Huron Signal.

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

VOLUME V. | GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852. | NUMBER XVI.

Poetry.

THE SUMMER IS COMING.

COMPOSED IN THE GROUNDS AT DUFF HOUSE.

Bright summer is coming! the eye and the ear
Distinguish her outriders nearing apace:
The song of the lark, so melodious and clear,
And the blue periwinkle's magnificent face.
When morning unfurls her banners of light,
The mavis in rapture awakens his lay,
While the blackbird declares in the ears of the night
Dark monarch, thy sceptre is passing away!

More deep is the green of the upland and vale,
And stronger the warmth of the merry sunbeams;
The swift flying breeze has a kindlier tale,
As it sweeps through the forest and ripples the streams.
Behold in their beauty those strangers appear,
All flushing with health on the oak and the thorn.
Dark brow'd melancholy! begone to the rear.
For music and laughter come forth with the morn.

The Deveron descends with a song on his tide,
And sweet are his lyrics of pathos and glee,
As he bounds through those sentinel rocks at his side,
To join his soft voice with the roll of the sea.
Proud castle of Duff! Hail majestic domaine!
Thy smoke curls up with reluctance I ween,
As if it departed in sorrow or pain
From this flower spangl'd, steam gladden'd, beautiful scene.

High musical spirits inhabits those groves,
And daily discourse from the tree or the tower,
Whose strain of affection bewitchingly roves,
Crying "May is approaching with splendour and power."
The sun's loving smile and the might of the dew
Are weaving earth's carpet surpassingly bright,
Whose rich folds of green will be border'd with blue,
And fring'd round with tassels of orange and white.

Duff Castle! proud palace, so wealthy in wood,
And rich in thy hills so commandingly high.
Sweet Deveron! blue waters! hail crystalline flood,
Few spots under Heaven with thy attributes may vie:
The genius of taste, with a slumberless eye,
Presides o'er thy woodlands and gardens so fair,
And next to the favours which fall from the sky,
Acknowledge their owner's munificent care!

JOHN ANDERSON, Temp. Agent.
Aberchirder.

AGRICULTURE.

We take the following articles from the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*:—

HOME CORRESPONDENCE

Transfer of land.—I have been a good deal interested by your remarks at p. 185, on the increase in the value of land to be expected from the removal of the difficulties at present attending its transfer. This is a subject of pecular interest to landowners, and were they to direct their energies to the improvement of the present disgraceful state of the law in England, I feel certain that they would derive more real benefit in the increased facilities and vast saving of expense with which the transfer of property would be attended, and advances obtained on its security, than they will ever realise from the imposition of a duty on corn, whether fixed or according to a sliding-scale. And it would have the valuable recommendation besides of being obtained without injuring the feelings or pockets of any other class of the community. The remarks quoted from Mr. Steward gives very just view of the disadvantages attending the present system in England; but I am surprised that one who is so conversant with the subject should have thought it necessary to go to Frankfort and Hamburgh to illustrate the benefits of a different system, when he must have been aware that he had only to cross the Tweed to find the plan of registration he so properly eulogises in full and beneficial operation. It is a fact, of which you southerns seem unaccountably ignorant, that, for nearly 550 years, Scotland has enjoyed the benefit of a most extensive and complete register of all deeds connected with land or other real property; and that when, by inspection of this register, it is found that the property, whether land or houses, is unincumbered, the proprietor has no difficulty in obtaining advances on its security, at the same rate of 3½ per cent, at which Mr. Steward says he has been assured it can be had at Frankfort. Not being a lawyer I am unable to explain technically or minutely the mode in which such transactions are effected. I would take the liberty however of referring your readers to a short article on the subject, contained in the supplement to the "Penny Cyclopædia," under the tittle "Registration (Scotland,)" in which it is mentioned: "The real titles of all the heritable property in Scotland are preserved in a seriatim and indexed collection in the Register House of Edinburgh. When property is offered for sale or mortgage, a search, generally forms part of the titles offered for inspection to the parties treating for it. This is a certificate by the proper officer, describing all registered documents regarding that particular piece of land, which have been recorded during 40 years." You thus see that there is no need to go to Frankfort for the lesson' but that you can obtain much nearer your own doors the benefits of a separate system already matured and in full operation; and what is of more importance, one which has been found by experience to answer the very objects which are now desiderated in England; and [illegible] Mr. Steward to apply to a Scotch lawyer for an explanation of the system now in force in Scotland. Before closing, I would advert to another matter in which the benefit of the Scoth practice in dealing with land is exhibited and that is in the advantage incidentally deriving from the system of granting leases, in reducing the rate at which money can be obtained on the security of land. It is well known that in Scotland farms are usually let on leases of 91 years' duration, while houses are more commonly only let from year to year. Now when a person is to lend money either on landed or house property, he calls, as a matter of course, for a rental or rent-roll, and according as the property may be let for a longer and shorter period, he estimates the sum he can safely lend upon it, and the rate of interest he ought to demand. It is the invarisble rule, however, that rate of interest at which house or house property can be obtained is, however undoubted the security, generally one-half per cent. above what it can be obtained for on landed security, and this difference it is believed arises from the risk which is felt, owing to the want or short duration of the lease of part of house property being occasionally unlet. Let the English landlords then, if they want to advance the value of their property or to raise money on the easiest terms, take a lesson from the canny Scotch, and forthwith establish a general register of deeds, and grant leases to their tenants.—*Scotus.*

Night Ripening.—In your reply to my enquiries about the cause of night ripening of Wheat after Barley, you appear to me scarcely to do justice to the importance of the subject. If it had merely been my own field which had been subject to this it might have been set down to the exhaustion of the soil, or some other local cause; but when this blight is shown to be so general as to cause the farmers in an important agricultural district to abandon the growth of Barley because of its injurious effects on the succeeding crop of Wheat, it becomes more important to determine whether this injury does not extend over a much larger part of the kingdom than is generally imagined. I had hoped that the little bit of boasting at the end of my communication on Wheat was excusable; the facts I thought worthy of notice were-first, that by the use of night-soil I could grow Wheat on the same land year after year; and secondly, that by the use of gravel I could ripen it 10 days or a fortnight sooner than I could have done without it. *T. G.*
[The lines to which you refer are so ambiguous, apart from their context, that we did not suppose them to imply blame. But on referring to the source whence they are quoted, we find that they are used in scolding passage; and we have, therefore, no hesitation in expressing our regret that they were published in connection with "the little bit of boasting" of which you speak.]

Dairy Management.—To satisfy your correspondent's inquiries respecting my dairy management, I must first of all inform him that the study of breeds is not my department—my acquaintance with cows beginning with their produce in the dairy, and ending with confectionary on the table Nevertheless, for his special information, I have duly informed myself that they have been fed during the winter with an equal quantity of chopped hay and Swedes boiled, and that the four have supplied 50 quarts of milk a day, 20 of which were the produce of the one cow in full milk the others are to calve in July. The milk, is laid by for the use of the family before it is scalded; as six of them out of the 17 are very young children, consuming each a quart of milk a day, so that my calculating farmer, who has the keen scent of a canny Scotchman about him, and

"Conceals himsel as weel's he can
Frae critical dissection,
But keeks thro' every other man
Wi' sharpened sly inspection.'

may easily satisfy himself as to the quantity used in the household, the rest consisting nearly entirely of the domestic branch of the establishment. But in Devonshire the scalded milk is invarably preferred by farmers and labourers, who consume it in large quantities; and unless my correspondent's palate takes the precedence of his purse, he must quietly submit to the skill and judgements of his better half, who no doubt well knows what she is about, and that she must in that case sacrifice at least two pounds of butter a week, to satisfy a farmer's "physical capacity." I will so far respect his feelings as to substitute the word "purchaser" for "farmer," which was given to spare the antipathy of gentler blood, though perhaps by so doing, to avoid a wasp's nest I plunge into a hornet's. I hope I have now satisfied the misgivings of my worthy friend of figures, and that when he has allowed his excellent partner the addition of a little more experience, subtracting therefrom his own amount of prejudice and discontent on the score of the blue milk, he will find that multiplication by three will be his product.—*Sarah H., Westmoreland.*

Taste of the Swedes removed from Milk.—I observed in a late Number of your Journal an article headed, "Taste of Swedes removed from the Milk;" and as I can inform you of a more effectual method, or rather preventative, I have taken the liberty of addressing this note to you, which you are at liberty to make such use of as you may think proper. Take care in feeding your cows with Turnips, always to feed immediately after they are milked, and never before, giving them nothing but hay after they are milked. If this practice is followed, the milk will never taste of Turnip.—*James Bellison.*

Newcastle Club.—A statement has appeared in a London Newspaper, on the authority of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Farmer's Club, which cannot fail to astonish agriculturists in this age of improvement. It was affirmed by more than one person present at the meeting, "that the average produce of the Wheat-growing land in Northumberland, did not exceed 19 or 20 bush. per acre!" Surely there must be some mistake here; the "north countrie" system has been generally considered as worthy of imitation. Southerns could never live on these terms with their stiff lands. Before making any further remarks, it may be as well to wait for additional information on this important subject, which it is to be hoped some intelligent Northumberland tenant will give.—*Draining Tile.*

VINEGAR.—Many families purchase their vinegar at a very considerable expence, some "make do" with a very indifferent article, and others, for want of a little knowledge and less industry, go without. It is no easy matter, however, to be at all times supplied with vinegar, and that without much expence. The juice of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty five cents, which any farmer can raise without cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider or wine. Grate the beets, having first washed them, and press out the juice in a cheese press, or in many other ways which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into an empty barrel, cover the bung with gauze, and set in the sun, and in 12 or 15 days it will be fit for use.—*Farmers Advocate.*

THE ANTI CORN-LAW LEAGUE FUND.—The total amount received to Thursday was £62,318.

CARLISLE.—A requisition is in the course of signature to Sir James Graham to stand for the City of Carlisle. It is understood that Sir James will accept the invitation.

Bigotry murders religion to frighten fools with her ghost.

Literature.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A recent mail from Australia brought to a gentleman in Glasgow two letters, accompanied by a note from a sister resident there, introducing the writer as an intimate friend, and stating him to be one of the most influential and enterprising men in that country. The first letter is dated the 18th of July, and its contents are as follows:—

'Dear Sir,—I have to apologise for imposing such a troublesome task on you, but this course was recommended to me, some time ago, by your late lamented brother-in-law, who was my most intimate friend for the long period of sixteen years. It will give you an idea of the friendship that existed between us, when I tell you that your sister and her husband were my unwearied assistants in tending my beloved wife during a long and dangerous illness, and that to their kind and efficient assistance we were mainly indebted, under Divine Providence for her recovery. I have stated this to show you that we are tried friends; and now let me state the nature of the service I solicit at your hands, assuring you, on the word of a man, that if ever at any time it lies in my power to serve you or yours, it shall be done.

'I wish you to go to Edingburgh, and enquire at the porter's stand, at ——, for Dugald——, a street porter, who is my father. He was wont to be much employed by——, and by——, and you will be sure to hear of him at some of those places. Should he or my mother be alive, desire them to write to me immediately; and should they be in needful circumstance, let them either draw on me at sight, to the amount of ——, on the bank of Australasia, or apply to some respectable party for a sum on a loan, until I remit them money, which will be done the moment I learn they still survive. If they are able and willing to come here, let them take their passage out, and I shall defray the expense immediately on their arrival.

"I also left three sisters, and one brother, Dugald at home. If any of them survive, and feel disposed to come here, they will succeed much better in any department of industry than they can at home. Let them either come at once, and I will pay all expense, or write to me, and I shall forward the requisite funds. Should you find my dear parents alive, tell them that I have a wife and four children. That I have never bent my knee at the throne of grace, but I have prayed for my parents, and that my children have been taught to pray every evening and morning for their grandmother and grand-father. Hugh——.'

The following letter is dated the 1st August.

'Dear Sir,—Since I wrote you a fortnight ago, a very strange incident has occurred. A neighbour of your sister's who knew we were friends, called on her with a bill, to which my father had affixed his as witness. Your sister brought me the bill, when I at once recognised the well-known mark of my father, the knowledge of his being alive has thrown me into such a state of excitement, that I don't know when I shall be myself again. I made instant enquiry as to how the bill had been brought to this part of the world, and found it had come in the possession of a person who had been in the country about nine months, and who resided at ——, about a dozen miles distant from my home. Along with your sister and my wife, I immediately drove out to him, and he told me that, in April, 1850, the old man was in perfect health, and that he had promised to make enquiries regarding me. He oad not done so or he must have found me, for I am well known many miles round. Had he kept his promise to my poor old father he might long ago have been enjoying a little of what I can well spare, and rest his weary limbs from further toil. This man gave me to understand that my mother was dead, but, in the course of our conversation, I found that he knew little of our family, and I still indulge in the pleasing hope that my dear mother may also be alive.

'I trust dear sir, that you will allow no delay to take place in making the requisite inquiries at the places named in my last letter, and you will have no difficulty in finding my father. And oh, my dear sir, if my parents are alive, break the matter to them very gently, for they are very aged, and sudden news of their long lost son might be more than they can bear. If you think them able to stand the voyage, send them out to me at once. Let them say with Jacob of old, 'It is enough, our son is yet alive we will go and see him ere we die.' Tell them that they will have nothing to do here but enjoy themselves, and be amused and delighted with their grand children. They shall be nursed carefully and tenderly by their long lost son and his affectionate wife, who indeed endeavoured to prevail on me to allow her to come to Edingburgh and bring them out. I could not, however, allow her to go so long a voyage, and having a very extensive business, as well as considerable property requiring constant personal superintendence, I could not accompany her. It may give you an idea of the extent of my business to know that I pay £1000 yearly rent for the premises I occupy.

'I enclose a bill for ——, for the immediate use of my father. Tell him he must work no more, and I shall send him yearly a sum sufficient to keep him comfortable. Cause him to give my respects to my relatives. They have had good ground to blame for apparent neglect, but I have never heard from them since I left home, excepting having received a box with my clothes, which was forwarded to me in 18—. I frequently left home afterwards, but, being far up the country, the messenger to whom the letters were intrusted had, I presume, destroyed them for the sake of the postage, as I never received any answer.

Hugh——.'

The gentleman who received these letters lost no time in proceeding to Edingburgh, and called on a friend there, well acquainted with the town, to whom he explained the nature of his mission. That friend had for many years known the identical street porter.

He was a staid old Highlander, who afserving in a Highland regiment, had been discharged at the termination of the war, unwounded and unpensioned. Since then he had been employed as a street porter, and was respected by all in the neighbourhood where he was stationed, as an honest, obliging, and industrious man. On inquiry at that station, it was found that the infirmities of old age had rendered him unfit for his vocation, and that he was now a pauper in the workhouse. Here the old man was found, hale and hearty, and having recognised an old employer in one of the visiters, the vetran seemed delighted beyond measure.

'How long have you been here Dugal?' was asked.

'Half a year, master,' was the reply.

'How do you like to live here?'

'Oich, just middlin.' I'm hale and clean: but oich I wad rather be on my old beat, master.'

'Ah, but you're an old man now, Dugald, and unable to work for yourself. What may your age be?'

The vetran reared himself erect, stuck the end of his staff on the ground, as if it had been the butt of his musket, and replied, in a gruff, proud, firm tone, 'Eighty-four years past, master.'

'Is your wife still alive, Dugald?'

'No, no, master; my wife's dead twenty year ago.'

'What number of children had you, Dugald?'

'Just four, master. Three daughters and one son.'

'Is your son alive yet, and do you know where he is, Dugald?'

'Yes mester; he first enlisted in my own regiment, but he is now in the American rifle brigade. He was well when I heard from him last, three months ago, and I hope to hear from him soon again, master.'

'And what is the name of your son?'

'My own name, Dugald, master.'

'Had you no other soul'

'None, master.'

Here was a puzzle. It seemed unlikely that a vigorous old man should have forgotten any of his own offspring, yet as the reader is aware, the party who believed to be his father was not the son alluded to by old Dugal. After some consideration, it appeared probable that he might have been a foster-son; and the question was put to the veteran, whether his wife had ever nursed any children but her own.

'Oh, yes; she nursed one fine boy master."

'And what was his name, Dugald?'

'Willie—a fine laddie; he stops about the High Street, and often comes to see me, and brings me aye some sneeshin when he comes, master.'

This was still more perplexing and inextricable, and it being now apparent there must be some mistake on the part of the Australian letter writer, old Dougald was asked whether there were or had been any other porter bearing the same name in Edinburgh during his time.

'No, I've known every man and mother's son engaged as street porters in Edinburgh for thirty-five years past, and never knew one of the same name but myself, master.'

'And are you perfectly sure that you you never had a son named Hugh?'

'No, sir—never,' the old man rapidly and steraly; 'Hugh was my fathers name. He called me Dougald, and I gave my son my own name.'

The party were now convinced there must be some gross mistake, and, giving the old man a small gratuity, prepared to leave him, when a sudden thought struck one of them, and he inquired, 'Did you ever learn to write, Dugald?'

'Never, master,' was the reply.

'Were you ever witness to any deed or paper?'

'Oich ay; many a time, master. In going about attorneys' chambers on messages, I was often in the way when witnesses were wanted, and, being one whose word could be depended on, I was often employed in that way master.'

'And how did you sign your name in these cases, Dubald?'

'Oich, I had just a mark o' my own, you see, and my name was aye written by ane o' the clerks' master.'

Here was another strange coincidence. The reader knows the effect described by the writer of the letters, as having been produced on him by the recognition of his father's well known mark, or, as he expressed it, "*a mark of his own.*" Still more perplexed and puzzled, the party determined to probe the matter to the bottom; and having procured from Dugald the name and address of a daughter who lived in Edinburgh, they proceeded at once thither.

After ascending a rickety wooden stair, they found in a wretched attic the person they sought, with her husband and half a dozen children, ragged and dirty. She replied in the affirmative, when asked whether she was a daughter of Dugald, now a pauper in the workhouse; and, while a blush of shame spread over her countenance, said that he hadn't been long there, and would remain there only until they had the means of keeping him, which she hoped would be soon.

The following questions were then asked:—

"What number of children had your father and mother?"

"There were three daughters and one son."

"What was the son's name?"

"Dugald."

Here was exactly the same answer the father had given, and there seemed no reason for pursuing the inquiry further, when one of the querists, looking the woman fully in the face, said, "Are you quite sure you never had any other brother?"

The countenance of the poor woman was now flushed, her bosom heaved convulsively, a tear stole down her cheek, while, in faltering accents, she replied, "Yes, there were other brothers, but they are dead long, long ago; they died in boyhood."

"And did they die at home?"

"Alas! no. They died in a far distant country."

"And how did they go in boyhood to a distant country?"

"There was a circumstance connected with their removal not thought creditable, and they have never been alluded to in the family since."

"What names did these brothers bear?"

"The name of the oldest was Duncan, the second Hugh: the first was banished for a petty theft; the latter, who had been his companion, and who loved him dearly, fell into a similar snare, and left us, assuring us we would hear of him and his brother when they had recovered their lost honour. Alas, alas, poor fellow! he has not lived to redeem his pledge.'

'And did you never hear aught of him since his departure?"

'Never, except once. He wrote after his arrival there for his clothes, which were sent to him by a vessel from Leith. The carriage of the box had to be prepaid, and I was then a little girl in service, and had to borrow my wages from my mistress before they were due for that purpose.'

The readers will recollect that his box was alluded to by the writer of the letter as the only communication he had ever received from home, and no farther doubt could be entertained that this woman was his sister. The question was therefore put to her—'And if your brother Hugh was now alive, had redeemed his honour, was highly respected in a distant quarter of the world, and wished you and your family to go there and live with him, would you go?'

'I would go to the end of the earth to meet my dear, my beloved brother," the poor woman exclaimed, and sunk back exhausted on a chair. Her children gathered around her while her husband sprang to support her, and raised her head on his breast; sobs came to her relief, and the whole party joined in the luxury of shedding abundance of grateful tears.

The reason why the old man had denied his son was now apparent. The dishonest deed with which his name had been associated had been condemned the rigid morality of the stern old Highlander. Hence also the shyness with which the subject had been approached by his daughter.

On the afternoon of the same day, the same parties waited again on the old man; and, without adverting to his former denial of having had such a son, told him that that son was still alive in a distant quarter of the world where he was much respected, that he had remitted the means to have him removed from the workhouse and kept comfortable during life. The veteran looked grave, a tear trickled down his cheek and he exclaimed, "Thank God! thank God! Would to Heaven his sainted mother had lived too see this happy day! And where in my son?"

"He is in the opposite side of the globe," was the answer; "and never since he left you has bent his knee at a throne of grace, but he has prayed for blessings on the heads of his parents. He has an amiable wife, too, and four children have been taught every evening and morning to pay for their grandfather and grandmother.

"Then their prayers have been heard," said the old man in a solemn tone, "and so have mine. The same earth is beneath, and the same God above us. He has in his own time sent an answer, and now I feel abundantly happy and grateful."

A sunny home having been selected for the old man in the vicinity of Edinburgh, he was removed from the work-house, the inmates of which as he left, bade him farewell with a heavy heart. He was taken to a bath, and dressed in new, comfortable clothing, the keeper of the baths refusing to believe that the feeble, scanty-clothed pauper who had entered, was the same person who came out a sturdy, old Highland gentleman. It was shortly afterwards ascertained, however, that the habiliments which had been thrown aside as unfit for his use, had been readily and thankfully received, and were jauntily used by another person still deeper plunged in poverty—thus proving that you must descend low indeed, ere you reach the bottom of the scale.

The old man is now happy and comfortable in his new home, gaining strength and vigor every day; and is already beginning to think seriously of undertaking the long voyage to meet his beloved and dutiful son, under whose auspices his daughter and her family will shortly be on their way to happiness and affluence.

From the Ottawa Citizen.

EMIGRATION.

Sir:—In my last I promised you a few remarks on Emigration—a subject which I consider to be of vast importance to the future prosperity of this Colony, possessing as it does, the means of affording a happy home to thousands. What, I ask is it, that has made the United States, but the surplus labour of Great Britain? Labour is the legitimate source of wealth of every country; no country can prosper without it, therefore I consider it of importance to Canada. The Government should adopt every possible means to direct the emigrants to these Provinces who are now daily finding their way to the States. In my opinion, the best system the government can pursue to remedy this, is to send home agents, who will disseminate throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, such information as will enable the emigrant to decide as to his new home. Do the States possess any greater advantages than Canada? Not so much. Lands are cheaper here, the agriculturist can at all times obtain a fair remuneration for produce, and find a ready market at all times; having the benefit of similar institutions as at home and less taxed than in the neighboring Republic.

This country at present is actually in want of surplus labour. The usual rate of wages is too high to enable the farmer to improve his land advantageously to himself, the average, rate being about £3 5s per month and board, which is £39 per annum.—in many parts of the Upper Province wages were as high as 5s. to 6s per day the past season during harvest time.—Again, look at the necessity of encouraging the emigrant, with a prospect before us of having the most extensive works in Railroads and Canals that have ever been constructed in this country; how can these be carried on without labour? such great works would cost at least 50 per cent. more if means are not adopted to get out emigrants.—These improvements would afford immediate employment, and be the means of enabling the emigrant to purchase land, which the government should give the actual settler at a nominal value. Supposing, for argument sake, that 50,000 emigrants were to come out next season they would bring with them in property and money at least £5 each, which would at once enrich the country to the extent of £250,000; besides the great advantage it would be in a commercial point of view, in consuming British manufactures. The second year the same number would add half a million of wealth to the trade of the Provinces.—Will any one deny that the poorest emigrant who seeks our shores is not worth $10 per annum? How is the money spent?—in purchasing dutible articles and so adding to the revenue of the country.

The following statistics, taken from the New York *Courier*, will give some idea of the tide of emigration to the States.—I will quote the *Courier's* own words.—"The following is the substance of the number of passengers who shipped from the port of London alone, the last twenty years, viz:

From 1832 to 1846 inclusive, say	498,443
1847	131,524
1848	131,121
1849	152,302
1850	174,187
1851	206,388
Total,	1,296,965

More than a million of those are seeking a home here, carrying with them all their property or its equivalent in cash, which in the agregate must be a large sum. It will be seen that since 1847, a population has flowed to the States numbering almost one-half of our whole inhabitants, in a short period of five years. By reference to the tables of passengers it will be seen that even humane societies are established to aid the object of emigration to the Colonies. If those societies were aware of the advantages which Canada possesses, there is no doubt but they would turn their attention to sending emigrants here. Hundreds of ships are annually coming to Quebec in ballast from all parts of Great Britain, which forms the great bridge to the country, and at all times ensures a cheap mode of transit. As I have said before, it only requires our government to take the initiative in settling the country, and there would be no doubt of success. Let any inquring mind look to the progress of this section of Canada, that this was unsettled forty years past, and now can be seen thousands of happy and prosperous settlers.

The following admirable lecture, copied from the *Canadian Family Herald* of the advancement of Upper Canada, will be found well worthy of perusal, and will at once bring to the public mind the fact that Canada must yet be a great and flourishing country and one of Great Britain's most valuable Provinces

"PROGRESS OF CANADA.—On the evenings of the 13th and 27th ult. the Rev. Professor Lillie, lectured in the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, on the "Growth and Prospects of Canada." The audience was large and respectable, and highly delighted with the interesting details. The lecturer said:—The population of Canada at the time of its surrender to Britain in 1760, between 65,000 to 69,275, exclusive of Indians. In 1791, the white population of Upper Canada was under 50,000; in 1811, it was 77,000, according to the statement of the Board of Statistics. Hence it is only forty years it can be said to have begun to grow, if so much. By 1824 the population reached 151,097, nearly double in 13 years; in 1834, it was 320,592—double, with 18,492 over: in 1850 when it was 791,000, it was *more* than ten times its number in 1811: over five times in 1825. Its growth during the last half century was shown by statistical returns to have been at a ratio about thrice that of the free States. By statistical returns it was shown that Canada West, taking as a whole, has been growing for the last forty years at a rate equal to that of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois conjoined; for the last twenty at a rate somewhat over theirs. By way of illustration, the Home and Gore districts were selected out of Upper Canada, and their rate of growth shown to exceed that of the Western States. Indiana contains now a population of 177½ times what it was in 1800, while the Home District contains over [illegible] times its number of inhabitants in 178[illegible]—which was in that year 24[illegible]: in 1850, 112,996.

Coincident with this rapid growth in population, a corresponding advance has been taking place in the quantities of land under cultivation, agricultural products, stock, &c., and in the value of land, which was illustrated by statistical returns. A comparrison of assessed values in the State of New York and Upper Canada, respectively, for 1848, brought out the fact that, supposing the principle of the valuation the same, our neighbours of the Empire-State have, with a population over four times ours—N. Y. City included. The growth of the country was next illustrated by the contrast it presents now to the published description of travellers comparitively recent. What they described as wilderness, is filled with towns and villages—many of them handsome, and not a few of them large and wealthy. The growth of a number of them—among them Toronto, Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, London, Guelph, Belleville, Brockville, Kingston—was viewed—the present population and that of earlier periods being given. Examples of the rise of property in some of these towns were likewise given. In its trade, the growth of Upper Canada is, as is proved by the comparison of the exports and imports of the different periods, quite equal to its advance in other respects.—Great progress has also been made in regard to the conveniences of life, as was manifested by a comparison of means of conveyance—steamboats and roads at different periods; with the increase of postal arrangements and the falicities afforded by electric telegraphs. By a comparison of statistical returns, it was shown that in proportion to population our increase from imagination is *one-third greater* than that of the United States, which with a population fifteen times more, receives an emigration only ten times ours. In proportion to population, our increase for emmigration between 1830 and 1850 has been five times that of the United States. Lecture second was devoted to the growth of Upper Canada in its highest interests, those of an intellectual and spiritual character. In 1812 Canada had five newspapers, all then in the Lower Province. Now it cannot have much under two hundred.

Excuse me from trespassing on your valuable space so much—the subject being my only apology.

I am your obedient servant,
OTTAWA.

Aylmer, 19th April, 1852.

From the Herald.

THE HURON ELECTION.

The *Globe* and *Colonist*—a rather strange union—are in a towering rage, because Mr. Cameron has gone to Huron for re-election. They are both acting in perfect harmony in denouncing, in unmeasured terms the Ministry for sanctioning a violation of the law, in permitting Mr. Cameron to stray such a long distance from the Seat of Government. They declare that the issuing a writ for a new election is illegal and a trick.

The *Globe* grounds his opposition on the *ninth* section of chap. 65, 7th Victoria, which says,—

"NO MEMBER shall so resign and vacate his seat, during the session of any Parliament next after his election, before the expiration of the first fifteen days of the said session, and that NO MEMBER whose election shall be contested, shall be contested, shall so resign *and vacate his seat*, until after such contest shall have been decided."

And the *Colonist* grounds his upon the argument, that as the new parliament has not yet sat there is no such person as a *member of Parliament*. To take the last objection first, we beg to refer the *Colonist* to 12th Victoria, chap. 27, section 23. He will there find that after the Returning Officer shall have ascertained the fatal number of votes polled for any candidate, he shall declare "the person or persons who shall have a majority of the *total number* of votes—[a fact, by the way, deserving the calm attention of the member for Kent]—as being duly elected a MEMBER or MEMBERS to represent such county, city," &c. The Proper to confer the right and authority belonging to a member of the Legislative Assembly itself, the person so elected as above is really and legally a Member of Parliament.—The case brought forward by the *Colonist* is not in point to the present; yet we think that it can be easily shown that even it tells against the position taken by him.—Alderman Salomans, as a Jew, it is true, refused to take the oath prescribed by the British Parliament for its members; but Mr. Salomans entered the House, sat there and voted. The Speaker did not attempt to prevent him. It was not until the House declared by vote, upon the motion of Lord John Russel, that Mr. Salomans would withdraw that the Speaker so ordered. If the position assumed by the *Colonist* were correct, the country at this moment would be without a government. Would the *Colonist* argue that Mr. Hincks is not Inspector General? "Yes," he might say "he is; but he was appointed by the Crown," True, we answer; but

pointment went for nought unless ratified by the people. Mr Hincks is now in England, as what? as a member of the provincial Parliament, of course, but holding the office of Inspector General under the Crown. There can be no question whatsoever that the declaration of the Returning Officer, at an election, clothes the person declared elected with all the rights belonging to a member of the Legislature, until he, either by his own act, or by that of the Legislature, is deprived of them. The *Colonist's* reasoning is all anticipatory, or depending on contingencies. Now for the *Globe*.

The *Globe's* position is a trifle stronger than that of his Tory brother. He does not, however, treat the question fairly. He refers to 7. Victoria cap. 65, the *ninth* clause of which he prints. We refer him back to the same act and same chapter but to the *fourth* section which thus reads:

"And whereas it is expedient, in certain cases, to avoid the election, and to vacate the seats of persons elected so to be elected to serve as members in the said Legislative Assembly of this Province; Be it therefore enacted, that if any person who, before the passing of this Act, shall have been or shall be after the passing of this Act, elected and returned as a member to serve in the said Legislative Assembly, either in the present Parliament hereafter to be holden, shall accept from the Crown any office or profit to which an annual salary or any allowance, fees or emoluments in lieu of an annual salary, are attached, his election shall thereby become void, and the seat of such member in the said Legislative Assembly shall thereafter become and be vacant, and a writ shall forthwith issue for a new election, as if such person so accepting such office were naturally dead: Provided always, that such person shall nevertheless be as capable of being re-elected to serve as a member of the said Legislative Assembly during the same or any ensuing Parliament, as if his election had not been made void and his seat become vacant as aforesaid, provided the office he shall hold be not one of those by holding which he shall, under the foregoing enactments of this Act, be disqualified or rendered incompetent to sit or vote in the said Legislative Assembly a member thereof."

Now mark that this section speaks exclusively of members ACCEPTING OFFICE UNDER THE CROWN after election, just as Mr. Cameron has done; whereas the *ninth* section, which the *Globe* copies, was framed for members DESIRING TO RESIGN.

By a further reference to the same Act and Chapter, it will be observed that the *sixth* section declares it lawful for a member to RESIGN his seat; the *seventh* section, points out the mode in which it is to be done, and the course to be adopted in ordering a new election; the *eighth* section declares that the member SO RESIGNING shall "be to all intents and purposes the representative," &c., until the return of a new member; and then comes the *ninth* section dwelt on by the *Globe*, which says "No member shall SO RESIGN," &c., having a reference altogether to the mere resignation of members of Parliament, and not having the slightest connection with the *fourth* section of the Act, which is confirmed to the cases of members accepting "from the Crown offices of emolument." Mr. Cameron did so accept such office, his seat thereby became vacant, and the law compels a new election "forthwith."

Now for the AUTHORITY under which the present election for Huron is ordered. We refer the *Globe* to the *eleventh* section of the same Act. It thus reads:

"And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, in the case of *any vacancy* which shall happen in the said Legislation Assembly, by the death of the person chosen, or by reason of his being summoned to the Legislative Council, or by his *accepting from the Crown any office* by the acceptance of which his seat shall be vacated under the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Speaker on information thereof being given to him by any member in his place in the said Legislative Assembly, or in writing under the hands and seals of any two members of the said Legislative Assembly, to give notice thereof, by a warrant under his hand and seal, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, that a new writ may issue for the election of a member to fill up such vacancy, and a new writ shall issue accordingly; and if after any such vacancy shall have so happened, *there be no Speaker*, or if the Speaker be then absent from this Province, or if the member whose seat shall be vacated as aforesaid, be himself the Speaker, *it shall be lawful for any two members of the said Legislative Assembly, to give notice thereof, by a warrant under their hands and seals, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, that a new writ may issue as above required, and a new writ shall issue accordingly;* and such notice so given to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, either by the Speaker or by any two members as aforesaid, in the case of any such vacancy which shall happen from and after the passing of this Act, by the death of the person chosen or by reason of his being summoned to the said Legislative Council, shall be, to all intents and purposes, deemed and considered to be the notice thereof, which by the twenty-fourth section of the before cited Act, passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is required to be delivered to or left at the office of the proper officer for issuing writs of election."

Our readers cannot fail to perceive the perfect point in this clause. The thing is as clear as an unclouded sun at noon-day. Two members did give notice, and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was compelled by law to issue his writ for a new election.

A sort of a spasmodic cry has been raised by the Tories at hearing of Mr. Cameron's trip to Huron. They say, our *Reform* contemporary of the *Globe* endorses the calumny, that it is all a "trick," a piece of political legerdemain, unworthy of the action of the Government, BECAUSE Mr. Cayley is absent in England, the self-constituted bearer of Protectionist petitions.—Now how stupid and reckless opposition frequently makes good thinking men. The Ministry have nothing whatever to do in Mr. Cameron's election. They were quite powerless in the matter. The law definitely gives the power to ANY TWO MEMBERS to give a certain notice, and on its reception by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery he is PEREMPTORILY COMPELLED TO OBEY. What has he to know about Mr. Cayley or any other defeated candidate? It is really a pity that he did not send the ex-minister a polite note all the way over the Atlantic acquainting him that a new election for Huron was about to be ordered, and that the crown, the country, and the sitting member were awaiting him to come across to offer an opposition! When will those Tories learn to be honest?—*Kingston Herald.*

THE HURON ELECTION.—MALCOLM CAMERON AND THE TORONTO GLOBE.

To Geo. Brown, Esq., the Editor of the "Globe."

TORONTO, April 30, 1852.

SIR,—Under the caption of "PARLIAMENT OF THE COUNCIL," you charged Mr. Malcolm Cameron, in the *Globe* of Feb. 5th, with accepting office in order that by the delays attending a new election after the House met, he might evade taking his seat till the close of the next session, and thereby escape voting upon the great questions then to be settled, because if present he might have to trample on the principles he formerly supported, in order to keep his salary and retain his place.

"And mark the effect of the appointment. Mr. Cameron cannot take his seat in the House of Assembly at the opening of Parliament, and yet he cannot resign it, until twenty days after it meets—nay, should there be a petition against his return, until nobody knows when. But even if he is not petition against, the new writ cannot issue for three weeks, and the election will occupy at least five weeks, so that Mr. Cameron cannot take his seat until the end of the session,—when the great questions of Upper Canada will be settled one way or other, for the next four years. And what is there to counterbalance his vote in the House?—his vote in the Cabinet, we are told. What will that avail—if he remained out, Mr. Caron would leave the Cabinet, and if he goes in, his vote will be balanced by that gentleman. We hope Mr. Cameron is not actuated by the desire to escape the trying question of the coming Session—that he is not reckoning to be out of the way in 1852 upon a few of his own propositions in 1850-51? Let us sincerely hope that the honorable gentleman is not entering the Cabinet for the purpose of making another resignation affair—kicking up a *fuss* and being petted as a martyr! That cock won't fight twice and it had better not be tried.

This was harsh and uncouth language for the member elect for Kent and Lambton to use to his predecessor who had successfully invaded the territories clutched by that detestable corporation of land-jobbers the Canada Company, and carried three of their counties, while leaving room for another reformer in the Western District. You twitted that Mr. Cameron was skulking from responsibility, but the Crown lawyers, on examining the law, found that a writ could issue; and now you abuse Mr. Cameron for not skulking! I dare say that your new allies the Canada Company are as sorry as yourself: they are issuing deeds in every direction, and had Mr. Cameron *skulked*, their instrument, Cayley, on whom you heaped odious names for a series of years, might have had a chance at least of carrying Huron, Perth, and Bruce.

You accuse the Government of "outrageous impropriety" in resorting "to a very unworthy trick to secure the re-election of Mr. C.—you tell your readers that the election will be over before half the electors hear of it—that it is a secret paltry manœuvre "intended for deception"—that many "Reformers are disgusted with Cameron's want of principle"—that "bribery, corruption of all kinds and brute force" are resorted to at elections and that Government influence is great—that (though Cameron beat Cayley to his heart's content last Dec., not one elector in the 3 counties complaining of want of fair play or protesting, not one editor in Canada even dreaming of a contest, yet) for Cameron when he accepted office to go back to his constituents to ask their approbation was "a most high-handed and dangerous innovation on the liberty of election"—"a most iniquitous proceeding," "in defiance of the law and of every principle of good government." "The whole affair is exceedingly disreputable."

If the Government now in office had differed, or were to differ with Lord Elgin, or among themselves, other men must take their places; and is there a law that would prevent these new men, in the recess, from returning to their constituents, and if re-elected, meeting the Parliament to carry on the business of the country? Does Mr. Brown imagine his readers are such fools as to believe that in that case next session would have to open, and seven or ten counties remain unrepresented till near its close, while not one of the new ministers, could be present till prorogation time, to attend to public functionaries, "after three weeks," the set off electioneering? If not, why exhibit such bad feelings, and slander Malcolm Cameron?

You say that the election is a "secret" trick, which not half the people will hear of. Sir, you do not believe this. You speak to deceive, well knowing that it will be as public as the one I contested with you twelve months since—that handbills—the newspapers, &c., have already told everybody—and that every qualified candidate among a population of near two millions has the same opportunity at Huron that you and I had at Haldimand. The election is already heard of all over Canada—another month will elapse before the votes are taken—and there is a population of more than 30,000—yet in yesterday's *Globe* you say

"The Statute is diligently overhauled by a Toronto Attorney—the quibble found, suggested, acted upon greedily. The *dodge* is kept a profound secret; the electors are called to elect an opposing candidate, is allowed to go abroad; and then, without giving the electors time to reflect or act, the writ for a new election is shot in upon the country—the concealed mine is sprung upon them—are the cry of danger is heard. We have seen such things before, but they came from a Tory Government gasping for existence. It is truly lamentable, &c."

Mr. Cameron has gone up, it seems, with "the writ in his pocket,"—"no time is left the electors to deliberate," and yet Mr. Cayley "is far far away! In 1848 the *Globe*, you announced that Mr. Cayley was in the *Globe*, you announced that Mr. Cayley was in the

form in the very tone and manner in which you now slander its professed friends. You said—

On Friday, Mr. Galt, the Sheriff of the county, and the Clerk of the Peace, left Goderich to meet Mr. Cayley. They returned in the evening, bringing with them the great ministerial unknown, accompanied by Monsieur de Gracie, of Toronto, electioneering emissary. It was currently believed in Goderich that Mr. Cayley *had the new writ in his pocket*,—that no time is left the electors to deliberate, and that the Sheriff is to be returning officer. Every trick is resorted to which can convert the elective privilege into a most pitiable farce.

We cannot believe that the people of Huron will allow themselves to be trafficked away like cattle—there are many men in the county most competent to represent the interests of their neighbours; and we do hope, for the sake of everything that is decent, that Mr. Cayley will be opposed. The people of Huron, * * * have not one feeling in common with the present [Drapers] venal, unprincipled administration. It was therefore, the more imprudent to attempt palming on them one of the most bigotted Church and State, Family Compact men, which even the motley ranks of the Executive can exhibit.

Reformers in Canada want freeholders, landowners, for settlers—not the few for landlords and the many for tenants. We struggle for fair play to all—equal rights and laws, and not STATE churches, enriched at the expense of those who honestly dissent from State church doctrines (as in Upper Canada and Ireland); but you, while making a loud profession of our principles, are slyly playing into the hands of our opponents. *You was just as bitter against Cameron, before he took the office he holds, as you are now*—so were Messrs. Strachan and Robinson, the Canada Company, the *Church*, the *Patriot*, and the *Colonist*. They fight openly under their true colours. You assume the garb of reform, to thwart reform men and measures.

If Mr. Cameron should, next session, follow the example of Mr. Baldwin and while attired in the garb of a leader of the friends of religious freedom, craftily play the game of its enemies, I will be as ready to blame him as any man in Canada—but your writings seem to show A FEAR that he will be elected and prove faithful to the government and to the people of Huron. I look forward to his resolution as a great moral triumph; he delivered Huron, Perth, and Bruce, from the fangs of their oppressors, last December—he led the people in triumph against a landed oligarchy which I struggled hard to crush while in its infancy—and you, "a reformer!" are doing your utmost to render him odious! Why? Is it in order that freedom may be trampled upon here as it has been elsewhere, through the union of the crafty, the unprincipled, the ambitious, the covetous? Can nuisnie strengthen British connexion, to which you express a friendship?

The ablest, the best member of assembly we ever had from Gloucester, was Colonel Alexander Chisholm. In a committee of the House upon public wrongs, we ask him (session 1835):—

275.—Do you consider the Canada Company a benefit or an injury to the province? Are not the grants or sales of land to the Company of speculators residing in Europe an improper transfer of the functions of government?

"He replied":—

"I think so. I think it is better there should be no agent in the shape of a land company, between the government and the immigrant. I think the Canada Company injurious, because *whatever money is paid* [by the immigrant] *to the company, is taken from the sum which might have improved his farm.* ☞ I think *it is better to raise taxes from improved property than to lay them as a weight upon the original settlers*: that after persons have made themselves comfortable they are THEN to contribute to the necessities of society.

When shall that principle be established in Canada?

Canadians who, in 1812, defended the country, were refused permission, in 1816, to settle on the land their valour had saved—and a band of adventurers were incorporated, in 1826-'7, IN LONDON, to whom the lands were sold at the equivalent of a shilling an acre. Colonel Van Egmond, a fine old man, was the first settler in the Huron Track (1829). He stood up manfully for the settlers' rights when trampled on by the company's agents. The family compact, during the troubles of 1837, threw him into a cold damp cell, in December, whence he was soon carried to the hospital, and thence to his grave. The Huron settlers, discarding the Strachans, Cayleys, &c., have at length broken their chains, and in your effort to rivet them on again, I trust you will meet with your HALDIMAND luck.

When I compare your leaders in 1852 with those in 1845, 1846, and 1847, I am unable to forget that reformers are not three-to-one now.—You said, in the *Globe*, 17th Oct., 1850:—

The *North American* is of opinion that the *Globe* has just made the discovery that 'the ship of state is getting unmanageable,' and that "further headway 'being utterly hopeless'—the *rat* is evidently making up his mind to leave.' Our *republican* cotemporary is mistaken. The *Globe* has no intention of deserting the ship; and if it had, the term *rat* would in no shape be applicable to it. Political *Rats* do not usually desert their party while it has a majority in the House of Assembly of nearly three to one.

When I went first to the Legislature, any member might accept of nearly any office or profit, *join any government*, and set his electors at defiance for four years—there was no appeal to the people in such cases. Upper Canada petitioned—Lower Canada summarily expelled new made officials—at length, in reply to a representation of mine, Lord Ripon and Earl Grey sent a despatch to Sir J. Colborne, November 8, 1832, making the change since effected a government measure—and the *Globe* joins the *Colonist* and the *Patriot* in coarse slanders of the government for doing what he had accused Cameron of skulking for mean and dishonest purposes to avoid doing!

What is the law in the case?

Simply this.

The acceptance of office vacates the seat; there is no resignation required as in cases of members who have not burthened themselves with place. The law requires that two members should notify the Clerk of the vacancy, and it then becomes his duty to issue a writ for a new election, under the provisions of the revised law of 1849. This was done in Mr. Cameron's case—the writ issued—Mr. C., will be re-elected if the people think fit—and the *Globe*, the *Colonist*, and the *Patriot* tell their readers that the law is set at defiance! Mr. Brown, if he likes his company, should hoist new colours; there's "skulking" somewhere.

I have been in public life for nearly thirty years, and in all that time never read in English an authority more plain, clear, positive, and unbounded, than that of the Act of Parliament under which a writ has now issued for Huron, and what I dislike most about you, Mr. Brown, is the fact, that while pretending to report the clauses of the statute you have purposely concealed from your readers the section under which the writ issued. If you are not playing into the hands of the enemies of religious freedom, your conduct is very suspicious. I have [illegible] would fain hope that that unpleasant duty is not required in your case.

The writ was issued in obedience to the requirements of Section 11 of 7th Vict. Cap. 65, which conforms to the provisions of the act of union and runs thus:

"And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, in the case of *any vacancy* which shall happen the said Legislative Assembly, by the death of the person chosen, or by reason of his being summoned to the Legislative Council, or by his *accepting any office from the Crown any office* by the acceptance of which his seat shall be vacated under the provision of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Speaker on information thereof being given to him by any member in his place in the said Legislative Assembly, or in writing under the hands and seals of any two members of the said Legislative Assembly, to give notice thereof, by a warrant under his hand and seal, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, that a new writ may issue for the election of a member to fill such vacancy, and a new writ shall issue accordingly; and if after any such vacancy shall have so happened, *there be no Speaker*, or if the Speaker be then absent from this Province, or if the member whose seat shall be vacated as aforesaid, be himself the Speaker, *it shall be lawful for any two members of the Legislative Assembly to give notice thereof, by a warrant under their hands and seals, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, that a new writ may issue as above required, and a new writ shall issue accordingly*; and such notice so given to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, either by the speaker or by any two members as aforesaid, in the case of any such vacancy which shall happen from and after the passing of this Act, by the death of the person chosen or by reason of his being summoned to the said Legislative Council, shall be, to all intents and purposes, deemed and considered to be the notice thereof, which by the twenty-fourth section of the before cited Act, passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is required to be delivered to or left at the office of the proper officer for issuing writs of election."

The Statute plainly provides that if any person elected or returned to the Assembly accept an office of profit, "a writ shall FORTHWITH issue" as if he were dead, on the warrant of the Speaker or any two members. Ah! but says some quibbling attorney, through the *Colonist*, no member is competent as yet. Why not? Because there has been no session!!! What would be said in England, adds Mr. Scobie's slender scribe, if Salomons the Jew, should "attempt to perform the functions of a member of parliament?" Salomons HAS sat and voted again and again in the house of Commons, while flatly refusing to take the oaths.

Who is a member of Assembly? Turn to "Todd's Parliamentary Law," and you will find that

"Privilege from arrest takes place by *virtue of election*, and *before a return is made—for a member elected is* TO ALL INTENTS A MEMBER, except that he must not vote till he be so sworn." —*Page* 35.

Mr. Cameron and the government did not call on, hasten, or retard the election. The law wisely allows any two members of any party, if they know that the people's house is not full, to issue their warrants to the C. C. C. Two of them have done so, for Huron and Two Mountains. It was their duty.

You and I are members. If we had given him the legal notice, could the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who is the servant of the House and not of the administration, have disobeyed the law, as stated in section 11, in strict accordance with the constitution given us in 1840? If he had, he would have forfeited his office, and been severely and deservedly punished.

Eighty-two members were legally returned last December, yet Messrs. Scobie and Brown believe it to be a "disreputable manœuvre" for any two of the elect to warn the proper officer that unless he issues his writ for new elections, four villages containing under 10,000 people and occupying 5000 acres, will have four representatives in Assembly next session, while four counties containing over 50,000 people and three million acres, will have none! In Two Mountains the member elect is dead, and why not allow the people at once to fill his place? Some say that Mr. Papineau will have no opposition—others that he will not offer. I'm not in the secret.

Mr. John Galt, too, who holds the lucrative place of Register up in Huron, &c., volunteers to warn the country, that in seeking to be again returned, Mr. Cameron is, "in fact, asking us [the electors] to endorse his tergiversations and become abettors in the FRAUD." Quite an independent "patriot" is this same Registrar, who frankly tells the government that upholds him, that its members cheat, and then ask the freeholders to endorse their fraud! Was not Mr. Galt an enemy to reform, a hanger on of the Canada Company, and, with them and Mr. John Strachan, a firm supporter of Mr. Cayley, not long since? He speaks now, he says, "in order that chicanery and falsehood may be exposed." When Cayley was first elected you gave us his picture, and placed the "reforming" Galt as his champion.

When Mr. Cameron was in office he left a situation he believed to be useless—he was offered the Chief Commissionership of Public Works, and refused that also because he differed from some of his colleagues. Here is a fresh recruit of '51, telling the government of '52 that fraud, chicanery and falsehood need exposure!—Why does not Mr. Galt quit office?—Why is he not removed? He would suit the *Globe* of 1852, better than the *Globe* of 1850. I wonder he stoops to perform the work of his noble father's implacable enemies.

What is this "fraud"?

In the *Globe* of Feb'y 5, you tell us that Mr. Cameron had, on some former occasion, pronounced the situation of President of the Council, as it is erroneously called, useless; and, that "to save appearances," some new duties had to be tacked to it, after which he accepted it; you abuse the Government for wasting the public money, and sneer at "the apostles of retrenchment."

Mr. Cameron was returned for Kent with over 500 of a majority; you got a seat there, but wanted 190 of polling even half the votes. By the Statute of 1849, you are not elected at all, for it requires a majority of all the votes polled to elect—yet we hear nothing of this in the *Globe*. Your vocation, apparently, is to unite with the *Colonist* the Canada Company, and "*The Church*," to abuse reformers. I liked your conduct last summer—and publicly and by private letters to those I could influence, urged your return. With the Press, and a seat in the Assembly, you can do much good—by uniting with the enemies of Canada, as you appear disposed to do—much evil. I believe that Mr. Cameron would have preferred another gentleman for Kent, and there I differed from him. Since your election you have exerted yourself to the utmost to prove that he was right and I wrong in our estimation of your public character—for that alone do I speak, and only so far as you have publicly given occasion.

In 1848, the *Colonist* complained of the number of persons in the Cabinet. Here is your apology for Messrs. Cameron, Hincks, the Presidency of the Council, &c.: *Globe, April* 26, 1848.—The *Colonist's* second complaint is as to the number of members forming the Cabinet. He says there are twelve; but there will hereafter be only ten. We cannot see any great evil in a large Cabinet—at least any evil by which the public may suffer—but we admit that for a House of 84 members the paid officers of the Government are very numerous. But we are quite convinced, and so were the Draper-Sherwood Administration, that so many heads of Departments were absolutely necessary. It must be recollected that ours is a government for two countries, having different languages and a different code of laws; and that you must have men in the Government to represent the different interests and classes in both sections. The fault is not in the largeness of the Cabinet but in the smallness of the House.

You could see no evil in 1848 in a cabinet of TEN—nor in their salaries neither, though the then President of the Council got £1000 a year, and the others in proportion. You would see no evil, neither, in Mr. Jameson's pension for life at $3000 a year for doing nothing, nor in Mr. Tucker's $1200 pension, after getting £700 a year for doing next to nothing. Now, that this government has reduced the two speakers' salaries from $4000 to $2000 each, the members of the government's incomes from $4,000 and $5,000 to $3200 and $3,000, and added the duties attending two bureaus, that of agriculture and that of immigration, to those performed before by the President of the Council, you knowingly deceive many of your readers into the belief that there has been a great burthen thrown on the people's backs, although nearly $18,000 a year has been topped off from the salaries and provision made that no new pensions be granted but by act of parliament.

Here are your words [*Globe*, Feb. 24, 1852]

"The continuation of a useless office with $3,280 a year, was wrong—the acceptance of it by Malcolm Cameron, after all his past declarations, was most indecent—but the creation of this new office in defiance of an act of Parliament, and at heavy additional expense to the country, is an act of high-handed presumption which every constitutional Liberal must indignantly resent."

Again, you call it a robbery, humbug, and a thousand other bad names, while I have for many years urged forward the very measure Government has now resolved on. That bureaus of Agriculture and Immigration should be created in a new country depending so much upon farmers and settlers as this does, is, in your judgment, a robbery of the exchequer—in mine, it is an excellent and judicious act: before I left Canada I wrote columns in its favour, when in exile I urged it through the *Examiner* last summer I suggested it in the House, and, if, spared and able to attend next session will cordially support it. New York City requires a special Board of Immigration Commissioners—the Patent office, under that able and indefatigable officer, Thomas Ewbank, is a Bureau of Agriculture, and eminmently useful as such—and if Mr. Cameron does his duty in the House and the Cabinet, and attends besides to these two bureaus, efficiently, no trimming Editor, twelve months hence, will gain much by abusing him—nor do I praise him. You asked why I did not go to a public dinner given in his honor. The question was also put to me thro' the *Examiner*. Mr. Cameron and I are scarcely acquainted—I go seldom to public dinners—and in his case would rather do so after a new Ministry have thoroughly exhibited their measures. I liked his recent conduct out of office, and wrote him last May to Port Sarnia, stating that his absence for a session would be a real loss to the country.

The creation of new departments or bureaus of a department are but tempting experiments till the legislature has authorized them. If you can convince the Assembly, the Legislative Council, or his Excellency that the administration are wrong in the arrangements, the bureaus will be instantly stopt. Why then have recourse to deception about waste, extravagance, and vast sums squandered? Cameron cant get the first dollar of salary but thro' our vote.

What he will do as a minister I know not, but, as you advised in 1848, I will wait. If £800 is not justly due him, he can only get one quarter's salary. The supplies will soon be voted, and as you and I have voices there, your outcry now has a very hypercritical appearance. While you have all the fault possible to find with that good old reformer Mr. McQueen's *Canadian*, you lavished to puff the *United Empire*, t'other day—"a large sheet, and shows both talents and taste in its original and selected matter." Yes, it is from Bishop Strachan's curiosity shop where the PRETENDERS to all the loyalty and all the religion keep head quarters. You have been quite polite to them of late—and they invite and encourage all converts, political and religious.

When the *Colonist*, as above, attacked the Baldwin-Hincks cabinet, when new in office, as you are attacking the Hincks Rolph now, you shrewdly insinuated that Mr. Scobie wanted a bone to gnaw—and had been on the fence for his *private* interest till he found himself discarded. In following that gentleman's example, are you actuated by the motives then ascribed to him? Let me quote you correctly:—

Globe. April 26, 1848.—Whatever may be the *Colonist's* object, his change of policy is of the most decided character. *He does not merely object to one or two points of the ministerial policy, but makes a regular attack on every movement ministers have made since they have entered upon office. It seems the debates of the late Session have not yet been completed in the Colonist; who can doubt that they kept back until the Editor determined on which side to commit himself, or rather, whether he was to retain the government patronage or not? That point being decided full benefit is taken of his past silence, and every occurrence of the last few months is dragged to his assistance in the onslaught. There is an extreme desire to make out a case against the Administration, no matter how.* [illegible] *for it is well to let the public see how insignificant exceedingly are all the charges which can possibly be scraped up against a Reform Administration.*

If the above quotation does not describe the Globe of 1852, language would fail. As to Mr. Scobie, he never pretended to be a reformer, at least I never heard that he did. The editor of the *Transcript*, down at Montreal, last January 6, thinks "That some small compensation might be offered him [Mr. Cameron—by Lord Metcalfe], WITH THE VIEW OF GETTING HIS VOTE, is not impossible." The *Transcript* editor was a Metcalfe man, and knows better than I how his lordship got his majorities. Mr. Scobie held the same faith, and his fellow-labourer of the *Globe* does not DIFFER from the *Transcript* in his views.

Pray, Mr. Brown, how comes it, if you are a reformer, that you have become so anxious about Mr. Cayley, and so grieved at his absence? Was there not a regular trial of strength last December? Was not Cayley early in the field? Did he not canvass the three Counties? Did not John Strachan, Esq., for his father the Bishop, declare that "Cayley's conduct in the House was just the thing?" Has not Cayley had a trial? Can the people not elect him in his absence, as the counties of Peel, York, and Ontario, elected me several times when I was in London and in Scotland, if they desire to do so?

In your address to Haldimand, last year, your continual theme was the clergy reserves, and "beware of Cayley!" Now you are in tears for him! "What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?" might be pardoned for once. Let me quote a passage for you:—

And if any one doubts what course *they* [Cayley & Co.] would take, let him read the following motion of the Tory party in the House of Assembly, made on the 24th of June, 1850. Moved by Mr Cayley, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Macdonald:—

"It is inexpedient to disturb or unsettle by resolution or enactment, the appropriations or endowments now existing in Upper and Lower Canada for religious purposes: The well-being of society, and the growing wants of the various Christian bodies in Canada, demand that the several provisions of the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Vic. c. 78, should be carried out to their fullest extent."

Gentlemen let us not risk division while such a calamity is hanging over us.

Now, you are in terror lest, Cayley, Strachan's mouth-piece, should fail, and Cameron, who is firm as Gibralter on the reserves, be elected! If that does not exhibit the cloven hoof," what would

Against Mr. Cayley, personally, I have nothing—I—he was civil and polite to all when in Assembly, and is to me a new man. I first heard of him through an editorial of Mr. Hincks, in the *Examiner*, which stated that Mr. Macaulay had been dismissed from his [Welland Canal] Directorship, and a convenient hack of the compact—a Mr. Cayley, a son-in-law of *honest* [Mr. Hincks, *italics*] D'Arcy Boulton—substituted in his place.

In your "Voter's Manual," through not so named, for 1847, you had one article headed "The Inspector General [Cayley] gambles at a "Hell"—another article reviled him as "clerk of a company of blacksmiths at Niagara," and "brother-in-law to University *Bill*," one of your nickNames for the member for Toronto. In the *Globe* you announced that the late Dr. Dunlop had sold himself for money, and resigned Huron to make way for "Wm. Cayley, a member of the Family Compact a bitter High Churchman, and a foe to Religious Equality." Now all your sympathy is for the BITTER high churchman—all your abuse for the *Reformer*! As to Dr. Dunlop I differed from him in many things, but ever honoured and respected him—he was one of the least mercenary men I ever knew—honest and sincere in everything. Green be the sod that covers his grave! There may be sales of politicians—I admit that—but old Dr. Dunlop was NEVER bought or sold.

In the *Globe* of July 5th, 1849, you give us the following picture of your new friends.

Every one knows that the Tories are only driven to this cry [annexation] by insane cooperation at the *loss of the loaves and fishes* thro' the fair working of free representative institutions—that the great majority of the Conservative electors do not sympathise in the base designs of their leaders—that the whole of the Reform party are true to British connection while self-government in local matters is honestly secured to us—and that the ravings of Tho's Wilson and the dog and Duck, of William Allan Ogle R. Gowan, Sydney Bellingham, Bill Boulton, H. B. Willson and George and Crawford, of the *Montreal Herald, Courier*, and *Toronto Colonist*, are but the dying wails of a miserable faction, which as a move, may excite some notice by its impudence, but is utterly repudiated, almost unanimously, by the people of Canada and will but bring down deeper humiliation on the heads of its projectors."

When ably replying to Colonel Prince's libel charge, up at London, you said:—

"It is full time that the country should understand the influence which the lawyers are gaining over our affairs; the number of lawyer-legislators is yearly increasing with astonishing rapidity, and, large as it is already, they all manage to live luxuriously and to realize wealth out of the industry of the people. The influence of the Bar is felt in every public matter. Out of a House of Assembly of 84 members, 47 are lawyers; and the consequence is that the laws of our country are modelled to suit their views and interests. Gentlemen the intricate proceedings of our courts arise in a great measure from this evil; their very intricacy multiplies suits, and makes the aid of an attorney necessary to every suitor. Justice is lost sight of in the endless formalities of our courts. The real intention of courts, of civil law were that men who had differences should come before a judge, and since the introduction of the invaluable right of trial by jury, before twelve of their countrymen, tell their story fairly and manfully, and abide by the decision. But now, so many forms, and rules, and regulations, and restrictions have grown up for the benefit of the legal gentlemen, that the justice of one's case forms a very minor consideration in looking to the result, but clever management of the case and special pleading and quibbling is very often the whole thing. *Who expects to win a law suit because he has truth with him?* No, it is too often because you have Mr. A., the sharp attorney, who has found a legal objection, or Mr. B. the eloquent counsellor, who can humbug the jury, that expect to succeed. It is fully time that judicial proceedings were simplified.

If you then felt that justice was bought and sold—that our costly tribunals were a labyrnth of deception, a spiders's web for the unwary—that the artless and confiding farmer and mechanic had no chance in them against the crafty pleader whose lying tongue was ever ready to be let for hire to the possessor of the longest purse, why have you so often sneered at and mocked those who resisted deep and cruel wrong in 1837, and thereby wrung from faction all the power for good which Canada has since obtained?

No paragraphs offensive to the sense of Canada conservatives, family compacts, loyal defaulters, lawcraft, or "bitter churchism" [illegible] the columns of the *Globe*. Its artillery is turned upon the friends of reform and improvement to divide and distract them, and thus retard the progress of the country under existing institutions and popular leaders.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

HURON ELECTION.—The writ has issued for the election in Huron. George Brown Esq., junior, of Goderich, is out in opposition to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. We know nothing of Mr. Brown, but the bare fact of his being recommended by a Committee of which Jas. Watson is Chairman, is enough to satisfy us that he is not the man for Huron.—*Long Point Advocate.*

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852.

HURON ELECTION.

AFTER the most fearful convulsions for a few days—great meetings of constitutional associations, secret cabals of orange lodges, and all the managing and manœvering, of which *little great* men are capable; such as circulating falsehoods, writing and begging renegade radicals to aid them, and such like. Mr. George Brown was nominated as *the candidate*, who was most likely to combine all interests and carry the election certainly. The *Patriot*, which had counted Huron as safe, and the *Spectator, Colonist* and *Globe*, all agreed that Mr. Brown was the man. But alas! what changing beings we are. Other meetings were held, and it was resolved that whereas it is seed time, and labour is money, and elections not carried on without costs; and whereas it is certain that we shall be more shamefully beaten than ever—we unanimously resolve that the better part of valor is discretion, and now that Messrs. Rattenbury, Ranee, Alexander Strachan and Woodcock, do protest against the whole proceedings, and withdraw Mr. Brown, as the "Hoss that can't run"—And yesterday morning, 12th instant, the whole plot was disclosed at the Poll, when the Sheriff read the Writ; Mr. Rattenbury—one of our *remonstrant* Tavern-keepers—proposed a protest to the whole proceedings, and handed one in. Mr. Cameron required to hear it read, and lo! it was short and pithy. It amounted in substance to this:—"We hold this election illegal and protest against all proceedings."

The Sheriff then asked if there were any one to be proposed, Mr. Gibbs stepped forward and proposed Malcolm Cameron. Dr. John Hyde, of Stratford, seconded this and there being no other [illegible] proposed, the Sheriff declared [illegible] duly elected. Mr. Cameron then addressed the electors at some length, followed by Mr. Christie, M. P. P. Wentworth, who made a most telling and effective speech. The whole proceedings were closed in less than one hour and a half,—all departed in peace. Thus has ended the frothy vapouring of a great defeated party, who in December last were sent to the tomb of the Capulets.

PUBLIC DINNER.

The friends of the Honorable Malcolm Cameron entertained him and Mr Christie, at a public Dinner, yesterday, at the Huron Hotel.

Captain Marwood, in the Chair. About 50 gentlemen sat down. Col. Prince had been invited, but could not attend as appears by the following correspondence:—

GODERICH, 11th May, 1852.

Dear Sir:—The invitation which I have received from the Reform Committee of Goderich, to be present at the Dinner they intend giving the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, on Wednesday next, I take as a very high compliment, and I thank them for it. But the absolute necessity which exists for my being at Chatham on *Thursday next*, to conduct the Crown business, as well as some Civil Suits, in which I am retained, renders it impossible for me to have the pleasure of accepting the invitation. I beg you will have the goodness to explain this to the Committee, and that you will convey to them my hearty congratulations upon their good fortune, in having so able and influential a Representative as Mr. Cameron has proved himself to be; and I trust that this noble County will re-elect him by acclamation.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
JOHN PRINCE.

To Thos. Nicholls, Esq.,
Sec'y R. Committee, Goderich.

The following toasts were given from the Chair:

The Queen.

Prince Albert and the Royal family.

The Army and Navy.

The Governor General.—Responded to by Mr. J. Clark.

Lady Elgin and the fair of Canada.—Reponded to by Mr. H. Horton, and the Hon. Mr. Cameron.

The Member for Huron.—Speech by Mr. Cameron.

Our Guest, Mr. Christie.—Speech by Mr. Christie.

The Agricultural interest of Canada.—Responded to by Mr. D. Clark.

The Reform of Canada East.—Responded to by Mr. Cameron.

Civil and Religious liberty, increased Representation, &c.

The extension of the Franchise.—Responded to by Mr. Christie.

Many other toasts were drank with great enthusiasm. The whole dinner was on strict Total Abstinence principles, and proved clearly that alchohol is not necessary to social converse, and even rapturous political dinners.

☞ The *Hamilton Spectator* is now published daily. The two first numbers reached us by this morning's mail—it is a well printed sheet.

☞ The second number of the *Life Boat* has reached us, we hope it may succeed.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to W. L. McKenzie's letter to George Brown, Esq., Editor of the *Globe*, we will publish another of them next week.

☞ The Assizes f[illegible] ties closed on Tuesd[illegible] in session since the 5 [illegible] Civil cases, one for ove[illegible] da Company vs. Brow[illegible] important, verdict for [illegible] criminal calendar was [illegible] Huron. The most im[illegible] docket was the Quee[illegible] for arson. The C[illegible] Prince, found more th[illegible] Danielle, Esq., Couns[illegible] fact, we have never w[illegible] ing of any case in Co[illegible] sider the examination [illegible] tion of the witnesses, [illegible] managed as by the Co[illegible] Prisoners were acqui[illegible] to be tried for any ca[illegible] wise, we say give u[illegible] for our Counsel.

☞ We intend to g[illegible] Municipal Council in [illegible]

Commun[illegible]

GALT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE [illegible]

SIR:—I have been [illegible] of late a good deal a[illegible] Mr. John Galt (who [illegible] and was not astonishe[illegible] upon him by different [illegible] his turn round against [illegible] your old fossiened [illegible] Forsyth, makes a ch[illegible] your last weeks issue [illegible] and one I am incline[illegible] very bad as he would [illegible] it is, and I would just [illegible] there is such charges [illegible] one, that the documen[illegible] lished, that people m[ill

☞ The Assizes for these United Counties closed on Tuesday last, having been in session since the 5th inst. Among the Civil cases, one for overflowing land, Canada Company *vs.* Brewster, was the most important, verdict for Plaintiff £500. The criminal calendar was unusually heavy for Huron. The most important case on that docket was the Queen *vs.* Stanley, *et al.* for arson. The Crown Counsel, Col Prince, found more than his equal in James Daniells, Esq., Counsel for prisoners. In fact, we have never witnessed the conducting of any case in Court, in which we consider the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses, so ably and adroitly managed as by the Counsel for prisoners.—Prisoners were acquitted. Were we ever to be tried for any capital offence or otherwise, we say give us Jas. Daniells, Esq., for our Counsel.

☞ We intend to give the minutes of the Municipal Council in our next issue.

Communications.

GALT, May 10th, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

SIR:—I have been reading in your paper of late a good deal about the conduct of Mr. John Galt (who I very much respect), and was not astonished at the attack made upon him by different individuals, respecting his turn round against Mr. Cameron. But your old fashioned correspondent Kirsty Forsyth, makes a charge against him in your last weeks issue of a graver nature, and one I am inclined to think is not so very bad as he would wish people to think it is, and I would just suggest that where there is such charges brought against any one, that the document itself should be published, that people might judge for themselves; and if either you or Kirsty can do that, I will forever hold my peace, if not, then I would ask you both to do the same.

I am Sir, yours truly,

J. A.

TO DANIEL LIZARS, ESQ.,
Clerk of the Peace for H. P. & B.

SIR:—I have carefully perused your letter of the 3rd inst., to the Editor of the Huron *Signal*, in reply to mine of the first. And, as I had never doubted but that I would meet with a gentleman in your important office, you may perhaps imagine my surprize at the perusal. I find that you therein address me personally; I trust, therefore, you will excuse my following the same course, as I think it preferable to addressing the Editor.

Were I, Sir, to follow your Dog-ass-ical (that's not in Johnston!) style, I might perhaps be tempted to say that you had begun with what you call a HOWL! continued with a Y-e-a-r!! and ended with a WHINE!!! I have not, however, accustomed myself to such a course in any of my correspondence hitherto, but, as my writing Master taught me that "Evil communications corrupt good manners," there's no saying what style I may adopt before we have done. You will *then*, at any rate, be better able to judge of my "innocence" or "noodledum" than at present.. You have, no doubt, heard, Sir, although you seem to have forgotten it, that "brevity is the soul of wit." I shall, therefore, confine myself to as plain language as I possibly can, and come to the point of the matter under discussion by the shortest possible way in every instance.

I asked for information, Sir, in language certainly not uncourteous, on a subject which, as a tax-payer, I conceived, and still consider, myself entitled to receive, and which a dozen lines from you might have answered satisfactorily. I must, however, confess myself bankrupt for a word by which to define your two-column reply. Before I read your letter, Sir, a passing doubt had only crossed my mind; but now, I feel perfectly certain that there is something which you wish to conceal from the public that pays you; or you would not have laboured so hard to *say nothing*; nor, to mystify what you *have said*, by mixing up the income of one year with that of another, and not stating distinctly the full amount of either, but giving the public an unfair criterion by which to calculate it. You have, however, been peculiarly explicit as to the duties and emoluments of your Brother Officers, and have volunteered information which may form the subject of enquiry at some other time.

I perceive, also, that you read the Editor of the *Signal* a lecture for opening his columns to what you are pleased to call the "twaddle and balderdash of every annonymous or paltry scribbler," and under these heads you, no doubt, include myself and others that have endeavoured to get information from you on subjects in which every settler in these Counties is interested, and desirous to obtain; which you are in duty and in honor bound to give; and which, you may rest assured the Public will, ere long, have in some way or other.

You say that you "have lately been assailed in your public capacity by the most unblushing falsehoods," and blame the Editor for not having shewn them to be such, whereas, in my humble opinion he rather deserves your thanks; for, if he could not have done so more clearly than you have done yourself, I think he was your friend in being silent on the subject. But, will you please to name ONE of these [illegible] and pray the protection of a pitying Magistracy against; for my part, I am yet to learn that *any falsehood* has been published against you; of complaints there appears to be not a few, some of them of a grave description too, as involving the suspicion of a breach or evasion of important Acts of Parliament on your part, by accepting certain offices and not complying with the requirements of the Statute in the matter of granting the necessary securities. Yet all these you have, as you say, treated with dignified contempt. That may not, however, be the best way to get rid of the difficulty, or to prove that the complaints are not well grounded.

But why this dolorous outcry against annonymous writers now-a-days? is it merely because they have made you, or rather your Office the subject of their effusions? it is surely not that they are pests (as you now think them) of yesterdays growth, for I can recollect some annonymous articles on extortionate RATES and FEES even in AULD REEKIE some twenty years ago! and, if I am not much mistaken in your identity Sir, you were *somewhat* connected with them! do you then think that such a letter as you have just published would have been considered satisfactory by the complainants in *these* cases of grievance? or, that it would have stopped the enquiry then, as you evidently desire that it should do in the present case? You know Sir, that it would not. Neither will it do so now.

You say also that if I would have "visited you in your Den" you would "cheerfully have exhibited Books, Papers and Documents" to enlighten me, I greatly doubt, however, from the specimen of your letter writing ability now before me, that the actual enlightenment to be gained by a private audience would have been small in comparison to the amount of sophistical argument and reasoning by which it would have been accompanied. And besides as you would have so "cheerfully" waded through books and papers to satisfy me, I doubt not but that you will yet place the whole matter on paper by a plain and short statement, in such a manner as to bring the facts within the range of the most ordinary comprehension. And instead of shewing us *the way* in which your accounts are sent "through the Mill" of the Magistracy, in a paragraph of eighteen lines; that you will shew us the amount of ORDERS ON THE COUNTY TREASURER, granted by the Magistrates in your favor quarterly, for your services during the years 1850 and 1851. It may be done in eight lines, thus for instance.

Amt. of orders passed in favor of Clerk of the Peace for services in quarter ending 18th Nov. 1850, £182 5s and so on.

You are no doubt aware, Sir, that your friend Mr. Galt, has stated that "Kings were made for the people and not the people for kings." So, sir, I believe were CLERKS OF THE PEACE. And, as you said of Auditors, if the office does not suit you, burdened as it will henceforth undoubtedly be, with the obligation to let your employers know the exact amount which you receive per annum: for your services; you know the alternatives. Mr. Galt says *dismiss them* you say *give it up*. In either case, you like the Auditors, have "other employment" in your DIVISION COURT CLERK OFFICE: which *rather singular fact!* slipt your memory at the time you "enlightened" us so fully on the emoluments of the Clerk of the Peace of York, Ontario and Peel; albeit its an office of no small emolument, and one that many would cheerfully accept singly; and undertake to file their Bonds in the office of the Clerk of the Peace "according to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided:"

You state that your fees of office as Clerk of the Peace for the year 1851 were £281 14s. 2d., and then give the amount of your fees under the Jury Act for 1850! as £178 8s. 4d., a somewhat singular mode of shewing the amount of your income for any one given year! Its true, you say that a similar amount to the latter sum, may be assumed to be due to you for Jury Act labour in 1851, but why did you not name that sum? I have heard it stated as £221, and have some cause to believe it, but then that is £43 more than what you ask us to *assume it to be!*

Again, why make the distinction between the Jury Act-fees and your other fees of office? is it a separate appointment?—and, if not a separate appointment, why not state your income for labour done in 1851 at once to be £502 14s. 2d. instead of beating about the bush and mystifying it as you have done. You have given us no criterion by which to calculate what you call your "fees of office as Clerk of the Peace" for 1850. So that I must again ask you for *a simple statement of the amount of your accounts passed quarterly by the Magistrates during these two years.*—Just for once take your friend Cerberus from "the Portal!" and "make a clean breast of it."

You wax very wroth, sir, with our friend SCOBIE for stating the population of the Huron Counties to be 10,000 less than it *now* actually is! Your memory gave you the slip there again, you forgot that it's just about a year since *you supplied the information* on which he founded the assertion! Will it be unreasonable then to *assume* that the Ontario Counties have encreased in population in an equal ratio? if that is granted we shall now apply to our friend COCKER for a little more *enlightenment*, and take the populations as stated by Mr. Scobie for 1851.

Well, Mr. Cocker, if the Ontario Counties with a population of 113,607 souls pay their Clerk of the Peace the sum of £326 for certain services; what should the Huron Counties with a population of 27,625 souls, pay their Clerk of the Peace for similar services, at the same rate of pay? Why! says Cocker, any fool may tell you that; its just SEVENTY-NINE POUNDS, FIVE SHILLINGS, FIVE PENCE AND THE FOURTH OF A FARTHING; and, if you doubt my words here it is, and you may ask the first schoolboy you meet whether I am correct or not?

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Now then, Mr. Lizars,—it's true that Cocker is a somewhat surly "Old Fellow;" but, I believe, our problem is correctly answered—and, as you state that the Clerk of the Peace for the Ontario Counties' fees under the JURY ACT "*are calculated upon the same ratio as yours by direction of the Act of Parliament.*" How do you account for this discrepancy of £141 14s. 7d. between the sum of £221 which I have assumed to be correct, and at your credit in the Treasurer's Books, for these services during the year 1851, and the sum of £79 5s. 5d. which it amounts to "according to Cocker," and as calculated on the same ratio as the fees of the Toronto Clerk of the Peace, with whom you say I so "shamelessly compared you?" I fear much sir, that it's a *shameless comparison!* May not "a similar amount be assumed" to have been overcharged in the £178 8s. 4d. paid you the other day for *this work* in 1850? or, how do you explain it?

We have now, sir, got—pretty well through with the *howling*, and *snarling* portions of your letter, which I referred to in the beginning of this, and, it was my intention, to review your *premises* in the more Brickl and Schooner arguments contained in the *whining* portion, but want of space prevents me at present.

In the meantime, I beg to assure you, sir, that if your explanation of the points above mooted, and of one or two others which I think may arise out of them, is satisfactory; I shall most readily admit it as openly and publicly as I have brought forward these charges against you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt servt
JOHN GALBRAITH.

Ellice, May 11th, 1852.

THE OPPOSITION.—The events of the last week have settled a question at one time thought to be a dispute as the leadership of the Opposition. By one accord, it has been yielded to the late Premier, who is now, as a leading journal remarks, the "head of the three oppositions"—the Whigs, the Peelites, and the Manchester men.

The *Morning Herald* is trying to frighten "respectable Whigs" by the assurance that it has really heard that, if Lord John Russell again accedes to office, Cobden is likely to go in with him—as if this was something which ought to disturb the rest of peaceable people and "friends of the constitution." The journal in question does not seem to know that this very alliance is exactly what the majority of Liberals have most devoutly wished to see realized—although even yet it may almost be reckoned too good news to be true.

One thing is certain, however, that when the ex Premier returns to office, Sir James Graham goes along with him. The right hon. Baronet alluded to the alliance on Monday evening, and did so in terms of exultation. On Friday evening, again, Lord John Russell expressly informed the House that he had, for a very considerable time, been in the habit of consulting, and communicating with, the honourable member for Ripon. The relations of the two statesmen seem to be of the most friendly description, and there is not the slightest room for doubting that they are really in close alliance. The incident confirms a statement we made at the commencement of the present session, that Sir James Graham "preferred if possible to join the Whigs in opposition"—accompanying them, of course, on their accession to power.—*Banffshire Journal.*

HURON.—As the Writ has just issued for the election of a representative for this country, the seat of Hon. Malcolm Cameron having become vacant by his acceptance of office, the tories will now have another opportunity of making an attempt to *tree* "the old Coon"; and if "the church" has a few more hundreds to spare in opposing the anti-state church champion, a favorable chance now presents itself for such an expenditure.—Every weapon will, doubtless, be brought into play against Mr. Cameron, but it will prove entirely ineffectual, at present; though if rumour speaks truly—if, as reported, the Canada Company have lately issued 200 deeds to 200 tories, in order to prevent Mr Cameron from being elected, his chance of success, in two months hence, would not be so good: This last dodge of the old party, was, we learn, detected by the ever vigilant and active Mackenzie, and will, like all their dodges, redound to their own disgrace and defeat, and should, if well authenticated, cause the affairs and management of the Canada Company to undergo an effectual overhauling by the Legislature.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron is now amongst the men of Huron, having passed westward on Friday night, and we wish him the most complete success in overcoming all the schemes and machinations of his enemies—the enemies of everything fair and honourable. The attempt, by monopolists that have long inflicted serious injury upon this country, to undermine and defeat the Reformers of Huron will be duly resented by them, and Hon. M. Cameron will receive such a majority of the votes of the electors of that fine county, as will cover his insidious opponent with confusion and dismay.—*Brant Herald.*

An Englishman, Mr. Francis Bonynge, recently from the East Indies, has come to the United States at the instance of the American Ministry in London, for the purpose of bringing before us the subject of introducing some twenty of the most valuable agricultural staples of the East, among which are the tea, coffee, and indigo plants, into the United States. He gives his reasons for believing that tea and indigo would become articles of export from this country to an amount greater than the whole of our present exports. He says that tea, for which we now pay from sixty-five to one hundred cents per lb., may be produced for from two to five cents, free from the noxious adulterations of the tea we import. He has published a small volume under the title of "The Future Wealth of American," in which his opinions are fully explained and illustrated.

In the seventeen years that the Common School system has been in operation in Pennsylvania the people of that state have expended over *fifteen millions* of dollars in support of this noble effort, exclusive of the large sums annually paid to sustain the numerous private academies, seminaries, and schools which are also giving their invaluable aid to the cause of general education. The number of schools in the State has increased during that time from 808 to 11,500. The pupils now number half a millions, and the annual cost of the system £1,500,000.

Two Irishmen in crossing a field not a hundred miles from this place, came in contact with a Jackass, which was making daylight hideous with his unearthly praying. Jemmy stood a moment in astonishment, but turning to Pat, who seemed as much enraptured with the sound as himself, remarked, "It's a fine large ear that bird has got for music, Pat, but sure he's got a wonderful cowld."

A LAWYER ANSWERED.—Old Kingbury of N. H. was remarkable for dry humor. As he passed a rye-field, one morning, in August, he saw a lawyer of the village surveying his possession. Says the lawyer—"What makes you carry your head stooping upon your breast, friend K? You seems! I carry mine erect and upright." "Square," answered Kingsbury, "look at that field of grain! The full ears hang down like mine; but the empty heads stand up like your own."

A WEALTHY BEGGAR.—A correspondent says, "A curious circumstance occurred at Cornhill market on Thursday last. A gentleman bought a cow from a woman for £5 5s.; but when he was about to take delivery, the cow was claimed by a common beggar, who said he came from Strichen, and who affirmed that he had bought her for £5 9s., and forthwith turned out a bundle of notes to pay for her. The dispute being referred to the police constable from Portsoy, he very properly advised the Strichen man to take himself off and his notes too, otherwise he would be under the necessity of taking him into custody as a vagrant, a hint with which the sturdy beggar immediately complied." Our correspondents adds, "Don't you think it is time to put a stop to people begging with £40 or £100 in their pockets!" The case certainly adds another to the many arguments which exist against the indiscriminate bestowal of charity.

Died,

On the 16th inst., Charles Edward, infant son of Ira Lewis Esq., aged one month.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Subscriber, a Dark Brown Horse, 4 years old, with a Star in his forehead, 15 hands high with the initials of the owner A. G. on the left shoulder. He left on the 6th inst. Any person finding the said Horse or giving information, that may lead to his recovery will be handsomely rewarded.

ANDREW GARVEY.

Goderich, May the 10th, 1852. v5 n16

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Stratford P. O. to May 6th, 1852.

Anderson Peter	Lill Theobald
Arkell Arthur	Koudenslayer Jno 2
Bennett Jno	Lehman Christ
Barwick Wm	Masters Jno
Carly Jno 2	Morrison Jas
Cashine M	Moore Executors
Conry Mrs Mary	late D
Cleary Wm	Muir Jas
Clark Robt	Murray Hy
Coulton Richd	Moore Mrs Dr
Childerhouse Thos	McTavish Alex
Cras Peter	Madden Jeremish
Dunn Thos 2	McPherson Rev Thos
Dunbar Joseph	McKenzie Donald
Dixon Jas	McKenzie Murdock
Dillon Danl	McGill David
Dobson Jas	McCanlly Jas
Ellinghanson Eberhard	McGeary Mt
	Nicherlin August
Flagg Wm 2	Pinder Wm
Grey Wm	Powley Geo
Goety Mt	Quipp Jonathan
Goety Andr	Rust Jas
Gortner Fredk	Ritt Patrick
Goetler Anthony	Redford Jas
Gemmer Jno	Roughridge Jno Jr
Hearamp Wm	Ross George
Hamilton Hugh	Risley R
Hildebrand Rev Mr	Sackseder Jno
Jacob Mt	Scarth Henry
Jickie Fredk	Stoepler Hy
Jeffrey Wm	Sebring Jno
Kelterborn Rev Mr 2	Stushoff Theod
Kirby John 4	Smatter Sebastn
Kiely Morris	Terry Wm
Kelly Park	Thuttle Jno
Kastner Mt	Thersher Wm
Karmes Jas	Wilson Wm

A. F. MICKLE, P. M.

May 8th, 1852.

GODERICH, PORT SARNIA, HURON AND DETROIT.

The new and elegant Lowpressure Steam Boat RUBY, will run during the ensuing season as follows:—Leave Goderich, (weather permitting, every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and Sarnia, Monday at 8 o'clock.

Leave Detroit, for Goderich, every Saturday, at 9 o'clock, a. m. and Sarnia, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. E. H. Marlton, forwarder, next door, north of the Kincardine Arms.

ELI WARD, 2nd.

Detroit, Feb. 20th 1852. v5-n5

NOTICE

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

ALEX: McINTYRE.
JAMES DONALDSON.

Goderich, April, 28th 1852. v5n14.

R. H. BRETT,

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.
16 *King-St., Toronto, Upper Canada.*

IMPORTER of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Chain, Nails, Gunpowder.
—ALSO—
Importer of Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Dye Woods, Oils, Paints, Glass, Earthenware—in their Original Packages.

April 28th, 1852. v5-n15

CIRCULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned desires to acquaint his Correspondents and the Country Merchants of Western Canada that he is daily expecting his first Vessels in Liverpool and London, a large stock of Merchandize, which will be sold low to Cash buyers or on fixed definite credits.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852 } v5-n15.

LINSEED OIL, PAINTS, HEAVY GOODS &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has for Sale
180 hogsheads and quarter-casks Boiled Linseed Oil,
70 hogsheads and quarter-casks Raw,
4 tons Putty in barrels, best English,
5 tons Whitening, in casks,
5 tons Chalk, in casks,
120 kegs best Dry White Lead,
200 kegs " " Red Lead,
10 casks containing kegs Ground Paints—all colours,
50 casks Epsom Salts,
10 barrels Sulphur,
10 barrels Cream Tartar,
10 cases Borax.
—ALSO—
Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch, Oil for Machinery, Olive Oil—in barrels; Vinegar in barrels; Castor Oil in cans and tins.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852 } v5-n15.

HARDWARE &c.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
8 casks Moore's Grass Scythes,
4 do do Cradling Scythes,
1 do Hooks,
400 dozens American Scythes, several Makers,
2 do Sickles,
70 kegs Coil Chain, all sizes,
140 do Horse Nails,
160 do Wrought Nails,
800 do Gunpowder (kegs and cannisters),
7 tons Shot,
6 cases Single and Double Guns,
2 casks containing Saddles and Bridles,
22 do containing Cutlery, Edge-tools, Saws, Files, &c. (Sheffield Goods),
70 do containing Locks Latches, Scales, Butts, Traps, and a general stock of Birmingham & Wolverhampton Goods,
40 large Potash Kettles (Scotch)
8 tons of Pot and Camp Ovens.

R. H. BRETT

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852 } v5-n15

GROCERIES &c., IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE,
70 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
8 do Loaf do
50 bbls and 8 tierces Crushed Sugar,
300 chests Teas, various grades,
70 bags Coffee,
20 do Pepper,
20 do Pimento,
200 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Currants,
40 bbls do
4 cases Indigo,
200 boxes various qualities Tobacco,
100 jars Macabey Snuff,
4 tierces London Mustard, in 4lbs & 1lb jars,
4 cases Liquorice,
8 casks Bath Brick,
100 boxes Starch,
140 do Tobbaco Pipes.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th 1852 } v5-n15.

COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTING, CANDLE WICK, &c.

FOR SALE.
45 bales best American Cotton Yarn,
120 do Batts,
300 bags Candle Wick,
70 do Twine,
12 bales Wadding.
—ALSO—
45 cases Stationary, Foliscap, and Letter Paper, assorted qualities,
2 bales half ton Mill Board,
10 do Wrapping Paper,
7 tierces Ink—best London Ink in Stone Bottles.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. } v5-n15.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A SECOND or third class Teacher for Scool No. 8, Downie, apply to Adam Oliver on Lot 20, Con 14.

JOHN MENNIE, Sec. & Tr.

Downie, April 10th, 1852 v5-n13 5w

NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. Buckley and Geo. Acheson, is this day mutually dissolved. All debts due to the above are to be paid to George Acheson, who will continue to carry on the business, and all debts contracted by the said firm are to be paid by him.

Dated at Goderich this 5th of May, 1852.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY.
GEORGE ACHESON.

Goderich, May [illegible] 1852. v5-n[illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A RECORD [illegible] will be paid by the [illegible]

Goderich, [illegible]

NOTICE IS [illegible] in favour of [illegible] the same.

Kincardine, [illegible]

On Tuesday [illegible] Whitehead [illegible] according to law.

Stanley, [illegible]

Lands for Sale
In the Township of Wawanosh.

THE following Lots of Land the property of Wm. Gurney, Esq., R. are now for Sale, namely—
Con. 4. Wawanosh, [illegible]
Con. 5. " " [illegible]
Con. 6. " " [illegible]
200 acres,
Con. 7. " " 31 & 32, [illegible] acres.
Con. 10. " " 32, [illegible]
Total, 1200.

The above lots are situated on or near the River Maitland. The land is of the very best quality and will [illegible] one-fourth of the price is required down, the remainder in [illegible] interest. For further particulars [illegible] the Subscriber at the Crown Lands Office, Huron Road.

JOHN CLARK.

Goderich, April 8th, 1852. v5 n11

TO TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

A TEACHER, who obtained a first class certificate at the last Examination, [illegible] at Mr. Rutherbury's Hotel, Goderich, on the 31st of March and 1st of April, wishes for a situation as teacher in a school in the neighbourhood of Goderich. Address to A. B. at the Office of the Huron *Signal*, (post paid,) or to Mr. Dark, British Exchange.

April 1st, 1852. v5n11-6w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS MACQUEEN, late of the Huron *Signal*, are hereby notified, that unless their notes and accounts are paid on or before the 1st day of May next, they will be immediately handed to the Clerk of the 1st Division Court for collection.

Persons residing in the County of Perth who are indebted to the Huron *Signal*, will find their notes with Dr. John Hyde, of Stratford, who has been authorized to collect immediately.

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, 13th April 1852. 12

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having purchased from William Hobson, his exclusive right (for the Counties of Huron and Bruce) of a

NEW KIND OF PLOUGH,

for which he has obtained Letters Patent from the Government. Would respectfully give notice that any person or persons infringing upon said right will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

WM. J. KEAYS.

N. B.—The Goderich Foundry, having undergone all necessary repairs; the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom. He has now on hand an excellent assortment of Ploughs including Hobson's new pattern together with Potash Kettles, Coppings, Box and Parlour Stoves, Potash Kettles and Thrashing Machines of various patterns, none of which will be sold on the most liberal terms.

WM. J. KEAYS.

Goderich, 28th April, 1852. v5n14.

Schedule of Convictions by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce,

From the January to the April Sessions, 1852.

Name of the Prosecutor.	*Name of the Defendant.*	*Nature of the Charge*	*Date of Conviction* 1852.	*Names of Convicting Justices.*	*Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damag.*	*Time when paid or to be paid to said Justices*	*To whom paid over by said Justices.*	*REMARKS.*
Hugh Matheson,	James, Archibald and Anne Robertson, and Angus and Donald McDonald,	Assault,	January 23,	Benj. Parson, Esq., Robert Moderwill, Esq.				Dismissed—Plaintiff committed for Costs.
Joseph D. Campbell,	George Hobson,	Non-payment of Wages,	February 3,	Robert Gibbons, Esq., Harvey Bree, Esq.	£2 10,		Plaintiff,	
John Munro,	Joseph Herr,	Assault,	February 7,	Robert Gibbons, Esq., Robert Moderwell, Esq., John Longworth, Esq.	5s.	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
Letitia Stacey,	James Stacey,	Articles of the Peace and drunkenness,	March 11,	John Longworth, Esq., James McMahon, Esq.	5s.	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
Catherine Stroud,	William Stewart,	Assault with intent,	March 27,	Robert Moderwell, Esq., Robert Gibbons, Esq.				Dismissed.
Catherine Deen,	Thomas Deen,	Articles of the Peace,	April 3,	Benj. Parsons, Esq., Jacob Seegmiller, Esq., Robert Moderwell, Esq.				Bound to keep the peace for one year.
Thomas Deen,	Thomas Rahilly, Michael Rahilly, Catherine Rahilly,	Assault,	April 7,	Robert Moderwell, Esq., Benj. Parsons, Esq.	5s., 5s., 5s.	To be paid in 7 days.		Thomas and Michael Rahilly bound to keep the peace for one year.
John H. Egleston,	Samuel Coldrick,	Threats,	January 16,	Thomas Christie, Esq.	10s.	7 February, 1852,	Township Treasurer,	Bound to keep the peace for 12 months.
Lorenzo Talbot,	George Hunter,	Assault,	January 31,	Thomas Christie, Esq.	1s.	Forthwith,	Township Treasurer,	
Edward Morral,	James Lee,	Assault,	March 16,	Thomas Christie, Esq.	10s.	3rd April next,		
Wm P. Smith,	Henry Morral,	Driving a sleigh without Bells,	March 29,	Thomas Christie, Esq.	1s.	To be paid in 10 days,	Treasurer,	Mr. Gordon being called upon to give evidence, did not sign the Conviction.
Wm. Gordon,	Henry Beacom, Andrew Irvine, John Kelvin,	Assault and misdemeanor,	August 1,	James Gordon, Esq., Peter Grant, Esq.	10s., 1s., 5s.	" " "	" " "	
James Whitman,	James Scott, Jeremiah Whiteley, Robt McIlwen,	Non-performance of Statute Labour,	October 24,	Peter Grant, Esq.	13s. 2s. 6d.	One week,	Pathmaster,	Paid with costs.
Walter Dodsworth,	Neil McKinnon,	Assault,	November 19,	Peter Grant, Esq.				Settled by the parties—Defendant to pay costs.
Frederick Wilson,	James Whiteford,	Assault and Misdemeanor,	January 2,	Peter Grant, Esq., Robert Bell, Esq.				Case dismissed.
Ralph Nicholson,	Wm. Hitchcock,	Misdemesnor,	January 29,	Peter Grant, Esq.				Charges not proven—Prosecutor to pay costs.
William Barr,	John Wartell,	Assault and Battery,	March 23,	Alexander Mitchell, Esq., James Rankin, Esq., Alex. Hamilton, Esq.	£1 and costs,	In 8 days,	Treasurer,	Not paid.
Thomas Thorpe,	Joseph Rouse, John Shouldin, John Bendergart, George Vogt,	Assault and Battery,	February 25,	Wm. Chalk, Esq. J. P., C. L. VanEgmond, Esq. J. P.	5s each, 5s 8d each for costs,		Forthwith to County Treasurer,	

Certified to be a True Copy of the Returns of Convictions made by the Justices within the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, from the January to the April Sessions, 1852.

DAN. LIZARS, Clerk of the Peace.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace. Goderich, 22nd April, 1852.

BY-LAW

Authorising a Loan of five thousand pounds for the erection of the necessary Court Buildings, for the County of Perth.

WHEREAS it is necessary to borrow the sum of five thousand pounds for the erection of the necessary County Buildings for the County of Perth, as required by the 15 h Sect. of the Act 12 Vic. Ch. 78. And whereas the amount of ratable property in the said County of Perth, appears by the assessment returns for the year 1851, to be £474,358 4 11. And whereas the sum of £741 3 8½, will require to be raised annually for the payment of interest, and the redemption of the principal of said Loan, according to the terms of payment hereinafter provided. And whereas a special rate of three eights of a penny in the pound, on all rateable Real and Personal property in the County of Perth, according to the assessment returns for the year 1851, will be required for the payment of interest, and the formation of a sinking fund, for the redemption of said debt, or Loan.

Ist. Be it therefore enacted, by the Provisional Municipal Council, of the County of Perth, That the Provisional Warden of the said County, be, and he is hereby authorised on behalf of the said Provisional Council, to contract a Loan for the sum of £5,000, bearing interest at the rate six per cent., per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly, at the office of the Provisional Treasurer of the County of Perth; and £850 of which principal sum shall be payable on the first day of Feb. 1854, and £1000 on the first day of February 1856, and £1120 on the first day of February 1858, and £1030 on the first day of February 1860, and £1000 on the first day of February 1861.

2nd. And be it further enacted, That for affording evidence of the said Loan, and for securing the payment thereof with interest, Debentures on behalf of the said Provisional Municipal Council, shall be issued for the same, in sums of not less than twenty five pounds, which Debentures shall be sealed, with the seal of the said Provisional Council, signed by the Provisional Warden, and countersigned by the Provisional Clerk and Provisional Treasurer respectively, and shall bear date on the day the money is advanced to the Provisional Treasurer, and be made payable with interest according to the terms and conditions of the said Loan as hereinbefore mentioned.

3rd. And be it further enacted that a special rate of three eights of a penny per pound per annum, over and above, and in addition to all other rates whatsoever, shall be raised and levied in each year for the payment of the interest and principal of the said debt, to be created by the said Loan until the same shall be fully paid, upon all the rateable Real and Personal property within the said County, and sixpence and three twelfths of a penny per pound per annum, (being the ratio of the annual to the real value) upon the annual value of all the rateable real and personal property, in any Town or Village which shall be incorporated within said County during the continuance of said rate.

NOTICE.—The above is a true copy of a proposed By Law to be taken into consideration by the Provisional Municipality of the County of Perth, one of the United Counties of Huron Perth, and Bruce, at the Union Hotel, Stratford, on Monday the 7th day of June next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipality, are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

STEWART CAMPBELL.
Pro. County Clerk.

Stratford, 17th Feb., 1852. v5-n5 7l

Goderich, 2nd April, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

TWO Lots of Land, in the 2nd and 3rd Concessions of the township of Stanley, one mile from the village of Brucefield, and eighteen miles from Goderich.

On the lot in the 2nd Concession there is a House, Barn, and sixty acres cleared.

On the lot in the 3rd Concession there is a House and thirty acres cleared.

The Farm is well watered by a never failing stream, and the quality of the land is of the best description.

The lots, would be disposed of separately, if required.

v5-n14 M. B. SEYMOUR, & CO.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Copartnership existing between Hadley Doan and Orrin S. Doan, Tanners, in the Township of Usburn, London Road, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. Hadly Doan is to settle and collect all notes and accounts of the said firm.

HADLEY DOAN,
ORRIN S. DOAN,

Usburn, London Road, March 27th, 1852. v5n1013

NOTICE.

THE accounts of George Miller & Co. in Mr. Lewis' hands, and all debts due to the GODERICH FOUNDRY are now transferred to Wm. J. Keays, Esq., who will collect, grant receipts and pay all debts due by said Foundry.

MALCOLM CAMERON.

February 9th, 1852. v5n3

ATTACHMENT.

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

BY Virtue of a writ of Attachment issued out of the County Court, for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and to me directed against the Estate, Real as well as Personal of JOHN SMALL, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of MARCUS HOLMES, for the sum of eighteen pounds fifteen shillings. I have seized and taken all the Estate Real as well as Personal of the said JOHN SMALL, and that, unless the said John Small, return within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the same to be discharged within three calendar months; all the Estate Real and Personal of the said JOHN SMALL, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment or satisfaction of the said claim or claims of such other [illegible] Plaintiffs, asshall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said JOHN SMALL within six months of the issuing of the above Writ.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff, H. P. & B.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH
18th, February, 1852. } v5-n4-6m

NOTICE.

I WILLIAM HALL of the Township of Goderich hereby forbid any person purchasing or receiving a promissory note for £17 10s. bearing date the 28th Nov. 1851, and made by me to Benjamin Roszel or bearer due 47 days after date as said note has been paid, and I hereby further forbid any person trusting the said Benjamin Roszel on my account as I will pay no debts contracted by him.

WILLIAM HALL.

Bayfield, Feb. 5th 1852. w2v5

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 formidable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unwarrantable. They are known by their trials; their good by of them. They are known by their trials; their good works testify for them and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

THE 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 do not touch them.

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

BENJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.

Goderich, Jan. 28 1848.

COLBORNE INN

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

ROBERT ELLIS.

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

Goderich, June 11, 1851. v4n17

VALUABLE FARM LOTS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF GODERICH FOR SALE, VIZ:

LOT 27, 1st concession, fronting the Lake, containing 82 Acres, about 40 of which are cleared and Fenced, and LOT 26, 2nd concession, containing 80 acres of wild land.

These Lots are situated about midway between the Town of Goderich and Village of Bayfield. For particulars apply to

JOHN CLARK,
Crown Land Agent, Goderich.

4th June, 1851.

HORACE HORTON,
[*Market-square, Goderich.*]

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

Wanted to Borrow £300,

FOR which security twice the amount in Real Estate, will be given. The property is situated within less than twenty miles of Goderich town, on the leading road of the District, and is one of the best Agricultural settlements of Huron.

N.B.—For particulars apply to the Editor of the *Huron Signal*.

Goderich, 10th Sept. 1851. 30

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

A. B. ORR.

Stratford, 20th June, 1850. 2v-n20

A DISTILLERY TO SELL OR LET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he will sell or let his Distillery, situated on Con. 1st, Lot 43, of the [illegible] mile from the flourishing Town of Stratford. For particulars apply at the Post Office or the owner on the premises.

ALEXANDER SCRIMGEOUR.

North Easthope, Nov. 18th, 1851. v4n41

FARM AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THAT excellent Lot of Land, Lot No. 7, 4th Concession, Eastern Division, Township of Ashfield, will be sold cheap for Cash. This lot is situated in one of the most prosperous settlements in the Huron Tract, and has the best water privilege in the locality. A Saw Mill of the best description is in full operation on the lot, and the water power is sufficient to propel any amount of machinery throughout the whole year. The Lot contains over 100 acres of the best quality of land, about five or six acres of which are cleared, and has a good substantial dwelling-house on it.

For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Huron Signal, or to the proprietor, John McCarron, on the premises.

Ashfield, Dec. 24, 1851. v4n46

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

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

Each number will contain 96 pages royal octavo, with double columns, and numerous illustrations. Price 16s. per annum, paid in advance, and sent by mail to any part of British North America or the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS MACLEAR.

45, YONGE-STREET, *Toronto, April.* 1852.

HAMILTON
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

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

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

No second price.

ALSO—Lasts and pegs for sale.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Goderich, March 18, 1852. v5-n8-6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are requested to take notice that Mr. William Chester Tippet, of the Village of Bayfield, in the County of Huron, Merchant, has made an Assignment of his property debts and effects to me the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors: and that all debts due to the said William Chester Tippet must be paid to Messrs. Strachan and Brother, Attornies, Goderich, forthwith, and all persons who have claims against the said William Chester Tippet must prove and forward the same to the said Messrs. Strachan and Brother, within one month from this date, in order to their getting the benefit of the said Assignment, otherwise they will be precluded from any benefit of the said Assignment.

JOHN STRACHAN.
Assignee.

Goderich, 18th. March, 1852. a5-n8

E. H. MARLTON,

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

Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Arms, Goderich,

March 24th 1852. v5-n9

NOTICE.—This is to forbid any person purchasing the SAW MILL on Lot No. 7, 4th Concession, Eastern Division of Ashfield, without consulting me, as I hold a claim against it.

WILLIAM M'CARRON.

Goderich, April 1, 1852. v5n10

JOHN RALPH,

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

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

Goderich, Feb. 19, 1852. v5-n4

WANTED.

A SCHOOL Teacher for School Section No 2, Biddulph, he must produce a Second Class Certificate.

DANIEL HOBBINS,
JOHN ARMITAGE,
FRANCIS ALEXANDER,
} *Trustees.*

Biddulph, April 1st, 1852. v5 n11-5w

RICHARD MOORE,

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

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

April 1, 1852. v5n10

FOR SALE,

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

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

Ashfield, March, 25th, 1852. v5-n9-6w

DIVISION COURTS.

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

FIRST DIVISION.

Court House, Goderich, Monday 7th of June and Thursday 1st July Daniel Lizars, Esq., Clerk.

SECOND DIVISION.

John Hicks's Tavern, Mitchel, 10th February, and 27th May. Francis Coleman, Clerk.

THIRD DIVISION.

James Woods's Tavern, Stratford, 13th February and 31st May. Raby Williams, Clerk.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Quick's Tavern, London Road, 4th February and 21st May. George Carter, Clerk.

FIFTH DIVISION.

School House, Clinton, 3rd February and 22nd May. James Gordon, Esq. Clerk.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Babcock's Tavern, Saint Mary's, 12th February and 29th May. James Coleman, Esq. Clerk.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Haacke's Tavern, Village of Bayfield, 6th Feb. and 24th May. David Hood Ritchie, Esq. Clk.

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

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. C. C.

Gederich, 22nd Dec. 1851. v4n46

GODERICH, 22nd January, 1852.

NOTICE.

PARTIES whose Accounts of 1850, remain unpaid are hereby notified, that unless those Balances be immediately settled, the undersigned will, without any distinction place them, in the hands of their Solicitors for Collection.

Grain of all sorts, of a marketable quality will be taken in payment.

50-4i M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.

GODERICH, 22nd Jan. 1852.

THE Subscribers' Stone Warehouse, situated on the Harbour Quay, having been completed, the Public are respectfully informed, that the same is now open for the Storing of Produce, Merchandize, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms.

50-6i M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.

AXE FACTORY, &c. &c.

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

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

CANADIAN SCOTCH PLOUGH,

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

HARVEY BRACE.

Goderich, Aug. 21, 1851. v4n27

F. & C. H. BUHL,

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

Cash Paid for Furs.

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

Detroit, Michigan, Aug. 1851. v3n28

STRAYED from the subscriber, Lot 25, Hay, Lake Road, Two Steers five yrs. old—one Dark Red, the other between Yellow and Red, Bull Headed. Any one finding them and giving information where they they may be obtained, will be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

EWAN CAMERON.

Dec. 2, 1851. v2n42

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

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

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

PETER FERGUSON,
Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.

Stratford, March 6th, 1849. 2v-n7t

NOTICE.

THERE is an excellent opening for a TINSMITH in the Town of Stratford, County of Perth, one who understands the business would find as good an opening in Stratford for country business as any where in Canada West.

Stratford, 22nd Jan. 1852. v5n1

ROWLAND WILLIAMS,

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

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

January 6, 1852. v4n47.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to request all indebted to him by Note or Book account, to make immediate payment, as all accounts due on the 31st December, 1851, if not immediately settled, will be put in the hands of Division Court Clerks for collection without reserve.

JAMES GORDON.

Clinton, 15th March, 1852. v5-n8

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the *Huron Signal* Office, either by Note of hand or by Book account, at this date, will oblige the Subscriber by acknowledging their liabilities, and obtaining a settlement of the same with Mr. Horace Horton of Goderich, at their earliest convenience.

THOMAS MCQUEEN.

Goderich, Jan, 28, 1852. v5n1

TIMELY WARNING.

IT would be well for all those indebted to the Goderich Foundry, either by note or account, to call and settle immediately.

WM. J. KEAYS.

Goderich 9th Feb. 1852. v5-n5

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN.

WANTED at the Goderich Foundry as apprentices, three active young men.

Goderich, Feb. 25th, 1852. v5-n5

GOEDRICH FOUNDRY

WILL be hereafter conducted by Wm. J. Keays, on his own account, who will supply every description of castings at lower prices than they can be imported.

The new "BURR STOVE" is unsurpassed in Canada, and will be sold for Cash, $4 lower than heretofore, a corresponding reduction on all other articles.

Goderich, 9th Feb., 1852. v5n3

CHIPPAWA FOUNDRY,
And Steam Engine Manufactory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVER T. MAKLEM.

Chippawa, June 24, 1851. Spect.—22

FRUIT TREES!

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

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

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

SAMUEL MOULSON,
Old Rochester Nursery, N. Y.

Goderich, 15th July, 1851. 22

SAW MILL & PARK LOT
FOR SALE.

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

WM. RASTALL.

Penetangore, 24th Nov. 1851. 41tf

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on in Stanley, under the title of Hunt and Briggs of the New Bayfield Tannery has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

D. H. Ritchie, Witness. } JACOB HUNT, EDWARD BRIGGS.

From and after this date, the above business will be carried on under the title of Hunt and Loton.

Stanley, 8th Dec., 1851. v4 n43 3t

A TEACHER WANTED.

FOR No 8 School Section, Township of Ellice, holding a second or third rate Certificate from the Public Board, of Instruction.

Trustees, { JOHN DONALY, PATRICK BANNAN, MICHAEL O'BRYAN.

Ellice, Jan. 20th, 1852. v5 n2

STRAYED from the subscriber on or about the 5th day of May last, a Large Yoke of Steers—one a Dark Red, with long wide horns, and a small lump on the right fore leg; the other White, with light red spots through the body, each four years old. Also, three Heifere, one dark red with white stripes through the body, three years old—one White with red spots on her body, one year old—the other Brindled, with a white face, one year old. Any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, will receive a Reward of $3.

DUNCAN McKENZIE.

Township of Stanley, 4th con. lot 24, 10th Nov. 1851.

NOTE LOST.

THE Subscriber lost in the Town of Woodstock or neighborhood, in December last a small pocket book containing some money and a Note dated 12 November 1851 by Mr. Francis Fishleigh for £5 3 7½, to the Subscriber.—Whoever has found the same will please communicate with Mr. Peter Reid, Stratford.—Payment of the Note [illegible] support.

JOHN McDONALD.

Stratford 20 Jan. 1852.

Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Session of the Legislature, for an increase of the Capital Stock of the above Company, and for certain amendments in the Act of Incorporation, as also for power to extend the Railway to some points on Lake Huron, and the St. Clair, with a Branch Line to London and Woodstock.

JOHN W. GWYNNE.
Secretary, &c.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1852. v5n11

ROBERT REID,

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

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

London, March 1851. 4v4

STOVES.

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

COOKING, BOX,
AND PARLOUR STOVES,

which he offers for Sale at very reduced Prices for Cash. The subscriber also keeps on hand as usual, at his Old Stand, a large and very superior assortment of TIN-WARE of every description. The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business in Goderich, & hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of public patronage.

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

WILLIAM STORY.

Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. v2n31

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

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

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

JOHN ABEL.

N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2-n4tf

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. v2n 9t

District Crown Lands Office.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN THAT the remaining CROWN LANDS in ASHFIELD and WAWANOSH, are now open FOR SALE. All necessary information respecting these Lands may be obtained by applying to

JOHN CLARK,
District Crown Land Agent.

23rd November, 1850. 3vn41tf

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-7tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber hereby intimates to the Inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. White, in the lower part of West-street, and will have constantly on hand a full supply of BOOTS and SHOES of every size and description, and of a superior quality, which he will sell at moderate prices for Cash.

N. B.—Hides and Wheat taken in exchange at the highest market price.

B. GREEN.

Goderich, 9th Sept. 1851. 30

GODERICH AUCTION ROOMS.

DAVID H. LIZARS begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and the surrounding country, that his Auction Rooms are now open, and that he is at all times ready to attend either in Town or country, to dispose of any description of Goods or Farm Stock on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of country produce received and sold on Commission, either by private or Auction Sale, to the best advantage, at the Goderich Auction and Commission Rooms (next door to Mr. Horton's Sadlery, Market Square.)

Cash advanced on goods intended for immediate Sale.

All advertising free of charge.

No Sale, no charge.

Goderich, Feb. 12, 1852. v5n3

GODERICH AUCTION ROOMS.

A TEACAER WANTED

A Certificate from the Public Board of Instruction, apply to Trustees of said school on or before the 10th February.

Colborne, 22nd Jan. 1852.

Village Lots in Port Albert,—Ashfield—for Sale.

THESE well situated Lots Nos. 39, 40 & 41, on the East side of Colborne-street, and Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42, on the West side of said street, in the improving Village of Port Albert, in the Township of Ashfield, North of Goderich. For further information, apply to J. Clark, Esq. Crown Land Office, Goderich, or the proprietor,

ROBERT MOORE.

Wellesley, North of Bell's Corners. Wesleley, 5th July, 1851. 22tf

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THE HURON SIGNAL
Is Printed & Published every Thursday
BY GEO. & JOHN COX.
Office, Market Square, Goderich.

☞ Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

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

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

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

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7½
Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10
Over ten lines, first in. per line, 0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mr. LeTurge's Boarding House,* (*formerly the British Hotel.*)

Goderich, April 29th, 1852. v5

IRA LEWIS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich.

June 1848. 2vn25

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford.

Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850. 2vn49

DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER, Three doors East o the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich.

August 27th, 1849. 2vn30

JOHN J. E. LINTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

WILLIAM REED,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c. Lighthouse-street, Goderich,

October 25, 1849. 2vn38

STOKES,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West-street, Goderich.

July 1850. 20-3

HURON HOTEL,

BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich.—Attentive Hostlers always on hand.

Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3-n30

STRACHAN AND BROTHER.
Barrister and Attornies at Law, &c.
GODERICH C. W.

JOHN STRACHAN Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer.

Goderich, 8th November, 1851.

MISS S. NICHOLLS,
(*From Regent St., London, Eng.*)
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
SOUTH-EAST ST., GODERICH.
(Mr. Hare's new Brick House.)

BONNETS, CAPS, DRESSES, CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., made in the latest style of fashion.

A choice Assortment of Fancy Goods on hand.

April 15th, 1852. 12

THOMAS NICHOLLS

BROKER, House, Land Insurance, Shipping and General AGENT.

Produce and Commission Merchant, Accountant, &c.

Produce bought and sold on Commission goods carefully stored, and forwarded. Books balanced, Partnership settlement adjusted.

Goderich Feb. 25, 1852 v5-n5

A. NASMYTH.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West Street Goderich.

Feb. 19, 1852. v5-n4

WANTED.

TWO good BOOT and SHOE Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the subscriber, West-street, Goderich.

BUSTARD GREEN.

Sept. 9th, 1851.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
(Near the Market Square,)

BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOGH.

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

Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850. 43—tf

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.,
CAPITAL $1,000,000.

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

August 27, 1850. 3v15

MR. JOHN MACARA.

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

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH,

CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.

April 30, 1851. v4n11

DR. HYNDMAN,

QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road.

May 1851. v4n12

JAMES WOODS,

AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms.

Stratford, May 1850. v4-n14

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR,

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

December 3rd, 1851. v4n48

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

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

February 26th 1852. v5-n5