for bleeching in the preparation of materials for spinning and felting and also in yarn and felts. The inventor does not, however, confine himself to flax for the purpose of producing a fibre adapted to his purpose, but states that he can obtain similar results from hemp, jute, Chinese grass, and to use his own expression from "an old tar rope, or a bamboo cane." As the patents are not yet secured for several continental States and some portions of the United Kingdom—for our absurd patent laws require that separate patents should be granted for each of the three kingdoms which from what is termed the United Kingdom—we are not at liberty to state the nature of the process, or true means adopted for the purpose of bringing the fibre into the required state. We may state, however, that from 1½ cwt. of flax fibre prepared and cleaned upon the unsteeped process, 1 cwt. of a substance identical with white cotton can be produced at a cost for material of less than half-a-crown. The cost of manual or mechanical labour required in its preparation, including the expense of working an operation performed in a few seconds, does not amount to more than 7-16th of a penny per pound. The mixture of the two substances, viz: wool with flax reduced to a short staple, forms a fabric exceedingly durable, while its cost may be judged by the fact that while wool costs 4s 6d., the flax prepared and ready for spinning may be obtained for sixpence per pound, so that with the flax and wool spun together in equal quantities, the cost would be reduced one-half. Of the actual value of the invention, and of its practicability, the most convincing proofs is to be found in the fact that a native of Holland, who has for several years directed his time and attention to the subject, and who has also succeeded in producing a fibre of the same quality and nature as M. Clausen has been offered by the Dutch Government, £20,000 for his invention, which has been refused, the sum demand being £50,000. The negotiations are still pending, and the 17th inst. is fixed upon as the day upon which a final answer is to be given by the Dutch Government. We believe that on Wednesday, a formal application was made by M. Clausen to the Board of Trade, requesting that machinery might be placed at his disposal, in order to enable him to produce at least one ton of yarn, and to make a series of experiments, as to the best mode of adapting the fibre to the machinery; the experiments to be conducted in the presence of some impartial and well qualified person to be selected by the Government, and we have reason to believe that the application has been favorably received, although no answer has yet been given on the subject."

"FLAX COTTON VS. COTTON.—If it should turn out, upon further trial, that flax prepared in a particular way, can be substituted for cotton, so as to enable Great Britain to dispense with our Southern staple, a mighty effect will be produced upon the value of property in the Southern States. The price of lands and slave property will at once be diminished and business arrangements entered into upon the present value of that species of property, will, after they have matured produce a crash that will be felt over the entire country. A lesson would thus be read upon the mutability of human affairs. The political consequences resulting from the change would be most important. A considerable diminution in the wealth and power of the Southern States, would of itself have a marked effect upon their political relations with other States—the importance of their friendship as well as the dread of their enmity would thereby be decreased. The Cotton Treaty, to be negotiated with England, which, not long since, we had occasion to discuss, and through which the Southern States were to cure all the evils of Disunion, would vanish into thin air, and the Southern States be thrown upon their own resources. Should flax be made to supply the place of cotton, then will be exemplified the impolicy heretofore pursued by the cotton States, of relying on one legal interest to the exclusion of all others If that great system of American Industry, first recommended by General Hamilton and since enlarged and enforced by Mr. Clay, had been adopted here in the South no such catastrophe could befall her. But unfortunately that system was rejected.—It is difficult to foresee the effects of this change. South Carolina, now standing on the brink of succession might be induced to draw back could she look into the future.—*Richmond Whig.*"

From the Montreal Weekly Pilot.

THE PROVINCIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Commission appointed for this work by the Provincial Parliament, has already been for six or seven years engaged in its explorations, and has from year to year submitted to His Excellency the Governor General reports of the progress annually made in its labors. As, however, but limited numbers of these reports have been printed, and only for distribution among the Members of the Parliament, the results of the Geological Exploration, and almost even the existence of a Commission for the purpose, are unknown to many who would, if acquainted with it, take an interest in its progress. As the Government have at the late Session of Parliament renewed the Bill for the Survey, (thus authorising its continuation for a further term of five years,) it may not be uninteresting to the public to be presented with a very brief outline of the objects, plans, modes of investigation, and results of the Commission.

Although its ostensible object is only Geological investigation, the nature of the country, and the various questions which necessarily arise in connection with the work, have made it in addition, a topographical, geographical, and mineralogical survey, and have superadded to it a chemical department, with a well arranged laboratory. In a country which has already been explored, and whose geography is well known, the labor of a geological survey is comparatively easy; but in the course of the investigations in this Province, the officers have found it necessary to make voyages of weeks and months through forests never before traversed but by the hunter, to ascend rivers and to scale mountains, which had never been marked upon any chart; and thus to examine regions which would have otherwise remained for years unknown to civilized men.

A correct geological delineation of the country must be based upon reliable and accurate maps and charts; and hence it has been found necessary at the same time, with the geological examinations, to make careful topographical and geographical surveys of all these unexplored regions. The information thus obtained, important as it has been to the immediate objects of the Commission, has been perhaps still more important to the country at large; for the accurate surveys of the principal rivers of the peninsula of Gaspe, and the tributaries upon the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, as well as the Mattawa, and 150 miles of the Ottawa,—all of which were before unsurveyed,—have been adopted by the Crown Lands Department, for the purposes of laying out the lands and disposing of the timber upon their courses; and thus, works which, if undertaken expressly, would have cost the Province a large sum, have been performed incidentally by the Geological Survey, without any additional expense. In the same way, the character of these regions as to timber, the capabilities of the soil, and their general geographical features, have been developed; almost all that is known of the interior of the peninsula of Gaspe, will be found in the reports of the Geological Commission.

It was to Gaspe that the first explorations were directed, as one of the questions which the Government were most anxious to have determined, was that of the presence or absence of coal in the Province, and the general structure of the country pointed to that extremity of the Province as the one in which the most recent formations were developed, and where, consequently, there would be the best prospect of meeting with that mineral. But the labors of Messrs. Logan and Murray in that district, during two years, have shown that even these rocks are more ancient than the coal-bearing rocks of New Brunswick, and dip beneath them, so that there is little reason to hope that this mineral will ever be numbered among our resources.

Immediately after these examinations, the attention of the public having been drawn to the metallic ores discovered upon the north shores of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, a careful geological survey of these was made, with especial reference to the economical mineralogy; and the results, although confirming the opinion that we have there valuable mines of copper, and other metals, were such as would, if attended to, have repressed the unguarded enterprises of ill-informed and misguided speculators, and prevented very much of the disappointment and loss which have thus resulted.

The further results of the Survey have been the examination of the Ottawa, for a distance of 400 miles, of the whole of the shores and islands of Lake Huron, of the western portions of the Province between the Great Lakes, the whole of the Eastern Townships, and the region south of the St. Lawrence generally. These explorations have consisted in carefully determining the nature of the different rock formations, with their *strike* and *dip*, or their direction and inclination; forming thus an assemblage of facts which, when reduced to form upon proper charts give a minute knowledge of the arrangement and disposition of the rocks throughout the district. Care has also been taken to determine, as far as possible, the peculiar minerals present in the various rocks, and especially those which are of economical importance.

Large collections have been made of specimens, illustrating the rocks and minerals of all the regions examined. In addition to these, a large portion of the rocks are distinguished by containing the remains of ancient, and now extinct, forms of animal and vegetable life, which are preserved in the slate and limestone rocks, and often in a state of great beauty and perfection. The study of these has within a few years become a subject of great importance, not only from the views which they afford of the laws of life and of developement, but from the fact that each set of rocks is marked by certain peculiar and characteristic fossils, so that often by a few shells or corals, a geologist is able to recognize a formation and identify a rock met with in one place, with another at a great distance. In this way, Mr. Logan has been enabled by a few fossils to determine the nature and geological age of the limestones of Lake St. John and of the island of Anticosti, without ever having visited the regions, and to institute comparisons between the rocks of Canada and those of other parts of the world.

So important is Palæontology, as this branch of study is called, deemed, that three or four years since, M. de Verneuil, one of the most eminent men in this department in Europe, visited this country solely for the purpose of studying its fossils. The collections of fossils made by the Geological Commission are very large and precious, and we understand that Mr. Logan, who visits England this winter, carries with him a selection from them, which he proposes to lay before the Geological Society of London, and some of the principal geologists of France.

The results of the examinations in the Eastern Townships have been highly important in a scientific point of view, as they have furnished the key to a question which had hitherto been an enigma to the American geologists. The labors of Mr. Logan have proved that these rocks are, so far from being as was formerly supposed, *primary*, in reality of a more recent geological age than those of the island of Montreal, and that they have been changed, by agencies probably simultaneous with those which elevated them into mountain ridges, so as entirely to have lost their original character. The influence of this discovery upon the theory of the science will be very great indeed. These researches have shown that the rocks which in the Eastern part of the Province are found to contain gold, are the same with the auriferous rocks of the Southern States and Brazil, and probably also with those of California.

The collections of rocks, minerals and fossils which have been made, embrace great numbers of duplicates, and we believe that it was contemplated, in instituting the Survey, to eventually form of them several collections, to be placed in the principal institutions of the Province, with a view to promoting the study of those branches of natural history. The rooms at present occupied by the Geological Commission are so small, that it is not possible to expose the tenth part of their collections, but it is to be hoped that in another year the Government will place some larger building at their disposal, and enable them to exhibit to the public the large and valuable collections.

The labors in the field, which are under the direction of W. E. Logan, Esq., F. G. S., and A. Murray, Esq., are of course interrupted during the winter season, which is devoted to the task of putting into form the observations of the summer. It is necessary to carefully collate and to compare all the various facts observed, and prepare maps, charts, and sections; to examine and compare specimens of rocks and fossils; and to get in readiness the annual report for the ensuing spring.

The Chemical and Mineralogical departments are under the direction of T. S. Hunt, Esq., who was appointed to the post about four years since. Under his direction, the laboratory has been furnished with instruments, apparatus, and reagents, sufficient for all the ordinary investigations of mineral chemistry. A balance in this department, made to Mr. Hunt's order by Deleuil of Paris is without doubt the finest instrument of the kind in this country, and perhaps not surpassed in America. Its accuracy is such, that with a load of 200 grammes on each side, it is able to determine with ease the one two-thousandth of a gramme, or one four hundred-thousandth of the weight. Such an instrument as this is requisite in the more delicate processes of analysis, where the matters which are to be determined constitute perhaps only a ten-thousandth part of the substance examined.

During the summer season Mr. Hunt not unfrequently accompanies Mr. Logan during his surveys, particularly when in a country of mineralogical interest, or else is engaged independently in marking observations upon subjects connected with his department. Since his connection with the Commission, he has devoted a large portion of time to an examination of the mineral springs which abound in various parts of the Province, and which were supposed to be of interest, not only because of their medicinal virtues, but in their relation to science, as throwing light upon the nature of the various strata of the earth through which they rise, and also as furnishing the means for interesting comparison between the mineral waters of Canada and those of Europe. With these views, a great many springs, both in Eastern and Western Canada, have been visited, their waters collected to qualitative and often to minute quantitative analysis. The results of the labors of two entire seasons thus employed, has been the analysis of about thirty different springs, the composition of many of which presents peculiarities of high interest to the physician and the naturalist. With many of these analyses the public have been made acquainted; the others will be found in Mr. Hunt's reports, which, appended those of Messrs. Logan and Murray, have been for the last three years presented to His Excellency.

Much labor has also been bestowed in this department upon the analysis of the various metallic ores which the country has afforded during the progress of the Survey; among these may be mentioned the long series of assays made upon the copper and silver ores of Lake Superior, and those in connection with Mr. Logan's labored and valuable survey of the Bruce Mines, the assaying of the samples from which alone occupied several weeks. An important application of chemical analysis has also been made in the examination of the metamorphic rocks of the Eastern Townships, to which allusion has been already made. Minute analysis pointed out in many of the unchanged rocks, the presence of ingredients in a latent condition, which in other parts were developed in a crystalline form in rocks whose appearance was so far changed that it was only on stratigraphical and chemical grounds that their connection with the former could be made out.

In the last report will be found some important contributions to the science of Agriculture Chemistry, with particular reference to the soil of this province. Many districts have been visited with the object of collecting information upon the subject of agriculture, as to the plans of cultivation, the systems of rotation, and of manuring, &c For the purpose of determining the nature of the soils, chemically considered, specimens of characteristic soils have been collected, and a large number of them analyzed.—The results of these are given in the report for 1849-50; and the author observes that they are but the commencement of a series of researches of the kind, which he has in view. In no department of Chemistry, perhaps, have the labors and theories of the man of science been presented to the public in a manner so popular and so tangible, as in its applications to agriculture. The researches and writings of Streeker, Mulder, Liebig, Johnston, and Boussingault are in the hands of all, and every farmer and *dilettante* thinks himself capable to discuss the most abstruse questions of vegetable chemistry and physiology. Let us hope that the researches of Mr. Hunt will put our agriculturists in a condition to apply these principles to their own fields, and realize for themselves the results which they find so clear and so beautiful in theory. We understand that in the next report, something farther on this subject may be looked for; but meanwhile, the elaboration of such results as will really be beneficial to the practical man, is a slow and laborious process, the complete analysis of a single soil requiring weeks.

The department of scientific mineralogy has not been neglected; many new localities of minerals, and some new and rare species, have been discovered, which are of great interest to the mineralogist. We believe that Mr. Hunt has been for some time past engaged in an elaborate series of analyses of a number of our minerals, the results of which will soon appear.

It is the design of the Survey, in accordance with the Act of Parliament authorising the investigation, to publish an elaborate report upon the Geology of the Province, with the collateral subjects, embracing all that has appeared in the annual reports, with very much additional matter, and illustrated with proper maps, charts and engravings. The preparation of this will probably require a considerable time after the completion of the Survey, and we hope that in carrying out a work like this, which will be an honor to the Province, the liberal and enlightened spirit with which, under successive administrations, all parties have fostered this important undertaking, will still be maintained. In no way can a people do themselves a greater service than in promoting scientific investigations like the present.

POPERY IN ENGLAND.

"The Polish partition of England"—as Blackwood styles the recent bull from Rome, dividing England and Wales into twelve bishoprics—is exciting immense indignation in the Established Church.—The London Times, for a month past, up to the latest arrival, had devoted a large portion of the editorial column daily to earnest remonstrances against the insolence of the Pope and to the agitation of the Protestant feeling of England. Its news consists very largely of reports of indignation meetings, held in all the separate dioceses of the Establishment, in which Romanism and its recent presumptions are treated with angry scorn or alarmed contempt—not without, in almost every case, a hearty kick at Puseyism, as the entering wedge of Popery in England. Short paragraphs in the English papers, from "Protestants" from all sections of the country, showing up the insidious, impure and diabolical nature of Romanism, with advertisements from the booksellers of pamphlets treating every part of the subject, indicate the thoroughness of the panic.—The indignation appears to be composed of two parts—of wounded political pride, and of enraged Protestant feeling. All dresses to the Queen attesting the loyalty of her subjects, and their honor at the insult offered her prerogative in the high-handed assumption of power in her dominions by a Roman Prince, alternate with addresses to the English Bishops upon the peril of Protestant principles, if Catholicism is allowed such a footing in the land.

We cannot say that we are surprised that the Pope should have deemed himself able to reestablishing the Roman hierarchy in England at this time. The Puseyite movement there has been probably a far deeper, more genuine and more significant agitation, than we can easily understand on this side. Checked very much in its outward manifestations by the potent authority of the Bishops, themselves necessarily directed in their own grounds by considerations of state, it has struck into the convictions of some of the very ablest and purest of the clergy, and is widely diffused among the sober and intelligent laity. Puseyism, if we understand it, is noting but an attempt to restore to the visible Church the pre-eminent place in the social arrangements, habits and usages of the world, which belonged to it in the strongest days of the Papacy—an honest effort, growing out of a sincere faith in the principle—to make the visible Church the home of the best affections, the source of the charities, the fountain of the opinions, and the central light of the whole life of the English people. At the bottom of this effort there must be a basis of doctrines. The belief in a Catholic Church, the only authorized source of all ghostly influences, in apostolic succession, in baptismal regeneration, in an ancient and secular ritual of punctilious obligation, in an independence (seeing that the supremacy of the spiritual power over the temporal is impossible) of the spiritual and the temporal powers—these doctrines—the creed of Puseyism—are the necessary foundation of any attempt to make the visible Church the platform of social order and actual life. The English Church, ever since the Reformation, has retained in its Rubric, in a latent form, all the doctrines revived by Puseyism; for its Prayer-Book constituted the basis of the compromise between Catholics and Protestants, and carefully maintained that ambiguous phraseology, which made it equally capable of a semi-Catholic or a downright Protestant interpretation. But it was not only in the Prayer-Book, but in the hereditary ideas and traditional feelings of England, that the seeds of the opinions existed which have more recently blossomed in Puseyism, and in many cases finally flowered out into Popery.

The political circumstances which made England "the bulwark of Protestantism, did not destroy the secret power of the ideas which make the ecclesiastical part of Romanism the natural pattern of her religious constitution, and which affiliate her, in at least one school of her Church, to Roman Catholicism. No one can look upon the Cathedrals of England, the wealth and state of her bishops, the docility of her common people to the Church, the half-affectionate veneration for ecclesiastical usages and customs which pervades her rural districts, the private endowments and charities of which the parish churches are the almoners, and the constitution of her Universities, without seeing how largely the fundamental idea of Catholicism, namely, the supremacy of the *visible* Church, enters into the English mind and heart.—This supremacy may be political social and spiritual—or only social and spiritual.—Rome united all three—England only the two last, and these in a partial but large degree. For Great Britain has participated so much in the political and social progress of the world, and has felt the influence of commerce and cosmopolitan ideas, so extensively, that the church-life has with the majority of the people doubtless, relinquished a great measure of its pre-eminence: the doctrine of the visible Church submitting to that wider and nobler idea of the Church, which makes the influence of the sentiments and truths of the gospel, working in every and all forms—through literature, art, politics, social reform and the public sentiment of the world—the real triumph and presence of Christ on earth.—But meanwhile, that the laity in cities, and that portion of the clergy who are worldly-wise, partly for good and partly for bad reasons, but inevitably in both cases, have felt the general influence of the times, fatal alike to Roman Catholicism and to high Church of Englandism—a certain other, and a very pure and scholarly and pious portion of clergy of England, studying with logical consistency and scholastic rigor into the real essence of the Church of England—in love with its traditions, its cathedrals and its old charities—suspicions of the progress which seems to be spoiling the simplicity of the people has seen that the only possible salvation of that Church from the whelming tide of the times, was in the more faithful re-assertion of its original idea, the revival of its powerful dogmas, the resumption of its exclusive pretentions, and an effort to make the visible Church again what it was fast ceasing to be, but what it must be or die, the fowl beneath whose brooding wings all the social interests of England were gathered for protection. In a nation containing so many men of leisure and letters—so many students of the past, lovers of antiquity, and feudal proprietors of influence and responsibility—a nation, too, with so many leaning and dependent minds—with so much reference and obedience to authority—it could not be difficult to find a large body of adherents to notions having so much foundation in the history, the traditions, the social order, the tastes, the theories and the ecclesiastical *authorities*, as these; and Puseyism, which is Catholicism without the Roman Bishop, has consequently obtained a large open support and a much larger secret sympathy from the English people.

For those who have once adopted the idea that the visible Church and that Church one and indivisible and under an unchangeable, because a revealed constitution—is the only source of a true civilization, and in fact ought to contain society within its borders and stamp its forms upon every part of life, the way to Catholicism is very short. Logic, sympathy common sense, taste, policy—each and all conduct to it by a single step. There is nothing surprising, then, in the proclivity of the Tractarians to Romanism and nothing at all unreasonable in Cardinal Wiseman's advice to the Pope test and cherish the Catholic tendencies of a large school in the English Church by the rehabilitation of the Popish Hierarchy in Great Britain. The evident alarm of the Church proves that the step is one not without grounds of success. We shall not be surprised to learn after the subsidence of the immediate excitement, that an unexpected number from the Church of England adhere to the new ecclesiastical powers.

But where is this all to end? Is Catholicism to begin a new and more vigorous life in the very land where the Reformation commenced, and to recover, one by one, the states she lost to Protestantism?—Against such a hope or fear, the great Protestant ideas pronounce with invincible strength—the idea of Christ, the sole head of the Church, and the only priest, and the Bible privately interpreted, the sole ritual. The whole religious and social and social spirit of the nineteenth century is utterly opposed to Church of Englandism and to Catholicism. England is the only Protestant country where Romanism can do any considerable mischief, and there she will only manifest what already exists, which may be no evil, but a blessing. Elsewhere the notion of a visible Church at the head of society—a priesthood standing between men's consciences and God—of a fixed ecclesiastical system to which the other departments of life are to conform—is exploded. Schism is a term which has lost its power, to crush independence of thought. Catholicism in America has but two classes of adherents—a considerable number of born constituents, mostly foreigners and ignorant—and a small body of eccentric attaches, natives and learned enough, who must have wriggled themselves into this unnatural posture of mind to satisfy their passion for originality and

exclusiveness. A Catholic proselyte is an object of singular interest among us. If the pretensions of Catholicism in England are not so foolish as they are in America. It is only because the Established Church is so far behind the age in its constitution and theory. Perhaps Providence has permitted Romanism to obtain its footing there to destroy the Establishment, and then perish itself.—*Christian Inquirer.*

MR. ROEBUCK'S LETTER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord.—Were Parliament sitting the present letter would not be written, as I should then be able in your Lordship's presence to speak that which I now feel compelled to write. I believe that great principles are in danger, and that to you is attributable the imminent risk to which they are exposed. Great men have thought that, in an empire like ours, in which are united under one Government people professing every description of religious belief and who by law are permitted to exercise the right of private judgment, and to support by argument, both in writing and spoken discourse the truth and wisdom of their own opinions, any attempt to degrade by law, and by the imposition of civil disabilities, any one class of believers, was not merely unjust, but in the highest degree impolitic also, and that while any deprivation of civil rights for such a cause was a gross injustice and cruel injury—the affixing on them badges of social inferiority, because of the peculiarity of their faith would be an insult more galling still than injury—and therefore it was that they said, make all men, whether Catholics or dissenters, equal before the law; and let us, under the inscription of a generous philosophy, and in accordance with the teaching of experience, be wise in time; and forgetting those mournful days when the friends of freedom thought themselves compelled, for safety's sake, to intolerant, erase from our laws those cruel and impolitic enactments which have made religion a curse instead of a blessing—a cause of hate and strife, and weakness, in place of being a bond of peace of unity, and strength. In accordance with this dictate of justice and policy was the conduct of the Whig party when they with great honour to themselves, aided their opponents in passing the Emancipation Act in 1829. They then gloriously belied the oft repeated imputation upon one who was once a great Whig, and they did *not*

"Give up to party what was meant for mankind."

The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, I acknowledge, acted on this occasion upon considerations much narrower than those which were supposed to have moved the Whigs. He and his right hon. friend thought peace and the continuance of Roman Catholic disabilities impossible, and simply because Ireland was turbulent, the Duke of Wellington was content to be just. He was just, however, only by accident. What he thought expedient happened to coincide with what justice demanded. But to you, my Lord, I address myself as one of those who laid their superstructure of policy upon the broad foundation of a wise and generous morality. And now, my Lord I will tell you why I believe these great doctrines of civil and religious liberty to be at the present time in danger. I find the public mind of England stirred from one end of the kingdom to the other. I hear fierce denunciations hurled against one large class of our Christian brethren, and I see politicians nearly of all classes bending beneath the storm, and joining in the cry against Papists and the Pope, and I most sincerely assert that I am utterely at a loss to understand how a really tolerant people could be thus carried away by an intolerant feeling. Does any danger really exist?—Seeing what the public feeling is—knowing as I have for many years known, the strong anti-Catholic prejudice of my countymen—I am not surprised at this outbreak.—Simple, downright intolerance, is at the bottom of it. No real danger exists. It is not fear, but blind intolerant hate, that has aroused the land; the same sort of feeling as that which in, in 1780, roused the mob of London against Sir George Saville, and made that madman—Lord George Gordon—a hero—the idol and leader of the people is now exercising a fatal influence upon the good sense of the English people. This feeling you have most unfortunately countenanced; you have given dignity and importance to an antipathy which you ought carefully to have allayed; and, by your ill-timed support, have done your utmost to keep alive for years a detestable intolerance, of which in your heart I believe you to be thoroughly ashamed. Where, again I ask, and what is the danger? I am not frightened by words, but I wish to know what is meant by "Papal aggression!"—Can the Pope acquire power over any man in England merely by nicknaming a man Archbishop of Westminster, or by giving him a large hat and a pair of red stockings, and dubbing him a Cardinal? Has the Pope acquired any actual territorial right or influence by what is called parcelling out the kingdom of England? We are all equal before the laws. He cannot invoke the power of the law, then, to persecute us into acquiescence in his doctrine. When we remember that every Protestant priest has by religious antipathy, been roused into action—when we also bear in mind that every Catholic priest in England and Ireland has been challenged to the combat,—is it not clear, my Lord, that your most unwise and unstatesmanlike letter has served as a trumpet to call into action the worst and fiercest, and most dangerous passions that darken human reason, and harden the human heart? The work of years has in a moment been destroyed, and all the weary labour of eradicating those now vigorous weeds in our fair garden, religious hate and ecclesiastical intolerance, has again to be encountered. When you were a laborer at this work you had to aid you many Protestant sects then suffering under legal disabilities. These you helped to remove, and now that assistance will no longer be afforded to the friends of religious freedom, for every Protestant sect will band together on the one hand, and range themselves in fierce hostility to all the Catholics on the other. And now, my Lord, I put to you the question which you, as a statesman, ought long since to have asked yourself.—*How is Catholic Ireland to be governed?*—The immense majority of the people of Ireland are Catholics; will they not now be excited to the same frantic pitch in support of their religion as that which now agitates England against it, and upon the same principles upon which Protestants in England determine to keep down the Catholics?—Will not Catholics in Ireland assert their own pre-eminence in that country, and insist upon equality, at least, in the baneful right of persecution? And here possibly, I shall have the Pope brought forward, and I shall be insulted by being asked if I believe the people of Ireland bear allegiance to Victoria? Let me answer this question by another. If, in fact, Catholics bear a divine allegiance—if by their religion as we hear, they really give one-half of their obedience to the Pope—if this be a tenet of their faith, how, I ask, is their allegiance effected or diminished by the nominal distribution of England into Catholic sects?—Let us, if we will, fulminate an act of Parliament against the Catholics—does any one suppose that their faith will be in the slightest affected thereby? We cannot make people loyal by act of Parliament; we cannot, by excluding certain names, keep out the doctrines of the Catholic religion. Your common sense must long since have been shocked at the wretched fanaticism you have evoked, and which, unfortunately, you will find a spirit beyond your power to lay.

I remain, my Lord your obt. servt,
Milton, Dec. 2. J. A. ROEBUCK.

ARRIVAL OF THE "FRANKLIN."

By telegragh from New York last night, we learn that the steamship *Franklin* arrived yesterday afternoon, having been detained in quarantine, by a case of small-pox on board.

The "Franklin" sailed from Havre on the 1st January. The "Atlantic" sailed on her regular day. Nothing has been heard of her. The "Asia" arrived out in ten days.

The *Asia's* last trip was the shortest on record.

We have London dates to the 2nd inst., and Liverpool to the 31st.

Cotton was firm and unchanged. Bread stuffs steady and without material change.

The political news unimportant.

Mr. Thompson, bearer of despatches, brings a treaty between the United States and Switzerland.

The mail from India had arrived. Business brisk at Calcutta. At Bombay money was high.

A Treaty between Switzerland and the United States has been effected.

The total amount of California gold received at Southampton during the past year was nearly five and a half millions of dollars.

Baring Bros. have admitted as a partner Mr. Russell Sturgess, formerly of Canton.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris are from the 1st January. Some feeling had been excited in political circles by a disagreement between the Assembly and the Government. The French funds had declined in consequence.

BELGIUM.

Belgium has ceased to coin gold, and preparations have been made for some time past for amassing a large supply of silver and coining it to meet the change.

The Havre packet from New York, which is to sail to-day, will take from 120,000 to 150,000 American half and quarter dollars.

HESSE CASSEL.

The News from the continent is not of much importance. The Electer of Hesse returned to his capital on the 17th Dec., he was received with indifference on the part of the people. The Dresden conferences were in progress, but the cheif business done had been merely of a preliminary nature.

AUSTRIA.

We learn that an army of 15,000 men was about to march into the Duchies, accompanied by a Prussian Force of some strength.

POLAND.

The native custom House officials in Russian Poland were to be dismissed and to be replaced by Russians, other measures for completely Russianizing the Polish Provinces were being pressed forward with the utmost vigour.

LITERATURE AND THE STATE.

In the letter I addressed to Lord Brougham in reference to Southey, much was left unsaid on pensions to literary men, and on academies. His Lordship expressed an opinion that pensions would be conferred by favour, and for unworthy services. Certainly they would be if conferred by the present Ministers; and probably, although in a less degree, by others. This objection is easily removed by referring the merits of the recipient to a committee in the House of Commons. A vote of Parliament would render the pension not only a benefit but an honor. Probably the time is not far distant when the arts and sciences, and even literary genius, may be deemed no less worthy of this distinction than the slaughter of a thousand men. But how, in the midst of our vast expenditure, spare so prodigious a sum as five hundred a-year to six, and three hundred a year to six more? If so many thousands are bestowed on the administrators of Woods and Forests, men than whom more idle and more ignorant could not be raked together in any parish of England or Wales, an equal difficulty in finding the money seems to have been obviated. Stables are built for a child scarcely tall enough to mount a donkey. Palaces are built, pulled down again, and rebuilt; marble arches, of which the mortar is just grown hard enough to make difficult the demolition, lie before our feet. Picture-galleries, more fit for the mysteries of Eleusis; Houses of Parliament, models for bride-cakes—all these have obtained the votes of our legislators. In general I am far from recommending the customs and practices of other nations. But when I see that in Germany, and elsewhere, princes the most despotic, many of them poor, deem worthy of notice, of patronage, of rank and honours, the philosopher, the poet, the man of science, it appears to me that any reign in England will be marked with ignominy by future historians, in which such men, with scarcely an exception, have been utterly neglected.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

—[*London (England) Examiner.*

☞ We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers, that the Mail between Hamilton and Goderich will, in future, arrive and depart every day, (Sundays excepted) and the London Mail will henceforth arrive three times a-week. This is a decided improvement.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of Alex. Macdonald, Esq. of Guelph—in reference to the affairs of our friend Mr. William Kennedy, of Kingston, (late of Saugeen). Our readers have already been informed that Mr. Kennedy has gone to England at the earnest request of Lady Franklin, for the purpose of fitting out an *overland* Expedition in search of the *lost Sir John* And we are glad to understand that Mr. Kennedy's affairs in Canada will be honorably settled.

☞ We acknowledge remittances from John McIntyre, Esq., Fullarton, and from Messrs. Gow and Orme, Guelph.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY JANUARY 23, 1851.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE Municipal Elections are all over. The Township Councils have met and elected their Reeves, and on Munday next, the County Council will meet to elect the County Officers, and transact some part of the County business. We have, as yet, little information respecting the men who are to constitute our local Legislature for the present year. But, believing as we do, that the County Council will exert a very considerable influence, either for good or evil, on the affairs of the Counties, we intend to bestow much attention upon its proceedings. And, as the people have not only a deep interest in these proceedings, but have also a salutary control over the Councillors, we will faithfully record and publish the votes on every important question that may be discussed and submitted to a vote. By doing this, we will put the inhabitants of each Township in possesion of the true Councillor character of the respective Reeves, and thus furnish them with facts for their guidance at the next year's Municipal Elections. We feel truly desirious of impressing the public mind with a thorough consciousness of the actual importance of the Municipal Council. We would wish to make the people understand that the action of the Council will, as we have frequently stated, make a more immediate appeal to their pockets, and exercise a more direct influence on the prosperity and improvement of the Province, than the ordinary action of the Colonial Legislature. The Council may indeed be said to hold the purse-strings of the locality over which it presides. We are decidedly in favor of economy, and while we advocate the necessity and the wisdom of fair, reasonable taxation, we insist upon a judicious and frugal expenditure of the taxes. It is obvious, that taxation is justifiable and useful only in so far as it tends to improve the comforts and conveniences of those who are taxed; and if the whole or even the half of the taxes are spent in paying the salaries of officers connected with the imposing and levying of the taxes, then, taxation is a grievance which should neither be defended nor submitted to. For instance, we are informed that the Councillors of the United Townships of Ashfield, Wawanosh, &c., voted themselves *six shillings and three pence per day* for each man, and sat so many days throughout the past year, that the account for Councillor's wages amounted to *thirty pounds!* This is an outrage upon the intention of the Municipal Act, and altogether intolerable. It is probable that not one of the Ashfield Councillors could have earned *half a dollar a day* at their usual avocations, and, hence, when we consider that these men merely met a few hours in each day within their own Township, and were needing to be at no expense for bed and board, beyond their ordinary every-day expense—we can only look upon this *six and three pence a-day* as a wanton fleecing of the tax payers for no useful purpose.

We have no wish to decide whether *Township* Councillors should or should not take pay for their services; but we certainly think the business of a Township cannot, in ordinary circumstances, require more than three or four days sitting in Council each year: and, in every instance, the pay should be so moderate as not to be an inducement to prolong or multiply the sittings. The people will shortly learn that they have a direct and a very sensible interest in this kind of economy, and will bring the question of wages prominently forward at their Municipal Elections.

In reference to the County Council, we have again to assert our opinion, that five shillings, or at most, six shillings and three pence per day, for each day spent in active business in Council, and five shilling for every twenty-five miles travelled to and from the place of meeting, is a rate of wages fully in conformity with the circumstances of the country, and fully equivalent to the services rendered. It is true, that there will be some individuals in the County Council whose time and talents would be more profitably employed at home. But it must be admitted that these individuals are few, and that, as a matter of honor and honesty, they are required to make a little sacrifice for the public good, rather than establish a rate of wages that would be a pecuniary inducement to perhaps three-fourths of the Council, to prolong the sittings. We cannot understand why the County Council should either meet often, or sit long, when it does meet. Its business is neither complicated nor extensive, and we feel confident that the Warden—by insisting that the different committees shall be ballotted for at the same time—that no Councllor shall be chosen as a member of more than one committee, and that the different Conncillors shall sit at the same time—would facilitate the business very much—particularly if it was an understood rule, that Councillors refusing to act on a committee when fairly ballotted, could not be entitled to wages.—And likewise to have it understood that a Committee was ballotted for the purpose of sitting down and transacting the business allotted to them, and not for the purpose of running through the streets enquiring for each other, and endeavoring to keep out of each other's way, till the business of two hours is frequently spun out to two days! In short, we consider that the method hitherto employed in transacting the business of the Council, has been very far from the most expeditious or the most economical method. And as we would willingly assist in introducing an improvement, we will take the liberty of offering a few hints. When we speak of ballotting, we mean the process employed in the new Jury Law, and not the method hitherto in use, which was merely a mutual attempt of the several Councillors to shift the labor from their own shoulders. It is necessary that each Committee should contain at least one member who has some experience in the matter, and, to secure this, it would be necessary that he should be nominated before the ballotting took place. For instance, supposing a Finance Committee and a School Committee were required, David Hood Ritchie and John Holmes, Esquires, might be severally nominated as Chairmen of these respective committees, and the other members might be drawn by ballot, as in the new Jury Law. In reference to economy, we would also hint, that in electing their County Officials, it is the duty of every Councillor to examine for himself, and decide in his own mind whether such an officer is really needed—whether the services are an equivalent for the salary, or whether they could not be procured at a cheaper rate, by employing the persons when necessary, and *paying for the services required.* This hint does not, of course, apply to the offices of Clerk and Treasurer—these are always needed; and as the services required of them are both important and arduous, they should be handsomely paid. But it would certainly be better, and perhaps more satisfactory to all parties interested to pay the Surveyor, the Auditors, and the Solicitor, for the duties performed, than to pay them by fixed salaries. It may so happen that the salary will not be half a remuneration for the services performed: and, in this case, there is generally a vote at the end of the year for an increase. And this, to say the least of it, is very awkward and a very suspicious method of transacting the public business. But it may also happen, and, it sometimes *does* happen, that, in some of these instances, the salary is literally thrown away. No services are required—none are performed, and, yet, *the salary has to be paid.* This we call a prodigal expenditure of the public funds.

We understand there is to be great *scrambling* for the Solicitorship this present year, and it is even in contemplation to *put it to offer,* in the same way as the Council printing is let. This, we think, would be wrong—for there are *bad and worse* in the lawyer trade. And therefore, we object decidedly, to a *salaried* Solicitor. In the "glorious uncertainties" of law, a Solicitor is just as liable to give erroneous advice as any other lawyer—if the advice is bad, the Council cannot make him responsible for the consequences. If he brings or defends actions for the Council he must be paid just as much as any other lawyer—and, if he *loses* the action, *the Council must pay him nevertheless!* It is evident, then, that if the Council intend going to law, they can do so on more advantageous terms by having no Solicitor—if they intend to keep out of law, the employing a Solicitor is like "setting the fox to guard the goose." The best legal opinion in the Province can be obtained for five pounds, and we are not sure but for one year's salary of a Solicitor, the Attorney General would furnish a commentary on the Municipal Act, which would supercede the necessity of legal opinions, so long as the Act itself remained in force. We therefore, advise the County Council and the Town Council, if they wish to get out of debt, and avoid difficulties and litigation, to have no Solicitor.

☞ THE Town Council met on Monday and re-elected Benjamin Parsons, Esq., to the Mayoralty. Mr. Kydd, Postmaster, was also re-elected Clerk. William Wallace Reeve, and Angus McKay Collector. The Assessors are Robert Moderwell, John McDonald and Jacob Seegmiller.—Constable, Rowland Williams. There was little difference of opinion among the Councillors in reference to these officials, Councillor Rattenbury, as a matter of course, still retains a sprinkling of the good old spirit of former days, and proposed Captain Crabb in opposition to Mr. Parsons, but the *amendment* fell to the ground for want of a seconder. He next proposed Mr. Crabb in opposition to Wallace as Reeve, which was seconded by Councillor Black, and supported by Councillor Campbell, but also proved an abortion.

We regret to learn that the Tories are industriously circulating an inviduous report, over which they are heartily chuckling—it is to the effect that Captain Crabb has been *licking and stroking* with the Tory trio of St. Andrew's Ward, in order to obtain their assistance to help him into the Mayorality or the Reeveship. We dare say these three luminaries would willingly make a *cat's paw* of Mr. Crabb for the purpose of throwing a fire-brand among the Liberal Members of Council. But no man who is acquainted with Captain Crabb's inflexible adherence to his political principles, would have the hardihood to tamper with the "true blue." Such *licking and stroking* might be expected from some genius of vanity and self-conceit, who was itching all over, to be taken notice of—but the extensive business, the bold enterprise, and the well-known modesty of Mr. Crabb, places him above suspicion in such matters. In short, nobody believes this story of the *licking and stroking,* and we understand that Mr. Crabb, like ourself, looks upon the affair as an attempt to injure his business, by forcing him into public life before the proper time. We think that Mr. Crabb's nomination as Mayor and Reeve was the work of Messrs. Rattenbury and Black, who it appears, are really destined to shed an intellectual effulgence over the proceedings of the Town Council, and will demonstrate "the power of mind over mind," by inducing men to act against their own convictions. This Electro-Biology is a wonderful discovery! We learn that it actually required an effort on the part of Mr. Crabb to prevent himself from being made Reeve against his own inclination.

☞ We have no desire to perpetuate the clap-trap excitement of what is bombastically termed "the Papal Agression!" but we invite a perusal of two articles on the subject which will be found in our columns to-day. One is from the New York "Christian Enquirer," and is valuable for the calm christian spirit in which it is written—the other is a Letter addressed by John Arthur Roebuck to Lord John Russell, which fearlessly exhibits the common sense view of the subject.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

SIR,—At our Municipal Election here on the first Monday of the year, there was some grumbling and cross-questioning about a certain vote of the late County Council, in reference to the salary of the County Clerk. It was asserted that the Council had voted Mr. Otter an addition of *twenty-five pounds.* While at the same time it was alledged that Mr. Lizars had, at the commencement of the year, offered to do the duties of the office for the salary which Mr. Otter was to receive before this twenty-five pounds was voted. It was likewise stated, that Mr. Otter never attended to the duties of the office, but employed a deputy at very low wages, while he himself was employed, on very liberal pay, in the office of the Canada Company, and yet it seems our economical Council gave him twenty-five pounds more than Mr. Lizars had offered his services for! Is Mr. Lizars less competent for such duties, or is Mr. Otter a pet of the Warden's? Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you could throw some light on the subject, by favoring the public with the particulars of the case, and the names of the worthy sages who show such remarkable liberality with the people's money.

Yours, &c. HULLETT.

[NOTE.—We only know that such is the fact—the twenty-five pounds were voted—the vote is in the forthcoming Minutes of Council, but we have not leisure at present to search for it—we will insert it in our next. The vote has been attempted to be justified by a very flimsy sophism, and we think it was obtained by some *shamwork.*—We object to it upon principle, not because we think seventy-five pounds too much for the duties required of the County Clerk—we think even this amount is too little.—But, viewing impartially the peculiar circumstances of this case, we emphatically deny the validity of Mr. Otter's claim, and, at the same, deny the right of the Council to make such appropriations of the public funds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

SIR,—In your last paper, under the head of Municipal Elections, you assert that James Watson, Esquire, prompted either by a sense of "duty or a strong love of *consistency,* about half an hour after the Election had commenced, requested to be put in nomination!" Now so far from this being the case, Mr. Watson positively objected to give his consent to be put forward when applied to by us, and it was at our instigation solely that he was nominated, we the subscribers having called upon his proposer and seconder to request them to propose and support him.

Now notwithstanding anything you may say on the subject to the contrary, we know that had Mr. Watson expressed a desire to represent St. George's Ward in the Council and canvassed for that purpose, or come forward at the polling—he would have been returned as he last year was at the head of the poll.

We have felt it our duty to Mr. Watson to notice your remarks and in the face of your misstatement to put the public in possession of the true facts of the case.

I. RATTENBURY,
MATTHEW BLACK.

Goderich, Jan. 15th, 1851.

You will please insert the above in your next issue and oblige yours, &c. I. R.
M. B.

[NOTE.—It will be seen by this communication, that, as we stated last week, Mr. Isaac Rattenbury and Mr. Matthew Black, do claim the credit of inducing Mr. Watson to act in opposition to his own convictions, and to his expressed determination on the preceding evening. To this we have no reasonable objection whatever; and we willingly retract what we said in reference to Mr. Watson requesting to have his name put upon the poll-book as a candidate. Such was the impression on our mind from the information we received, but we since learn that he merely requested to be understood that if the people chose to elect him as a Councillor, he was willing to serve.—There is only a very faint shade of difference here after all—but as the change was effected through the philosophical reasoning and eloquence of Messrs. Rattenbury and Black, we are willing that Mr. Watson shall have the full benefit of it. It will farther be observed, that the assertion of Messrs. Rattenbury and Black, about the certainty of Mr. Watson having stood at the top of the poll if he had wished it—*is merely an assertion.* We never set any value upon such assertions—they do not weigh well in that commodity called "*proof.*" We love to deal in *facts*—and, in opposition to this assertion, after admitting that Mr. Watson must necessarily command some *ledger influence* in the Ward in which he resides—we state it as a fact that the first *plumper* tendered for Mr. Watson, is the *fifth or sixth vote* recorded on the poll book—so that he did not come in at the tail of the election. And as a second fact, we declare that Mr. Watson only obtained *six votes, and five of them "plumpers."* These two facts do not promise much in reference to the "top of the poll," and will be found to weigh fully better on the mind than the mere hopeful assertion of Mr. Isaac Rattenbury and Mr. Matthew Black.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

My Dear Signal,—Could you inform your readers who writes those *instructive and profoundly philosophical* editorials which have appeared lately in that *veritable* paper, the Huron Loyalist? Methinks they savor very much of diploma Manufacturing!

By the by, could you likewise inform your readers upon what authority M. D. was attached to Morgan Hamilton's name a few weeks ago in the Loyalist, or in what UNIVERSITY he graduated? Probably if you would oblige me by inserting the above queries in the *Signal,* he being the main spoke in the Loyalist—and of a *very pivus turn of mind just now,* &c., would enlighten me, as well as a great many others, upon a subject on which there exist*ed diverse opinions,* even among his *own friends.* If not enlightened to my satisfaction upon the subjects in question, you may hear from me again; until then, believe me, my dear Signal, your most obedient, &c.

VERITAS.

[WE are altogether unable to answer any of these questions. We know so little of the *Huron Loyalist* that we could not even tell whether it is dead or alive. We did not exchange with it, and the only time we ever saw its productions quoted in the columns of our Tory cotemporaries was in the case of a communication of Joseph Williamson's some months ago.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

SIR,—Will you please give insertion in your next *Signal* to the enclosed documents, and your so doing will much oblige your humble servant, and I think, not a few of your readers.

I am, Sir,
Your ob't humble servant,
JOHN LONGWORTH.

GODERICH, 19th Dec., 1850.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE HURON TRACT.

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS,—Having been inquired of by many of you, the cause of the Canada Company persecuting me in the unrelenting, unlawful and unhuman manner they have done for the last four years; and the best information I can give you on that subject is to lay before you a copy of a letter, herewith published in the *Huron Signal,* addressed to the Court of Directors of the Canada Company, wherein I stated the many well founded reasons why I differed with them the Canada Company. And I submit the matter now for your consideration, whether or not my objections to the Canada Company's proceedings were well founded or not.

I have the honor to be,
Your ob't humble servant,
JOHN LONGWORTH.

TO THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR AND COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE CANADA COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In looking over a report said to have been made by you at your general meeting, on the 31st December last: in which you set forth, among other unfounded statements, that a vote of thanks to "Mr. F. Widder," the Company's Commissioner in Canada (now in London), was passed unanimously: Because the system adopted for the sale of Lands on deferred or gradual payments, and for the accomidation afforded to settlers in the building of Churches, Corn Mills, Market places, &c., &c., and the formation of Roads required for the conveyance of produce, owe their origin to Mr. Widder.—Had you reflected but a moment, you would never have allowed such a statement to come before the Canadian Public, knowing as you did at the time that it was not founded on facts, "Where did the Canada Company ever build a Church, or subscribe a shilling towards the erection of one, of any denomination?" You do not mean, I hope, to call that a subscription for which you take credit in your complicated account with the Provincial Government, which by stratagem and cunning, you have hitherto outwitted by evading the fulfilment of your agreement, entered into with Government of the late George IV. All this, as far as settlement duty goes, you have most artfully evaded, and that by the following most judicious plan on your part, namely, by having the Solicitor General, and Attorney General, your law agent in the person of Christopper Haggerman, Esq., whose duty it was or should have been, on the part of the Crown, to see that you made your annual reports to the Government Office, as you were bound to by your Charter, and which, as far as the settlement duty that you were bound to perform is concerned, you never took any notice of.—And to enable you the better to carry out your deep-laid scheme, you had the Hon. William Allan, one of your *honest* Commissioners, and who, as soon as you had reason to believe could be of no further service to you, after the first 16 years of your Charter expired, was superceded. Then was brought on all your difficulty by the low cunning, avarice and schemes of your would-be all-wise Commissioner Mr. F. Widder, who knew or cared as much about the Huron Tract, or about any improvements made therein as the Grand Pacha of Egypt did about the 10 Commandments! That gentlemen's grand object was, from his commencement in Canada, to build up his ill-gotten fame on other men's merit. And in place of the Canada Company expending money on making roads and other public improvements as set forth in their Charter, &c., contract. This made a clear profit of £69.300. It is true, that the Canada Company caused to be made, throught the Huron Tract and Wilmot, 231 miles of roads, which nominally cost about £12.000, and that, too, payed in land at from 7s 6d to 15s per acre.—Then taking that in view, the land having cost the Canada Company not more than 1s 6d per acre, their real outlay on roads would not make £12,000, and you never would admit that the three concessions butting on each side of the roads for which you took credit, realised not less than £300 per mile, making a total of £69,300, over and above what those lands would have actually sold for had no road been made. This I suppose is one of the items for which you bestow such praise on Mr. Commissioner Widder,

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Goderich, 14th April,

and with which he never had any thing to do, and for which he has about as much right to claim credit, as Oliver Cromwell had for the successful victories gained by Lord Fairfax, and his son Sir T. over the royal army by the Republican or Commonwealth of England. These are the unjust means resorted to for conferring honor on a man who never had any thing to do in accomplishing the designs and carrying out the projects on which they are founded, save that abominable system miss-called *Leasing*—which ere long will show to the shareholders of the Canada Company the loss they will have sustained by this nefarious system. I will also give Mr. Commissioner Widder credit for knowing some Ledger demain in the year 1844, when he succeeded in showing some 3 or 4 poor settlers in the Huron Tract, that it was easier to pay to the Canada Company £132 8s 9d in 10 years, than to pay £110 5s in 12 years!

With regard to Grist Mills, the Canada Company built 4, one of which still remains on their hands, the other 3 were disposed of on most advantageous terms, not taking into consideration that a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, a School, a Blacksmith's Shop, a Shoemaker's Shop, are the accommodations sought and enquired after, by men or parties about to locate in a new country such as the Huron Tract. This was a project which the late Commissioners of the Canada Company never lost sight of, but which was as well as all other improvements most strenuously opposed by Mr. Commissioner Widder. The Mills being completed as herein set forth, in 1837, I wish to be informed how they could owe their origin to Commissioner Widder, he not having anything to do with the affairs of the Canada Company in Canada until the year 1839?

In the year 1834, the Canada Company commenced building a Steamboat at Goderich, which had then no harbour. The Company had at that period, to be disposed of in Goderich, 1,010 Town Lots—and when the hull of this humbug Boat was laid down, you added £5 to the then price of each of your Town Lots: and when this Boat was launched their was a further sum of £5 added to the price of each Lot in the poor Town of Goderich, for building the Steamboat for which you took so much credit in your puffing prospectus, notwithstanding that you saddled the Town-Plot with a debt of £10,100! You insured the Boat in England at £15,000, at a very reasonable rate paved a policy on that insurance for 3 years—drowned the boat—pocketed the £15,000, and laughed at the idea of the settlers requesting you to build another Boat.—This is the 3rd class of your so-called liberality,—from such good Lord, deliver us!

Canada Company Harbour at Goderich. In the year 1835, you commenced a harbour at this place, you used every means through your prospectus and otherwise, that you were fully intent on completing the same without intermission.—This was a strong allurement to come and settle as convenient as possible to the fine harbour at Goderich, and its flourishing Town of Log-shanties! This Harbour you carried on at intervals until the month of August, 1843, at which period your brain carrier, Mr. Commissioner Widder, came here and declared that the humbug was carried far enough for the Canada Company's purpose, and that another shilling should not be laid out, knowing at the same time that the Act of Parliament which was concocted by the Canada Company's Law Agent, was most defective, inasmuch as no fixed period for the completion of the said harbour was set forth therein.—And notwithstanding that during a protracted period of 8 years, you allege that you expended on this unfinished harbour, the enormous sum of £16,547, I should like to see the bill in detail, making this sum total—for, the survey and plan of the works with its model was made by me, and you in justice, have stated that when a total stop was put to the works, you had on hands, towards its completion, in implements and materials about 1600, all of which is rendered useless. And from your performing the work in piecemeal it has cost about 30 per cent. more than you state it has done, had the work been carried on without intermission. In the year 1844 you tried to persuade the Colonial Government to take your harbour and complete it, at the same time, to allow you your alleged outlay, besides having the advantage of the enhanced value of your property throughout all the District. In this you are foiled, the Colonial Government is beginning to discover your land-sharking system! Your next attempt was to practice one of your many impositions on the honest, unsuspecting Municipal Council of the Huron District, to take your unfinished harbour into their safe-keeping. In this they were not found ignorant enough to become your pliant tools, notwithstanding the allegations made against them in Commissioner Widder's memorandum. 4th February, 1845. With regard to your unwarrantable opposition and objections to paying of land taxes, and which you eventually will have to pay, you yourselves derive the greatest benefit, inasmuch as the taxes are appropriated to the opening and improving of Roads, &c. &c., all which goes to facilitate the sale and enhance the value of the 700,000 acres of land which is still at your disposal in the Huron Tract.

The Canada Company makes the Member for Huron.

By the V. William 4th Chap. 46, the Townships comprising the Huron Tract with the exception of Bosanquat, was made into a seperate County, and consequently that year although not having more than 30 freeholders returned a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. But the Canada Company amongst their other wicked and unwarrantable acts towards the poor settlers of the Huron Tract, brought a member out from Scotland ready made in the person of the late Capt. or G. Dunlop, and who at that period knew no more of the Huron Tract or the laws of Canada than I did of the Koron of Mahomet—but any body for the Canada Company sooner than the settlers should have the benefit of the service of the late Mr. Van Egmond (for he was the only independent man in the County at that period), who had a great deal of the sins of the Canada Company at his fingers ends. And I say without fear of contradiction, that the greatest loss that this County has sustained in demise of any gentleman was in that of the late Mr. Van Egmond, the best proof is, the Canada Company being in such dread of his return to the House of Assembly, owing to his determination and capability of causing them to adhere strictly to their Charter, that, to deprive the settlement of this important service, the Company actually gave a freehold to Capt. Dunlop to qualify him as a member of the House of Assembly; assuming that in him they would have a most pliant tool. And their expectations were, in some measure, accomplished, for Capt. Dunlop was the gentleman who obtained the Bill for the Canada Company, containing a prescription as to the period of completion—for according to the Bill it might be one year, 100 or 1000 in progress.

The Canada Company getting the County of Huron into a separate District.

See the 1st Victoria chap. 26, sect. 19, it is there set forth that an additional tax of one penny in the pound over and above all other taxes may be imposed on the inhabitants of the District. By this clause which was concocted by the Canada Company, and carried into a law by their member Capt. Dunlop—they would not have anything to pay towards the erection of the public buildings required to be erected and completed previous to being proclaimed a District. And were that Bill allowed to remain a law the tax of a penny per pound would not liquidate the debt in 50 years. But happy for the District that the Municipal Council Law has come into existence, and consequently upsets this left-leged Act. Then the Canada Company in their prospectus of 1842 sets forth as one of the great advantages derived by the settlement from being proclaimed as a District;—whereas they should have stated that this District of Huron is the penal colony of Canada.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your ob't humble servant,
JOHN LONGWORTH.

Goderich, 14th April, 1846.

[NOTE.—We do not pretend to be a judge of either the *matter* of the foregoing communication, or of the *manner* in which it is handled. Mr. Longworth regards himself as a victim to the vindictive selfishness of the Canada Company, and alledges that this Letter, addressed to the Company's Directors in 1846, is the cause of the persecution which he has since endured. He solicits the privilege of setting himself right with the public on this subject. And as we have always a feeling of sympathy for men who have seen better days, we have allowed him the use of our columns. It is probable that Mr. Longworth has stated many facts in this long letter. But if his intention was merely to inform the public that the Canada Company have fallen far short of fulfilling their contract with the Imperial Government, in reference to the amount of money which they were bound to lay out on Improvements in the District, we certainly think he might have adopted a much shorter and a far more pointed method of carrying out this intention. We have also to remark that Mr. Longworth's statements in reference to the late Dr. Dunlop, are altogether at variance with what we understood to be the facts of the case.—ED. H.S.]

NOTICE.—The Rev. Jas. Skinner, London, will preach for the the Rev. Charles Fletcher in the United Presbyterian Church Goderich, on Sabbath the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock Forenoon and 6 o'clock evening.

Goderich, 22nd Jan. 1851.

☞ We are requested to state that a First or Second Class Teacher may get employment by apply at School Section No. 1, Colbore, on good wages.

We regret to record this week the death of Mr. Asa Post, of Pickering, aged 44 years. He was born in Pickering, March 3, 1806, and has now departed this life deeply regretted by a large number of friends and relatives.—*Whitby Reporter.*

Died,

At Treetown Cottage, near Fort George, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Isabella Campbell Roy, in her 78th year, relict of James Roy, Esq., Surgeon to the Forces, Fort George, and eldest daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort George.

In our obituary of this week we record the death of Mrs. Isabella Campbell Roy, at her residence near Fort-George. It is due to the memory of this estimable lady to say that her decease is deeply and universally regretted in the district, in which, for a period of sixty-five years, her qualities of heart and mind gained her a high place in the affections of all classes. Mrs. Roy was a gentlewoman of the old school, in the highest meaning of that character, of refined manners, most engaging address, and of earnest and habitual piety. Her considerate and kindly attentions to the cottagers and the poor of her neighborhood endeared her as much to them as her unceasing charities—distributed unostentatiously; she evinced in this, as in all the relations of life, consistent kindness and true Christian principle. Though so advanced in years, her mind retained the sprightliness of youth: and among her friends her uniform kindness, cheerfulness, and urbanity, spread a charm over her society which will be long remembered. Mrs. Roy was daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, Governor of Fort-George, whose family distinguished themselves in the service of their country: and by one despatch she received the painful intelligence of the death of three brothers, killed in action—two of them and a cousin-german in one engagement. Genaral Stewart's history alludes to this melancholy circumstance, when referring to the conduct of the 74th regiment at the battle of Assaye "The Melfort family were very unfortunate this year. Three brothers fell in the field, Captain John Campbell, and Lieutenants Alexander and Lorn Campbell, as also a cousin-german, Lieutenant Morshead Campbell, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell, of the 74th regiment, afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Campbell, G. C. B., Governor of Madras." Another brother, Lieutenant Colin Campbell, afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., was in the same action, on the staff: and having continued on the Duke of Wellington's staff, had the good fortune to be present in every engagement fought under his Grace's command in the Peninsula, and likewise at Waterloo. He died in 1847, having been Governor successively of Portsmouth, Halifax, and Ceylon. Another brother, the late Vice-Admiral Sir Patk. Campbell, K. C. B., distinguished himself in the navy. The only surviving brother of nine is Colonel Frederick Campbell, R. A., now quartered at Woolwich, whom we saw witnessing our Highland games at Inverness last autumn, when on a visit to his excellent sister, whose death we record.—*Inverness Courier.*

This gentleman a few year ago visited Goderich in company with Earl Cathcart, he being then in command of the Royal Artillery in Canada, Mrs. Major Fortye, now in Toronto, is the only lady living of this large and respected family, the children of John Campbell late of Melfort.

Hamilton, Jan 14th.

Our Markets are as usual dull and inactive. Previous quotations are maintained with slight variations. Wheat is slowly but gradually rising, and at present is steady at 3s 9d. In other articles of produce there are no symptoms of change, if we may except barley, which is exceedingly scarce.

PORK CUTTING.—Madison, in Indiana, is emulating the other large cities of the West in the business of pork packing. An extraordinary feat in that line was performed there on the 21st ultimo. At the slaughtering and packing establishments of White, Cunningham and Co., four thousand one hundred and twenty-two hogs were killed and dressed in ten hours and twenty minutes on two benches. Bench No. 1 turned out 2,059; bench No. 2, 2,053. This is the largest one day's work ever yet recorded in the Union.

The Spring thaw still continues, & the sleighing is pretty nearly at an end. Yesterday evening we had some thunder and a good deal of lightening—rather uncommon visitants at this season. Wheat has risen 1½d. Oats are getting up, and so is large sizes of Pork. Some prodigious animals were this week purchased by Mr. Cook. The quality continues excellent.—*Galt Rep.*

WARNING TO PARENTS.—On Monday last two children belonging to J. Whelan of this town were left in a room, together, by their parents, and while they were absent one of the children about 4 years old was playing with straws and chips by putting them in the fire. The child's clothes caught fire and before relief could be given its body was burned to a crisp, presenting a most horrible spectacle. The child died on the same evening.—*Brantford Herald.*

Markets.

GODERICH, Jan. 22.

Fall Wheat per bu. 3s. 1½d. Spring Wheat 2s. 6d. Flour, Farmers, 8s. 9d. per 100 lbs.—Barley per bu. 2s. 6d. Oats 10d. Pork 15s 0d. to 17s 6d. Hay per ton, £1 17s 6d.

Toronto, Jan. 15th.

Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs. 15s. to 20s.—Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs, 3s to 3s 8d. Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs. 2s 6d to 3s 1d. Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs. 1s 2d to 1s 3d. Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs. 1s 8d 2s.

Belleville Jan. 15th.

Wheat, 3s. 6d. Oats, 1s. Peas, 2s. Pork, $4. Potatoes. 1s. 3d. Potash, 23s. 9d. Butter, 6d. a 7d. Beef, 15s. a 17s. 6d. Lard, 5d. Geese, 1s. 3d.

LONDON, C. W. 18th Jan., 1851.

Wheat—Deliveries moderate, and we cannot change our quotations. Fall 3s 1½d; Spring, 2s 6d per bushel of 60 lbs.

Oats—Quite scarce, and prices stiff at 1s per bushel.

Barley—We hear of no transactions this week; in fact, we believe there is little remaining in farmers' hands, not more than what may be required for seed in the spring.

Timothy Seed—7s 6d per bushel.

Galt, Jan. 17th 1851.

The following are the prices current:—Wheat, per bushel, 3s 6½d, c'y.—Oats, 1s 1d—Rye, 2s 6d—Flour, fine, per 100lbs., 10s—Timothy Seed, 6s 3d—Beef, per 100lbs 17s 6d to 20s—Pork, per 100lbs, 20s to 22s 6d—Butter, in roll or tub, 7½d—Eggs, per dozen, 6d to 7½d—Hay, per ton, 40s to 50s.

Birth,

At Gowrie, Colborne, on the 12th inst., Mrs. George Young, of a daughter.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE
FRENCH FLUTINA,
Or Improved Accordeon,
BY MR. CHAMBERS,

AT the BRITISH HOTEL, Thursday Evening, 23rd of January, 1851.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Sole Fantasia, (PAGANINI,) with Variations.
2. Grand Military March, composed by Mr. Chambers.
3. Celebrated Echo Airs.
4. Selections from Irish Melodies.
5. Selections from Opera of Bronze Horse.
6. Post Horn Gallop. (AUBER.)

PART II.

1. Selections from Scottish Melodies.
2. Hungarian Waltzes.
3. Pot Pourri, embracing Gems from Operas.
4. Dolce Concerto, with Variations, and Air from Beggars' Opera, Do.
5. Military Waltzes, by Mozart.
6. Celebrated Military March.

☞ ADMISSION, 2s 6d—Children, half-price. Doors open at seven o'clock, Performance at eight.

N. B.—Accordeons, &c., tuned and repaired.

Goderich, Jan. 23, 1851. v3n49

CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE OF the subscriber on the first of August last, a year old HEIFER, dark brown, with some white on the back, belly and tail.—Lot 29, 5th con. Tuckersmith. The owner is requested to prove praoperty, pay expenses and take her away.

JOHN WALKER.

Mill Road, Tuckersmith, Jan. 21, 1851—49

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, will be held at the British Hotel, in Goderich, on Friday, the 28th day of March next.

All persons desirous of becoming teachers can then be examined upon producing the proper certificate of moral character, and unless application is then made, the Candidates will not have another opportunity for three months afterwards.

By order of the Board,
ALFRED W. OTTER, Sec'y,
To the Board of Public Instruction.

Goderich, 21st Jan., 1851. v3n49

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq., late of Saugeen, are requested to make immediate settlement with the Subscriber—and parties having claims against the same will please forward them duly attested.

A. MACDONALD, Attorney.

Guelph, 20th Jan., 1851. v3n49

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, on the 17th of December last, a Black COW, with some white about her bag, and a white stripe between her fore legs. Lot 41, 1st concession, Goderich.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.

WILLIAM HALL.

January 14, 1851. 48tf 3

AT a Meeting of the Provincial Land Surveyors, residing in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, held at the St. Marys Hotel, St. Marys, on Tuesday the 7th January, instant, the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the Provincial Land Surveyors residing or practising in the United Counties, do form themselves into a body, to be called the "Huron Board of Provincial Land Surveyors," for the purpose of promoting their interests as a profession.

Resolved, That as the profession of Land Surveying is one holding important trusts, and requires proper qualifications and high responsibilities in its members it is the duty of this board to defend the interests of the profession by indicting for an infraction of the Statute, all parties under their notice who shall practice, Land Surveying without legal qualifications; and at this board are aware that such illegal practice is going on in some parts of the United Counties; that prompt and immediate steps be taken to put a stop to the same and to bring the parties to justice.

Resolved, That the tariff of fees proposed by the Canadian Institute be adopted by this board and strictly adhered to; and that all Provincial Land Surveyors, hereinafter coming into the United Counties be required to unite with the board to carry out its objects, and to obtain from the Secretary a tariff of fees and a copy of the rules and regulations of the board.

Resolved, That the board do meet at least semi-annually, to determine times and places of its own meetings, and to attend to such other matters as may be submitted

Resolved, That the next meeting of the board be holden at the Union Hotel, Stratford, on the second Tuesday in June next

J. K. CLENDENIN, P. L. S.
See'y H. B. P. L. S.

St. Marys, 10th Jan., 1851. v3n48

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 7th December, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, has been pleased under the authority vested in him, by the provisions of the 1st Section of the 13 and 14 Vic. Chap. 5, to appoint that the following Articles now charged with a duty of *Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings per centum ad valorem*, shall be placed in the List of Goods paying a duty of *Two Pounds Ten Shillings per centum ad valorem*, from and after this date, and shall be rated for duty accordingly, viz:

Cotton Warp, Slate, Fire Brick, Mustard Seed, Ultra Marine and Paste Blue, Sal Ammoniac, Prussiate of Potash, Alum, Phosphorus, Bleaching Powder, Cochineal Copperas, Vitriol, Shellac, Felts, Borax, Strong Fluid Acids, including Nitric, Sulphuric, Muriatic and Oxalic Acid.

By Command,
J. W. DUNSCOMB.

JOHN ADAMS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
[Next door to M. B. Seymour & Co's]
West Street, Goderich.
January 1851. 3v n48

BY-LAW No. 9,

To divide the Township of McGillivray into Rural Wards. Passed Sept. 15, 1850.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to divide the Township of McGillivray into Rural Wards for the purpose of Election of Township Councillors, Be it enacted by the Municipality thereof, by virtue of the powers vested in them by Act 12 Vic. cap. 81, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Township of McGillivray be and the same is hereby divided into Five Rural Wards.

Ward No. 1, to consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions, from the Township line of Stephen, to the Side Line between Lots 20 and 21, together with that part of the North Boundary butting the said concession.

Ward No. 2, to consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions, from the said Line between Lots 20 and 21, to the Township of Williams, also Lots 34, 35, and 36 in the 5th concession.

Ward No. 3, to consist of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, except Lots 34, 35 and 36, in the 5th concession.

Ward No. 4, to consist of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, together with that part of the North Boundary butting the same.

Ward No. 5, to consist of the remaining part of the Township.

And be it further enacted, that the Township Clerk be appointed to hold the first Annual Meeting, and to be Returning Officer in the First Ward, and that the first Meeting thereof shall be holden at Patrick Flanagan's Tavern, in said Ward.

That Mark West be appointed to hold the first Annual Meeting, and to be Returning Officer of Ward No. 2, to be holden at the house of James Barber, Esq., on Lot 29, in the 3rd concession.

That John Graham be appointed to hold the first Annual Meeting, and to be Returning Officer in Ward No. 3, to be holden at John Morton's, Lot 26, in the 6th con.

That Linwood Craven be appointed to hold the first Meeting, and to be Returning Officer for Ward No. 4, and that the first Meeting thereof shall be holden at the School House near Craven's corner.

That Edwin Wood be appointed to hold the first Annual Meeting, and to be Returning Officer of Ward No. 5, and the first meeting thereof shall be holden at Richard Evans's, Lot 15, on the 15th concession.

WM. FISHER, Township Reeve.
JOHN FLANAGAN, Clerk. 48 4

Important to the Public.

ALFRED BURNHAM
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
(Member of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants in and around STRATFORD, that he has purchased the Business of Dr. Hyde, lately carried on by him in the MEDICAL HALL, and having dispensed Medicines for more than half the Nobility of England, and for several Members of the Royal Family, during fifteen years experience with some of the most eminent Medical Practitioners in that country. He will be happy to give

ADVICE GRATIS,

To all persons who may think proper to consult him

A full supply of the choicest DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Stationery, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Paints, &c., together with a great variety of other domestic articles, will be constantly kept on hand

IN THE MEDICAL HALL.

Stratford, 1st January, 1851. 46–3m3

ATTACHMENT.

United Counties of *Huron Perth & Bruce, To Wit.* } BY virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of Her Majestys Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, to me directed, against the Estate, Real as well as Personal, of John Jones, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of James Crombie and James R. Andrews for the sum of Five hundred and nineteen pounds nine shillings and five pence. I have seized all the Real and Personal Estate of the said John Jones, and unless the said John Jones returns within the jurisdiction of the Court from whence the said writ issued, and put in Bail to the action or cause the claims of the said James Crombie and James R. Andrews to be discharged within three calandar months from the first day of the publication of this notice, all the Estate, Real or Personal of the said John Jones or as much thereof as may be necessary will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the claims of the said plaintiffs, as well as for the payment, benefit or satisfaction of the claim or claims of such othor plaintiff or plaintiffs, as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said John Jones, within six months from the issuing of the above mentioned writ of attachment, in virture of which this notice is published.

JOHN McDONALD
Sheriff U. C. H. P. & B.

Sheriffs Office Goderich, 26, December 1850 } v3–n46

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

STRATFORD
FULLING & CARDING MILL

THE Subscriber in thankfully acknowledging the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his Carding Mill this season, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he is ready now for

Fulling, Dressing and Finishing

all sorts of Cloth that will be left to his care. His Fulling Mill, Carding Mill, and rest of apparatus, is all of the most improved and newest kind of Machinery, and worked by none but skilful and experienced hands, and his Terms will be always the most liberal and moderate known in the country.

GEO. J. PRUSSING,
For WM. RISCHMULLER.

Stratford Steam Mills, Oct. 26, 1850.

☞ Always on hand a large and well assorted Stock of LUMBER, which will be sold at fair prices and on terms to suit customers. 3v37 3m

FOR SALE

LOT No. 2 in the West Side of North Street in the Town of Goderich. Terms Easy. Apply to, D. H. LIZARS,
Solicitor, Stratford.

Goderich, 8th January, 1851.

NOTICE.

FROM the very flattering support received by the subscriber on his first appearance as Agent in the Division Courts, he would intimate to the inhabitants of the District generally, that he will attend the respective Courts throughout the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, at each and every of their Sittings (health permitting,) and as his charges are moderate, and travelling expensive, prompt payments will be required.

N. B.—Communications must be post-paid. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

Goderich, Jan. 7th, 1851. 47 3tf

CAME into the Enclosure of the subscriber, 4th Con. Lot 12, Tuckersmith, on or about the 1st of November last, a White STEER, with Brown ears, one year and a half old, The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

Tuckersmith, Jan. 4, 1851. 46

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the STRATFORD Post Office up to January 7th, 1851.

Arroll Thos	Landenslicker Jno
Ballantine David	Miller J J
Boles Richard	Mulipass Saml
Broomhead W J	Metherall Wm 2
Boyd James	Moore Wm
Campbell Peter	Moore Widow
Campbell Archibald	Merrylees Alex
Causton George	McGill Wm
Connor Jno	McCardell Joseph
Camphell James	McCafferty A
Campbell Robt	McA'Leer James
Carragher Tarrance	McErwan Jno
Curry Monroe	McDermid Peter
Cutler Saml	Nauer Lorenzo
Douglass Mrs Dorothy	Neil Wm.
Drumm Jacob	O'Donnell Simon
Drummond Patrick	Ogilvy Robt
Dunn Thomas	Ofield George
Edwards Jno	Odbert Wm Senr
Ellison Christopher	Odbert Wm
Easson Andrew	Odbert Thos
Fisher Alex	Pike Jno
Fitzpatrick Jno	Porter Jno 3
Frank A C	Parsons Jno
Gartrell Wm	Pomery Wm
Grouel Wm	Quinlan Cornelius
Gunstane Henry	Quipop Jonathan
Hays Jno	Quinberin Jas
Hamilton Hugh 2	Reid Thos
Heron Edward	Renny Wilson
Johns Saml 2	Robertson Jas
Kenedy Edward	Sackrider Jno 2
Kippan Alex	Strattdee Jno
Kreuter Fredrichk	Scott Wm
Kippan Duncan	Stepler Henry
Kippan Jas	Speiron Jno
Kerns J S	Henry Jas
Love Robert	Thom Alex
Larkworthy Geo	Watson Wm
Lafferty Edward	Watson Jas

A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

CAME into the Enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 1st of November last, a three year old steer, also about the 1st of Sept. a yearling heifer, Lot No. 26, 4th Con. Township of McKillop. The owners of the above animals is requested to prove property pay expenses, and take them away.

THOMAS GOVENLOCK.

McKillop Dec. 30, 1850. n46–v3

Moved that the United Counties be divided into three school districts, for the purpose of appointing Superintendents of common schools to be as follows viz:

1st. The County of Perth to form one Districts comprising the townships of Blanchard, Downie and Gore of Downie, North and South Easthope, Ellice, Logan, Fullerton, Hibbert, together with the new townships to the north of the above.

3nd. The townships of Biddulph, McGillivray, Stephen, Hay, Stanley, Tuckersmith, and Usborne.

3rd. Goderich township and town, Hullet, McKillop, Colborne, Wawanosh, Ashfield, and the County of Bruce, also the townships to the north of Hullet and McKillop.

D. H. RITCHIE,
JOHN HOLMES.

Carried unanimously:

JOHN STRACHAN,
Barrister and Attorney at Law, Goderich.

WILL in future attend as Counsel at the different Division Courts in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

Goderich, 1st January, 1851.

N. B.—Parties at a distance wishing to avail themselves of Mr. Strachan's services, will please address Mr. Strachan, post-paid, Goderich. 46

NATIONAL HOTEL,
BRUCEFIELD.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now got the National Hotel so far completed, as to warrant him in saying that he is prepared to furnish accommodation *for man and horse*, equal at least, to anything that can be found between London and Goderich. The *National Hotel* is situated in the beautiful and thriving village of Brucefield, 18 miles from Goderich and 42 miles from London, and from the eligibility of the situation, and strict attention to the comfort of his guests and customers, he hopes for a share of public patronage.

JOHN McKENZIE.

Brucefield, 1st Jan. 1851. v3–n46

NOTICE.
TO
Country Merchants,
AND OTHERS.

THE Subscriber has received for SALE on COMMISSION, Twenty-five Chests

YOUNG HYSON TEA

Of various grades. Also an excellent article of

HONEY DEW CAVINDISH

TOBACCO!

Which will be Sold at a small advance on New York Prices.

Potash, Cherry Lumber and Wheat taken in Exchange.

HORACE HORTON.

N.B. SADDLES, HARNESS and everything in the Line, constantly on hand; cheap for cash or Merchantable Produce.

H. H.

Goderich, Nov. 25, 1850. 3vn041–3m

CASH for WHEAT

AT the Goderich Mills.

by WILLIAM PIPER.

Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 46–tf

NEW LINE OF STAGES
BETWEEN
GALT AND GODERICH!
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS!

In connection with the Stages from Hamilton.

COMMENCING on TUESDAY 1st of October, a Stage will leave the Union Hotel, Galt, at 5 o'clock, a. m., and the British Hotel, Goderich, at 5 o'clock, a. m., every day (Sundays excepted,) arriving at each of the above Towns at early bed-time, and will continue to run for the Accommodation of Travellers, starting punctually at 5 o'clock in the morning. The subscriber hopes by paying strict attention to the comforts of the Travelling Public to receive a share of their support. Buffalo Robes, &c., furnished.

Any complaints made of Drivers will receive immediate attention, and will be at once redressed as far as redress is practicable.

Parcels sent by this Line will be conveyed with care and punctuality, and delivered at moderate charges.

Persons traveling by this Line will not be deprived of rest as on the Route from Goderich to Hamilton, they arrive in Galt between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, and leave in the morning for Hamilton at 3 o'clock—and on the Route from Hamilton to Goderich the Passengers arrive in Galt as they choose, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon or 12 o'clock at night, and leave for Goderich at 5 in the morning.

T. M. DALY, Proprietor.

Stratford, Sept. 26, 1850. 3v–n33tf

HURON HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his numerous respectable customers, and the travelling public generally, that the extensive repairs and improvements which have been in progress on the Huron Hotel during the course of the summer, are now fully completed. And as he feels confident that his establishment is now capable of affording accommodation equal to that of any Hotel in this section of the country, he ventures to hope for a continuance of that liberal support which he has received during the period he has been in business.

JAMES GENTLES.

Huron Hotel, Goderich, October 16, 1850. } v3n35

FOR SALE,
THAT EXCELLENT FARM

ON the Bayfield Road, Nine miles from GODERICH, and Three from Bayfield, consisting of 190 Acres of Land, 45 of which are cleared, and through which runs that excellent Mill Stream, the 33 Creek. For particulars apply to Mr. NAFTEL, at Goderich.

September 27, 1850. v3–n33tf

100 1-4 ACRE LOTS

FOR SALE in the Town of Stratford. Apply to D. HOME LIZARS,
Solicitor.

Stratford, 18th Nov. 1850. 3vn40tf

Goderich, 20th Nov. 1850.

"TO EMIGRANTS
AND OTHERS, WANTING
CLEARED FARMS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER

FOR SALE,

THE following LOTS OF LAND in the Township of STANLEY—

Lot 21, 2nd Con.

Consisting of 100 Acres, 60 Cleared

Lot 21, 3rd Concession, consisting of 100 Acres, 40 cleared, being one and a half miles from the

VILLAGE of BRUCEFIELD.

On the latter Lot, there is a GOOD LOG HOUSE, BARN, &c. &c., with a creek flowing through the Farm. There is also some ten acres of

FALL WHEAT SOWN

which can be had at a moderate value. The Lots will be sold together or separately, as may be desired. On the Lot in the 2nd concession there are Potash Works in excellent order.

3vn41tf M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.

DIVISION COURTS.

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

1st. *Division.*—Court house at Goderich,—1st February. T. G. Morgan, Esq., Clerk.

2d. *Division.*—John Hicks', Mitchell,—3rd February. Robert Cana, Esq., Clerk.

3d. *Division*—Wood's Tavern, Stratford, 6th February Raby Williams, Esq., Clerk.

4th. *Division*—Quicks' Tavern London Road. 14th February. George Carter, Esq., Clerk.

5th *Division*—Wm. Rattenbury's Inn, Clinton, 13th Feb. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.

6th. *Division*—Andersons Tavern, St. Marys. 5th Feb. James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.

The Sittings of the Several Courts will commence punctually at 12 o'clock, A. M.

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. D. C.

Goderich, Sept. 11th, '50 3vn-n21

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS

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

IN ALL CASES

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

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

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

CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.

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

ERUPTIONS of the Skin, ERYSIPELAS, FLATULENCY.

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

FOULNESS of COMPLEXION.

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS, *LEPROSY, LOOSENESS,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

☞ Prepared and sold by

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

BENJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.

Goderich, Jan. 23 1848.

WATSON & WILLIAMS,

DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,
GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford,

BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and 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, CHANCERY and CONVEYANCING, will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and Stratford, respectively, under the name, style and firm of WATSON and WILLIAMS.

DIXIE WATSON, Goderich. }
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Stratford, }

24th December, 1849. 2v-n47tf

NOTICE.

THE VILLAGE OF CLINTON.

AN excellent opening for a good Wagon maker will at present be found in the rising village of Clinton, situated at the junction of the roads leading from Hamilton and London to Goderich, and being twelve miles distant from the latter. This village is surrounded by the most prosperous settlement in the Huron Tract, and already promises to become a place of some importance. There are now several tradesmen in it, and a good workman in the above line will assuredly meet with liberal encouragement.

For further particulars, application may be made to Barclay Lavin, Blacksmith Clinton who will cheerfully give assistance to the person wishing to commence wagon making in the above named village.

Clinton, 23rd Oct., 1850. v3-n36

STOVES.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a Large Supply of the LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS of

COOKING, BOX,

AND PARLOUR STOVES,

which he offers for SALE at very REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

The Subscriber also keeps on hand, as usual, at his OLD STAND, a LARGE and very Superior assortment of

TINWARE of every description.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of the public patronage

N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY.

Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. 2v-n31tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

JAMES WATSON.

Goderich, 3th June, 1849. v2n91

KINCARDINE ARMS.

(*Near the Wharf Goderich,*)
BY H. MARLTON.

THE above Hotel has good accomodation for travellers, Stabling, &c., &c.

The Packet Mary Ann will leave Goderich (wind & weather permitting,) regularly twice a week for the Kincardine Settlement. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms.

Goderich, March 25th, 1850. n8-v6

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-St.*

Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33 –

I. LEWIS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,

June, 1848. GODERICH.

ALFRED W. OTTER,

General Agent & Conveyancer

COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.

GODERICH.

Oct. 1, 1849 2-n25

JOHN STRACHAN,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Has his office in West Street, Goderich

Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n[illegible]

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.,

Has his office as formerly, in Stratford.

Stratford, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

N. B.—Mr. Strachan, of the late firm of Strachan & Lizars, continues to act as Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all matters referred to him from Stratford.

J. K. GOODING,

AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend SALES in any part of the County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street.

Goderich, April 4th 1849. v-9r

DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER:

Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.

August 27th. 1849. 2v-n30

R. YOUNG,

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

April 26th, 1850. v3n 3

JOHN J. E. LINTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner Queen's Bench,

AND CONVEYANCER,

STRATFORD.

DR. JOHN HYDE,

[LATE FROM EMBRO.]

MEDICAL HALL,

STRATFORD.

July 31. 1849. 2v-n26

WM. REED,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c.,

LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH.

Oct 25, 1849. 2vn38

DAVID H. LIZARS,

AUCTIONEER.

IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street.

Goderich, April 11, 1850. v3-n [illegible]

NOTICE.

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

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

Windsor, March, 1849. 2v-7ntf

STOKES,

Chemist and Druggist,

WEST-STREET, GODERICH.

July 1850. 20-3

THE OLD BAKERY.

H. NEWMAN, BREAD, CAKE, CRACKER and PASTRY BAKER, first door East of the Canada Company's Office, West-street, Goderich.

Goderich, September 24, 1850. 3v32

WASHINGTON

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.,

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.

August 27, 1850. 3v15

DAVID H. LIZARS,

LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND AUCTIONEER, STRATFORD.

WILL attend sales in any part of the United Counties on the most liberal terms. Apply to John Galt, Esq., Goderich, or to the subscriber, Stratford.

All letters must be pre paid.

Goderich, Dec. 4th, 1850. v3n42

VICTORIA HOTEL.

WEST STREET, GODERICH,

(Near the Market Square,)

BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOGH.

GOOD Accommodations for Travellers, and an attentive Hostler at all times, to take charge of Teams.

Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850. 43—tf

W. STOTTS,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

WEST STREET, GODERICH,

Nearly opposite George Vidian's Blacksmith Shop.

Goderich, Nov. 27 1850. v3n41-1y

COUNTY COURT TERMS

March Term—From the 3rd to the 8th.
June Term—From the 2nd to the 7th.
October Term—From the 20th to the 25th
December Term—From the 8th to the 13th.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Arthur Acland, Esq., Judge.
John McDonald, Esq., Sheriff.
Daniel Lizars, Esq., Clerk of the Peace.
John Galt, Esq., Registrar and Collector of Customs.
Morgan Hamilton, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown.
Charles Widder, Esq., Inspector of Licenses.
John Clark, Esq., Crown Lands Agent.
Thos. McQueen, Esq., Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of Surrogate Court.

DEAR LANDS MAKE FEW SETTLERS. FREE GRANTS MAKE POOR ONES.

To the Editor of the Guelph Advertiser.

Sir,—In the *Examiner* of Nov. 27th, appears a short article, headed "Sale of the School Lands," stating that the lands in the vicinity of Owen's Sound, appropriated for school purposes will speedily be thrown into market. This matter is one of the utmost importance to the people of this noble County, in which the large tracts of land alluded to are in a great part situate, and a few words upon the subject can scarcely be out of place at such a time, when addressed to the Editor of a paper extending an extensive circulation within its limits.

Reports of Commissioners, Parliamentary committees, the bitter experience of actual settlers, authors of three years' residence, and newspaper writers, have long combined in a condemnation of the wretched system adopted for the settlement of Crown Lands in the Province, and there are few prepared to deny, that the history of the system warrants attacks much fiercer than it has yet sustained. Its evils are acknowledged on nearly every hand, and both British and Canadian statesmen write in a disapproval of the plan at present pursued. Long leases have been tried, high prices have been tried, free grants have been tried; and all have failed in success. But whilst we Canadians have thus been making experiments in the matter, a neighboring people have pursued the only rational course, (the one which we have let untouched,) and glory now in seeing their efforts crowned with most signal success. Whilst we have tried the lease-hold system one day, the high-price system another, and the free-grant system on still another, the United States government has persevered in the cheap system all the time, and found it remunerative, both directly and indirectly. With such an example before our eyes, it would be folly indeed not to attempt, at least, to follow it. The sales about to be made afford an excellent opportunity for copying from the American book. The million of acres set apart for school purposes should be devoted to a *fourth* experiment: and we could easily revert to some one of our old modes, in future sales, if it should fail.

That the time has come when some radical change must be made in the management of the Public Lands, admits of little dispute. In the evidence delivered by the Hon. W. H. Merritt, before the Finance committee of last Session, it is stated that *thirty millions of acres* of our Public Lands were alienated prior to 1844, from which no revenue whatever has been derived by the Province; and that eleven mill ons of acres have been purchased from the Indian tribes, "not a farthing of the proceeds of which has been set aside to create a capital, to pay either the principal or interest of the debt incurred." In the U. States, the average net receipts from Land sales are not less than $3,000,000, and every year increases the sum. Of course, full allowance must be made for the difference in extent of disposable territory in the United States and Canada, but the contrast is still sufficiently striking to convince every reflecting mind that cheap lands must encourage rapid and profitable settlement: whilst dear lands check immigration and necessarily retard the general progress of the country. From 1801 to the present time, the Americans have derived a steady revenue from their public domain: but the benefits of their system have not been comprised in this alone. *Every new settler has added one to the number of tax-payers.* From such units has been built up one of the most powerful nations in the world, and the blindness of Canadian rulers has forwarded the work. The emigrant whose inclinations, habits, and feelings, would have directed him to Canada, had land been reasonably cheap, has been tempted to cast his lot among strangers, because unable to purchase a home amongst friends. We grumble at the pauper emigration which crowds into Quebec, and encourage it by free grants. We chafe at the apathy of many of our countrymen, & talk about our want of enterprise, whilst we hold up both by perpetuating leaseholds. We deplore the effect on one hand, and studiously preserve the cause on the other.

In Upper Canada, in 1844, there were about 14,000,000 acres of good lands unsold: in Lower Canada 33,000,000. Much of this was valued at 2s 6d per acre, and if the "system" is unchanged, will remain so for years to come. It yields no profit to Government, but serves as an excuse for the maintenance of an expensive departmental machinery. It is capital locked up, or used only for the benefit of a few. It characterises Canada as a wilderness, and fills the pouches of English speculators in Australian lots, who trade upon the credulity of their countrymen. It replenishes the coffers of our republican neighbors, and builds their Public works. It robs us of Railroads, which cannot be made before they are called for by a prospect of profit, and frightens capitalists from our cities. It is miser's gold, cursing its owner, and benefitting none, having legitimate title to the advantages which would accrue from its use. If thrown into the market in small lots, at a low price, (say 5s. per acre,) payable in full at the time of settlement, or within one year after, with a heavy absentee tax, the picture would be speedily changed. The rapid settlement of front lands would increase the value of those more remote, which would be located in turn at the uniform price. Villages would spring up in that which is now wilderness. Energy would be developed, commerce extended, and continual prosperity insured. Canada would be what the Western States are, offering additional inducements to the British emigrant.—London speculators would no longer lure to Australia ship-loads of those who could find a better home in this Province. Taxes would be lessened, or public works constructed with an enormous surplus over that sum necessary to carry on government. Our population would be doubled in a few years. We would awaken to a new political and social existence. Grumblings at apathy, and want of energy, would give place to heartiest competition and profitable enterprise. Canada would really be "the brightest jewel in the British Crown," and the cries of "ruin and decay" regarded as nothing more than the slander of a disappointed faction.

But this change cannot be brought about without effort. Men in office are loth to step in advance of the people, and care little for the public good, when the public is itself negligent of its interests. Already are some strong minds at work to effect reform. The *Huron Signal*, a paper conducted with marked ability, has exposed the evils of the present "system," and lacks neither energy nor talent to prosecute the good work. The Toronto *Examiner*, a journal inflexible in its pursuit of justice, and industrious in searching out abuse, has joined issue with the "system," and bids fair to deal it a heavy blow. Others will doubtless aid in denouncing what is so worthy a denunciation, and persevere until Canada is placed upon an equal footing with the United States, in respect to the advantages which it can offer to emigrants. The people must back up the representatives and advocacy of the Press, and it behoves the people of this county in particular to examine the question closely. Cheap Lands in Waterloo will advance it a quarter of a century in the march of improvement whilst dear lands will as certainly retard its progress.

I offer no apology, Mr. Editor, for using a portion of your space in throwing out hints upon a topic of so much importance, and, with your permission, will return to it again, at some early opportunity, should no more able pen enter the field to urge the men of Waterloo to a consideration of that which so nearly affects their interests.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Elora, Dec. 1850. C. CLARK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

Messrs. CLENDINNIN,
HAYS,
SMITH,
HICKS,
HOLMES,

No. 58. Motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Hicks.

"That the Clerk of this Council be instructed to get Deeds from the Canada Company for the various School Sections entitled to Deeds, made to the Trustees of School Sections, so soon as the Trustees do furnish the Clerk with the necessary description."

Your committee would beg leave to remark that by the Act 13 and 14 Vic. ch. 48 sec. 12, the Trustees of the several School Sections are [illegible] to acquire and hold as a corporation, any [illegible] to the School property, and [illegible] the Council have no authority [illegible] with the above motion.

Your committee would however recommend that the Clerk of the Council be directed to hand over any deed, bond, or other title that may be in his hands relative to School property, to the several School Corporations interested in any such deed, bond, &c. when demanded.

60. The Letter of John Broadfoot and Thomas Westicott, Trustees of Brucefield School.

Your committee beg leave to say that we consider the County Council has no power to act in this affair, but think it proper to refer the above Trustees to the first section of the School Act, which states that all contracts, rates and assessments, made under the authority of any preceding Act, and not annulled, shall be valid and in full force, and binding on all parties concerned, and shall continue until altered, &c.; and also to the second clause of the 12th sec. of said Act, which empowers Trustees to appoint a Collector to collect rates they may have imposed, &c., and that the Clerk be instructed to write to them to that effect.

59. The Petition of the Municipal Council of Blanshard and others, relative to the Grammar and Common School at St. Mary's, praying that a new Grammar School circuit, consisting of Blanshard, &c. be constituted.

Sec. 28. Your committee beg leave to say that we consider it would be advisable to set apart that part of the United Counties, now constituting the County of Perth, as a Grammar School Section, not to affect the Common School at St. Mary's, and would beg leave to submit the following persons to be recommended to the Governor General as Trustees to the said Grammar School, viz:

The Rev. Thomas McPherson, Stratford,
The Rev. John Proudfoot, St. Mary's,
The Rev. John Hickey, Stratford,
John Robinson, Esq., Blanshard,
The Rev. William Bell, North Easthope,

And that the Warden be requested to intimate to the Provincial Secretary, forthwith, the purport of the above recommendation.

Your committee are of opinion that it would greatly facilitate School operations, if the several Township Treasurers, were appointed sub-Treasurers, in accordance with the provisions of the 4th clause of the 27th section of the School Act, and would recommend that a By-Law be drafted to that effect.

Your committee would further suggest that, as the Chief Superintendent can at any time alter the mode of apportionment of public money, raised by Assessment for School purposes, it would be desirable that School Trustees should know at the commencement of the ensuing year what mode of apportionment would be adopted for that year, so that they might have some ground on which to form an estimate of the expenses relating to their respective Schools.

Your committee would beg leave to recommend that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Chief Superintendent, requesting that he will be pleased to signify what mode of apportionment will be adopted the ensuing year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] JOHN HOLMES, Chairman.

Committee Room, Dec. 6th, 1850.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL TAXATION.

Messrs. HAYS,
WALLACE,
HOLMES.

Your committee beg leave to Report, that we have examined the several documents submitted, and also that the County Clerk having given explanation relative to School Taxation, it appears to us that the taxation for School purposes was not levied in strict accordance to the provisions of the By-Law relating to said taxation in Union School sections. Your committee would however beg leave to say that we consider it was impossible for the Clerk to comply with said provisions, owing to the shortness of time between the passing of the said By-Law, and the issuing of the Collector's Rolls.

Your committee would recommend that a proportion raised in any Township, where there are Union School sections for School purposes, shall be paid over to the sub-Treasurer of the Township where the Union School stands, according to the ratio of children, expressed in a Statement of the School population of these United Counties, by the Rev. Charles Fletcher, late District Superintendent for the year 1849.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] JOHN HOLMES, Chairman.

Committee Room, 9th December, 1850.

To the Warden and Council of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce—

THE REPORT

Of the Select Committee appointed to Report on the Canada Company's Improvement Fund, beg leave to submit the following for their consideration:—

1st. There appears to have been no returns received for the contracts through the Township of McGillivray, but the Surveyor states that the whole works are completed, since he had been at the spot examining the same.

Connected with this Road, there has been submitted for our consideration a requisition from a number of Freeholders, for the alteration of a part of the Line of Road through the said Township, accompanied with a Report and plan of the same by the County Surveyor,—the improvements have been made, upon the new parts of the Road, but as the alterations in question are entirely within a Township, the law now requires that the same be settled by the Municipal Council of the Township interested; the County Council having now no right to control such alterations.

2nd. On the Line between Hay and Stanley, the amount appropriated for the improvement of the same is £250, and the amount expended and certified is £214 19s, leaving a balance of £35 1s. to be expended, which we recommend to be done in crosswaying and turnpiking a small [illegible] on the said Line of Road.

3rd. For Hulett and McKillop, the amount appropriated is £269 5s. and the amount expended is £129 1s. leaving a balance of £140 4s. to be expended, which we recommend to be expended in crosswaying.

4th. For Usborne and Fullarton the amount appropriated is £305 10s. and the amount expended and certified is £287 7s leaving a balance of £18 9s 6d. to be expended, which we recommend to be done in making a Bridge across Flat Creek.

5th. For the Hay and Stephen Line, commonly known as the Port Franks Road, there has been the sum of £150 appropriated, of which amount there has been expended the sum of £89 8s. Of the said amount of £89 8s. the Canada Company have paid the sum of £64, the amount agreed upon by them to be paid for underbrushing and clearing out the same; thus leaving a balance of £25 8s. to be paid to the contractor; we would therefore recommend that the Warden do grant a Debenture for the said sum of £25 8s. in favor of W. Sweet, there will then be the sum of $36 for making Bridges on the said Line of Road, which we recommend to be used in building Bridges and Embankments across the River Sable and Black Creek, the Surveyor's estimate for the same being for the two Bridges, the sum of £60,—the balance to be expended in making the necessary embankments, the contracts for Bridges to be entered into immediately.

6th. For Hibbert and Tuckersmith, the amount appropriated is £250, and the amount contracted for is £250, but there is no returns for the same.

7th. For Mitchell and St. Mary's, the amount appropriated is £930, and the sum contracted for and certified is £877 18s 2½d leaving a balance of £52 1s. 9½d. to complete the turnpiking between the crossways, which we recommend to be used for the same.

8th. For North Easthope the amount appropriated is £100, and the amount contracted for and certified and paid is £98 6s.

9th. Biddulph and St. Mary's the amount appropriated for that Road is £100, but none of it has yet been contracted for, owing to considerable alteration being necessary upon this Line of Road:—the necessary requisition of the same, as well as the County Surveyor's Plan and Report has been submitted to us, but the same reason assigned for not interfering in the alteration of the McGillivray Road, holds good here; we would therefore recommend that the said sum of one hundred pounds be placed under the control of the Township Council of Biddulph, to be expended by them in opening, altering, or improving the intended new Line of Road, assisted of course by the County Surveyor.

10th. For Downie and Gore of Downie, the amount appropriated is £100, and the amount contracted for and certified is £99 17s 10d. leaving a balance of 2½d. but connected with this appropriation there appears to have been expended the sum of £29 2s 9d prior to the letting of the contract for £99 17s 10, thus exceeding the amount appropriated by the sum of twenty-nine pounds, which the Canada Company are not responsible for; we would therefore recommend that the Warden do issue a Debenture for the sum of £29 0s 7d, to be appropriated for the payment of the above contracts.

11th. For South Easthope the sum of £50 was appropriated, and there has been contracted for and paid the sum of £49 19s 1d.

In conclusion, we would recommend that the Surveyor get all the surplus sums, expended upon each Line of Road, as early in the Spring as possible, and have the same finished early in the season, with the exception of the Bridges on the Port Franks Line of Road, which we already recommend to be contracted for immediately. But in no case to exceed the sums appropriated for each Line of Road.

All which is respectfully submitted by

[Signed] D. H. RITCHIE, Chairman.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

57a. To the Warden and Councillors of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce:

The County Surveyor for the United Counties, begs leave to Report, that the Public Works which have been contracted for, and to be done this Fall, will all be finished with the

1st. Exception of the Line of Road between Hibbert and Tuckersmith, leading from the Huron to the London Road, there will remain of this Road, about 3¾ miles. On the specified time for finishing this contract being expired, and seeing that the contractor had withdrawn his men, the County Surveyor used his best endeavors to procure men to finish the Line of Road, either by contract or otherwise—but the season being so far advanced, no person would undertake it, and hands could not be got to carry it out this Fall.

2nd. The contract of clearing and crosslaying and covering with earth, contracted for by Daniel McCaw, on the Mitchell Road. The County Surveyor begs leave to Report, that the said Daniel McCaw forsook the work, and John McCurdy, one of McCaw's sureties, has completed all the crosswaying ammounting to 338 rods, but the covering of earth has not yet been put on, nor neither is it practicable till next Summer, as the swamp is full of water.

3rd. He would also beg leave to Report on the very dilapidated condition of the Bridges on the Huron and London Roads. 1st—The Bridge over Black Creek at Sebring's Mill is in a very dangerous and rotten state. 2nd—The Bridge over Carron Brook, near Mr. Donkin's Inn, is very dangerous and likely to Fall. 3rd—The Bridge over the creek near Jacob Wilson's Inn, on the London Road, has gone under a temporary repair which will serve till next Spring. 4th—The Bridge opposite lot 18, in Hay, London Road, has also undergone temporary repair, which will serve till Spring. 5th—The new Maitland Bridge, the contract of which has been completed, but the approaches thereto, are required to be erected immediately, as the Bridge is inaccessible without them.

6th—The old Maitland Bridge at Goderich, is in a very dilapidated and rotten state, the parapets of which were falling, until the County Surveyor, under the instructions of the Warden, had them stayed up with braces. 7th—The Line of Road between Hay and Stephen, known as the Port Franks Road, the Frame Bridges which have been erected on this Road across the Sable, &c., are all tumbled down and rotten, which renders the Road impassable, and also a person named Richard Stanlake, has cut a race from his saw mill, across the road, between lots 8 and 9, forming a cut across the road about 30 feet wide, which renders it impassable even for travellers on foot, to pass here without the greatest inconvenience.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

[Signed] JOSEPH G. KIRK,
County Surveyor, H. P. & B.

3rd December, 1850.

The County Surveyor would further beg leave to Report, that owing to a quantity of earth which has slipped down the hill at the west end of the old Maitland Bridge, and which earth turns the water unto the Bridge, it would be a great improvement; and also if about 6 or 8 feet were cut off the parapet or railing of the bridge on the north side of the west end, would much relieve the sudden approach to the Bridge. J. G. K.

REPORT ON THE BIDDULPH AND ST. MARY'S LINE OF ROAD,

Requires to be opened from the North side of Lot No. 20, on the Mitchell road Blanshard to the South side of Lot 22, on the said Mitchell road; thence to the Biddulph line; the latter portion being partially opened, but requires grubbing the stumps 16½ feet in the centre: these from the Biddulph line the allowance for road, between Lots 31 North Boundary and 24 South Boundary, Biddulph, to the Southeast end of the said Lot No. 31; thence along the line which divides the North from the South Boundary, to the Concession line between the 14th and 15th Concessions of Biddulph; thence Southerly along the said Concession line to the side road between the South Boundary Lots 17, 16, 15, 14 and 13, and Lots No. 30 in the 14th, and 30 in the 13th Concessions, to the Concession line between the 12th and 13th Concessions of Biddulph. Having examined the several proposed routes, I find this to be the shortest, best, and most practicable to make a good road.

The portion of this road which is across the North ends of Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 South Boundary Biddulph, was not an original allowance for road. Please submit this for approval and if approved of, I wait instructions to proceed with the work. The amount of £100, will scarcely open the road.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
JOSEPH G. KIRK, County Surveyor,
H. P. & B.

A. W. OTTER, Esq., County Clerk.
24th August, 1850.

BY-LAW,

To make a Provision for the support of Common Schools in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

WHERRAS it is necessary and expedient to make some provision for the support of Common Schools, in the several Townships in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, in order to entitle such Townships to receive the Government Grant for the year, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, apportioned and set apart for certain Townships in the said United Counties, under the authority of the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria Chap. 9, and whereas the Warden of the said United Counties convened a Special Meeting of the Municipal County Council, of the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, to be holden at Goderich, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of September, 1850, to levy a sum or sums of money for the payment of Common School Teachers, equal to the Government Grant. And whereas, such Special Meeting convened as aforesaid, met on the seventeenth day of September, 1850, at the Huron Hotel, Goderich, and passed a Resolution for the purpose of raising a sum of money equivalent to the Government Grant.

Be it therefore enacted by the Warden and County Council of the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce in Special Council Assembled, and under the provisions and powers of the Act of 13 and 14 Victoria, Chap. 9; And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the various Townships, within the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, be taxed for the support of Common School Teachers, for the present year, to the amount of the Government Grant to such Townships, that the same shall be levied clear of collection, and that where there is a Union of Schools of two or more Townships, that the Townships composing such Schools shall be taxed and pay their equal proportion of such School fund, but where Townships have assessed themselves to the amount or upwards of the Government Grant; That such Township be excepted from provision of this By-Law.

(Signed) WILLIAM CHALK, Warden,
Huron, Perth and Bruce.

ALFRED W. OTTER, County Clerk.
September 17th, 1850.

Revised, (signed) J. Strachan, Solicitor to the County Council of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

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VOLUME I

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Poe

A CHURCHY

'T was on a Sabbath
waxed long,
The sun was just about
their song,
I strayed into the churc
sleeping lay,
The sleep that knows
judgment-day.

I thought upon the foll
of man,
And also on the care
span,
How soon they all must
disappear,
For the beggar and the
mixt together he

I sat upon a tombstone,
And gazing at the ep
stone,
When, looking up, I ch
with her child
Come walking hand
slow and mild.

A little grave beside me
place:
And well I could disc
the mother's face
The tear drops trinkled
looked up and sa
Oh, mother! what's th
brother's laid?

Come let us wake him
will be glad;
He must be cold and h
makes me sad
To think of sleeping h
grassy sod:
You told me, I am sure
gone to God.

You said it was a happy
a crown,
A golden harp you said
throne:
You said he saw his M
face to face,
But you surely have m
the place.

My little dear, the mot
souls we have,
And at death they leav
into the grave,
The soul flies to its
Jesus' blood,
It takes its place in H
just, and good.

The body sleeps in sil
awful day,
When this world, and
fire shall melt a
Then the trumpet shall
bodies join,
And, like stars you see
ever shine.

The sun had sunk behi
was the gloom
which gathered roun
yew tree, and
The mother and her li
churchyard gate
And I had learned a le
forget.

There is an indepe
who spells sheep and
son. This is the sam
lic place remarked:
and other sick high b
schools, he went again
to the boy, the first li
was 'Edycation is th
gate himself into!'
Mrs Partington said
her part she never got
of edducation. 'I lar
sp,' she added, 'and
with the consistence o
read a pharase in the