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r Queen's Bench, NVEYANCER, ATFORD. H. LIZARS,

H. LIZARS, imate to the inhabitants of the sorrounding country, ed businers as Conveyances, lecountant, and by assiduacy, and moderate charges, such as may require his shing to employ him in any less will plesse call at the hthouse street, such. 1850. v3-a6

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1, 1850. ¥3-B € TICE. having RENTED the E and WHARF belong-Davenport, of this place

-Blackrooed's Magazin

ommission merchapt.
nission from the Merb, will receive prompt
JOHN McB W
1849. AGRICULTURE. SAVING CLOVER SEED. - In the January on Signal, S MACQUEEN. Printing, executed with

paid strictly in advance, ence with the expiration inved until arreurs are lisher thinke it hie advanhe country becoming se-scribers, shall receive A ned to the Editor must be

The greatest difficulty in treading it from the straw with calle or herses, is the time required to shake the chaff from the straw, so that it will not be thrown cet with the rtion, per line,

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME III.

TEN SHILLINGS

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

NUMBER XXXIII.

The Guron Signal, BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

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

Trains or TREHURON STORAL.—TEN SHILLLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance,
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of the year.

of the year.

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

T RMS OF ADVERTISING.

poetry.

GERMAN EMIGRANT'S SONG. (Translated in Howitt's German Experiences from the German of Hoffmann Von Taller aleber.)

Hurrah ! hurrah ! hurrah ! We're off unto America:
What shall we take to our new land?
All sorts of things from every hand!
Confederation protocole:
Heaps of tax and budget rolls:
A whole ship-load of skins to fill
With proclamations just at will. With proclamations just at will.

Or when we to the New World come,
The German will not feel at home.

Hurah! hurah! hurah! hurah!
We're off unto America!
What shall we take to our new land?
All sorts of things from every hand:
A brave supply of corporals? canes;
Of livery suits a hundred wains:
Cockedes, gav caps to fill a house, and
Armorial buttons a hundred thousand.
Or when we to the New Word come,
The German will not feel at home.

Hurah! hurah! hurah! hurah!
We're off unto America!
What shall we the to our new land?
All sorts of things from every hand!
Chamberlain's keys, a pile of sacks;
Books of fall blood-descents in packs;
Dog-clains and sword-chains by the ton;
Of order-tibbons, bales (westy-one,
Or when to the New World we come,
The German will not feel at home.

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! We're off unto America! We're off unto America?
What shall we take to our new land?
All sorts of things from every hand!
Scullcape, periwige, old-world airs,
Crutches, privileges, easy chairs,
Councillors' titles, private lists,
Niae hundred and ninety thousand sheets.
Or when to the new world we come,
The German will not feel at home.

Hurrah ! hurrah / hurrah ! hurrah ! What shall we take to our new land? All sorts of things from every hand! Receipts for tax, toll, christening, wedding.

Passports, and wander-books great and Plenty of rules for censors's inspections, And just three million police directions. Or when to the New World we come, erts, and wander-books great and small; an will not feel at home

THE VIOLET.

TRANLATED FROM GOSTHE. A violet blossomed on the les,
Half hidden from the eye,
As fair a flower as you might see;
When there came tripping by
A shepherd maiden, fair and young,
Lightly, lightly, o'er the lea;
Care she knew not, and she sung
Merrily!

"O were I but the fairest flower
That blossoms on the lea;
If only for one little hour,
That she might guther me—
Clesp ste in her bonny breast !"
Thought the little flower.
"O that I in it might rest,
But as hour!"

Lack-a-day! Up came the lass,
Heeded not the violet:
Tred it down into the grass:
Though it died, 'twas happy yet.
"Tredden down, although I lie,
Yet my death is very sweet—
For I cannot choose but die
At her feet !"

Hacknood's M.

SAVING CLOVER SEED.—In the January number of the Afbenty Cultivator, is an inquiry from C. W. Cathcart, respecting the saving of clover used at the East. I will give you our mode in Litchfield county, Connecticut. At the proper time for securing the crop, we go with our seythes and mow when the dow is on, being carefut to stop as soon as the dew is on, being carefut to stop as soon as the dew is on. In "cloudy or foggy weather we mow all day. We let it remain in the swarth until it is oured, then rake it into winnows, and roll it into small heaps while it is damp with dew. In the after part of the day, thresh or traud it the after part of the day, threeh or trend it of from the straw, either on the harn floor or on a hed made in the field for the purpose. If it is threshed in the field it will be neces-If it is threshed in the field it will be necessive to take up the chaff every night as it gathers moisture from the ground, which greatly retards the cleaning. We consider it best, when we can, to use the bard floor and let the seed remain until we finish the field. By keeping the chaff level on the floor, we can work to advantage until the chaff sciumulates to a depth of three feet or more.

etraw; but in my opinion it, is decidedly best to use oxen in threshing. In this way a load the size of a ton of bay can be threshed at three or four floorings, and three turnings to each flooring will make it, entirely clean. We then carry the chaff to the mill, where it is cleaned in good order for market, for one dollar per busiel. The machine is manufactured by Harmon Baldwin, Esq. of Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and was put up and set running in this vicinity, for (I think 120.) The machine requires but a small power to carry it, probably not one cight of that required for a run of provinder stones.

Parparing Land your a Crop.—A fariner

PREPARING LAND FOR & CROP .- A farine has a field of clayed loam, which requires a week's work at least to prepare it for corn oats, or barley. Now how ought he to pro-

It is not uncommon to see such lots tur-ned over and the furrow-slice left day after day, to dry and bake in the sun, without the least attention till the plowing of the wheat field is completed.

Well, what better could be do? Reduce what he has plowed to a fine tilth while it is moist and easily crumbles— not leaving it to lie one day before he puts on the harrow or the drag-roller. A small share of labor at this time will do twice as much to pulverize the soil, as when it has hardened like an unburnt brick.

What! stop the plow before finishing the field! Farmers that drive shead don't do

That is, they drive one day shead, and leave their work two days behind. But let me ask what is the use of plowing land?
The use? why to put the ground in der-you could not expect a crop without

Neither ought we to expect more than a crop when it is only half pulveriz If we plow 8 inches deep, and one half of this soil is hard clods, how much better is it than to plow 4 inches deep, and have it thoroughly pulverized? How much bet ter is a clod on the field than a stone?—

To PRESERVE PRACHES .- Take ten pounds of nicely pealed peaches, two lemons, two pounds of loaf sugar peal the lemons, cut them up fine and put them into a kettle of water, with the sugar; the kettle ing the required quantity of peaches in a jar pour the syrup over them and let it stand over night, then put all into a kettle and boil it slowly, until the fruit looks clear; take out the fruit and boil the syrup to a proper consistency, and pour it over the fruit should be brase ; boil and skim it. Hay.

To Preserve Plums.—Put eight pounds of sugar to eight pounds of sugar to eight pounds of plums; put the plums in water in which a little alum has been dissolved in a brass kettle on a hot hearth to cuddle. If necessary change the water, then if you prefer it peel them and cuddle again: dissolve the sugar in a quart of water, and skim it well; then set the whole on the fire and boil it slowly, skimming it well. Put them up in glass jars for use.

CLEANING SILKS.—The following directions of purpose and necessaries.

August 24th. thirty-six years ago, the city of Washington was captured by the British forces, commanded by General Ross and all its supurb natural structures consumed by configration.

The millers and speculators in breadstuffs at Rochester, owing to the great crop of 1850, have had an understanding among themselves, and refuse to pay 8s 6d per bushel for wheat.

CLEANING SILKS.—The following directions are the late anniverse.

CLEANING SILKS .- The following direc-CLEANING SILKS.—The following directions for cleaning silks were by one of the first Persian dyers. Half a pound of soft soep, a teaspounful of brandy, and a pint of gin, mix all together with a spouge of fiannel, spread the mixture on each side of the silk without greasing it; wash it in two or three waters, and iron it on the wrong side; it will then look as good set. wrong side; it will then look as good as

APPLES ON A GRAPE VINE.—We take the lowing curious item from the Philadelphia

edger:
Mr. Nice of Xootsville grows a grape
ine twined round an apple tree. The vine vine twined round an apple tree. The vine has for years borne blossoms, but no fruit. This year fruit appears, which externally apple, with its down, its flush, its infed crows, &c., internally the pulpy texture is more grape than apple, but the seed and capsular tegument favor the apple.

LEAVES .- Leaves, buds, and tender bran-Cheves.—Leaves, buds, and tender branches are peculiarly rich in the vegetable alkili; besides which they contain other organic elements derived from the soil, and which, by being turned to the soil, enrich its surface, tending to prevent its exhaustion, or when newly applied—that is to other ground—to enrich it more than superficially.

FLANNEL CAKES.—Mrs. Swissbeim says:
"To make finnel cakes, take two eggs for a quart of sour milk, a table spoonful of seetled butter, one of segar and a half one of seit. Put all together without beating the eggs. Mix it into a batter stiff enough to drop of a spoon like an oyster. Then have some asleratus dissolved in water, and have some saleratus dissolved in water, and atir it slowly until your batter begins to rise. Be careful not to put in enough to turn the colour. If the milk is only sour enough to thicken, a teaspoonful of saleratus is enough for a quart; if it has fermented it may require two, and your cake will be nicer. Have griddle hot and bake like buckwheat.

To Keep a Stove as Bright as a Coach Body, by two applications a Year.—Make a weak alum water, and mix your "British Lustre" with it; put two spoons full to a gill of alum water, let the stove be cold, brush with the mixture, then take a dry brush and dry lustre, de brush the stove till it is parfectly dry. Should any part, before polishing, become so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before.

The World's Programme.

It is a little queer that some thousand Chinese should have found their way to San Francisco.

By the last European arrivals we see the the cholera still prevails in various parts. A hog pen was struck with lightning at Cincinnati lately, and 150 of the inmate were killed.

The potatoe rot is complained of by the England farmers as having again appeared.

Professed gamblers have reaped a rich harves, at Saratoga Springs this summer. The crops all over the country will be wonderfully abundant the present season. There are said to be a great many shark Newport, and all along shore.

Fanny Wright, the well-known lecturer is enlightening the inhabitants of the west Henry Damon cut his throat on board one of the New York steamers, and died. The cholera has appeared in London

though in a mild and yielding form. The slave Martha, captured on the coas of Africa, has been sold in New York.

william Goodnow of Charleston, S. C., lied of lockjaw from a bite of a rat. Population of Baltimore has reached the umber of 160,000 souls.

Roxbury, Massachusets, is to be lighted with gas from the Boston gas works. It has been a terrible fatal season for children all over the United States.

It is said that Queen Victoria will visit Jane Sherman aged fourteen years, was narried to Henry Geer aged fifteen, at

The fishermen on the atlantic coast are doing a good business this season. The population of London is now rated at two millions of souls.

There are 12,000 political prisoners in the Russian States. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the editor of Pe-

terson's National Magazine, was at Paris at the last accounts, on her way to St. A train of one hundred and sixty carts,

A train or one nundred and sixty carts, drawn by oxen and dogs, from the Selkirk settlement, in the vicinity of Hudson Bay srrived at Mandofa, Minesota, a short time To Pressave Plums.—Put eight pounds goods and necessaries.

Prof. Silliman, at the late anniversary at Yale had occasion to allude to that century question, and decided that the eighteenth century ended when the year eighteen hun-dred ended.

Jenny Lind, it appears has got a female ocalist with her, a Miss Andrews, a pupi of Sir George Smart, who is said to posess high vocal abilities.

Some 270 emigrant laborers arrived at Charleston, last week, in a ship from Boston, to work on the Chattanooga railroad. The Legislature of Wisconsin have made

A child at Newark, N. J died a few days

since in consequence of eating the phosphorous from a box of matches. The deaths at New Orleans for the week ending 10th ult., reached 247-12 of which were from yellow fever and one from cho-

Sacramento river.

Mr. Merritt bas proceeded downwards to of the highest importance to British North America.—lb.

VOLUNTARY STARVATION TO AVOID Transportation.—An inquest was beld in London, this week, on the body of a convict in the Coldbath-fields prison, named Smith, a notorious sharacter, and recently sentenced to ten years' transportation.— Since his sentence he had refused to take any nourishment and there was no doubt that he had starved himself to death.

gill of alum water, let the stove be cold, brosh with the mixture, then take a dry was 62,722. The natural increase of the was 62,722. The natural increase of the store hand dry lastree, do brosh the stove till it is parfectly dry. Should any part, before polishing, become so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before.

One of the brightest incidents in the career of Jenny Lind, since her arrival on out shores, occurred on Saturday last. Jenny, no fully appreciating the kindness and attention paid her by Captain West and his officers during her trip from Liverpool, knowing he was te sail to England on Saturday, ordered her carriage and proceeded to the Canal street wharf to hid her "good Captain," as the calle him, good by and after the Steamer street wharf to hid her "good Captain," as the calle him, good by and after the Steamer steet wharf to hid her "good Captain," as the calle him, good by and after the Steamer sailed she remained on the dock waving her shandsrehief antil out of sight.—[N. Y. Sus.

A LESSON. [From Eliza Cook's Journal.]

If society ever be wholly corrupted, it will be by the idea that it is already so. Some cycles He aghast and perplexed, waited for the de-believe in virtue, sincerity and happiness, only nouncement. as traditions of the past, and by ridicule seek to propagate the notion. This vain and pedantic sophy would turn all hearts to stone, and arm every man with suspicion against all others, declaiming against the romance of life as empty sentimentalism ; against the belief in goodness, as youth's sanguine folly; and the hope of pure happiness, as a fanciful dream, created by a young

imagination, to be dissipated by the teaching of year's struggle with the world. If this be wisdom, I am no philosopher, and I never wish to be one; for sooner would I float upon the giddy current of fancy, to fall among quicksands at last, than travel through a dull and dreary world, without confidence in my companions. That we may be happy, that we may find he had annoyed his wife by some incantious sincere friends, that we may meet the good, and word; she had annoyed him by an incautious anenjoy the beautiful on earth, is a creed that will swer; he had made matters worse by an aggrafind believers in all hearts mosoured by their own vating retort; and she had widened the breach asceticism. Virtue will sanctify every fireside by a bitter reply. This little squall was succeedwhere we invite her to dwell, and if the clouds of ed by a cool calm, and that by a sullen silence Mysterious knocknigs has been heard misortune darken and deform the whole period until some sudden friction kindled a new flame, down south at Sayannah, Geo., the papers of our existence, it is a darkness that emanates and finely, after successive storms and fulls,

> state of happiness. The reader may smile at my boldness, but the history of the personages I shall stage, will justify my adopting the maxim. M. Pierre Lavalles, owner of a wine-yard.near

> a certain village in the south of France, woed and wedded Mdile, Julie Gouchard. Exactly where they dwelt and all the precise circumstances of their position, I do not mean to indicate, and if I might offer a hint to my contemporaries, it would be a gentle suggestion that they occupy oo much time, paper and language in geograph ical and genealogical details, very wearisom, beesuse very unnecessary. Monsieur Pierre La valles then lived in a pretty house, near a certain village in a vine-growing district of the south of France, and when he took his young wife home, he showed her great stores of excellent things, a youthful and worthy couple. Flowers and plossoming trees shed odor near the lattice windows, verdure soft and green was spread over the garden, and the manting vine "laid forth the purple grape," over a rich and sunny plantation near at hand. The house was small, but neat, and well furnished in the style of the province and Monsieur and Madame Pierre Lavalles lived

> very happily in plenty and comfort. Here I leave them and introduce the reader to Monsienr Antonie Perron, notary in the neighboring village.

He was a good man, and what is more envious an honest lawyer. Indeed, in spite of my happy theory, I may say that such a good man, and such a good lawyer you could seldom meet. All the quarrels ; not as is usually the case, to make confusion worse confounded by a double-tongued hypocriey, but to produce conciliation; he mingled in every one's affairs, not to pick up profit for himself, but to prevent the villagers from running into losses and imprudent speculation, he talked it a penal offence for the owners of the land much, yet, it was not over mischief, but on to allow the Canada thistle to go to seed schemes of good; he was known by everybody, much, yet, it was not over miechief, but on yet sone that knew him respected him less on Two German boys were bitten by a copperhead snake, near Cleveland, on the 2d uit. and both died in a few minutes. he was most inclined to merriment, and if he considered himself a perfect genius in his plans for effecting good, his vanity may be pardoned,

because of the food it fed on.

M. Antoine Perron considered himself very ingenious, and if he had a fault, it was his love of The steamer Senator is said to have eleared over \$5,000,000 in navigating the

to instruct himself as to the practicability and facilities there may be for making the projected Canal to connect the St. Law-rence and St. John's by that route, a work of the highest importance to Reliah Neeth

Incasase of Population.—In the quarter ending June, 1850, the births registered were 155,727; the deaths registered were 93,005; the excess of births over deaths was 63,722. The natural increase of the constitution was 155,727.

with fierce passion, as the turtle doves remained near the door, each endeavoring to anticipat the other in some address to the worthy notary.

'Madame,' said Monsieur Pierre Lavalles, allow me to speak.

' Monsieur,' said Madame Pierre Lavalles, ' But Madame it is my-

But, Monsieur, I say I will.

And yet I will. But no-

'Madame, I shall.' Then be careful what you do; M. Perron, M.

Lavalles i- mad. Then the lady, having thus emphatically de clared herself, resigned the right of speech to he husband, who began to jerk out in disconnected phrases a statement of his case, seven days ago

and finally; after successive storms and lulls, there burst forth a furious configgration, and in the violent collision of their anger, the sevenmonths' married pair vowed to separate, and with that resolve had visited M. Perron. Reconciliation they declared was beyond possibility, and they requested the notary at once to draw and they reques from ourselves, and a deformity oreated by us to there burst forth a furious conflagration, and in Yes this is not relating the little story which is months' married pair vowed to separate, and the object of my observations .- The axiom which with that resolve had visited M. Perron. Re-I wish to lay down, to maintain, and to prove correct, is, that married life may be with most people, should be with all, and is with many, a up the documents that should consign them to introduce to walk their hour on this my little told a tale in turn, and the manner of refation

originality. He never liked to perform any action in a common way, and never chuckled so gaily to himself, as when he had scheved some charitable end by some extraordinary means.

It was seven months after the marriage of M. Pierre Lavalles, M. Antoine Perron sat in his little parlor, and gazed with a glad eye upon the cheerful fire, for the short winter was just terminating. Leaning foward in his chair, he shaded his face with his hands, and steadily personable the figures among the coals with a most pleasant countenance. The room was small, neat and comfortable, for the notary prospered, in his humble way and seeking only comfort found it, and was content.

Suddenly a violent knocking at the door aroused him from his reverie, and he heard his old servant rushing to open it. In a moment two persons were ushered into the room, and the netty leaves the rest in storistment the rest has to adorn the rest has to adorn the rest has to do leve their hour in modesty and safety, while the earth affords them room and be extraordinary scene before him. Had a thunderbolt cloven the roof, and passed through, his hearth to its grave in the centre of this globe, or that the trees that nodded their naked branches and Madamer Julie Lavalles, had just sat down to patch the rest that nodded their naked branches and softly fragrant, that come out to live their hour in modesty and safety, while the earth affords them room and safety hearth to its grave in the centre of the globe, or the patcent of the globe, or the notary entered and madamer should be a considered them and not encountered them, and he now, with a bland face and confident head, approached the and not encountered them, and the now, with a bland face and confident head, approached where the spin may the patcent. It was a pretty place. Passing through the theath of the leaves, and the young shots in their times of tender gree were sprouting in the tender gree of the submer of a pret

Eyes, that had not only radiated smiles, flashed blushed crimson looked one at another, and then blushed crimson looked one at another, and then at the ground, awaiting his address.

'Monsieur, and Madame,' said the notary, 'according to your desire I come with all the documents necessary for your separation; and the division of your property. They only want your signature, and we will call your servant to be witness.

your signature, and we will call your servant to be witness.

'Stay,' exclaimed Madame Julie, 'aughing at her husband,' Pierre, explain to M. Perron.'

'Ah, Monsieur Perron,' said Monsieur Antoine Lavalles, 'we had forgotten that, and hoped you had also. S. y not a word of it to any one.'

'No, not a word,' said Madame Julie. 'We never quarrelled but once since we were married, and we never mean to quarrel again.'

'Not unless you provoke it,' said Monsieur Lavalles, audaciously. 'But M. Perron, you will take breakfast with us.'

'You're a wicked wretch,' said Madame Julie, tapping him on the check. 'After breakfast, M. Perron, we will sign the papera.'

'After breakfast,' said M. Pierre Lavalles, 'wr will burn them.'

After breakfast, said M. Pierre Lavalles, we will burn them.'
We shall see, said the notary.' Sign them or burn them. Madame Julie Lavalles, your coffee is charming.'
After seven months' harmony, do not let seven days' quarrel destroy the happiness of home. Do not follow the directions of a person in a passion, allow him to cool and consider his purpose.

THE NEW DOWER ACT.

An Act to alter the practice of the Law in actions of Doncer in Upper Canada.

Reither would listen to reason. The duty of the notary was to prepare the process by which they were to separated.

'Monsieur,' he said, 'I will arrange the affair for you; but you are acquainted with the laws of France in this respect?'

'I know nothing of the law,' replied M. Pierre Lavalles.

'Madame,' said the notary, 'your wish shall be compiled with. But you know what the law says on this head?'

'I never read a law book,' sharply ejaculated Madame Pierre Lavalles.

'Theo,' resumed the notary, 'the case is this.

'You must return to your house, and I will proceed the remainded and service he for each of the freehold cannot be personally serviced to settle the proceedings with the Judicator of the property.'

'I have them here,' put in the husband, by way of parenthesis.

'And the whole affair including correspondence, preparations of instruments, &c., will be settled in less than three months.'

'Three months. Yes, in less than three months.'

'Then I will live with a friend at the village, until it is finished,' said Madame Lavalles, in a less than three months.'

'Then I will live with a friend at the village, until it is finished,' said Madame Lavalles, in a less than three months.'

'The I will live with a friend at the village, until it is finished,' said Madame Lavalles, in a less than three months.'

"Three months. Yes, in less than three months."

"Then I will live with a friend at the village, until it is finished," said Madame Lavallea, in a decided, peremptory tone, usual with lighter when they are a little ashamed of themselves—or any one else.

"Oh, very well, Madame,—oh, very well," Not at all well. Madame; not at all well, Monsieur," said the notary, with a solid, imm, moveable voice. "You must live as usual. If you doubt my knowledge of the law, you will, by reading through these seven books, find that this fact is specified."

But the irritated couple were not disposed to undertake the somnifersus task, and shortly left the house, as they had come, walking the same way, but at a distance of about a yard or so one from another.

Two months and twenty-seven days had passed, when the notary had issued from his house, and proceeded toward the house where Monsieur, and Madame Lavalles dwelt. Since the fafal night I have described, he had not encountered them, and he now, with a bland face and confident had, approached the dwelling.

It was a pretty place. Passing through the same you read and without notice to the sahunny vineyards where the spring was just call, and you will and he now, with a bland face and confident had and without notice to the ashunny vineyards where the spring was just call, and of the matter assists and death of the husband, in the same manner as if the tenant and levent of the husband, in the same manner as if the tenant as all pleaded traversing such marriage, sessis and death of the-husband.

V. And be it enacted, That costs shall be allowed to the den andant, in all cases, whether damages be recoverable or not, in the same manner as if the tenant death of the-husband.

V. And be it enacted, That costs shall be allowed to the den andant in writing had been made at the time and appear on the trial that a demand in writing had been made of the Dower claimed from the tenant, one mouth before action brought, the count of the provided also, that the tenant of the premises and deat

bott cloven the roof, and passed through his hearth to its grave in the centre of the globe, or had the trees that nodded their naked branches without the window commenced a dance upon the showy ground, he need not been more surprised.

Monsicur Pierre Lavalles, and Madame Pierre Lavalles and Madame Pierre Lavalles stood just inside the doorway. Never had Monsicur Pierre seen them before, as he saw them now. Like tartle-doves, with smiling eyes, and affectionate carces, they had lived in happy harmony during the seven mothe of their married life, and motherly dames, when they gave their daughters away, bade them prosper and be pleasant in their union, as they had been joyous, as neighbor Lavalles and his wife.

Now Pierre stood red and angry, with his right arm extended gesticulating towards her husband.

It is the dancher of the globe, or had dame Just eat down to the open without the window commenced a dance upon it to rival it in pietry and grace.

Cakes of bread, bread as is only had in France, the claim ber, we should delicious butter, and rival it in pietry and grace.

Cakes of bread, bread as is only had in France, the claim ber, we should delicious butter, and rival it in pietry and grace.

Cakes of bread, bread as is only had in France, the claim ber from the profuse yet wisely directed generosity with which she has devoted the \$10 000 or more accruing to her from her first Concert in America to the leading public charities of our Centus is rarely partrimonious—but nothing half the married life, and motherly dames, when they gave their daughters away, bade them prosper and be pleasant in their union, as they had been joyous, as neighbor Lavalles and his wife.

Now Pierre stood red and angry, with his right arm extended gesticulating toward his sign and the suffering. Anticipation of the profuse of the sum of the profuse of the law of the profuse of the sum of the profuse of the sum of the profuse of the sum of the profuse of the profuse of the profuse of the sum of the profuse of the sum of the profuse

ten her labors and crown her exertions. We be-

lieve no bounty was ever dispensed simong us with a more surness and single insteat to lighten the burdens of misery and emposit the pillow of suffering.

To many, unfamiliar with the facts, her very large donation to the Fire Department Fand will seem ill-advised if not ostentatious, yet acthing can be further from the truth. The Firemen of our City, who are generally poor or in moderate circumstances, are subject to very large exactions of time in an ardeous and perilous line of duty, wherein many lose their lives or are disabled for life. The crippled, the widows and orphane, form a very considerabe class, for whose benefit the Fire Department Fund was instituted and from which many of them are partially relieved or wholly maintained. The Fand is inadequate to its objects, and requires constant efforts for its due replessishment. One of M'lle Lind's first serprises in America was the order, discipline and fine appearance of the large body of Firemen who voluntarily formed a equare for the protection of the Sacred Music Society from the pressure of the crowd at the Screnade given her on the evening after her arrival in this country. Being informed, in answer to her inquiries, that these were the Firemen of New York—that, unlike those of Europe, they served without pay, while their daring and devotrdences often subjected them to the most serious calamities and disabilities, she expressed equal surprise and admiration, and, when the unexpectedly large sum realized by the sale of tickets for her first concert had determined her to devote her entire portion thereof to the relief of the afflicted, she avowed her purpose to tender half of it to the fined of the Fire Department Fand still assards largely in advance of her other donations. But those to the Musical Fund, Home for the Friendless, Orphan Aeylams, d.c. are still large, and, now that the raw night-sile gives token of the coming on of Winters, will be peculiarly welcome.

Bah, 'a says some cryic, 'why make such parade about an act of bounty? Won't she get

maintenance of Free motions. He who knows enough to of them won't see it. He who knows enough to act in all cases as his own true interest would dictate is wiser then Eing Solomon and must live, as the whole, a mere worthy life. Blessed be the deed that teaches men that doing always

does and must promote their own interest!

P. S. ... Since the above was written, we have tearned that M'lle Lind has appropriated the entire net results of her visit to America, howentire net results of her viset to America, now-ever large they may be, to the establishment and endowment of a cystem of Fara Semools in Nor-way and Sweden. Ought not this to shame those-men of wealth in our State, who are labor-ing to break down our Free School system. — Here York Tribune.

TO CANADIAN EDITORS IN GENE-

Having had intercourse with a respectable class of emigrants who emigrated from Britain this season, by the way of New York, and of which I have every reason to believe, the Western Line Company from New York to Buffalo has taken an undue ad-New York to Buffalo has taken an undue advantage, so much so that a quart of boiling water was sold on the wretched cenal boats at the rate of 5 cents per quart. And also at Buffalo as the insocent people had no written agreement or receipt for money paid at New York, the injustice was carried so far that they would not rolieve their luggage until their unjust claims were satisfied. tural Improvement, and a superior description of Farm Stock, Produce and Implements, and will

this Province will be active in accertaining and some of the broad Mares this Province will be active in accertaining and some of the tess gear olds were even superituded also from Quebec to the most distant leading places on the upper Lakes, mentioning the amount of fare to the various traditional places and accompanients to the various places and accompanients to the supper was very fine Cows and Heifers, but certainly the amount of fare to the various traditional places and accompanients to the supper was very small in accessing fund as ch preparations and improvements made our government on canals that it is as by our government on camera coute.

convenient and a cheaper route.

Jone McBaren.

Reeve Aldbore'.

We are pleased to say that universal har we are pleased to say has animal the men's existed throughout the exhibities.—
Drunkards were at a discount, and alcohol considerably below par. The weather was delightful, and the visitors, especially the fair sex, were alike beautiful. The tewn fair sex, were alike beautiful. Into mow however has resumed its usual quiet and peaceful aspect, but the embibition of 1850 will long be looked back to with pleasure by the good people of Niagara. We must not forget to return our humble thanks to all those by whom we were so liberally patronized on this occasion. To the gentlemen who superintended the presenting of the exhibition the public are much indehted, their continuals and reserved in the indehted.

satisfactorily realized.
For the foregoing account of the proceedings our readers are indebted to our reporter, Mr. J. T. Power, whom we especially engaged for the occasion.—Niagare Mati.

VRRY IMPORTANT.-WESLEYAN REPORM ONTREMENCE.—On Monday a general conference of delegates commissioned from all parts of England to meet is epposition to the duly recognised conference of preashers now assembling in London, wes held at Albion Chapel, Moorfields, London. The proceedings were held with open doors, and a large attendance was thus secured. The first question that presented itself for discussion was whether or not the assembled delegates and substantialities of good eating and drinking, prepared and arranged in a style that would have done credit to the best eion was whether or not the assembled delegates should present themselves to the sonference and demend the restitution of the rights which the great body of the peo ple had been unjustly deprived of. It was ultimately resolved that the mest dignified course for the delegates to pursue, after an insulting message which had been receiv-ed from the conference, would be to remain ed from the conference, would be to remain perfectly silent upon the matter. A motion was earried, declaring that the acts of the conference are palpably opposed to the authority of the great head of the Church, at variance with the design and constitution of the early Christian churches, and practically opposed to the genius and spread of Christianity, and that consequently it is no longer desirable to contribute to the system as it now is, or to the support of the preachers, without being partakers of their shame and guilty of their deads; and the meeting therefore recommended

the immediate withdrawing of all funds as the only remaining practical means of me-morfalising the conference. The proceed-ings are to terminate with a public meet-ing.—Scoteman.



HURON SIGNAL

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW. Ter Annuel Show of the Haron District Agricultural Society took place on Friday last, and we regent follows: the fact, that is so far as the nalisy of Farm Stock is concerned, the Exhibition was not un Improvement on former yearsand as to quantity, there was a sad falling off.-This might perhaps be attributed, in some degree, to the very unfavorable weather, so the day that the chief cause is an epathy on the part of our Farmers It is really lamentable to think that even good farmers—men who possess both the knowledge and the means of being useful as the heralds of Agricultural improvement, should become so wrapt up in a narrow selfiehness, as to be incapable of doing good, either to themselves or to their neighbors, who naturally require their example. To think that the premi ums rather than the actual improvement of stock or produce, should be the object of their endeavors, and that they continue members of an Agricultural Society chiefly in the expectation that their dollar of annual subscription will bring them that among our good farmers there are no excep-tions to this selfish character—we know there are some-but at the same time, we feel couff. dent that the character is applicable to a much larger number than it should be, and it is not confined to the parent society of the District, but is equally applicable to the members of the rovincial Society as an acknowledgement of the interest we feel in the progress of its beneficial results. There is a difficulty in persuading some ot them to unite in a Grand District Ploughing Match. There is, in short, a difficulty in obtaining their consent to appropriate any portion of the funds to any purpose, however laudable, beyond their own nerrow locality. Nay, in fact, there is a difficulty in satisfying them unless the chief premiums be affixed to the particular kind of stock or produce of which they suppose they have the best specimens, even supposing the premiume to my door!" Yea, though it should even be for a deterioration of stock or crop. We hope this extreme selfishness will be shamed out of its possessors, and that the mana-gers of Agricultural Societies will adopt some method of accomplishing the real end for which these institutions are established, vis.; Agricul-

Now to guard against such imposition at Goderich on Friday last. There were a few excellent animals of different kinds, and especial-the Province will be active a constant of the Province will be active a constant. ly of the horse class. Some of the broad Mares and some of the two year olds were even superi-

editors of newspapers in Britain, that those the neighborhood of Goderich is for fertility of whom we are so anxious to see from our soil and salubrity of climate. The indoor show native land will not be taken advantage of, was much better than the show of animals, and reflected eredit on the thrifty housewife, and the dairymaid. There were also some very good samples of spring wheat, oats and pease shewn; and, altogether, the show of grain and domestic manufactures was perhaps not inferior to the average of fermer years. We must not omit to nention that two or three very handsome and substantial waggons were exhibited on the Mar-ket Square, and although we believe this is the taken place under the patrenage of the Society, we certainly think that our tradesmen have no cause to be ashamed of their first effort at public competition. A new Reaping Machine lately purchased from the United States by Mr. Blake, farmer, in Goderich Township, was also drawn calculated to lessen the dradgery of manual labor, the gentlemen who superintended the preeegdings of the exhibition the public are
much indebted,—their gentlemanly and
invaluable services could not be serpassed. On the whole our seame has been
eatisfactorily realized.

For the foregoing account of the procedings our readers are indebted to our reporevidence of the progress and agricultural enter-prise of our District, and is worthy of encourage-

> The Society's annual Diener was held, aceording to a previous announcement, in the new Brick Hall of the Colborne Inn; and at six o'clock in the evening, about forty gentlemen, Directors of the Society and others, sat down to cating and drinking, prepared and arranged in a style that would have done credit to the best Motel in the country. In fact, we think that Mr. and Mrs. Ellis by their tasteful and substantial arrangement of the dianer table, and their attentive vigilance for the comfortable accommodation of the guests, faithfully earned the dial thanks of every man of the party. The evening was spent in harmony and goo enlivened by some good singing, and the ordinary quantity of speech-making.

NEW LINE OF STAGES.

One of the most enterprising attempts to improve the condition of Goderich, is a new Line of Stages just started by T. M. Daly, Esq., of Stratlord, leaving Galt and Goderich respectively every morning, except Sundays, and completing the jeurney in good time for allowing the passengers a comfortable night's rest. The Herman Treet, and more especially the capital of it,

has become a place of some note. The experior lity of the soil—its proverbial healthiness-beauty of its scenery, and the dazzling mag-cense of "Our own Broad Lake," are now of even in the most distant parts of th Province, and the idea which strangers uniformly entertain of Goderich and Lake Huron, partake argely of the romance of poetry. We think w are not exaggerating when we say that there are few intelligent men in Canada who have not wish or a desire to see Goderich, and we believ that most of them who do set out on a tour he Western section of the Province, set out with the intention of gratifying this desire. But or arriving at Hamilton, they find on enquiry, tha n order to reach Goderich, they must submit to be dragged on a common lumber waggon for 30, perhaps nearly 40 hours without sleep, rest, or even tolerable accommodation. The prospect of such an infliction, necessarily damps the ardour of even the poetical, and the consequence is that of the thousands who wish and intend to visit Goderich, nine-tenths are prevented by a dread of an uncomfortable and tedious conveyance .-Mr. Daly's enterprise has induced him to attemp the removal of this obstruction to the prosperity and increasing same of our Far West Metropolic and whether he succeed or fail in accomplish ing the object of his intention, he is at least wor thy of the good wishes and cordial support of the inhabitants of the Huron Tract. It is a common saying that "Opposition is the life of trade."— Perhaps this is true to a considerable extent, but experience teaches the mortifying fact, that the kind of opposition which Mr. Daly has commen ced, too frequently ends in the rain of the man o laudable enterprise. We are sorry to hear respectable men already predicting Mr. Daly's de feat. We really do not like to hear people say-"Ohe will surely be beat," "He is not able to contend with the proprietors of the old line, " &c &c. For, if he be beat, his defeat will be an evidence of something far more humiliating tha Mr. Daly's rash calculations-it will be another ead proof of public Ingratitude. Because, if the larger number than it should be, and it is not confined to the parent society of the District, but is equally appliedble to the members of the Branches. There is a difficulty in squeezing five pounds out of any one of them, to send to the to a mere nominal charge, yet the man of busi ness, or the merchant who has occasion to trave this route frequently, must be very destitute of soul, spirit and honor, if he can allow the saving of a dollar or two to prevent him from supporting a man who has had the courage to attempt the removal of a public grievance. Such a man is certainly a poor man in the most emphatic sens of the word " poor !" For our own part, we would rather give five dollars to the man who at tempts an improvement, as pay five perce to the monopolist—because we are perfectly aware that only for the opposition of the enterprising man, there would have been no reduction of fares, and no improvement of accommodation. And we are equally aware that so soon as the opposition could be put down, the fares and accom would just return to their original character. Such is a true representation of the uniform result of opposition, especially if the opposition has been got up for the public benefit. The "gene and the man whose enterprise would, in time have saved hundreds, yea, thousands of pounds to the "generous public," is ruined by the un-grateful, parsimoulous soul-less-ness of the "gen-erous public," in striving to save a few dollars and so soon as the man of enterprise has bee rulned, the "generous public" are called upon to pay over these few saved dollars in the shape of increased fares to the monopolist ! Now, if the people of the Huron Tract will resolve to support he has started—if they will resolve to pay him these fares, even though the monopolist line should offer to carry for nothing.—if the people of Huron will do this—if they will manfally support he commenced, (and it is their duty and their is erest to do so,) then, less than three months will settle the contest, and the public will have to thank Mr. Daly for establishing this reduction as the permanenent rate of fares between Gode rich and Galt. But if we all continue to prope cy that Mr. Daly will be beat-if we all endeav or to keep up the opposition by encouraging of may be simpence cheaper—then the opposition will speedily some to an end, and the travelling public will again have the satisfaction of enjoying

> the monopoly. Mr. Daly's Advertisement will be found in another column. T Some short time since we directed the at estion of our readers to a copy of specification of a small Lighthouse proposed to be erected at the mouth of the Goderich Harbor. The specifications were drawn out and forwarded to Cantain Crabb, by the Inspector of Lighthouses, and was therefore, entitled to be regarded as a reality.— The following Note, however, from the Public Works Department, seems to put an extinguisher on the proposed Light, and contains, we are a-fraid, a true hint of the intention of our Government, not only in reference to Lighthouses, bu n reference to Railroads, and every other public improvement, in so far as Goderich is concerne oderich, like its Harbor, is "private property, and although its inhabitants pay their full propo tion of the Provincial taxes, they must still continue to regard themselves as the "bondmen entirely beyond the reach of Provincial improve

the high fares and miserable accommodation o

PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, ? PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO, (
9th Sept. 1850.)
Sir, —I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Letter of 20th ult., recommending that a small Light should be put up on the Pier of Goderich Harbor, and in reply the Pier of Goderich Harbor, and in reply to state that as the Harbor is private prop-erty, and as the Light is necessary only for vessels entering the Harbor, and not for the general navigation of the Lake, the Com-

navigation of the Lake, the Com-ers have no authority to construct I am, Sir, Your ob't. serv't. THOMAS A. BEGLY, Sec'y. Mr. Christopher Crabb, Goderich.

Communications.

Sir,—It is the duty of every one to take an terest is the education of youth—to expose the ige. The Poet hath said-

"Ignorance is man's deceiver,
The betrayer of his trust,
Wisdom is the mighty lever
That must raise him from the dust.

"Liberty is fast progressing,
As the sons of men grow wise,—
But the thought is still dist ressing,
Weak they are, and slow they rise. "Yet we'll faint not, men of action!
There is hope of your success,
Every base, dishonest faction,
Fears the tongue, the pen, the press."

I often hear it said that the generality of Scho Teachers, in this part of the world, are very incompetent for their important duties-that they ought to go to school themselves, instead o spoiling the rising generation by attempting to Now, how does it come that the people will al low their Schools to be taught by inferior Teach ers? There are only two reasons for it. Either the people do not care whether their children get good education or not, or they will not give salary that will insure the services of a competen Teacher. I can see no other reason,-the Trus tees (acting for the people) have it in their pow er to engage the Teacher, and if they would of fer a competent salary, there is no doubt but the would get a competent Teacher. But instead o offering a fair remuneration for the laborious duties of a good Teacher, they ask how little he will take? Is that the least? And screws him down to the lowest point. By doing se, the superior Teacher gets disgusted, and goes into some other business ; but the inferior Teache takes the inferior salary, gives his inferior services,-keeps the rising generation inferior all their lives, and of course, cloggs the next,-all this is done by the inferior Teacher. Inferior they must be, for where you find a School Section blessed with a good Teacher, you will likewise find the Trustees to be superior, sound, intel gent men ; they offer a fair salary, and have always a good Teacher.

A few months ago I was present at the engage ment of a Teacher. The Trustees were native character of driving a hard bargain, as you will presently hear. The 1st Trustee commenced as he had been at Goderich cattle show buying a two year old steer.

Noe Mr T. hoe little well ye tak for a year's

eaching.
Mr. T.—Well Gentlemen, I have been half a year on trial, -you are all pleased with my teaching. The parents and guardians are all satisfied, the children are all fond of the School, they now think it a pleasure to lears, where they former ly had to be forced to it; the average attendance of pupils is one half more now than when I came taking all things into consideration, you wil surely allow that £60 is not out of the way. Sixty pounds! exclaimed the forwarders wisdom, with the utmost suprise. Then the first Trustee looking exactly at the Teacher said,

"Ye'r shurly joakin, Mr. T." Second Trustes-" He canna be in earnest

Third Trustee-" I was thinking tae gae aboot £46, since he has brought on the weans sa weel, hit £60 's clean oot 'o the the question. First Trustee—'I'l tell yer, Mr. T. I'l vote tae gas ye £50, bit no a hapenny mair. That's mair ner I cood get for my work, an' I work a

fine deal harder than you." not retard. to a considerable degree, the educa-

tion, and of course, the prosperity of the future Fathers and Mothers of Canada. G. W. FIRE NEAR STRAPFORD. - On Wednesday evening, the 25th of September, during a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, the bare of Mr. William Pindar, Township of Ellice, was struck by lightning, causing instant distruction, and consuming about 300 bushels of wheat, a quantity of hay, 2 Fenning Mills, one Thrashing Machine, and several articles of agricultural mplements-we understand there was no insulaid down in comparitive welth and safety, rise to find themselves houseless and beggared, when

Awarded by the Huron District Agricultural Society, on Friday the 27th September, 1850. For the best Mare and Foal,

Best 2 years Best 2 years old Colt,

John Glendinning, 1 0 0

Best Span Farm Horses,
John McDonald, 1 10 0
2nd best, Robert Donough, 1 0 0

2nd best, 3rd best, Best 2 years

Best Buil, 2nd best, 3rd best, Best 3 years

2nd best, 5rd best, 2nd best, 3rd best,

2nd best, 3rd best, 3rd best. Best Ram Lami

Best Sow and pigs. 2nd best, 3rd best,

Judges.—William Bell, Esq., Smith, Esq., John Murray, Esq. Best 4 bushels Spring Wheat,
John Elliott, 1 5 0 2nd best, 3rd best, Best 2 busheld 2nd best, 3rd best, Best 2 bushels

of fine deal harder than you."

In wain the Teacher showed that they could not do his work at any price. They stuck to the £50. Owing to pecuniary circumstances, he was obliged to take it. But his countenances plainly said—it shall only be for a season. Here it raining of youth. And yet they will not keep him. He will take the first opportunity to better him here of another Teacher can be got, and he very likely an inferior one: but if not, will have another respectively an inferior one: but if not, will have another respectively an inferior one: but if not, will have another respectively and importance of a correct expression of public opinion. He was loth to believe that the patchers at the sturdy independence of the Mirror was mence where they did with their former teacher, and many of them loses all their chance of education, by having to go to some employment during that time. All this is done through Trustees not offering a fair remuneration for a competent Teacher. Now I ask, does such Trustees not retard, to a considerable degree, the education to the state of the constant and the contract of the constant and the consta

dently looked forward to their glowing approval, and cordial co-operation. Peter Perry is not the only man in the world who has been deceived by verbose declarations of honesty, and high-sounding assertions of love of country.

An impertinent letter, written by a brainless man, has afforded these paragons of political virtue a capital opportunity for the display of their zeal in a falling cause, and the columns of each have paraded forth "the sound practical views," and "the fitting rebuke," of D. Roblin, Esq., Warden of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lenox and Addington, with a running commentary of culogistic editorial. This literary curiosity—furnished to the Press in manuscript by its talented and spirited author—has travelled the rounds, and there is no necesimplements—we understand there was no insurance. Thus showing another instance, of the trusting to Providence followed out, as we reget by its talented and spirited author—has trusting to Providence followed out, as we reget to eay, by too many of our ferming friends.—
Two many act on the penny wise and pound foolish principle, how many there are that has laid down in comparitive welth and safety, rise to find themselves houseless and beggared, when to find themselves houseless and beggared, when the same and farme of Roblin, and the same recent acts "have not been tested the same and farme of Roblin, and the same recent acts "have not been tested the same and farme of Roblin, and the same recent acts "have not been tested the same and farme of Roblin, and the same recent acts "have not been tested the same and farme of Roblin, and the same recent acts "have not been tested the same and farme of Roblin, and the same recent acts "have not been tested the same recent acts "have not seen the same recent acts to the same recent acts "have not seen the same recent acts to the same re to find themselves houseless and beggared, when a few shillings yearly night have saved the whole. We would strongly impress on our friends round Strauford to insure their property, as they have the best Insurance Office Agency in Canada, viz. Mr. Daly and C. R. Dickson.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Huron District Agricula. when speaking of the doings of the recest seesion, "the omisions were great and must be supplied." The great omissions will not case is very different with the Journal 4-Express and Mirror. No two papers in the province have more frequently assets. by the Huron District Agriculary, on Friday the 27th Septem.

Mare and Foal,

John Annand, £1 10 0

Jas Stonehouse, 1 0 0

John Salkeld, 15 0 0

John Salkeld, 16 0 of Filly,

Alex. Young, Sen., 1 0 John McDonald, 20 10 0

John Rattenbury, 0 15 0

John Glendinning, 1 0 0

John Glendinning, 1 0 0

John Glendinning, 1 0 0

John Rattenbury, 0 15 0

Wm. Elliott, 0 10 0

Robert Donough, 1 0 0

Robert Donough, 1 0 0

Jacob Seeg Miller, 0 15 0

Mrs. Duslop, 1 0 0
Gee Brown, Sen., 0 15 0
John Ansand, 0 10 0
John Ansand, 0 7 6
John Ansand, 0 15 0
Thomas McQueen, 0 10 0
Thomas Elliott, 0 10 0
Thomas Elliott, 0 15 0
Robert Gibbone, 0 10 0
John Ansald, 0 15 0
John Salkeld, 0 15 0
John Salkeld, 0 15 0
John Salkeld, 0 15 0
Joseph Whitely, 0 10 0
Thomas Elliott, 0 10 0
Thomas Elliott, 0 10 0
Thomas Elliott, 0 10 0
John Salkeld, 0 15 0
John Salkeld, 0 5 0
Geo Brown, Sen., 1 10 0
Harvey Brace, 0 15 0
Jacob Seeg Miller, 1 10 0
Harvey Brace, 0 15 0
Jacob Seeg Miller, 1 10 0
Matthew Black, 1 5 0
John Elliott, 1 5 0
Thomas Sowerby, 1 0 0
Patrick Patton, 0 15 0
Alex. Taylor, 0 10 0
Alex. Taylor, 0 10 0
Joseph Whiston, 0 15 0
Barley,
John Campbell, 0 15 0
Alex. Taylor, 0 10 0
Alex. Taylor,

Alex. Taylor, 0 10 0
3rd best, Geo Brown, Sen., e 15 0
3rd best, Thomas Elliott, 0 7 6
Best 2 bushels Peas, Geo Brown, Sen., e 15 0
2nd best, Thomas Elliott, 0 7 6
Best bushel Timothy Seed, John McIntosh, 0 10 0
2nd best, Geo Wilson, 0 7 6
3rd best, Geo Brown, Sen., 0 7 6
3rd best, Geo Brown, Sen.

2nd best, Geo Wilson, O 7 6
Best 40 lbs Cheese, Mrs. Dunlop, O 10 0
2nd best, Geo Brown, Sen., O 7 6
Best 10 yards Domestic made Cloth,
John Stuart, O 15 0
3rd best, Geo Brown, Sen., O 16
3rd best, Thomas Cooper, O 7 6
Best pair Blankets,
Joseph Lawrason, O 15 0
3rd best, John McIntosh, O 10 0
3rd best, Alex. Gardner, O 7 6
Best 10 yards Flannel,
Alex. Gardner, O 15 0
3rd best, William Piper, O 7 6
Judens.—James Gordon, Esq., Donald Frazer, Esq., Robert Parke, Esq.

From the Dundas Warder.

THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY REFORMATOR.

"There must be no split in the Reform in the people of the proposition alluded to: the people of Canada are too intelligent to the people of the proposition alluded to: the people of Canada are too intelligent to the people of the al objections to : There are minor notice ; there ar fute themselves Convention sti the people are w interest, if they ductive of good is take the prelimin by the formation and in the comis next general elecand in the comin next general ele-upon the great would have acco-ties atanding as it try may appeal it tained by a majo Draper clung to-of folly will en Whig policy, an hape add another fare." OU The necessity past existed, for place of a journa sent the sentime

voted to liberal same time wor political questi ced the propriets pliance with the large and influen of this County, to f the paper, the have this day thour readers.

To our Prospi in another colum refer as indicati to occupy. Wi course which we our guidance, we to the condemn

false reasonings the Journal, but the words extra heading to this of the objects stigmatised as " words which a Politice of Verts

words which w Ridings of York tion—and which forbiers into Colo once understand wose to the "" as should dare the The Miryor o the grants of the

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Then we are not to have a Convention, we cause recent acts "have not been tested a even tried." If the reforms of the last fer sessions comprised all necessary to god government, this argument might be sound, but the Journal tells in the same article, when speaking of the doings of the recent and must be supported by the owigen seems recent and must

no means to be permit the cond conduct as such Least we mig from a candid e subject, respect arily be expect namely, the ada government, w readers to say, in the Ministry wasteful expen wasteful expen made by them election, in the election, in the fon as expresses the Municipal varieties, in their and jobbing, the not one whith cessors in off individuals amountry, but us for the public and rendered usence of those odesmed it ndvis their professed.

sooner or later if faith; and in ag ination to es the appearance imosity, to emp peace, to seek t visitor to the fir community, to i mal ought to be sound knowledge advocate of whi promote the we easts of the coun ently took for teperation of all political tenden cint environs did. ink envious di good. But in thus a avoid whatever occasion of per no means to be

m Shaton," have promulno loss liberal than those
platform of the progress
was writings (never less
now, have been copied by
over. They have laughed
of Downing Street; proo destiny of Canada lies
eat-felde; and lauded reloss as fit patterns for imihical Canada. They have
to the Retrenchment quermerican expenditure as a
ura disgraceful to ur; and
upon the Inspector Geneortunate after-dinner, toc.
hat Oxford. They have
ive Institutions, Vote by in at Oxford. Assy have tive Institutions, Wote by d Suffrage, Elective Legis. horter Parliaments, Reliand repeal of the Usury see amongst the first to emporising policy of the winter, and the most us opposition to the stand-

opposition to the stand-yed by them. They pro-sire to witness the estab-lly liberal institutions in

e impatient in their advo-But I am writing of some e six months ago. The ress and the Mirror at a ne the ministerial side, but

turned compliments to the turned compliments to the nd are filled with rose—wa-raising the wonderful legis-sesion. The contrast is as fords food for conjecture to

fords food for conjecture to have aketched the past with hee, however. Looking at y resolutions proposing a could ask, what is there is tible with the other? What neiples does the member the editors did not equally

t does Mr. Perry advance al and Mirror did not re-They may reply that as to the means to be em-

as to the means to be emg about the required re-fering as to the means, betacle in the way of the steried object. The Baldweden and in doing so have that they will never agree ecure them the formation y is necessary. To form a nupon leading measures in The union cannot be the about without a general prominent local politicians. Such an assembly is in-erry's resolution. To opg, then, is to check reform.

by sheer sophistry.
unprofitable now to turn to
brought forward by these
he annihilation of the Conin with the Journal & Exeves "in the necessity and

eves "in the necessity and ng great questions of politipeople, when the people's tated about them." The of this odd sentence I canbut, guessing at it, I would he people's minds" are aginot?—whether they are he cowardly shelving of the se?—whether they are permed as to the wholesale and rown patronage?—whether pon the subject of retrencher they are totally disintessant summer's jobbing in and bridges?—whether they to the change of views Baldwin?—whether they he totally displacing the change of views.

Baldwin?—whether they he he pitchforked Legislative ther they are asleep as to of a repeal of the Usury er they are comfortable fai-tible Government?—whether led/when viewing the mondivision—sowing School Acterson? The paper quoted to answer all such queries, previous sentence with these

to answer all such queries, previous sentence with these e do not see the good to revention of the people, when in a quiescent state, the laws stered under a constitution, and especially when the used for the benefit of the ot been tested or even tried. The people quiescent? Because do, or because of that sterling thick ever distinguishes as I thinking people, such as I Canadians as being? The Journal would grant referms the whirlwind of revolution, ple might ever, under it, rened. A Convention is here extreme measure—as a pre-

extreme measure—as a pre-n of Terror—as the threshold those in which a Danton and ere the chief actors. Thank Conventions, Scotch Con-Conventions, Canadian Con-

Conventions, Canadian Conto good and wise rule, and, murder, and glaring area, at no Convention need meet, oth, the laws are properly nder a constitutional govern proper administration reform sees the taking of poison in admanaer sure to kill reservos? Does the erection of rding to an erroneous plan

ording to an erroneous plan iful and symmetrical? We dealt out after the direction

dealt out after the direction tion, but the laws and co-be had, and need revision-to to have a Convention, b-acts "have not been tested at If the reforms of the last few prised all necessary to god his argument might be sound,

his argument might be so al tells in the same are of the doings of the re

misions were great and The great omissions w

ion will be the most snitable r the work. I pass over the in the following paragraph, aptible for the notice of free-

is no use of attempting to t, that either party to which Canadians would give their party would govern the coun-her believe that the Eastern

more conservative tendes:
more conservative tendes:
Reformers of Canada West
shall not stop to contradic
unfounded as these, used in
he Ministry and their aci
if they did not go farther, it
they could (would?) not:
it is surprising they did a
calliar position in which they
T shall not occupy more

I shall not occupy me

of, the objects of the mound Reformers, etignatised as detergrite. — they are the mortal subset of the most general election—and which should relly all true Retion—and which should relly all true Reformers into Clouvestion. Let the people once understand their "just rights," and wose to the "man er eet of men," who should dare the stand is the way" of them! The Mirror opposes a Convention on the grant of the popularity of the Ministry, and to, sike his Hamilton cotemporary, is more surprised that they could have done as much than that so much should remain undoug"!! "Since the present Ministry came into office," easy Mr. Mirror, not a session of Parliament has passed over without the enactment of many wise and liberal measures, and if others remain as yet undisposed of, it is owing more to the number of abuses that had to be remedied, than to any direct want of inclination to remedy them." If the Mirrer could be berse on the three ways and in the sandertion, the "clear grits" would never have extended beyond the four or five members who nominally represent them in Parliament, and such an idea as the re-organization of the Reform party never have been entertained, but it is simply in consequence of the short-comings of the Cahinet, and the little independence displayed by their supporters, that a Convention is demanded and a relaying of the old platform called for. How have the Ministry gives preof of their derive to deal with abuses? How have they dealt with them trifled with the Clergy Reserves, refused Retrenchment, imposed an unequal Tariff, shirked Law Reform, jobbed the Court of Chancery, burked a repeal of the Usury Laws, shifted the seat of government, because lacking courage to defend the Public Records, mangled the School Law, shuffled with the Increased Representation Bill, and delayed Postage Reform because, as some any, the Post-master General's salary was rather less than expected. They have denied the Ballat, Extended Suffrage, Elective Legislative Council, asy, the Fost-mester Content of the Area de-rather less than expected. They have de-nied the Ballot, Extended Suffrage, Elective Legislative Council, therough Elective In-stitution, Shorter Parliaments resumption of the Rectories, and every progressive re-form asked for by others than themselves or immediate clique. And yet the Mirror pretends that they have remedied nearly every abuse, and produces this as a death-blow to the proposition for a Conves-tion.

In noticing these newspapers I have en deavored to answer the principal Ministeri-al objections to an Assembly of the people. There are minor once which are not worth at objections to an Assembly of the people. There are minor ones which are not worth notice; there are cunning ones which refute themselves. The reasons urged for a Convention still remain unebaken, and if the people are wise, if they study their own interest, if they wish for a Parliament productive of good legislation, they will at once take the preliminary steps for organization, by the formation of Reform Associations, and in the coming winter, or before the next general election, decide in Convention upon the great measures which they first would have accorded to them. With parties standing as they are the present Ministry may appeal to the country and be sestained by a majority like that with which Draper clung to office. Another four years of folly will ensure, another four years of Whig policy, and then—Cacada will perhaps add another star to the "glorious galaxy."

course which we have therein taid down lot our guidance, we shall be willing to submit to the condemnation and disgrace which sooner or later following every breach of faith; and in again reiterating our determination to eschow aught which may have mination to eschew aught which may have
the appearance of personal malice or an
imosity, to employ our humble abilities in
the promotion of harmony, morality and
peace, to seek to make our paper a welcome
visitor to the firesides of all classes of the
community, to render it what a public journal ought to be, the medium of imparting
cound knowledge and information, and the
advocate of whatever has a tendency to
promote the welfare, and advance the intereats of the country generally, we confidently look for the cordial and effectual cooperation of all, whatever may be their
political tendencies, who are disposed to
sink envious differences, bury past feuds,
and unite together for the common
good.

nubmit our introducction to their judgment equesting for it a fair and impartial concentration.—Norfolk Messenger.

THE "SIGNAL" AND LOCAL OFFI-CIALS.

In our last we gave an article from the Signal on the election of Local Officials.—We have seen nothing yet stated, however, to change our views that such officials should be appointed by the people, whose servants they are. True, the Signal puts some extreme cases to show that it would be unwise to admit the abstract right of all parties to this privilege, because we should be subjected to the inconvenience of having Indians voting for Professors of Chemistry & Mathematics. This we consider a strong ground of objection, for most people will readily admit that the untutored Indian is unfitted for the task of deciding between eligible and ineligible candidates for Professors good in principle, but is also susceptible of corruption. It is so essentially so with ap-pointments to office by the Crown, that a most powerful argument has been afforded for its discontinuance. It is not because most powerful argument has deen anothed for its discontinuance. It is not because crown patronage is incapable of conferring benefits on the mass, that we seek the change, but because the experience of all past time would warn us against continuing a system that has already produced more corrupt Sheriffs, more time-serving and partizan Clerks of the Peace, and more sycophants and toadys in various official capacities, than all things else put together.

We desire to see public offices and emoluments atand before a free people as the idea and honorable rewards of consistency, honesty, integrity and honorable public conduct, instead eing made the means of base and degrading corruption. We desire, too, to see the Government freed of the trammels of faction, which never can be the case as long as a factious crowd of office-seekers are ever pestering them with importantics.

seekers are ever pestering them with impor-tunities. We can readily imagine, too, the injury inflicted on the interests of the coun-try by the time of the members of the Gov-ernment being taken up in the consideration ductive of good legislatios, they will at ouce take the preliminary steps for organization, by the formation of Reform Associations, and in the coming winter, or before the next general election, decide in Convention upon the great measures which they first would have accorded to them. With parties standing as they are the present Ministry may appeal to the country and be sustained by a majority like that with Draper clung to office. Another four years of folly will ensure, another four years of folly will ensure, another four years of Whig policy, and then—Canada will perhaps add another star to the "glorious gathaps."

OUR POSITION.

The necessity which has fer some time past existed, for the establishment in this place of a journal, which would truly represent the sentiments and opinions of that they are all too long delayed. Just at this moment, the Sheriff of the Country of Something has been gathered to his fathers, but before the weekly newspaper has been able to record the event, what a host of applicants have reached the seat of government! Personally and by letter the members of the flow of the inhabitant of Norfolk, devoted to liberal principles, and be at the same time worthy the countenance and encouragement of the virtuous and well disposed of all parties, so far as other than political questions are concerned, has induced the proprietor of the Messenger, in compliance with the urgent solicitation of a learn and influential number of the people because the County of Something lacks a Sheriff, and the extremely maternal solicitation of the paper, the first number of which, we have this day the pleasure of laying before our readers.

To our Prospectus, which will be found to another column, we respectfully be to occupy. When we cease to pursue the course which we have therein laid down for the population of the population we propose to occupy. When we cease to pursue the course which we have therein laid down for a pointment in the said to be; but this is not the most important part of the affair. At least two score of applicants have been discourse which we have therein laid down for appointed, and the return to their homes our guidance, we shall be willing to submit the most important part of the affair. At least two score of applicants have been dis-appointed, and they return to their homes determined to oppose all who will support the men that refused to listen to their claims. Now this is no extreme case; it is of every-day occurrence; and what are the chances of successful legislation under such a system? The important measures on which the ministers of the crown have been

mination to eschew aught which may have the appearance of personal malice or an amosity, to employ our humble abilities in the premotion of harmony, morality and poace, to each to make our paper a welcome visitor to the firesides of all classes of the community, to render it what a public journal ought to be, the medium of imparting equad knowledge and information, and the advocate of whatever has a tendency to promote the welfare, and advance the interpetate of the country generally, we confidently fook for the cordial and effectual coperation of all, whatever may be their pelitical tendencies, who are disposed to sink envious differences, bury part feude, and unite together for the community of promotes the welfare, and advance the interpetation of personal offence, we desire it by no means to be understood as binding us to consider the conduct of public men in their conduct as such, to escape animadversion. Least we might be accused of flinching from a candid expression of opinion on a subject, respecting which, it will necessarily be expected we must have an opinion, mamely, the administration of the promises of reform made by them, prior to the last general overagent and wastoful expenditure of the public funds, in the violation of the promises of reform made by them, prior to the last general or the promise of reform made by them, prior to the last general or the finding later or the public units of the promises of reform made by them, prior to the last general or the promise of reform made by them, prior to the last general or the promise of reform made by them, prior to the public funds, in the violation of the promises of reform made by them, prior to the public funds, in the violation of the promises of reform made by them, prior to the public funds, in the violation of the promises of reform made by them, prior to the public prior of the promises of reform made by them, prior to the public prior of the promises of reform the funding and public prior of the promises of reform the funding and public pr

we, in our individual capacy, a few short of years since contributed, is seces sarily painful and mortifying, but the truth must not found an mortifying, but the truth must not ful and mortifying, but the truth must not full and may we hope to quench our thirst by dirich.

The considerable amount having been granted by the Legislature for the purposes of the Commission, and focal subscriptions to a considerable amount having been added thanks, as look for patrictic measures from the brisy waters of the mortified amount having been added thanks and the mist of the mortified amount having been granted by the Legislature for the purposes of the Commission, and foult in the relation of the great body of, what used to be, the ministerial party throughout the country, and the British Hallouf, Golderich, at 5 o'clock, a. m., and the British Hallouf, Golderich, at 5 o'clock, a. m., and the British Hallouf, the principal witness. We are of opinion, and we dare say, Mr. Notman will agree with us, that the honor of wearing the silk gown at the Hurou Assizes, is like many other honors—sery profitles: affair. If our worthy citizens of these United Counties could just keep as clear of meanness and low fraud, as they do of actual or conviction that we could almost dispense with But we regret to learn that the Present Court is to be rather extensively occupied with some ex-tra specimens of low swindling and rascality, criminal with common theft, and more cowardly and more debasing. We understand that the notorious case of Miss Williams against Sheriff McDonald, was tried yeaterday, and a verdict of thirty pounds for the Plaintiff was the result.—

The verdict at last Assizes was for the Sheriff of the Property of the Sheriff of the Plaintiff was the result.—

The verdict at last Assizes was for the Sheriff of the Plaintiff was the result.—

The verdict at last Assizes was for the Sheriff of the Plaintiff was the result.—

The verdict at last Assizes was for the Sheriff of the McDonald of the Plaintiff was the result.—

The verdict at last Assizes was for the Sheriff of the McDonald of the Plaintiff was the result.—

The verdict at last Assizes was for the Sheriff of the McDonald of the The verdict at last Assizes was for the Sheriff!
So much for the "glorious uncertainties" of

> opening of our assises, on the 1st Istant, at witnessing our Sheriff, instead of bringing orward criminals for trial, presenting the ludge, clerk of assize and Queen's Counsel with white gloves, and hearing his Lordship the Judge addressed on the occasion as follows.

Goderich, let October, 1850.

To the Honorable John Benerly Robinson, Chief Justics Court of Queen's Bench.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to congratulate you on the opening of the Assize for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, on the assurance that I have not in the Gool of the said Counties any prisoners to be brought before you Goderich, 1st October, 1850. 5

To the Honorable John Benerity Robinson, Chief Justice Court of Queen's Bench.

My Lord,—I have the honor to congratulate you on the opening of the Assize for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, on the assurance that I have not in the Gaol of the salid Counties, any prisoners to be brought before you for trial. And it is with great satisfaction that I have also to add, that there is not at this moment, nor has there been for weeks past, even a siagle prisoner is my charge for debt.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Very respectfully,

My Lord,
Very respectfully,
Your obed'nt serv't,
J. McDONALD, Sheriff,
United Counties Huros, Ferth and Bruce.

luron, Perth and Bruce, from 25 to 30,000.

Population of United Counties of

GOLD IN THE COPPER REGION .- The Lake GOLD IN THE COPPER REGION.—The Lake Superior Journal saye, "We were shown yesterday, by Capt. John Halloran, of this place, a piece of quartz rock from Lake Superior, containing several dollars' worth of pure native gold. The gold shows itself in particles, disseminated through the quartz the largest of which, as near as we could judge from the appearance, weighs more than a dollar.—We saw it thoroughly leasted in several ways vesterday, and there

tested in several ways yesterday, and there is no question as to its being pure gold. It is not, however, the first discovery of gold on the lake; geologists have detected

5000; Colored Orphan Asylum \$500; Ly-ing-in Asylum for Domestic Females \$500; New York Orphan Asylum \$500; Roman Catholic Half Orphan Society \$500; Prot-estant do. \$500; Old Ladies Asylum \$500. —Total \$10,000.

Markets.

GODERICH, Oct. 3.

WHEAT, Fall, per bu. 3s 14d.—Spring,
do. 3s to 0s 0d. Flour per bbl. 18s to 20s
6d.—Oats per bu. 1s 0d.—Peas per bu. 2s.—
Potatoes per bu. s 0d to 0s.—Pork per bbl
00s.—Butter per lb. 5d to 7d.—Hams per
lb. 5d.—Eggs per doz. 4d. Hay per ton,
35s. to 40s. GODERICH, Oct. 3.

Montreal, Sept. 21.
Flour—Fresh ground Flour has been in good demand throughout the week, both upon the spot and to arrive, but the quanti-ty offering has been very trifling—the sales which have taken place being within the range of our quotations. For "Extra-Su-per," of first quality, 22s. 6d. is offered without sellers. vithout sellers.

Wheat—Our last week's quotation of 4s.

1d. per 60 lbs. would be obtainable for a

You near—Our last week's quotation of an Agd, per 60 lbs. would be obtainable for a good sample of either sort.

Ashes—Pots have again declined to our quotations, at which they are to-day inactive. Pearls are steady, but not in demand, at 30s. 6d. for shipping parcels.

Birth,

AdStratford, on the 25th Sept., the lady of homes M. Daly, Eeq., of a son. At the Gore of Downie, on the 22d ult., Mrs. ames Monteith, of a daughter.

At Stratford, on the 27th ult., Mrs. P. R.

Died,

At Stratford, on the 23d ult., Jessie, aged 8 care, daughter of Mr. Robert Kay. CAME into the Enclosure of the subscri-

ber, Lot 16, on the last concession of McGillivray, on the 7th July last, a White COW, with a little red on each side of her neck—ears red—a calf at her feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HODGINS.

McGillivray, Sept. 30, 1750.

TAKE NOTICE.

A LL. Persons are hereby forbid to give my son Daniel Donoshus anything on my account, as he is not of age, and I will not be responsible for the same, after the date of this notice. MICH. DONOGHUE.

Tp. of Goderich, Sopt. 26, 1860.

cable.

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

Persons traveling by this Line will not be deprived of rest as on the Route from Goderich to Hamilton, they arrive in Galt between 10 and 11 o'clock at sight, and leave in the regime for Hamilton 18 o'clock

5 in the morning.
T. M. DALY, Proprietor.
Stratford, Sept. 26, 1850.
3v-a33tf

. FOR SALE.

THAT EXCELLENT FARM ON the Bayfield Road, Nine miles from GODERICH, and Three from Bayfield, consisting of 190 Acres of Land, 45 of which are cleared, and through which runs that excellent Mill Stream, the 33 Creek. For particulars apply to Mr. NAFTEL, at September 27, 1850.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIOD-

tended. Lary also supply the lollowing tender icals—
Army List, Monthly.
D Harts' Quarterly,
Do. Allens,
London Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review,
North British Review,
Westminater Review,
Blackwood's Magazine,
Art Union,
Farmers Guide,
Orders for any of the above may be addressed to the subscribers, or to Mr. PARSONS, Goderich where a catalogue of their extensive and

rich, where a catalogue of their extensive and varied stock of Books and General Literature may be seen.

3130

And Announ & Co.

King Street, Toronto.

COMMISSION STORE AT THE KINCARDINE ARMS,

BY H. MARLTON. FARMERS and Merchants having pro L duce or goods to dispose of for cash will find the above Commission Store as eligible place to send their goods to for sale. No charge for storage—five per cent charged on goods sold. Gederich, Sept. 7, 1850.

Private Governess Wanted. Jenny Lind has given \$10,000 for the following purposes:

Fire Department Fund \$3000; Musical Fund Society \$2000; Home for the Friendles \$500; Dramatic Fund Association \$500; Dramatic Fund Association \$500; Colored Orphan Asylum \$500; Ly
Sociation

Fricale Governess Wanted.

WANTED a young Lady of agreeable manners and disposition, competent to superintend the Education of a few young Ladies, from the age of twelve to sixteen. References required. Enquire at the Kincardine Arms, Goderich. Galt Reporter to copy till forbid, and send account to E. H. Mariton.

Goderich, Sept. 7, 1850. v3n30tf

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 Aberrally, 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 merif a continuance of customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive

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

August 14th, 1850. NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account previous to the 1st of January last, are requested to pay the same before the 15th of October next; as he will without fail, put all not paid on that date in the hand of the Clerks of the 1st and 4th Division Courts for col-

JAMES GORDON. Clinton, Sept. 24th, 1850. v3n32-Provincial Industrial Commission

GREAT EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT MONTREAL

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed under the Great Seal of the Province to conduct the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION to be held at Montreal, with a view to the selection of articles, the production of Ca-nada, for transmission to the GREAT EX-HIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF HIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, to take place in LONDON in 1851, hereby gives notice, that the said Provincial Exhibition will be held at MONTREAL, on Thursday, 17th October next, and two subsequent days.

The Commissioners hereby further give notice of the following decisions:
All articles intended for Exhibition must be addressed to John Lemma, Esq., the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and must be delivered (free of charge) at Mon-

gles, Staves, and Veneers.... 46 0 0 ec. 3.—Samples of Furniture... 100 0 0

Preparations for Food, as Beef,

Sec. 2.—Manufactures in Metal, as Ornamental cast and wrought Iron, Nails, Screws, Augers, Axes, Edge Tools, Cutlery, Planes, Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Fire Arms. Clocks, Type, Astronomical, Mathematical, Surgical, Dental, and Musical Instruments.

Woollen and other Manufactures, and Broad Cloth, Tweed, Flan-nel, Blankets, Cotton Goods, Linen Goods, Worsted, Fringes,

CLASS N. CLASS M.
Indian Productions, as Canoes,
Saddles, Cradles, Pouches,
Pipes, Snow Shoes, &c...... 27 9 0

Second Prizes are awarded in all the Classes, and a considerable amount is re-served for distribution at the discretion of

nanufactured in Canada.

The Judges of the various Classes will be appointed by the Commissioners, from a list of names proposed by the various Societies and Institutes (in each section of the Province) connected with Agriculture, Manufactures and the Mechanical Arts.—Such Judges in no case to be exhibitors in the Class to which they may be appointed. Prize Articles selected for transmission to England, will be packed, warehoused, insured and shipped at the expense of the Commission.

Commission.
A London Agent will be employed by
the Commission to receive, insure and de-liver such articles at the expense of the Commission. The proprietors of steam-vessels on the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario have liberally consented to a considerable reduction in freight charges on all articles forwarded to the Exhibition,

on all articles forwarded to the Exhibition, and the enterprising owner of the Steamer City of Toronto has announced his intention to transmit all such articles free between Hamilton and Kingeton.

The Commissioners desire, in publishing the above Programme to impress upon the public the high importance of entering scalously into this great competition. By the liberality of the Legislature, the Commissioners are enabled to distribute Prises equal in amount to those awarded by European Governments, and in addition to desioners are enabled to distribute Primes equal in amount to those awarded by European Governments, and in addition to defray all the expenses incurred in the ship ment, insurance and transmission of the selfected articles to the Great Exhibition of all Nations. With such inducements to all Nations. With such inducements to an exalted and patriotic seal as are given in the desire to secure to the Province that high positions to which it is entitled amongst the shortest notice. high position to which it is entitled amongst the Colonies of Great Britain, the Com-missioners feel assured that the result will

missioners lets assisted that the control of the such as the occasion merits.

The Commissioners accordingly relywith confidence upon the energetic cooperation of all classes competent to aid and promote the undertaking; by which cooperation alone can the Commissioners hope operation alone can the Commissioners and to bring it to a successful and honorable

Prise Lists may be obtained by applica-tion to the Mayors of Cities and Incorpo-rated Towns, the Wardens of Counties, or to the Secretary of the Commission. By Order of the Commissioners, FRED. CUMBERLAND,

Toronto, 28th Aug., 1850.

TAKE NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the late Firm of W. F. & J. E. Gooding, and also to Jasper K. Gooding, are requested to pay the same to me, as all debts due the above parties have been legally assigned to me, ROBERT MODER WELL. Goderich, Aug. 15th, 1850. v3a23.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. Will be SOLD on the most reasonable
Terms, a LOWN LOT, situated on the corners of South and South West sts., adjoining the Market Square, Goderich.—
The Lot contains nearly half an acre of ground, with a good Frame House, and Fruit Garden on it. For further particulars apply to JAMES CLEGG, Lighthouse st.
Goderich, August 14th, 1850. 26-31f.

O SPECULATORS AND OTHERS. Nos. 435, 434, 433, 432, 431, and part of 429, near the centre of the Town of STRATFORD surveyed and laid out into one-lourth acre Lots, would respectfully call the attention of Parties wishing to become purchasers to the same.—Free and unincumbered Deeds will be granted to those purchasing, or bond for Deed will be given to those who cannot pay for Lots cash down, at such a length of time as may be agreed upon.

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

W. F. McCULLOCH.

Stratford, 18th June, 1850.

2v-n29

DIVISION COURTS.

THE next Division Courts for the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, will be The next Division Courts for the Dirice

Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, will be held at the times and places following:—

1st. Division...—Court house at Goderich,...

2d Dicember. A. F. Morgan, Esq., Clerk.

2d. Division...—John Hicke', Mitchell,...—30th December. Robert Cana, Esq., Clerk.

3d. Division...—Wood's Tavern, Stratford, 3 ist December. Raby Williams, Esq., Clerk.

4th. Division...—Wockers are London Road.

2: th December George Carter, Esq., Clerk.

5th Division...—McKensie's Inn, Brucefield 26th Dec. James Gerdon, Esq., Clerk.

6th. Division...—School house St. Mary's. 5th Feb. James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.

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

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. D. G.

Goderich, Sept. 11th, '50

NOTICE.

Goderich, Sept. 11th, '50

PERSONS desirous of settling on the Durham Road in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kincoss and Kincardine, must apply personally at the Office of the undersigned, and no leat the Office of the undersigned, and no to-cations will be confirmed except such as are made in accordance with this requirement. All assignments of interest in locations without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.

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

TO BE SOLD .- An Excellent

Town of Goo

TO the Clerks and Bailiff's of the Division Courts.

served for distribution at the discretion of the Judges to articles unenumerated in the and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Di-vision Courts in the District, has warranted manufactured in Canada.

All articles to which Prizes have been awarded, will be held liable to transmission to England.

A specal honorary Diploma suitable to the occasion will be presented to all parties obtaining first prizes.

The Judges of the various Classes will be appointed by the Commissioners, from a list of names proposed by the various of cieties and Institutes (in each section of

Blank Deeds and Memorials, ND all kinds of DIVISION COURT
BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal
Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with nextness and

UP SUMMONSES required by the New Disprocess of trict Court Act, and all other BLANK
FORM'S used in the District and Division
Courts, on Sale at the Signal Office. Also, all
kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the hortest notice, and on moderate terms. Goderich, July 19, 1849.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 19th of July, a Red and White Horned STEER, about three years old. The ewner is requested to prove pro-perty, pay expenses and take him away. D. PATTERSON.

Tuckersmith, Landon Road, }
Beptomber 16th, 1850.

REMOVAL.

shortest notice. Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850.

CAUTION

CHARLOTTE GIBBONS, my Wife, having clandestinely absented herrelf from my house, and having in a very unnetural manner, abandoned her house and help-less children to the care of strangers, not only without sny provocation or consent on only without sny provocation or consent on one of Counties, or in Counties, or most aggravating character; I hereby give public intimation, that I will not be in any way reaponsible for any debts which she may contract, either in Goderich or elsewhere, subsequent to this date.

JAMES GENTLY

Goderich, Monday, 9th Sept. 1850. BY MRS. 2. N. GROUBHRY.

Another sunmer," say'st then, Friend, And then thy plans shall be sompleted?—and thy fair resolves

Completed?—and thy fair resolves
Reduced to certainty!
Amid a giorious grove I sate
When the last soleties glow'd,
Its towering bopes sprang thick around,
And vigorous promise show'd,—
And fearless toward the sales uprose
Its campy of green—
White groups of trusting flow'rets peer'd
Those whetering shafts between
The woodmen's axe rang sharp and shrill,
And there, in rain lay
The kingly Oak, and all his peers,
As on the battle-day.

"Another summer,"—so I said,—
Unto my precious one,—
The youngest darling of my love,
My fair and only Son—
He was the swift, untiring foot,
The firm and graceful form,
The young, bold heart, that sever shrask
From nocatide heat or storm.
His sinetteenth versal season fied,
As fondly thus we spake
Of a new home, 'anid prairies green,
That soon he hoped to make:
But now, beside hie early grave
In you sequester'd spot. In you acquester'd epot. mother's bursting anguish flows,—

And he regardeth not. Another Summer!"—Do I hear From many a surf-clad mound, a hollow margairs, deep and low

In hellow marraurs, deep and low
The same reproving sound?—
Oh soul !—if there is aught undone
Of daty or of love,
For God, thy neighbor, or thyself,
A Christian's truth to prove,—
Haste! and with undeclining zeal
Fulfil the Law Divine,—
And wisely spend the fleating hour,—
The next may not be thine:—
Nor load the pang of parting life
With that despairing mess.

A BLACK SHOWER.

The following better appears in the Northampton Herald :-

he again became so fretful and irritable that to molest our poor washerwomen, he shed forth a great shower of black rain. This fell about three or four o'clock, rendering quite black their clothes on the hedges and those spread on the grasse to dry; also rendering their water caught in their tube and vessels from the Church leads, and from heir elated and tiled houses, almost the

parishioners witnessed, unlike to anything we had ever seen before; for the black shower I described as falling in this parish last year did not blacken the water nor creere from the black sediment the rain had left thereon; my shepherd's inexpressibles, up to the knees, were rendered of the like colour after shepherding his sheep, on that it appears the shower was not con-fined to the parish.

J. T. TRYON.

THE MORMONS .- Dr. Mackay has contributed another most interesting letter to the Morning Chronicle on the subject of Mormon emigration from Liverpool:— Mormon emigration from Liverpool:—

*The Mormons, have, it is said, put said

at tons or 94,080 ounces, of gold, gathered
in California, for the purpose of 'gathering'
the poor saints from England and other parts
of Europe, as well as from the remote districts of the American union, into the great Salt Lake Valley. At £4 an onnee, this would amount to £376,320. It is possible that they may have exaggerated their resources in this respect, but the fact is presented on Mormon authority. I was shown at Liverpool some of the gold coinage of their new state of Deseret. The five-dollar pieces are of pure California gold, without alloy, and somewhat smaller, but much heavier, than a sovereign. The reverse bears the inseription Holineas to the Lord, surmounting the eye of Jehovah, and tricts of the American union, into the great Lord, surmounting the eye of Jehovah, and a cap somewhat like a mitre, both very rudely executed. The obverse bears two hands joined, and the words 'Five dollars.' The Mormons have established a perpetual emigration fund, the nature and objects of which are stated in an epistle from the pre-sent head of the church, the encousor of Joseph Smith, to their emigation agent in Liverpool. The following particulars res pecting the route of the emigrants after their arrival at New Orleans will conclude this part of the subject. After remaining a few days in New Orleans, the emigrants atart in companies, sometimes of two or three hundred or more, to St. Louis, by teamboat on the Mississippi. The distance is 1,300 miles. The next stage, also by steam-boat, is a distance of 800 miles from Steam-voat, is a distance of 800 miles from St Lonis, to the settlements of Council Bluffs, already mentioned. Here they either remain to fatten their young cattle on the prairies, or squat upon the rich lands until they are ready to go forward to the Great Salt Lake City. The distance from Council Bluffs to their final destination is 1,030 miles. The emigrants travel in ox teams, and their large caravans present a singular spectacle. Each waggon is drawn ghaprally by six or cigat exerce and there

are sometimes as many as 800 waggons in the procession. Each contains a bedroom the progression. Each contains a bedroom, and sittingroom. They cook on the road side while they give their cattle an hourse grazing in the grainies. They take three months to complete the journey from Council Bluffs to the Salt Lake City, and being smolled with provisions purchased Council Bluff to the Salt, Lake City, and being supplied with provisions purchased at St. Louis, they, want nothing but the occasional proceeds of the chase, in pursuing which the male emigrants amuse themselves on the way. They trade with the Indians as they go for buffalo robes and peltries, which the Indians exchange for fire-arms and amunition. I might extend the history of these remarkable fanatics to a much greater length. Enough, however, has been said, to prove the greatness of the work in which their leaders are engaged, and to which the discovery of the treasures work in which their leaders are engaged, and to which the discovery of the treasures of California has given a strong impetus.—
When their termal claim for admission into the American. Union shall be made, some important, debates will doubtless take place in Congress, and the old sore of slavery will once more he laid bare. Deseret is to be a free, and not a slave state; and the whole onestion will have again to be a required. be a tree, and not a stace state; and the whole question will have again to be argued. It is probable that it will dose uone of its bitterness when the once despised but now powerful Mormons shall be the means of bringing it forward. It only remains to add, that the Mormons believe in the approaching destruction of all the kingdoms of the earth and the immediate establishof the earth and the immediate establishof the earth and the immediate establishment of Christ's kingden, under Mormon ampices, in Deeret first, and ultimately over all the continent of America. They expect the coming of Christ as a temporal sovereign, and the establishment of a Mil lenium, of which none shall share the blessings but the Mormone."

The New York Worning Star has the following bit of focal romance, which is by no means improbable: - In the H—— packet ship from——, came out the other day, say ship from—, came out the other day, say two weeks ago, a very beautiful woman about thirty years old, having a fine curly-headed boy about five years of age with her, and being accompanied by a young moustached man, of elegant address and easy manners, who appeared to be of some tender relationship to the beautiful and interesting stranger. They stonged three overling stranger. The following better appears in the Northampton Herald:

Bulwick Rectory, July 23, 1850.
For the information of your readers, I venture upon the description of some phenomens, which were witnessed in this parish and neighborhood.

The first phenomenon I shall slude to was that of a shower of hail, as large amarbles, and many of them the size of walnuts. This storm happened on the day following St. Swithin, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. We heard a sort of rumbling, as of wagons, for upwarde of an hour without ceasing, in an easterly direction. Some thought it arose from thunder, others from the violent grief and anger of St. Swithin, who wept for more than an hour, sheeding the means at Fineshade Abber, at Laxton Hall, and at Tixover House, &c., &c., and doing immense mischief to the crops of grain. After a little pacification, of his anger, he appeared more appeased during Wednesday and Thursday, but on Friday the again became so fretful and irritable that to molest our poor washerwomen, he shed forth a great shower of black rain. This fell about three or four o'clock, rendering (1) of each other's society. The cross of the notice of the parties, the Astor Hoúse, from which and represented the Astor Hoúse, from which they removed to an exquisite villa in Hobolem. This was most luxuriously furnished, and money seemed no impediment to the parties. They strolled in the evenings along the Astor Hoúse, from which and money seemed no impediment to the parties. They strolled in the evenings along the Astor Hoúse, from which and money seemed no impediment to the parties. They strolled in the evenings along the Astor Hoúse, from which and money seemed no impediment to the parties. They strolled in the evenings along the Astor Hoúse, from which and money seemed no impediment to the parties. They strolled in the evenings along the Astor Hoúse, from which and money seemed no impediment to the parties. They strolled in the setting stranger. They strolled in the stop four days at the Astor Hoúse, from which and money is trans seeking to drown remorse in the enjoyment (1) of each other's society. The cries of the lady after her adored child are some times extremely frantic. She wishes she had never been born.

A WELCOME PRESCRIPTION .- A Highlan-The above are the phenomena myself and arishioners witnessed, unlike to anything arishioners witnessed, unlike to anything he had ever seen before; for the black lately in an evil hour of inebriety induced to hower I described as falling in this parish we had ever seen before; for the black shower I described as falling in this parish last year did not blacken the water nor create a black lead froth at ton ly left behind black particles, hard in substance, about the size of gunpowder. The black shower that fell last Friday came down from one particlar estile clear and fit for washing purposes; but the rain that fell between three and four c'clock was perfectly black, and caused a black-lead froth at the top of my tub, so that I myself collected three or four bowles thereform of such froth. Three days after twoboys loading my wagons with clover were rendered as black as chimney awagen ere from the black sediment the rain had left thereon; my shepherd's inexpression to a choose of the control of the black sediment the rain had left thereon; my shepherd's inexpression to a choose of the control of the black sediment the rain had left thereon; my shepherd's inexpression to a choose of the control of the black and more instruction, and the toto day the first effort of his voice was an imperious take the testotal pledge. Next day the first effort of his voice was an imperious take the testotal pledge. Next day the first effort of his voice was an imperious take the testotal pledge. Next day the first effort of his voice was an imperious take the testotal pledge. Next day the first effort of his voice was an imperious take the testotal pledge. Next day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious day the first effort of his voice was an imperious duttioning the pi The patient had all his life drank without measure; but he had no notion of what his share would be whon it came to be weighed, so he asked his son, a boy at achool, how much of it went to an ounce. The young referee taking down an old sooty "Grey's Arithmetic" turned up the table and read—16 drams one ounce. "Hurrah!" shouted Donald in ecstary. "Go for Lan Mhor, Shon Roy, and Tugal Grant, and hersel will ha'e æ night before she'll tie."

Value of Newspapers.—A thousand times, says the Macclesfield Courier, have we heard this question and answer. Two gentlemen meet—"What's the news?" says one. "Nothing but what you see in the papers." They pass on about their business. Has it ever been noticed that among the thousand benefits of a mewspaper, not the least is, that it does away with per, not the least is, that it does away with tittle-fattle, gossip streetyarn, foolish ex-aggerations, scandal, and news-mongering, which once took up so much of the time of those who were always hearing or telling some new thing. One real evil of social life is thus ended. The man rises in the morning, looks over the paper, is satisfied morning, looks over the paper, is satisfied that he knows all that is worth knowing of the passing history of the world. He has nothing to tei and nothing to hear further. He does not spend his time in giving information which his neighbor knows as well as himself. He is not annoyed in the midst of his business or pleasures by the recital of affairs in which he takes no interest.— The same with women. Curiosity is gratified without the loss of time. The scandal of the day has not employed a hundred busy medding tongues in its circulations and exaggerations. Conversation takes a high-er tone. Principles of morals and taste are discussed; the new poem, the last book the magazine, or the review, becomes the subject of conversation. Even in the minor matters of life, society owes a large debt to the newspaper.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SQUIRES .- The

SHRVING A RUM COSTOMER - Have god ot any good West India rum, sir ?" asked a woman, a day or two stace, of our disciples of Decuirping as the playing us folder, her thawl, and placed on the counter a good ve sized bottle, for the accommodation of the 'critter.'

For what do you want it, marm is, in-

quired he, as he scanned her countenance.

'Oh, simply for bathing, sir; I news use, the wile stuff for any other purpose.'

'Well,' said he 'I have a little left, but

well, said he'l have a little left, but it is not of the heat quality. I have head much complaint of my last barrel; but it is excellent for bathing in sickness, as it is just neak enough, without the usual dilution

of water.'
'Well, I'll bave a bottle filled and try,'

'Well, I'll bave a bottle filled and try,' and she. And having received it left wondering why she should be questioned so closely about a little rem.

'Our rum is all out, C......,' said he to his clerk the next morning. 'I will try to procure a better article than the last has provided to be.'

'All out eir!' exclaimed the astonished clerk; 'why I sold a quart just before you came, and it did not run dry then, for I left it running by accident, and lost mearly a gallon—there must be near ten gallons left

gallon—there must be near ten gallons left yet, for I have sold very little of it lately." 'Why you must be mistaken! I had to tip the barrel yesterday to fill the measure.

Do show me where you drew it ?

'What barrel did you take it from ?'
asked the clerk, a little frightened, fearing why this one of course " replie pointing to one nearest the door.)

The clerk could not contain himself any onge.r Why said, he as soon as he coulds smoth er his laughter, 'that is a barrel of rain water that i brought to use for my plants, and l

er that i brought to use for my plants, and I had it filled at the bung to save the head.' Well, C —, keep this entirely to yourself—I have been selling rum from it for ten days at least! and have wondered that people complained of it, as I always try to keep the best kind. Keep mum, keep mum !—[New York Spirit of the Times. A STORY OF THE HIGHWAYMAN. - Not many

A STORY OF THE HIGHWAYMAN.—Not many years ago, an Irishman, whose purse did not keep pace with the demand made on his pocket, whose scorn of honest labor was immensely unfavourable to their being legitimately filled, borrowed an old pistol one day when poverty had driven him to extremity, and took to the highway, determined to rob the the first man he could most conveniently, who was likely to have a very heavy purse.

heavy purse.

A jolly old farmer came jogging along, and Pat put him down instantly, as a party who possessed those requisites he so much atood in need of himself. Presenting the pistol, he ordered him to" stand and deli-The poor fellow forked over some fifty dollars; but finding Pat somewhat of a green horn, begged a five to take him home a distance of about half a mile, by the way.

The request was complied with, accompanied with the most patronizing air. Old Acres and Roods was a knowing one. Eyeing the pistol, he asked Pat if he would call it

sell it.

"Is it to sell the pistol? Sowl an' its
that same thing I'll be after doin'.

What will ye be after givin' for it?"

"I'll give you this five dollar bill for
it?"

"Done !an' done's enough betwane two gentlemen. Down with the dust an hero's

The bargain was made by immediate transfer. The moment the farmer got the waspon he ordered Pat to shell out; and pointing the pistol, threatened to blow his brains out if he refused.

r not-my sowl shall see swate Ireland efore it leaves Ameriky.

NEWSPAPER DUN .- The editor of the Freeport, Illinois paper, chases his delin-quent subscribers in this measured step: Come back ye sincers mean and greedy— Rich or ragged, lean or fat—

Kich of ragged, lean of fat—
Come pay the sum you owe us, speedy,
For the Prairie Democrat.

Bon't be lurking round the bushes;
Perhaps you'll find a hemp cravat!
We know that conscience often pushes Those who cheat the Democrat

A SEA-WITCH INDEED -Readers will A SEA-WITCH INDEED —Readers will probably remember the departure, from this port, of the clipper-built ship Sea-Witch from San Francisco, of whose quick passage "round the Horn," supposing she could weather the storms thereabout, all knowing sailors were very confident. Her arrival at the port of San Francisco is mentioned among the shipping intelligence brought by the Empire City. She has more than realized the most sanguine expectations, having made the passage in less than a hundred days. By her log it is shown that on one day she made three hun dred and treenty-five miles thus exceeding by one mile the greatest run ever made b the steamship Atlantic between this port and Liverpool. Such sailing capacity, we presume is without a parallel .- . V. Y. Com Advertiser.

A lady who had been just three days married, perceiving her husband enter, stole secretly behind him and gave him a kiss.—
The husband was angry, and he said she offended against decency !! Pardon me, exclaimed the lady, 'I did not know it was you.'

Woman is the heart of a family; man is he bead. When the heart is right the the head. When the head head seldom goes astray.

Excess of ceremony shows a want of breeding. That civility is the best which excludes all superfluous formality. Some one has defined 'policy' to consis in serving God in such a manner as not to offend Satan.

-A monument to the late President Taylor is talked about in New York.

talked about in New York.

The Jacksonville Journal says, that in taking the census of Jacksonville, they found a mother less than thirteen years old aursing a child of Goderich, June 20, 1850.

NOTICE ...

BEG to intimate to the inhabitance of the Towoships of Goderich, Stanley, and Colorne, that under a power of Attorney from the BARON DE TUYLE, dated the 25th April. 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in these Townships, and to grant Title Deed for the same—and also to collect all Monies due him, and to grant Discharges for the same,—and I hereby request all persons indebted to the said

THOS. MERCER JONES.
Goderich, 8th May, 1850. 3v-n15tf

NOTICE:

BEG to intimate to all that it may concern, that I have under a power of Attorney grainted to WILLIAM STORY, authorized him to collect all moneys due me either by Note of

Goderich, 25th day May, 850. v3n17

NOTICE.

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

Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v-a3

FOR SALE.

THREE MILL PRIVILEGES, close to the Lake Shore, and at 6, 8 and 18 miles from Goderich, with small Farmer at-tached. Also—ONE HUNDRED Building LOTS in the new laid out Town Plot of Wicklow, on the 18 mile River, and on the main road from Goderich to the flourishing Terms—One fourth of the purchase money down, the remainder in Four instalments with interest. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to the proprietor. paid) to the proprieto

JOHN HAWKINS. Goderich, March 18, 1850

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepard to give Plane and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridg tions 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=n7ti

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

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

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Sable, within three miles of Flanagan'-Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and

WILLIAM PIPER. Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 46-FARMER'S HOTEL,-MITCHELL.

RANCIS FISHLEIGH begs to inform his irieads, and the public generally, that he has established hims-if in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an atteentive Groom in attendance.

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

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.

-Th subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Establishment, is about to continue the Busines on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement received by Oan & 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 hitherte-introduced, and better adapted to this country from their lightness of draught, and strength of construction. A call from intending purchasers is requested before pur chasing claewhere. The bove will be sole at Low Rates for Cash or Trade, or at cor responding rates on approved credit.

Stratford, 20th June, 1850.

TO BE SOLD.—An Excel lent FARM, below LOT No. 49 MAIT.

LAND CONCESSION, Township of
Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which
is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exact
ly nine miles from the town of Goderich on
the Huron Road, and at the junction of six
different roads; and as it is in the centre of
a populous and prosperous locality, it is a populous and prosperous locality, it is ex-cellently sdapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the Store. This farm is well continued to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to D. H. LIZARS, Land Agent. Gadarich, Jane 20, 1850.





I of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has re-ceived a Large Supply of the LATEST IM-PROVED 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, this OLD STAND, a LARGE and very Su-

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

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Twn Plot. The first is LOT 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich, CONTAINING 164 ACRES, Is bouned at the one end by Lake Horon, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division.

CONTAINING OACRES, and is situated at the Junction of two Public Roads.

e Roads.
For Particulars apply to
JNO. McDONALD, Esq.
1844.
199-16

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subsriber having been appointe "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assu-rance, and will be happy to afford to any

person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.

JAMES WATSONGoderich, 3th June, 1849. v2n 9

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

THE above Hotel has good accemedation for travellers, Stabling, &c., &c.
The Packet Mary Ann will leave Gode rich (wind & weather permitting,) regular ly twice a week for the Kincardine Settle ment. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms. Goderich, March 25th, 1850. n8-v3

PURIFY THE BLOOD. VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envired celebrity which these pre-eminent ledicines have acquired for their Invariable efficacy in all the ducases which they profess to cure, has rendered the sual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworsy of them. They are known by their fruits; their governors to the statify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of

IN ALL CANDO If ASTHMA. ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.
BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
In the south and west, where these disease prevail, they will be found invasuable. Planters, farmers, and others, who once these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.
BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SEROUS Looseness, BILESS,
COSTIVENESS, COLLDES & CHUGETS, CRIVIC,
CONSUMPTION. Used with great success in this disease.
CORRUPT HUMO RS, DROPESTES.
DYSTEPSIESLA. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.
ERUPTIONS of the Sixts, ERYSIPELLS, PLATU
ENCY.
FEVER a and AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and

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

FOULNESS of COMPLEXION.

GENTRAL DEBILITY.

GUUT, GIDDINESS. GRAVEL HEADACHES, of compand, INFARMATORY. RIGHTMAN, IMPORE BLOOD, JAUNDICE. LOSS of APPETITE.

LIVER OF THE HEADACHES, OF SAFE SEMENTIFE.

LEPROSY, LOOSENES.

MER CURIAL DISEASE AS ES—Never this to endicate enterly all the effects of Mecoury infinitely somes than the most powerful preparation of Strangardia. NIGHT SHEATS, NETFOUR DEBILITY. NETFOUS COMPLAINTS of all binds. ORGANIC APPETIONS, PALPITATION of the HEATT, PAINTER'S GOOLIG.

PILESS. The original propietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of SS years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the bend, sinch, hash, limbs, ionist and caren.

Medicines alone.

PAINS in the bend, side, bush, limbs, joints and organs.

R HE U M A T I * M . Those afflicts with this terribe denses, will be sure of reiefs byte Life fredicines.

R UN H of BLOOD we sho HEEAD, SOURY,

BLOTREUM, SWELLINGS.

BCROFULA, on EING'S EVIL.

WORK, SWELLINGS.

WO D IN B, of all kinds, no effectually expelled by three Medicines. Parelle yell do well to relativistics them where were their exertness is suspected. Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, And thus remove all disease from the system

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE FILLS and

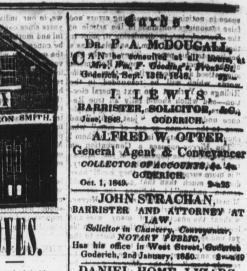
File 1 N DITTERS upwards as the second titles in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritans," containing the directions, &c, en which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to cur 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. He careful, and do not have the processing the searced that they are genuine. He careful, and do not have the searce of the

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, corner of Authory street, New York.
For Sale by BENJ. PARSONS, Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.







110 nation of the property of the DR. PesA. McDOUGALL CAN be consulted at all Boundary For Foundation, Sept. 13th, 1646, both 18 ings of Triw 30 Txt Tueral e BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, & C. ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyance COLLECTOR OF MCCOUNTS, 40. 40. GODERICH CON SOUR AT COLL 1, 1849. JOHN STRACHAN,

> DANIEL HOME LIZARS. ATTORNEY AT DAW, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
> and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancers,
> de.,
> Has his office as formerly, in Stractord.
> Stratford, 2nd January, 1950.
> 2 was to
> N. B.—Mr. Strachan, of the late firm o.
> Strachan & Lizare, continues to set as
> Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizare in all
> matters referred to him from Stratford,

WATSON & WILLIAMS, WATSON & WILLIAMS,
DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,
DARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and
D GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Streetward,
late of the form of Hector, Welter and Williams,
Barristers, &c. Terento, finite Practice, and Profinesion of Law, Characens and Communication,
will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and
Stration, respectively, under the name, atyle
and firm of Watson and Williams,
Dixie Watson, Goderich.
George Williams, Stratford,
24th December, 1849.

R. WILLIAMS, & Co. CHEMISTS AND, DRUGGISTS, and General Dealers in Groceries, Liquers, Paints, Oils, Narnishes, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, etc.,

STRATFORD,

Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and romptitude.

3v-n15.

J. K. GOODING,

AUCTIONEER,

W'LL attend SALES in any part of the
County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street.
Goderich, April 4th 1849. 9-9a DANIEL GORDON.

CABINET MAKER:
Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH. August 27th, 1849.

R. YOUNG,
BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Videan's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich. April 26th, 1850.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, Commissioner Queen's Bench, AND CONVEYANCER. STRATFORD

DAVID H. LIZARS,
WISHES to intimate to the inhabitants of
Goderich and the surrounding country,
that he has commenced businers as Conveyancer, that he has commenced businers as Conveyancer, General Agent and Accountant, and by assidutions attention, accuracy, and moderate charges, hopes to be useful to such as may require his services. Those wishing to employ him is any of the above branches will please call at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street, Goderich, 13th March, 1850.

*3-n6

DR. JOHN HYDE,

MEDICAL HALL July 31, 1849.

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

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

DAVID H. LIZARS, AUCTIONEER.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Mesars. Davenport, of this place has established himself as a FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHART.

Any orders or commission from the Mer-chants of Goderich, will receive prempt attention. JOHN, McEWAN, attention. JOHN Windsor, March, 1849. HURON HOTEL. GODERICH,

BY JAMES GENTLES.
Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3. STOKES, Chemist and Drugaist,

WEST-STREET, GODERICH. THE OLD BAKERY. NEWMAN, BREAD, CAKE, CRACER

Cauada Company's Office, West-street, Gods Goderich, September 24, 1850. WASHINGTON

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

EZRA HOPKINS, Humilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterles and Suroma August 27, 1880. OB PRINTING of every destinated as this office.

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OFFICE MARKET office Market

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Each subsequen
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