Huron Signal.

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

VOLUME V. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852. NUMBER XV.

Poetry.

From the Banffshire Journal.

A NIGHT FROM HOME.

"Many are the spiritual beings who walk
The earth, both when we wake and when we sleep." MILTON.

There is a whisper runs along the sky—
So calm, so soft, 'tis heard in silence only—
As musical as low, a mellow sigh,
That makes the stillness of the night less lonely;
And O! it has a soul reviving tone,
It moves the heart as winds would sweetest strings,
It wakens dreams of summers past and gone,
While love, that has been sleeping, mounts and sings.

What may it be, this something of strange joy,
To which we feel the pulse of life beat young—
The full heart's longings—the returning boy—
The warbling ditty early love had sung?
Whence may it be? 'Tis from the haunts of yore,
Of days that have been sleepless memory telling—
Love's wild glad echoes wak'ning yet once more,
Amid the ruins of its grief-worn dwelling.

Hail spirits of the past? bright shapes, dark eyes,
Around my path, in rainbow light, revealing,
Ye make me sad, yet pleasant are my sighs,
Ye warm the chilly springs of olden feeling.
Ye woke tha voices of the hallow'd dead,
Ye kindle eyes long sleeping in the tomb,
Ye hover round me, and above my head,
And light, with vanquish'd forms, this lampless gloom.

Dear resurrection to my ravish'd dream,
Of fond companionships and friendships blest,
Ye break upon me like the morning beam
On some lorn spirit weary with unrest;
The grave hides nought within its dread domain
Of those whom Lethe spares of the departed;
Nor Time, nor Death, shall break the holy chain
That binds the spirit to the loving hearted.

'Tis Nature's hour of vespers—awful, still:
Her beating heart the list'ning thought may hear;
The very air is warming round the hill,
As if to heavenly feet the soil were dear.
O! I could linger 'mid such lov'd excess,
Self exiled from a world to mammon wed,
With spirit bathed in rapt forgetfulness
Of all save Nature and the honour'd dead.

It is the hour when spirits spirits meet,
And songs that strike the soul, though not the sense,
Are falling o'er me, passionate and sweet,
Rekinding thoughts and sympathies intense,
With beings vanish'd from my felt embrace,
But o'er the heartstringe holding heavenly thrall;
And, having here our halcyer trysting place,
They come and woo me at affection's call.

February, 1842. VIDDA.

AGRICULTURE.

APRIL—WORK TO BE DONE

GENERAL FARM WORK.—Early part of this month light sandy soils intended for general crops may be ploughed, and indeed spring ploughing for sandy soils is preferable to fall ploughing; for all clayey loams, are benefitted by winter ridging and the consequent pulveration from frequent freezing and thawings, still sandy soils would not be improved by similar treatment, as they would suffer by working &c.

Although clayey soils as well as others should be plowed as early in spring as practicable, still they should not be disturbed while *wet*. The action of the plow is to compact them in lumps, and thus render them unkind and non-absorbent.

Such fields as were plowed last month, but are not yet planted, should be run through by the cultivator immediately, before planting; so as to have the surface of the ground thoroughly disintegrated just before sowing the seed; such fresh surface insures rapid vegetation, and buries half germinated weeds two low to interfere with the regular crops. Top dress winter grain with super-phosphate of lime and guano mixed with charcoal, plaster of paris or loam, as you now wish to press forward the plants, which could not be done with propriety in the fall, for fear of their being too forward, and therefore more liable to be winter killed.

Attend to water courses, drain, &c., as during the early freshets your mowing ground may be rendered uneven in growth by uneven irrigation. If the season has been backward, you may still sow spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, field peas &c.—Beans, early potatoes, &c., may now be sown. Flax and hemp sow. Attend to pastures. Do not turn cattle too early into pasture grounds before the grass has had time to start fairly, and the ground has become sufficiently hard not to be disfigured by them. If you intend to fatten cattle in the fall and winter, you should now plant out carrots, parsnips, &c. You can raise eigh hundred bushels of Belgian carrots to the acre, and they will do more service for your cattle and milch cows than four times the quantity of ground appropriated to either hay or corn crops. Cleanse cellars from putrescent substances; plant Indian corn; sow Lucerne; attend to the extermination of insects, &c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

It is impossible to choose a subject of more general interest to the agricultural community, than Milch Cows; for though there is only a portion of American farmers that devote their farms principally to the dairy business, yet every homestead has its cows, and every farmer is interested in their management.

The best time for cows to "come in" is generally considered to be about the middle of April; though where calves are raised for the butcher, it will be profitable to have them earlier; as, being scarce, they sell much better. The period of calving is one of considerable danger, and much care is necessary to keep the cow in a healthy state, and in that condition which will make her most profitable the coming season. Cows of course should never be starved during the winter, but kept in a nice warm yard, having plenty of straw, cornstalks, or hay, regularly given them. If they are not milked, they may be kept in good condition on straw and cornstalks till within six weeks of calving, when they should have a little hay; and as the spring draws near, if not in good condition, a little corn meal, or what is much better, three or four pounds of crushed oilcake a day, may be given for a week or so previous to calving. It is not, however, desirable to have the cow, at all fat; but as it is often the case that owing to eating a large bulk of comparatively nonnutricious food the cow becomes costive, and inflamation to a greater or less extent ensues, it is adviseable to more *concentrated* nutriment, and oilcake, besides being more nutricious than any other food given to cattle is a slight aperient, and keeps the cow in a fine healthy state. It may be continued as long after calving as the farmer pleases—it will do no harm—nothing, in fact, producing more or richer milk. Whether it will pay to feed it, we are unable to say. Mangel Wurtzel being also laxative and very nutricious, are valuable food for cows at this period; and nothing will pay a farmer better than to grow a few acres every year for this especial purpose. Ruta baga are good, but are apt to give an unpleasant flavour to the butter. They are not so aperient as mangel wurtzel. After the cow has calved, she should have some warm slops, and be carefully attended. The first milk should be drawn out of the bag before the calf sucks; and afterwards, if the bag is hard, it is sometimes adviseable to get as much of the milk as possible previous to letting the calf suck, so that he may knock on the udder, and well clean out all the milk.

When fatting for the butcher, calves should always be placed in a dark place and be tied up, so that they could not run about. It is very necessary that they be often well cleaned out and littered with plenty of clean straw. This will keep the calves healthy, clean, and free from lice. In the celebrated cheese county of Cheshire, England, the calves are never suffered to suck the cows at all, but are fed with skim milk and boiled linseed or oil cake meal, which they are taught to drink out of a pan or pail. We think this is an *unnatural* plan, and the benefits derived by it do not, or at least would not in this country, counter balance the extra trouble. When designed for rearing, this plan may have its advantages; but the calf at first should undoubtedly be fed with the blestings or first milk, as, being the natural food, it is best adapted for the functions of the stomach and bowels. It is slightly purgative, and cleans out the black fæces which are in the calf when born. After the first week or two the fresh milk may be substituted by skim milk and boiled linseed or oil cake, which should be given two or three months before the calf is weaned. Nothing pays better than to keep rearing calves *well* the first four months, giving them a good start in life. We would not advise the confinement of rearing calves; for, though it may conduce to laying on fat, the formation of muscles and bones and the general health of the animal is lessened.

Every one knows the great necessity there is of being gentle and kind to cows, so that they may be quiet and peaceful and not stand trembling in durance vile while being milked. It is this that accounts for the opinion that a cow will give a diary maid more milk than she will to a man. A man during the milking season, has seldom any business near a cow, his great, rough, hard hands, and still harder heart rendering him unfit for a good milker; while a gentle, rosy diarymaid, with her kind words, soft hands, and "So, so, my good bossy," seated on a three legged stool, will fetch out the milk til the froth runs over the pail. Cows should be milked regularly the same hours every day, and should have access to water and shelter at all times.—*Genesee Farmer.*

MODE OF DESTROYING WORMS ON TREES.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, that a decoction of tabbaco thrown among the branches and foilage of trees imbodied by worms, is a sure way of destroying them. It has been tried at Washington, on lindens, by Mr. Ranalian, keeper of the grounds of the War and Navy departments, and by the Commissioners of Public Buildings, on four large elms at the foot of the steps of the Capitol, in both cases with good effect.

"As some difficulty may arise in the minds of many as the precise time of throwing on the tobacco juice, I will give them an infallible rule, viz: As soon as the leaves are well developed they will be found to be perforated with small holes. This is produced by a bug, which feeds on the leaf until it becomes a fly, and then deposits its eggs in a straight line, about half an inch long, on the under side of the leaf. If the decoction be thrown on immediately, it will drive them away; or if any eggs have been laid, it will destroy them completely. As a second crop of worms will be produced on those trees which are neglected, it will be necessary to repeat that time to give them another spring. If this course be adopted by all interested, I have no hesitation in saying that, in two years the worms will be entirely exterminated."

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.—The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent was spent in conversing on this subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said that Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed cleverness and power. Whether Hume was convinced by his reasonings or not, we cannot tell; but at any rate he did not acknowledge his convictions. Hume was very much of a gentleman; and as he was about to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while, as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way. Hume was stil facing the door; "O, sir," said ne to Robersun, "I find the ligh of nature always sufficient;" and he continued, "Pray dont trouble yourself, sir," and so he bowed on. The street door was open; and presently as he bowed along in the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him with a light, and as he held it over him he heard the philosopher groaning, "Oh! this light from above, friend Hume." Having raised him up, he bade him good night, and returned to his friends.

CHEATING THE PRINTER.—There is a class of dealers, who, we verily believe, would make use of the backs of their neighbours, on which to write, in flaming chalk, at once their own meanness and the attractions of their wares, were such a plan likely to save them the trifling charge of judicious advertising; of this class are those who are in the habit of defacing, in with lamp-black and turpentine, the circulating medium of the country: such persons seem afraid lest, by advertising in a respectable paper, their trade, by association, might become respectable also. We would have noticed, before this, the shabby practice of daubing the backs of bank-notes, with an apology for an advertisement, but had hoped the good example of "*those who thrive*" would have taught individuals, 'ambitious for a sign-board,' better manners or, that they might have found out that they render themselves liable to prosecution, while cheating the printer.—*Spectator.*

Literature.

THE ORPHAN BOY.

BY DUNCAN M'LEAN.

About eight or ten years ago, a poor boy, wretchedly clad, and half famished, was wandering about our wharves in search of employment. He was only 14 years of age, and very small for his years. Day after day he offered his services on board of many vessels but no one would employ him he was too small for the sea and looked too sickly to stand the hard work that would be required of him. He had just been turned ashore by a brute of a coasting captain, who, not satisfied with saying no, insulted him with coarse remarks about his poverty. The poor fellow turned upon the insulter, the tears standing in his eyes, and in a voice tremulous with emotion, replied—"God forbid, sir, that you should ever have a son so poor as I am—I have neither father nor mother; and all I ask is a chance to live." "Be off, you lying brat," replied the bully 'I know you and your long yarns—be off." The little fellow, walked up the wharf crying: he had no where to lay his head, night was approaching, and the weather was cold and rainy.

A merchant, while engaged in conversation with one of the captains, witnessed the scene, we just described, and was struck with the boy's meek answer to the insolence of the bully.

As the boy passed he called him to him "Now my little fellow," said he kindly, "tell me what you want? tell me who you are?"

"I want something to do sir," he replied that I may earn a living; and I am a poor boy without a friend in the world. God only is left to me, but I trust in him."

"Tell me your story?" continued the merchant.

"It is soon told sir; I am a native of Scotland, my father and mother in coming to this country, both died of ship fever; and when I landed here, I tried to get something to do. For three weeks I have lived on charity, and at night half slept in carts, and sometimes good sailors have let me lie in their forecastles; but still I can't get anything to do."

"Can you read and write?"

"Yes sir, thank God, my poor parents kept me always at school. I can read and write pretty well."

The merchant turned to his captain and said—"You must take this boy on board, captain and see what you can make of him He is very small, but you will be kind to him, and he will perhaps grow up to be useful. It is a pity to leave him in such a condition."

The merchant and captain were proverbial for their economy; but the captain was even more economical than the Merchant.

"Sir," he replied, "he is a mere child and will be more in the way than a soldier on board. I don't think it is right to cumber the vessel with him. You know I keep no more cats on board my vessel than can catch mice."

"Well, well," rejoined the merchant, "let him stay on board while you remain in port, and by the time you're ready for sea, some of my other vessels may arrive and then I will decide what I shall do with him.'

The boy was sent on board and entrusted to the care of the steward, who was a full-blooded negro. The steward liked him at first sight, and acting from the impulse of a kind heart, took him on shore the next day and rigged him in a new suit, at his own expense.

Times were very dull, and the vessel had a long lie in port. The captain and mate lived on board, as a matter of economy, and these, with the steward, who was also cook, and the boy, were the only persons attached to her.

The second evening after the boy came on board, he was in the forecastle reading the Bible, when the steward came below to turn in.

"You read boy!" said the steward, throwing his hat off and rubbing his head—"you read boy, you read! and do you read! and do you think you can learn this niggar to read too? Eh, eh, you learn this darky to read boy?" jumping and rubbing his hands.

"Yes, my dear friend, I can learn you to read and write too," replied the boy.

I will not string out what passed between them. The steward, a young fellow of about twenty, danced, whooped, sung, and made the most extravagant promises, as to what he would do, when he could read.

The next day they went ashore together and purchased suitable books, and the steward soon became a most devoted student. His progress at first was slow but his application was indomitable; and before the vessel was ready for sea, he could spell his own name, and repeat most of the signs on the wharf.

At last the vessel was ready to sail; and the captain still thought the boy a useless incumbrance, and the merchant, having another vessel in port, transferred him to her. The steward said he would not go without the boy, and being a most excellent servant, the merchant also gratified him by sending him with the boy, in the capacity of ship keeper. Here they pursued their studies, without interruption, for they were the only persons on board. All they had to do was to keep the ship clean, and attend to her fasts and fenders.

The ship they left went to sea and has not since been heard from. It was supposed she foundered in a gale, and all hands perished.

The boy and his friend remained in their new vessel and sailed many voyages together; but at last were separated; the steward having been compelled by sickness to remain on shore.

At Eighteen years of age, the boy was second mate, at nineteen chief mate, at twenty, the same merchant, in whose employ he had always sailed, placed him in command of a new beautiful ship. He still sails for the same merchant, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most intelligent and upright shipmasters.

The steward, though a negro, commands a fine schooner in the coasting trade; and takes pride and pleasure in recounting the manner in which he received his education.

The poor friendless boy put his trust in God and was sustained—the negro threw his bread upon the waters, and lo! after many days he found it.

This dot a sketch of fancy. The parties and circumstances are well known to many in this community; and only to avoid the possibility of giving offence, is the motive for withholding names.

This poor boy's case shows the benefits of education combined with deep religious sentiment. These "bloom in perfect beauty when all else has become withered and dry."—*Carpet Bag.*

From the Toronto Daily Patriot.

A PEDAGOGUE IN LOVE!

TORONTO POLICE COURT,
16th July, 1852.

O'SULLIVAN vs. WHITESIDE.

Mr. Collins, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dempsey for the defendant.

It appears from Mr. Collins' statement, that the defendant, (who is a Widow Lady,) employed the plaintiff, (who is a schoolmaster,) to instruct her children, in the usual branches of a polite education; but by reason of his misconduct and dissipated habits, had to dispense with his services, before the termination of his engagement, and refused to remunerate him for his services, while in her employment.

Mr. Dempsey contended that the plaintiff's misconduct, by presuming to make love to his fair and lovely client, while engaged in the instruction of her children, disentitled him to his salary.

Mr. Collins.—It is the first time I heard that love-making was considered an offence—if lovers were deemed criminals, the largest portion of our countrymen would now be criminals in a Penal Colony, probably Mr. Demsey among the rest! The fact is, the plaintiff has been very badly treated: he was unceremoniously ejected from the house of the deiendant, as also from her affections, without getting the usual notice to quit. It is very, true, that when strongly encouraged by the defendant, like the generality of Irishmen, drafted a declaration of his affections.

Mr. Dempsey.—Yes but my fascinating client, had the good taste to demur to his declaration.

Mr. Garnett, (the Police Magistrate.)—And Mr. Collins's client was nonsuited.

Mr. Collins.—Shakespeare has observed that "the course of true love never did run smooth," and it has been verified in the present instance.

The learned Dominie having entered the Witness box, made a graceful bow to His Worship, which would have done credit to Lord Chesterfield, or to a French Dancing Master. No penless gifted than that of a Dicken's or a Lever, could adequately describe the grotesque appearance of the amorous Pedagogue. An ample quantum of butter-mild and whiskey, was the distinguishing characteristic of his physiognomy, which bore all the inflammatory appearance of a Lantern in a Light-House! The nasal organ of this "gay Lothario" prominently protruded, and its longitude, threatened to come into hostile collision with his chin! It was gemmed over with a profusion of rubies, which afforded ample evidence, that he sacrificed freely at the shrine of the "Jolly God;" at the same time, that his whole contour was indicative of fun, frolic, and inexhaustible drollery. Being sworn and examined, he gave his evidence as follows:

I am a Preceptor by Profession—the defendant agreed to pay me at the rate of £20 a-year, with board, washing and lodging, for "teaching the young ideas of her children to shoot." I accordingly magnified their intellects, exalted their ideas, extended their faculties, elevated their minds; and they made such astounding progress, under my preceptorship, in Greek and Latin, as to be able to demonstrate, with mathematical precision, the age of the Grecian Helen the day she eloped with the Trojan Paris.

Mr. Gurnett.—You are a very learned man Mr. O'Sullivan!

Witnesss—That is not all your Worship. I have also illuminated their sentiments, clarified their brains, irradiated their understandings, and crystalized their conceptions! (roars of laughter); and as for Geometry, I taught them to construct an equilateral triangle on the point of a needle! The fact is, your Worship, my lamented Mother—rest her soul in glory; and may the Heavens be her bed, and the clouds her blankets!—told me, that the first day I was ushered into this world of care and trouble Apollo and the nine Muses descended from Mount Parnassus, and smiled on my cradle, and ever since I have been a genius. [Renewed laughter.] After all this, the defendant told me to amputate my cane, or in vulgar phraseology, to 'cut my stick,' and never again to let my ugly phiz be seen within her domicile! And all this too, your Worship, was done at a time when Lola Montes could dance an Irish Reel in my pocket, without the slightest fear of stumbling on a bank note, or knocking her toe against an old ten penny bit! You know, your Worships, that the perfidious sex have been doing mischief from the commencement of the world! Eve brought woe and misery on mankind—the faithless Helen caused a ten years war, which laid old Troy in ashes—Cleopatra mined Mark Anthony—and even the Holy Bible tells us, that Herodias's Daughter induced King Herod to behead John the Baptist!

Mr. Garnett.—It appears, Mr. O'Sullivan, that you entertain a different opinion of the sex, when you were making love to the defendant.

Witness.—Yet! but after pulverising my heart, she jilted and exterminated me! The poet was right when he said—

"Woman! that fair and fond deceiver,
How prompt are stripings to believe her!"

[Laughter.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Dempsey.—I never courted Mrs. Whiteside, till I saw she was anxious for the sport herself—shure I would be no Irishman, if I did not reciprocate the celestial feeling. I have a love-token here that she gave me, and a remarkable one it is too. [At this stage of the proceedings, the witness produced a handkerchief, having on one side a representation of Cardinal Wiseman and Lola Montes, waltzing together at Drury Lane Theatre; while the other side represented Bishop M'Hale and Parson Gregg, dancing a hornpipe, at Donnybrook Fair, for wager The production of this strange article in open Court, caused great laughter.] I never refuse to augment the capacity of my pupils in Greek and Latin, but I would not descend so low as to demonstrate vulgar fractions. Oh no! Mr. Dempsey, that would be infra dig.; quite beneath me; paulo majora canamus. I soar higher. It was not for that I read Horace and Virgil, Homer and Lucian. I must support the dignity of my profession, and leave common cyphering to hedge schoolmasters, who are ignorant of the sublime beauties of the Meonian bard. I was never to say drunk, but a little mellow on St. Patrick's Day. Shure I would be no true Milesian, unless I sprinkled the shamrock with a little of the "mountain dew" on Paddy's own day—every flower and plant requires to be moistened in spring—it promotes vegetation. [Laughter.] Was it not with whiskey St. Patrick banished all the sarpents from the country? Everybody—even my countryman, Squire Lewis, at the Sign of the Big-Lock, on Ling-street—knows the Saint's mother kept a "shebeen" in the County of Tippegary; and all the poets, from Hesiod down to Bobby Burns, were loud in their laudations of the "barley bree." Tom Moore tells us to

"Fill the bumper fair,
Every drop we sprinkle,
On the brow of care,
Smoothes away a wrinkle."

[Loud Laughter.]

Mr. Dempsey having handed witness a letter, asked him if it was not his production? Mr. O'Sullivan having answered in the affirmative, Mr. Dempsey read its contents as follows:

Most adored idol of my Soul;
When I view those lips of thine,

The sparkling brilliancy and fiery lustre of your eyes, have turned my melting heart to a cinder! Your jet black ringlets have bewildered my seven senses! I wish you would throw off that widow's cap, and emancipate your coal-black looks from the bondage of its narrow borders!

How altered you sir,
With that close cap you wear,
'Tis destroying your hair,
Which should be flowing free.

Be no longer a churl,
Of your black silken curl,
But the banner unfurl,
Och hone! Widow Machree.

Most peerless divinity of my inmost heart, whose beauty super excels the Juno's and Dido's, the Helen's of antiquity, in the same geometrical proportion as the moon out-splendours the minor constellations, take pity on me, and allow me to ease my bleeding heart, by reclining on your snow-white bosom. 'Tis true, my head is bleached with the frost of fifty winters, but Cupid has kindled such a fire in my heart, that, like Mount Etna, whose top is constantly covered with snow, at the same time that it discharges burning lava from its centre, so my poor heart, red as the cinders from the bowels of Heclas, is now sending forth its heaving sighs, to pay the homage of my white locks to those charming black curls of thine.

I have the super-adoring joy to subscribe myself, your burning-hearted worshipping lover,

PATRIC M'CARTHY O'SULLIVAN.

[Roars of Laughter.

Mr. Dempsey.—Are you not ashamed for having written such an insulting letter to the mother of your pupils?

Witness.—No! What should I be ashamed of? I can truly say, with my poetical friend, Horace—

Vixi nuper idoneus puellis,
Et militavi non sine gloria,

which if you wish translated, I will do it to oblige you, as you know Irishmen are always good-natured. [Laughter.] In the dirty Saxon tongue, then it means

I was lately called upon duty,
And bravely fought as the champion of beauty.

Here the witness turned to the Bench, made three most obsequious bows and retired from the box, amid roars of laughter.

Mr. Dempsey.—I am prepared to prove your Worships, by the testimony of the Defendant's servants that the Plaintiff was repeatedly drunk while engaged in teaching Mrs. Whiteside's children, and otherwise misconducted himself in such a manner as to disentitle him to his salary.

Court.—Very well Mr. Dempsey. Bring forward your witness.

Kitty Dorherty, Sworn and examined by Mr. Dempsey. I am living in the service of Mr. Whiteside. I know Paddy O'Sullivan the Schoolmaster, and shure good right I have! Many's the time I had a scalded heart from him, striving to put him to bed when he was drunk. If the big Bay sa furnist the City there was whiskey, Paddy would drain it in a week. [Laughter.] On Patrick's Day, he went to Polly Kelly's sheebeen shop, at the corner of Nelson Street, where he got lots of native from Poll, as he lets on to be curtin her - Paddy was drunk all the live long day, St. Patrick's Day, and for two days after. The Mistress sent me and Biddy Burke to Polly Kelly's, to bring him home. We found him stretched along the side of the hearth dead drunk, with the side of his hat and one of his whiskers burned clean off, and he was snorin so loud that you'd, think it was Tim Canty the huntsman, who had come over from auld Ireland, and was blown the horn to gather the hounds. [Roars of Laughter.]

Mr. Dempsey, Did you disturb his repose.

Witness, Yes we put him in a wheelbarrow, but he was mighty cross entirely; he kicked at us and cursed very badly; so that I was obliged to leave Biddy Burke with him, to keep him engaged, while I whipped out to the back yard, and made a sougaun to tie him to the wheelbarrow. When I got back Biddy got her shawl and fastened one of his hands with it; I tied the other with Poll Kelly's garter, and we rolled the sot home to the Mistresses's in the dead of the night, in that way. When we got home, he was as white as a sheet and as cold as a stone. The Mistress thought he was dying and sent off for Doctor King. When the Doctor cum to put some long pipe down his throat, and then the whiskey came galloping up for all the world like the pump in the yard. He used to be always troubling the Mistress with talk, and vexing her with love letters. One day he asked her to let him kindle his doodeen with the fire of her eyes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Collins, 'Tisn't that I say it meself, I came of a decent stock of people—my grandfather was cousin Germin to old Father Tom Loftus, Parish Priest of Doonbeg; and from my mother's side, who came across the broad Shannon from Kerry, there was not a more respectable family than the Mullanphys, or an O'Connell, from Tarlee to Derrylane that were not her blood relations. You would like to look at my mother, your Worship when she was dressed off on a Sunday, going to Bawnogue Chapel. She wore a speck and span new gown with five flounces to it; a muslin cap with four dimity borders to it; a pair of illigant calfskin pumps which she never soiled till she got within half a mile of the chapel; and her arms were purtier than any Indian's face the sun had polished them nicely. That dirty Attorney who wanted to throw a slur on my karacter, what had his mother, the dirty mouthed dog? she had'nt as much bality in her cap as would make a breeches for the knave of spades. [Laughter.] Me father too, he was the largest and finest looking man in the parish; he was six feet six inches without stockings; and if he only had a pair he would be half an inch higher; his shoulders were so broad that Murty Delaney, the lame tailor, and Poll Kelly, could dance a moneen jig on them, and leave room for the fiddler. [Laughter.] The Attorney need'nt think my Mistress would marry either him or his old schoolmaster. I won't answer any more of his ugly questions.

Mr. Collins, I won't ask the witness any more questions—she is a regular tartar, who has brass enough in her face to make a knocker for a hall door. I thank my stars that I have been saved from matrimony, and with it the violent tongues of the opposite sex.

The Magistrate dismissed the complaint, by reason of the Plaintiff's misconduct. Poor Dominie left the Court much crest fallen, and vowing eternal vengeance against woman kind in general.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

PREPAID LETTERS.—We have heard several complaints that letters prepaid to the lines, have been charged postage. We have made inquiry, and learn that, according to the arrangements of the United States and Canada that the postage on letters should be paid *through*, both ways, otherwise the sender loses the postage paid to the line; it is optional whether the letters are prepaid, or not. The Hamilton Post Office (and we suppose the practice is general) does not receive postage to the lines; but it does happen that persons, with threepenny stamps, put their letters in the receiver, and lose the postage, for the stamp is crossed, and the letter charged the full postage. Therefore pay the postage through, or none.—*Journal & Express.*

THE TONGUE.—Mrs. Fowler, of New York, is very properly lecturing upon "The Tongue," in Oswego. Perhaps she will tell that story of a nobleman who requested his wife to keep her tongue in her mouth. "Not at all, my dear," she replied, "it is against the law to carry concealed weapons."

YANKEE INGENUITY.

THE WAY TO SCAMOUNT A DIFFICULTY.—A correspondent of the Scientific American describes an interesting method adopted by an Yankee of East Dorset, Vermont, of transporting timber from the Green Mountains. The Gentleman referred to had contracted to furnish the Western Vermont Railroad with 32,000 ties and other timber. As the only place from which he could procure ties and timber was three miles distant from the railroad, on the tops of the Green Mountains, in a place inaccessible by any feasible road, his friends and foes joined in predictions that it was impossible for him to fulfil the contract. He ascended through a narrow ravine to the mountain's top, and there gathered, in one vast pile, 32,000 ties and other timbers.—When the question arose with every one, by what means are all these to be conveyed to the railroad? Only a few weeks of summer weather is allowed to accomplish it in, and nothing but rocks and gullies intervene. Surely "necessity is the mother of invention." He goes to work and builds a small substantial spout or flume of long narrow plank, stretching from rock to rock down the mountain gorge. Here it rests on a rock, there high on the branches of a tree, and there again high in the air, it threads across the valley, supported like telegraph wire. In four or five weeks the three miles are completed, all built in the most simple, cheap, and substantial manner. A small stream of water is turned into the flume, and twenty men go merrily to work dashing in the heavy ties and timbers; away they fly on the wings of the water over rocks and gulf, swifter than the wings of a dove. In four summer days that pile of 3500 tons of lumber is conveyed without cost from the Green Mountains in Peru, to the railroad in Dorset.

The flume still stands, and the thousands of acres hitherto worthless, can now be cleared of lumber and fuel, and will make the fortune of the proprietor.

GOOD SPIRITS.

How many there are who have recourse to the bottle in order to prevent lowness of spirit! A man who is actively engaged in some honest calling, who cultivates the friendship of the excellent of the earth, who strives to keep a conscience void of offence towards God and towards men, who does not allow the cares of business to occupy too much of his time or thoughts but who goes early to bed and rises early in the morning, takes exercise in the open air, commands his appetite in eating and drinking, and encourages a perpetual feeling of good will towards all around him, will usually enjoy good spirits. He has not, and he wants not, boisterous mirth; that cracking of thorns under a pot; but the steady glow of a tranquil life. Good men, good books, good water, good food, good sleep, good air, are the means placed within our reach They, however, who are not content with such things as a wise Providence hath provided, in their haste to be happy go to the wine that may gladden their heart, little suspecting that every elevation caused by the artificial means of man's devising, is followed by a corresponding depression; and if the stimulant be frequent, it it be continued for years, the depression becomes more serious and permanent and ultimately is beyond the reach of any stimulant, and it will be found that they enjoy the most even flow of good spirits whose beverage is cold water. Thousands can testify to the truth of this; men in every country, every professions, of every rank in life have testified to the truth; amongst those who have clearly denounced alcoholic liquors as being not the cause of good spirits but of bad spirits, and that melancholy which often leads to suicide, the honored name of Dr. Channing of Boston, U. S., stands conspicuous. These are his words:—"How much depression is to be traced to intemperance! What a great amount of time, and strength, and money might multitudes gain for self improvement by a strict sobriety! That cheap remedy, pure water, would cure the chief evils in very many families of the ignorant poor. Were the sums that are still lavished on ardent spirits appropriated wisely to the elevation of the people, what new [illegible] intemperance not only wastes the earnings, put the health and the minds of men. How many were to exchange what they call moderate drinking for water, would be surprised to learn that they had been living under a cloud, in half stupefaction; and would become conscious of an intellectual energy of which they had not before dreamed. Their labors would exhaust them less; and less labor would be needed for their support; and thus their inability to cultivate their high nature would in a great measure be removed. The working class above all men, have an interest in the cause of temperance.—*National Temperance Chronicle.*

HOW TO MAKE MINERAL WATER.—Drain rain water through a barrel of rusty nails then cork in stone bottles and label it.

A large coil of three inches lead pipe filled with brandy, was a short time since shipped for Portland—but it came back again in a day or two—*empty.*

This war probable the "mortal coil" that Hamlet wanted to "shuffle off."

From the Canadian.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HURON PERTH AND BRUCE.

FELLOW-ELECTORS:

You are again involved in a political contest, and I know the majority of you will pardon me for the liberty I take in again addressing you on the important question at issue. I am sorry that I cannot on this occasion have the pleasure of talking to you in person, but, though at a distance, I feel all the interest in the fate and freedom of Huron that I felt five month ago; and did I feel certain that my vote would decide the election in favor of liberty, I would cheerfully travel six times the distance to give it. But I do not apprehend any necessity for such a sacrifice. Indeed I am not certain that the struggle will be a *reality*, or that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron will have any *earnest* opponent. Still, I expect, that with the exception of a formidable rival, every thing that can be done to intimidate you—to cause you to halt and waver, and to mar his success, *will be done*. But you are *now* a free people: in so far as Parliamentary representation—in so far as the exercise of political conscience in the choice of your representative is concerned, you are *free*. The fetters of *landlordism* have been broken—the influence of Canada Companies and the intrigues and scowling brow-beatings of the fragments of Family Compactism have been set at nought. Ye have once manfully and successfully asserted your independence, and surely ye cannot have already regretted it—ye cannot so soon have forgotten the price of freedom.-No! I cannot believe that you will ever suffer the broken chain to be again rivetted.

I have no doubt that the same means—the same slanders—calumnies—falsehoods and misrepresentations that were employed on a former occasion will again be put in operation—all the old machinery, however base and contemptible, will be renovated, and with a thousand aggravations, will be brought to bear on the contest. The entire lumber-room of hard names, and nicknames, and personalities, and party prejudices will be emptied out before you. The traducing spirit will insidiously, and with a desperate industry, waft its poison from one end of the constituency to the other, and the "Presidency of the Council" and the "*Bureaus*," and everything that is calculated to puzzle or impede will be sedulously thrown in your path. But ye are not children—ye are *freemen*. Ye know the men who will thus endeavor to divert your attention from the real principle involved in the contest. Pause, think for one moment on the political character of these men. Who are they! What have they done for Huron or for political freedom? Are their opinions of you, or their respect for you, or their notions of popular rights charged from what they were a dozen or fifteen years ago? Do not for one instant suppose that their opposition to the Hon. M. Cameron arises from his acception of office. Their allusion to this fact can only be regarded as an attempt to throw dust in your eyes. They opposed Mr. Cameron before he had accepted office, Yea, with all the vigor of their souls, and if that vigor is now increased, it is not on account of the acceptance of office, but because their prospects have become more hopeless, and they have consequently become more desperate. You can remember a time when these same men resorted to clubs and bludgeons in order to secure the election of their man—not because there was any difference of political opinions or principles between the candidates, but simply because they could not brook contradiction or opposition because the arbitrary, oligarchical spirit of Tuckersmithism was rampant in Huron, and arrogantly supposed it was to rule for ever. Can you forget the savage howlings and hissings, the vulgar and ruffian conduct of the miserable minions of these men, at Clinton Corners, on the second of December last? There was no *Bureaus* nor *Presidencies* in the question at that time Malcolm Cameron stood there as an independent man, endeavoring to enlighten the multitude on subjects in which they had the deepest interest, and yet the most rude and savage-like means were adopted to prevent his being heard. Were not these *howlers* the creatures of the very men who are now basing their opposition on Mr. Cameron's acceptance of office? Would you wish to place yourselves under the government of men who could be guilty of such conduct, or would you think it an honor to be identified with them? Surely not.

These men are the very same in principle to-day that they were on the second of December last, and Malcolm Cameron is exactly the same man. His acceptance of office has made him neither better nor worse. He has of course a little more influence which he can use in your behalf. What is his acceptance of office to you? Have you lost any thing by it, or has it destroyed his energy? Forget these paltry affairs, and were it necessary, which it certainly is not, I would say "Forget the *man*"—forget that he is Malcolm Cameron, and contend for the *principle*—*it* changeth not. You are not called upon to decide whether Malcolm Cameron or some other man shall perform certain duties belonging to certain offices, not to say whether he or some other man shall receive a certain salary.—What is all this to you? The question which you are to decide by your votes is a question of *principle*. It is simply this: shall we have a Church and State Legislature for the whole people? or, in plainer language—shall we have a popular government, or a Family Compact that will oppress or impoverish the country with class legislation? The question of questions,—shall Bishop Strachan's Church be supported at the expense of the whole people, or at the expense of those only who believe in its doctrines? is virtually involved in your decision. You may rest assured that the Clergy Reserves' question will be settled either justly or unjustly during the period of the present Parliament; and, if you do not elect Malcolm Cameron, the constituency of Huron will be ranked on the side of Bishop's Strachan's Church—will be regarded as a Church-and-State constituency. I do not know who is the man that will be put forward against Mr. Cameron, nor whether there will be *any* opposition. But one thing is certain, no *Reformer* will stand in opposition to him—the man will be a Tory, and however moderate he may be, or whatever liberality he may profess, he will be a Tory nevertheless; and, look beyond the man—look behind him, and see who is supporting him—see who is pushing him forward. The very same men who pushed Mr. Cayley—and Mr. Cayley was the openly avowed champion of class legislation, aristocratic pretensions and Bishop's Strachan's Church; and why are these men supporting this moderate Tory? Simply, because he, too, is a Church-and-State man. This is the great question—it is coming to a crisis, and the alarm and strugglings of the Strachan dynasty are growing desperate.

Fellow-Electors, look seriously at the Tory party in Huron, you will find it moved and agitated, and goaded on by some five or six men, from whom you could not, in accordance with your own knowledge, expect any thing like political justice. Did you ever know them exhibit symptoms of that disposition? Do you know them for any nobler qualification than overbearing aristocratic presumption? They have a direct—an immediate—a personal interest in class legislation and dominant churches, and nineteen of every twenty of the industrious yeomen; who are influenced by them, are either dupes or lick-spittles, who have neither mind nor principle. Be united—be firm—keep your principles constantly before your minds. Remember that these principles change not, and that Malcolm Cameron has been the unflinching representative and advocate of them, for sixteen years, in the Canadian Legislature. Be prepared for all kinds of abuse and calumny, and misrepresentation, but let no scurrility, nor sophistry, induce you to halt or waver in your opinions. Act decisively and with full faith in the rectitude of your principles; conquer, as you did before, and you will have conquered for the last time—the fate of Toryism will be sealed in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and I will rejoice in your triumph.

I am, Fellow-Electors, yours,
In the same honest sincerity,
THOMAS McQUEEN.

IS NOT THIS TOO TRUE.—A few friends will go and bury us; affection will rear a stone, and plant a few flowers over our grave: in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friends nor stranger will be concerned to ask which one of the forgoten millions of the earth was buried there. Every vestige that we ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our remembrance—the lock of hair encased in gold or the portrait that hung in our dwelling, will cease to have the slightest interest to any living being.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852.

Truth and Justice require activity to develope and *sustain* them.

We firmly believe in the eternity, and consequent indestructibility, of these principles. Tyrants may endeavour to crush them, and false friends may leave them to their fate in the day of trial, but, all that the most furious enemy can accomplish, is to cause them to assume a latent form-like the electric fluid which only requires friction to develop it in living flame, truth and justice are associated with sympathies in our moral constitution, which will infallibly secure their permanent existence, and full manifestation. In vain does Louis Napoleon, remodel his army, and marshal his foreign legions. In vain does Holland comfort herself with her promised thousands in prospect of the coming struggle, and Austria stretch forth her hands to the Polar Autocrat, against their common foe; or, all combined, direct their utmost fury against Eternal Truth and justice. Their efforts will only prove that friction which is needed to call those principles from their latent state. Have the Poles forgotten that they were a nation? Are there none in Italy, in France, or even in Russia, who look for other times? Or, is Kossuth the only Hungarian who longs for liberty to his Fatherland? Does he not rather breathe the sentiments of millions in Europe, who are waiting for the sticking of the first blow, to draw the sword, and cast away the scabbard, until peace, *founded upon equal justice*, to every race. in every clime, shall have been proclaimed from pole to pole.

There is another aspect in which we would do as well to follow the noble Hungarian. Believing in the Divine origin and and permanency of all our social laws as firmly as we, he, nevertheless, maintains that it is through the active exertions of the lovers of those principles, that they are preserved in power.—He knows well that every denunciation he hurls against oppression in the hearing of the Assemblies of the far West, raises an echo in the gloomy vaults of the old World, which makes the tyrant tremble. He knows well that each responsive cheer from the sympathizing Americans, causes a corresponding thrill to pass every heart that feels for others woes, and hence his Herculean, and indefatigable labours.

Nor can it be safely otherwise with us. Do not let us plume ourselves with the idea, that, because we have already so largely swelled the liberal ranks in those Counties, that because we have lately so triumphantly elected THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE—and further, because we have lately proclaimed from various parts of these Counties, our *firm resolve* again to send the man of our choice to hold that office in the Council of our Country for the discharge of the duties of which he is so admirably qualified. These are all good, *so far as they go*, but far less efficient help to the good cause is afforded by these public demonstrations than we are apt to persuade ourselves. Many, who may not have the courage at these meetings, to state their objections to the measures which are carried, may return to their homes unconvinced, and, consequently, not prepared to give their co-operation in carrying them out; whereas, had they been better informed, they would have stood in the front ranks of the Sons of Liberty.—Are there any of these amongst us? Let each liberal in these Counties make the cause his own, and not let these individuals rest, until they have been fully informed of the true character of conservatism, and have been made to feel that he who sustains it with his vote is his own worst enemy, as well as the enemy of his race.

We do not say that by so advising you will secure the re-election of THE HONOURABLE MALCOLM CAMERON, for of that we have no doubt. But, by so doing, you will have discharged one importaut duty to your neighbour; and every man is under obligations to his fellow citizens to rescue them from ignorance and error.

This course is peculiarly necessary in the present juncture of affairs. The Honourable Malcolm Cameron is amongst us, and it is necessary to prepare every mind to receive him in the true spirit of those liberal principles, for which he has so long, and so ably advocated. There are several very important measures to come before the Legislature at its first meeting,—the Clergy Reserves and Rectories, and other measures of economy and reform, and if we desire to see these questions satisfactorily settled, we must press them upon the attention of our Legislators. But there are many in these Counties who do not understand these questions, and are therefore not prepared, in their present state of mind, to join us in our efforts connected with them. In one word,—if the friends of liberal government, are desirous of making the moral influence of the whole people to bear upon these all important questions of the day, and prove a motive power to constrain the Ministry to immediate, and energetic, and effective action, they must agitate, and instruct, until not a cloud is left upon any mind, and until enthusiasm has kindled every dormant energy.

☞ We are pleased to see that the *Globe*, in addition to his *friendly* allusion to the Bureau, condescends to express his interesting gratification that the government are themselves in behalf of the criminals of the Province; and are preparing to legislate with a view to improve the discipline, and reduce the expences incurred in the present management of our Jails.

Our knowledge of the present Ministry, individually, warrants us in saying that their energies will be earnestly devoted to the general good, and this movement is, in fact sufficient to satisfy the country that they consider the moral improvement of the people, worthy of their best consideration. And who, we ask, are more deserving of their first efforts than the class referred to? For certainly, both as regards their individual necessities, and the safety of public morals, none stand more in need of the ameliorating influences of benevolent Legislation. It would not be our wisdom, nor is it our disposition to advocate a blind attachment to any man or set of men, and all we ask of our opponents with regard to the present ministry is to give them a fair trial, and if *by their acts* they prove unworthy of the trust committed to them, there, we say, but not till then, will *we* be ready to hoist *the Signal* of their dissolution.

In the meantime, they can at their leisure carefully peruse the last chapter in the political history of Baldwin and Price, and learn therefrom, the influence of the Press, and the determination of the people to look after their own interests.

☞ We understand that George Brown, Jr. Esq., has declined opposing the Hon. Malcolm Cameron.

☞ The Municipal Council is now setting—they are now, we understand, considering Maitland Bridge, Gravel Roads, &c. They will very likely finish all their business to-day.

☞ The Assizes commenced yesterday, but no business of importance had been done. There is yet a good deal to be done.

☞ We have received the Schedule of Convictions—they will appear in our next.

☞ The weather is pleasant, and every thing begins to look like spring. The Steamboat Ruby made her first trip to this place, yesterday morning.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Electors of Huron, Perth and Bruce, was called on Monday evening last, at the Huron Hotel, in this Town for the purpose of enabling the Hon. Malcolm Cameron to state his position and policy. The Honorable Gentleman delivered himself very nearly as follows:—

About five months ago, I canvassed this County in opposition to Mr. Cayley, the leader of the Conservative party; and in that struggle, each did his best. Our principles were set forth, and every question which has hitherto divided the country was fully discussed. And my principles and feelings upon them fully made known. I did not then shrink from my principles, nor my opinion of the Administration. But stated distinctly that I was in favor of full and perfect religious equality, and against the giving of any part of the public *Domain*, or any portion of the public funds to support any peculiar denomination. I explained the facts relative to the formation of the Government, and my own position in connexion with it, and cordially and fully recommended the Government to the support of the country; because I knew they were pledged to settle the great religious question of the day, on the true principle of perfect freedom—and to encourage and extend emigration, and induce the establishment of Steamboats between Canada and Great Britain—lower the price of the public Lands, and open the country by roads and other local improvements. A policy diametrically opposite to that of their predecessors. But I had refused to accept office, and that the chief office of honor, the Presidency, because I knew that the office as then constituted was comparatively useless. And I fully explained to you then that there must be a Chairman or President, but for all the duties connected with it, some other officer might ex-officio discharge them.

Under these circumstances, and on such avowal of my political faith, and as a staunch supporter of the Government, you then sustained me and I was elected. Shortly afterwards when the Government had got to work in Quebec and were making their arrangements for efficiently carrying on the Government. It was proposed by John Young, Esq., the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, that a Department of Agriculture should be regularly organized, and the Bureau of Statistics first set agoing by the Draper Administration, and the Patent office should be all organized under one Head, and as the country had called upon the Government to make a Cabinet Minister a member of the Board of Agriculture, it was clear that the people were in favor of some direct connexion. The Inspector General had been appointed, by act of parliament, to the duty, but he stated the impossibility of his giving any of his time to it.—And the fact having been made apparent that the Presidency was nearly a sinecure, what so reasonable, as to attach these duties to that office, and by a simple alteration of a word in the Agricultural Bill make him, instead of the Inspector General the Member of the Bureau of Agriculture. These propositions, and the duties of the office under *the new arrangement*, were submitted to me, and I was urged by the Government, and by leading Reformers every where to accept office, and fully satisfied myself, that the duties were important, and the office one which could only fail to give satisfaction from my own inability and deficiencies, I cheerfully accepted, modestly giving up my own feelings of unfitness to their commendations. When, lo! I was attacked as if I had committed some felony, *inconsistency*, selfishness, fraud—everything was resorted to as a cry against me—I had deceived the electors—I had accepted office and was not to be re-elected. I immediately set the Press and people right, on this subject by stating at once, that law or no law, I would not keep office without re-election, and I intimated to you that I would offer myself on your approbation,—*there was no secret*. The day when Parliament should meet was a secret, and is yet; but it might have been in April, and was expected in May. So well, instead of the election being unlooked for, you have had notice from me that there would be an election more than four months ago, and have had a winter to arrange your campaign, and with ALL the education, and all the decency on their side, surely our Conservative friends will not plead *ignorance*, and we know they are not lazy in this matter. Nor can we suppose they want the will in this case.—Then, as to notice, the Sheriff has given about sixteen days notice in public hand bills, and the newspapers, and the Reform Committee gave a printed notice. And nothing in the world was done to make these notice either private or confidential not a move which I made from Toronto westward, but is the newspapers. It is yet ten days to the day of Nomination, and how sensless then the clammer of stealing a march upon the enemy.

The *Colonist* has quoted the law fairly, relative to the issuing of the Writ, and it is simply this, before the House meets, or as the Act puts it, "When there is no Speaker, any two Members of Parliament may, upon the death or acceptance of office by a Member, give notice to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancerry, and he SHALL issue his Writ to hold an election." And the Government or Lord Elgin, have no more power to hasten it, stop it, or delay it a single day, than some papers I could name have disposition to speak the truth.

It provides that *when there is* a Speaker, that is, after the House is organized—he shall on notice issue the Writ; and it provides that no member shall voluntarily resign his seat till after the first 15 days of the Session. But neither death nor office are looked upon as the voluntary acts of individuals, though the case of Judge Draper, and all suicides certainly look like it. The *Colonist* sees clearly that his law upsets his whole scheme; but he is like Goldsmith's School master, though he has vanquished himself he can argue still, and say, ah! but there *are no members* of Parliament now. They must be *sworn* in. My opinion is that Members of Parliament are made so by the suffrages of the people and not by their own oaths, which would be a much shorter mode, than by an election at all. When the returning officer declares the candidate elected, and girds him a Kinght of the Shire—he is a member of Parliament, and has all the privileges which they are entitled to. But why should not every man enjoy his own opinion, if the Conservatives are clear and sincere on this point, they will not condescend to contest this election, but stand upon their dignity and protest. To this I can have no objections. And at all events, I think party rancour and spleen have gone far enough. Many represent me as a violent democrat, rebel, revolutionist, socialist, &c. I humbly think I am the reverse, hating violence, even in party feeling—desiring only *equal* justice to all—but firm enough, I admit, in my resolution to have this in all matters, *small or great*, whether as to the rights to *marry*, or right to *live* and enjoy equally every privilege of the constitution, without regard to religious faith or opinion, into which, I hold no Government had ever any right to make scrutiny. And for the information of all, and especially the *Globe*, I will repeat what I have done everywhere, that I ask no confidence for the executive any longer than it evinces a firm fearless determination, to have these questions that affect religion equally settled. And the right to Marry put on a footing of justice. All Clergy Reserves, in Canada East and West, sold and the proceeds made available for education, and the principle avowed, of no "recognized connection between Church and State." Cheap Lands. Emigration encouraged, and our domestic trade and manufactures preserved and encouraged, by a liberal policy upon our canals, and at our ports and harbours. These matters, I fancy, even a Wawanosh chief might not disagree with, if religious intolerance has not become the green spectacles, through which he sees everything with a prevented vision. But if this is so, and he be told that the Church is in danger, he will sacrifice his own interest, and that of his family, he will abuse and vilify those that would benifit and raise him up; and become the tool of those who thoroughly dispise him, and have and would keep him down unless when for party purposes, they use him as they do the name of their religion, and when they have gained their end, leave him again unrecognized for four years to come. Gentlemen I have done—if you wish to ask me any questions I am prepared to answer, if not, I sit down thanking you for your very patient hearing.

After he ceased speaking, the distinguished orator of the Huron Tract, Joe Williamson, rose up and desired leave to catechise Mr. Cameron, this was readily granted, and Mr. W. began to enquire into Mr. Cameron's consistency, quoting from memory from the *Colonist* and *Globe*, and demanding in the most stentorian voice whether or not Mr. Cameron had ever admitted his unfitness for the duties of President.

Mr. Cameron admitted that he had regretted his want of classical attainments.

Mr. Williamson then demanded with tenfold vigor and energy, how it could be possible for a man who admitted that he was not qualified for the superior office, could he be *qualified for the inferior offices*.

Mr. Cameron replied that he saw no difficulty in the way—the thing seemed perfectly reasonable, for all must admit that there was a man in Goderich who although he might be utterly unfit for a dancing master, would make a most suitable *bad-man*. Those who have seen *Joe* can enjoy this.

CLEANING CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.—They should be washed in plenty of soap and warm water, rinsed clean in a second bowl of water alone, either warm or cold, should be then turned down to drain, and afterwards wiped dry with linen tea-cloths Settlings of any liquid which have been suffered to dry up at the bottom of earthen vessels, may be dissolved by a little pearl-ash and water, or soda instead of pearlash.

Communications.

GODERICH, 1st May, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

SIR:—The nomination of a member to represent the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce in the Provincial Parliament of Canada, in the room of the Hon. M. Cameron, whose seat has become vacant from his acceptance of office, is to hold at the village of Clinton, otherwise called Rattenburys Corner's on Wednesday the 12th instant., at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon; and the polling, if any, for the Town of Goderich and the several Townships in the said United Counties, commences on Wednesday the 19th day of May instant, at the following places, namely:—

For Goderich Town, at the School House, on the North side of East Street.

Goderich Township, at the House of Robert Acheson, on the northerly side of the Huron Road.

Colborne, at the School House on Lot No. 5, in the 8th Concession, W. Division.

Ashfield, at the house of Mr. David Girvin, on Lot No. 12, in the 8th Concession, E. Division.

Wawanosh, at the School House on Lot No. 13, in the 2nd concession.

Kincardine and all the Townships in the County of Bruce, at the School House in the village of Penatangore.

Hullet and Morris, at the School House, on Lot No. 24, in the 1st Concession of Hullet.

McKillop and Grey, at the School House, on Lot No. 28, in the 3rd Concession of McKillop.

Tuckersmith, at the house of Mr. John Walker, on Lot No. 29 on Van Egmond's Mill Road.

Hibbert, at the House of Patrick Dwyer, on Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession.

Logan, Ellice and Wallace, at the School House in the village of Mitchell.

Fullarton, at Martin's School House, on Lot No. 14, East of the Mitchell Road.

Ellice and Mornington, at the house of Mr. John Sharman, next the Farmer's Hotel, in the Town of Stratford.

North Easthope, at the School House on Lot No. 21, in the 2nd Concession.

South Easthope, at the School House on Lot No. 21, in the 4th Concession.

Downie and Gore, at the School House in the Town of Stratford.

Blanshard, at the School House on the corner of Church and Queen Streets, in the village of St. Mary's.

Biddulph, at the house of Widow Hodgins, on Lot No. 1, South of the London Road, late George Hodgins Tavern.

McGillivray at a House on Lot No. 20, in the 1st Concession, near Flanagan's Tavern.

Usborne, at the School House on Lot No. 21, in the 1st Concession.

Stephen, at the School House on Mr. Geo. Snell's Lot, in the 1st Concession.

Hay, at the House of Mr. Wm. Wilson, on Lot No. 23, in the 1st Concession.

Stanley, at the House of Mr. Charles Foster, on the South side of the Bayfield Road.

God Save the Queen.

I am Sir,
Your obed't serv't,
JOHN McDONALD,
Returning Officer.

THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

SIR:—An occasional howl has been sent forth through the Goderich Press, from the Editorial reign of the celebrated *Gouger*,—passing that of "Thomas the Rhymer," down to the interregnum of Mr. Ira Lewis,—upon the subject of my Salary or Official emoluments as Clerk of Peace.—To those anonymous and malicioussy effusions by disappointed, envious and malignant secret slanderers, I have given the answer which their falsehood merited—namely: silent contempt. But as in your paper of the 29th April, a champion has stood forth at last in *propria persona* with a veritable name and place of abode as JOHN GALBRAITH, of Ellice. I shall first answer his questions as far as I am concerned, and then review his premises.

My fees of office as Clerk of the Peace for the year 1851, were £281 14 2.

My account for labor performed connected with the Jury Act for 1850 (paid only a few days ago, April, 1852,) were £178 8 4.

A similar amount for the like labour for 1851, may be assumed at the same sum, but will not be paid until an appropriation is made for it by the County Council, and I may look for the remuneration for the hardest earned money I ever wrought for, some time in 1853.

Mr. John Galbraith in his prowl through the County offices with his "old friend the oldest settler" appears to have been "staggered" with dismay at the unfairness asserted by the 'old' fellow to be meted out to the various officers with the clerk of the Peace, the Cerberus, at the very portal. But as I suppose he looked upon me as some sort of a golden ogre, he did not honor "Daniel" in his den, with a visit, otherwise I should have cheerfully exhibited to him Books, Papers and Documents to enlighten him "to be a Judge of the relative actual labour and responsibilities of the several officers." Perhaps he might have, but the old man's legs clung tightly round his shoulders, and like Sinbad he could not shake him off being thereby forced to adopt the "oldest settlers" clish-ma-clavers for gospel—and hence his appeal to the public, reckless of truth, investigation or inquiry into the pseudo facts with which he has been so cunningly crammed, and regardless of the pain he attempts to inflict upon unoffending individuals.

In the case of the payment of all County officers within the jurisdiction of the Quarter Sessions, the utmost publicity is observed. Their services must be sanctioned by statute or the orders of the Court, and paid by Fees limited by Acts of the Legislature. Their accounts are rigidly examined quarterly by a quorum of not less than seven, often increasing to 8, 10, 12 or 14 of our most intelligent Magistrates, of every shade of politics, and by them approved or rejected accordingly. In my own case I cannot *create* the work. It is requisite, and every item entered in the Record Book from whence my account is made up, examined, audited and approved by the above ordeal.

In his enumeration of the various public officers, Mr. Galbraith states that the "Warden gets only £20 a year," the "oldest settler" imposed upon him here by cunningly omitting to state that the Warden at the same time receives his fees as Town Reeve of Tuckersmith, and if the office demanded more, surely his coadjutors would not withhold from a gentleman of the Warden's talent and ability what in justice he is entitled to.

He further saith that "your County Clerk receives £35. Not so Mr. "Oldest settler," (and you knew it,) the County Clerk now receives £50 per annum, for his attendance at his office on the first and third Wednesday in each month, and at the County Council when it meets—say twice a year, their sitting lasting generally from three to five days, or about one months public service at the rate of £50, will average according to Cocker the sum of £600 per annum.

The Auditors £10 each, said to be greatly under-paid. But as they both hold other employments, they can give it up if it does not suit them. If I recollect aright, when the Council was paying £80 per annum to the Auditors, Mr. Galt then offered to do the duty of one of them for nothing.

"Your Treasurer" he says receives £130. Here the "old" quiz is again at his dirty work of deception, as the Treasurer now receives £150 of salary, but by his own assertion to me within these few days, the Treasurer stated the emoluments of his office for the last year, to have been upwards of £300.

You are pleased Mr. Galbraith to state upon the said "old settler's" authority that "your Clerk of the Peace receives nearly £700 per annum. I wish I could get it in a lawful way. It would be more like that of the Clerk of the Peace of the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, with whom you shamelessly contrast me with the latter receiving only £65 per annum. If you were not an innocent noodle, you must have been aware that your quotation was £65 for "*miscellaneous services*," and as I am bound to believe it to be irrespective of his general account, the amount of which you have been pleased to conceal altogether. Furthermore—as you are in search of truth, you might have stated to your companion that the Clerk of the Peace of York, was, at the same time, Stipendiary Magistrate at Toronto, and as I am informed, with a separate additional salary of £300. The expenses of the Recorder's Court is also studiously kept out of view. You state his expenses for the Jury Act to be £326. And as this is calculated upon the same ratio as mine by direction of the Act of Parliament, which holds us bound to perform the services under a penalty of £10. And I can tell you Mr. Galbraith, in all sincerity, for the edification of your "oldest settler," that this Jury business was the hardest earned money I ever set my pen to.

Your "old man of the sea," is not singular in repeating to you that my salary was £700 a year. Mr. Giles of the *Gazette* had it at £800 or £900, and our worthy Warden stated a while ago, I suppose in joke, to some querulous questioner that it was £1000 a year!!! The three black crows with a vengeance.

I shall now quit you Mr. Galbraith and your learned and venerable cicerone, after I have corrected another of your wilful misstatements to my prejudice.

You state the population of these Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, to be in truth 27,625. Whereas, in fact and in verity the population, by the Census just completed, is THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE. Thus meanly attempting to mislead by so large a number as 10,000, and forming a very pretty climax to your impertinent tirade of ignorance and gullibility.

And now a word to you Mr. Editor and to the public. How does it happen that since the retirement of Mr. McQueen, your columns are openly prostituted to the twaddle and balderdash of every anonymous or paltry scribbler? All good men acknowledge the Press as the guardian of public morality and virtue, and that it ought ever to be the corrector of error and exponent of truth. You know that I have been lately assailed in my public capacity by the most unblushing falsehoods, which a moments consideration or inquiry on your part would have exposed. Your private sentiments differ from this, as you maintain that you are bound to give circulation to whatever Communications may be addressed to you, and that you do justice between the parties when you allow the victim thus wantonly calumniated the opportunity of reply. If this doctrine is persevered in you will in the end, gain as infamous a notoriety as the New York *Herald*, and the corollary is evident as far as your proprietors are concerned. But go on and you may live to find it out. I have not the presumption to read a lecture to a gentleman of your literary experience and acquirements, as to the mode of conducting a Newspaper, and I only take the liberty to state my own sentiments on this subject which in this instance are diametrically opposed to yours.

As to the public. Is it not a hardship upon public officers, who have done their duty like myself for the last ten years without complaint against them, to be assailed by every fellow, who, either from ignorance or vindictiveness, may run a muck upon them? Why is it that every shilling of their hard won earnings is to be looked upon as public plunder, by a class of men who cannot appreciate their services, and that this malignant feeling is to be pandered to by the Press? Would any man in his senses attempt to question one of our industrious and successful merchants, how he came to build a handsome Stone or Brick House, or Schooner, out of the pockets of the public? the answer would be that they were created out of the profits of his industry, and that the public had no right to interfere. It ought to be the same with the public officer if he is to enjoy the ordinary privileges of the community. He is, moreover, hemmed in by just and legal restraints, and for their infraction he is punishable by

heavy pains and penalties. If his office is useless, let it be abolished, but for the sake of fair play, let him enjoy the fruits of his industry, won by the sweat of his brow, and painful mental anxiety, inseparable from public responsibility, unknown to the merchant, the mechanic or the agriculturist.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DAN. LIZARS.

Goderich, 3rd May, 1852.

EDITORS NOTE.—As we are especially addressed in the above letter, and some explanation requested of us, we feel it to be our duty to notice it. And in the first place we would remark that we think if Mr. Lizars had met the requests for information which have from time to time been made by the different writers to whom he alludes; and who, we would assure him, are of respectable standing in Society! and think that the public have a right to have the information they request, although they may not desire to appear openly as the champions of the public; we say, we think that if Mr. Lizars had met these applications for information in a better spirit and with less acrimony, it might have been all the better in the end. He seems perfectly aware that many complaints have been made of the expense of the Administration of justice in these of the Administration of think are justified by the amount assumed, and if groundless that a very few words from him would long erenow have set the matter at rest.

With regard to anonymous Communications, we find it universally admitted by the *practice* of the Press, that certain circumstances in some measure justify them; and we do not feel that in Mr. Lizars case we are in any way to blame. We cannot admit it to be our duty to Public Officers or any one else, when complaints are addressed to us against them on public grounds, to inform them of these complaints before publication, as we think it would be a breach of faith with our correspondents, and however the party complained of, might be able to satisfy *us* on the subject, it would be unjust to the public to suppress inquiry which we believe they desire, and have a right to demand.

We also think that Mr. Lizars might have spared his sneer at our "Literary experience and attainments," we have never professed much claim to either, but fortunately we have a lenient public to deal with and we feel perfectly satisfied with such proofs of *their* approval as have been hitherto awarded us.

Glenburnie, 1st April, 1852.

TO THE HURON SIGNAL.

MAISTER EDITOR,—I hae been sae vera angry, sir, thae twa three weeks bygane, that I was amaist determined no till wrete ye anither word. Just think a moment, sir, o' insultin' a responsible man like me, forbye disgracin' my faithers gude name, by prentin' a letter wi' my name at it which cou'd only hae been written by some fule that was mair fit for bedlam than to be allo'ed to rin a large in ony christian countra. If there had been ony sense at a' in't, I micht hae faithered the bautlin' an' no said a word about it but sic moonstruck nonsense as yon was, I canna stand that ava, I'll teach baith him an' you to tak nae freedoms wi' my gude name.

Weel Sir, just as I was sittin ae gloamin' broodin' ower the ill ye had done me; Janet, who had been out a' the afternoon makin' some marketry, cam in, an' throwin' doon an auld newspaper that she had gotten some things rowed up in, I was surprized to see owre freend John Galts name on it, I seized hold o' the paper thinkin' it wad waybe be something in answer to some o' my ain valuable wrettin's, or maybe a gude dressin' frae John to that fulish chiel' Sandy Mitchell for haein' daured to wrete sic a letter about him as he had done. But no, sir, it was something far mair astonished than either the ane or the ither cou'd hae been. I read the letter ower & ower again, twa three times, sir, an' the mair I read, it appeared to me to be the mair extra ordinar', just to think o' its bein' written by a man haudin' twa government offishes at the time he wrote it. It beats the ane he wrote about Malcolm an' the offishes that had been shoveled upon him hollow. And as John wad maybe like to see it again, noo that he has seen the result o' the *glorious* revolution alluded till in't, and as he maybe hasna a copy o' it laid bye, I shall send ye some bits o't, an' some remarks o' my ain on them as wee gae alang, an' if I hae taen a wrang view o' the matter he'll maybe send us a few lines explainin' what it does mean, which wad be vera satisfactory till an auld Green' like me, to whom the readin' o' sic an article has been the greatest wheenieness on his account; for I'm really feared, sir, that he maun be subjec' to fits of what they ca' monomania. The letter, or whatever he ca's it, is headed.

"THE EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

At first, sir, I thocht that John had been to point oot the bludey murders an' heathenish cruelties by which that revolution was brocht roun', as a warnin' to a' her gracious majestys happy subjects to rest contentit wi' that share o' the blessin's o' peace an' plenty; an' that mild government which is aye ready to heal up a' grievances when they are laid before it in a constitutional way an' speerit; and which has been bestowed upon us by a mercifu' an' benevolent providence; an' no to be followin' in the gory footsteps o' the fickle french in their newfangled notions o' *liberty* an *equality* as they ca' them. But na, na!, Sir, thats no Johns view o' the subjec' at a', ye was richt, sir, when ye said no langsyne that he's an "original thinker an' must therefore adopt an original style in which to convey his ideas" ye were richt there, sir, as we shall see as we get along.

He begins, sir, by pointin' the finger o' his approbation at the french folk for having sae quickly an' quietly returned to "perfect order after the overthrow of the old established tyranny" under Louis Phillipe, an' tells us o' his pleasure at seein' the great nation, "second to none" proceedin' in the election of its new "Chief Magistrate" Noo, Sir, I canna believe but that, to a weel regulated mind, the pleasure o' seein' an auld chief magistrate rulin' a *greater* nation wi' a kind an' faitherly hand, maun be far greater an' purer, than to see the election o' a new ane, red wi' the blude o' his fellow creatures; to say naething o' the doots an' fears that maun hae disturbed the bosoms of some o' them, on account o' their ignorance o' the real character o' the man they were choosin' to rule ower them; doots an' fears that hae been fearfully justified by the heartless atrocities of Louis Napoleon, in his ambitious struggle to secure a langer lease o' power, than the "four years" spoken in which they frae time to time elect their "Chief Magistrate" OVER THE LAKE and ACROSS THE CHANNEL, an' then bids us "consider the effects" such things "are likely to exercise on the destinies of other Countries, more particularly that of our own," and, for fear that we puir folk shoudna understand what he means, he adds; "let it always be borne in mind, that no sovereign is such by inherent right, he is such only by election at one time or other," an' after shewin' how thae elections have been conducted in different Countries he says, "such being the case, and we challenge contradiction, the divine right of Kings is a blasphemous notion."

Now sir, I think I hae read o' a people that cried for a king to rule ower them, that they micht be like "all the nations," an' ane was gi'en to them as a curse or judgment for their sins, an' if we micht compare modern things wi' ancient, without bein' "blasphemous." I wad like to ask John if his MODEL NATION that's "second to none," that prayed for, an' waded kneedeep in blude in their eagerness to get a "Chief Magistrate" to rule ower them, under the fashionable name o' PRESIDENT; if they, like the people of old, haena gotten the "desire of their hearts," to be a curse to them as a nation, within three short years o' the "overthrow of the old established tyranny and government of Louis Phillipe." We also read of more than ane that was "anointed to be king" by Divine Command, there micht maybe no be muckle "inherent richt," in the man, but ane wad think that the divine command to "anoint him to be king," was vera like a divine command to the folk to honor an' obey him. And, I'm no sure but the savages which he speaks o', that made their "chief magistrate," by "lifting them on their shields" had maybe received a "command" to do it in that way instead o' by anointment; and although they couldna maybe understand whare the order cam fre, they seem to hae considered it bindin' on them to obey the man that had been so "lifted up" for a' the RED MEN, an' they're "natures children," seem to think there's some "divine richt" in the "chiefs" blude an' family. But I'm gettin' beyont my depth in what I think they ca' metaphysick's, sae we'll stop there.

John goes on to say that kings "were raised for the good of the people, and when the advantage of the many demand their dismissial they must go," granted, John, but wha's to be the judge o' whats for the real "advantage of the many"? my certie! na man it'll no be you if I can help it, until ye shew mair gude common sense than ye hae dune o' late, and some discretion alang wi' it. Ye seem to think that "Rebellion" is only *in the beginning* o' sic ploys as that ye seem (sae cunningly) to recommend; but that in the end (if sucessful) it becomes Revolution, the one somewhat ignominious, the ither a "glorious consumation" o' pure patriotism; but suppose that you an me an some thousands mair get knocked on the bead, or strung up by the neck in the Rebellion ye talk sae flippantly aboot, I fear we wad then hae little share in the Revolution. Na, na, John, tak a friends advice an' neither say nor write ony mair on sic a subject, just let sweet enough alone" an' dinna forget that "edge tools are dangerous playthings." But, we mau begin again.

Mr. Galt goes on to say, "Should the French Government carry on, as we are sure must be the desire of all true philanthropists, no matter to what party they belong, in the same quiet manner the Americans have done—the result will modify all the Monarchies, as at present constituted, of enlightened nations;" an' again asks what effect a' this will hae on them, "our own more especially," then he adds "Should, therefore, the people of Britain behold the French nation succeed in their present endeavor to carry out a cheap government, they will, *no doubt, contrast* their own with that in existence across the channel, and *very naturally* arrive at the conclusion that what the French are able to accomplish in economy, *they can try also;*" is not sic language, Maister Editor, calculated, if not *intended*, to urge the English to try their hand at a little "revolution." But thats not a', he tries if possible to put it in stronger language, an' in a way he kens they will feel maist quickly an' that is by shewin' them hoo far it touches their purse, he says, "Twenty-four thousand pounds sterling is all that is considered necessary to support the dignity of the French Sovereign. Surely less than a million may do that of Britain." He urges the subject on the notice of the folks in every possible light, an' says, "with how much greater force will its (the League) arguments apply when it shall be able to point to France and say the Sovereign of that country receives but £24,000 for doing precisely the same that our Queen receives £1,000,000. Does any person believe that such a contrast can exist?" In case I shou'dna see John, Sir, tell him to look in the last *Colonist*, an' he will see that the ENGLISH CHARTISTS say that owre present Gracious Queen will be the last that will ever sit on the throne; that will be some satisfaction to him till *his* "better days" come. One bit more an' i'll hae done for the present, he says "if Monarchy weathers the storm, it will be so much shorn of its revenue. It would be folly, worse than folly, to disguise from ourselves the onward movement progressing every where. This is the age of common sense," and then he closes his epistle with the remark "This has resulted from the impetus given to popular movements by the revolution in France in February."

Now Mr. Editor, is it a reality or a fiction that such an article was penned by a Government Officer in the "Loyal Huron," an' that the writer had afterwards the assurance to put himself forward to give advice to the Electors in their choice of a representative? I think, Sir, we hae seen, even in owre day, the "Age of Reason" twice in MODEL FRANCE, an' twice hae we seen it followed by the "Reign of Terror," and I greatly fear that in the hands o' sic men as Mr. Galt, *his* "Age of Common Sense" would hae a similar result.

In conclusion, I would strongly advise of Mr. Galt, as his surest way to enjoy his "Age of reason and of Common sense," according to his own theory, is just to "go over the Lake" or "across the channel," an' leave us puir folks to enjoy ourselves in owre ain way; and, on bidding us farewell, he may console himself on our account, with the thocht that "where ignorance is bless its folly to be wise."

In muckle heaviness of heart,
I am Dear Sir,
Your very obed't Serv't,
KIRSTY FORSYTH.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE FRANKLIN.

ENGLAND.

Of political affairs from England there is nothing new, the House of Parliament having adjourned for the Easter Holidays. The note of preparation for the ensuing general was, however, being sounded throughout the country, and everywhere the constituencies were preparing for the great contest which is finally and forever to settle the question of Free Trade versus Protection.

In the event of the Crystal Palace being pulled down, it was understood that a London firm had offered £70,000 for the building, and intended to re-erect it in one of the suburbs for the purpose of a winter garden. In consequence of an order from the Government, the building has been closed to the public, and, we fear, will be soon removed.

A long correspondence has taken place between the Admiralty and all the leading coast officers, in reference to the probable loss of two large ships upon the northern coast of America. It was occasioned by the following statement from Captain Coward of the ship *Renovation*, which is again at sea, upon whose return strict enquiry will be instituted:—

"April, 1851, when near the east edge of the bank, off Newfoundland, in lat. 45° 30', N., wind N. E., fresh breezes and clear weather, as much as I could carry foretopmast-studding sail, fell in with icebergs, one of which was very large, with field ice attached to it, in which there were two three-masted ships, having their masts struck and yards down, and all made snug; to all appearance they had passed the winter together in the ice. About 5 o'clock in the morning when within one mile of them the mate called me to see the berg and ships; by the time I got up and dressed and on deck, my ship was abreast of them: took spying-glass and carefully examined them to see if there was any one on board, but could not see any one. At the time, did not think of Sir John Franklin's missing ships, anxiety to get ahead out of the danger, while the weather was clear from fogs, and being too far past before I could make up my mind, caused me not to reduce sail and examine them more accurately. I am since of opinion they might possible be the missing ships."

The Admiralty wish to ascertain if the ships might be whale ships.

—We quote:

WOOLWICH, Wednesday, April 14, 1852.

"The greatest activity has been displayed to day at the Dockyard to complete the stores required for the vessels of the Arctic Expedition, that all may be on board tonight or early to-morrow morning, as the whole of the squadron are under orders to proceed down the river between 9 and 10 o'clock. A. M., on Thursday, April 15. The *Monkey* steam vessel, Second Master, Sallenger, will tow the *Assistance*, Captain Edward Belcher, C. B; the *Zephr* steam vessel will tow the *Resolute*, Captain Kellet, C. B.; and the *Adder* steam vessel will tow the *North Star*, Commander Pullen, of Greenhithe, where they will have their compasses adjusted. The *Intrepid* screw steam vessel, Commander M'Clintock, and the *Pioneer* screw steam vessel, will get up their steam and proceed to Greenhithe at the same time."

In the House of Lords, on the 5th April, the Archbishop of Canterbury laid on the table a Bill which was read the first time, for the purpose of enabling Colonial and other Bishops to perform certain functions, under the Commission of English and Irish Bishops.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Overland Mail with dates from China, February 17th, Bombay, March 15th, Calcutta, March 6th, had arrived in London. The British expedition against Burmah, consisted of 6,000 troops, two ships of war, and thirteen war steamers. Additional forces from China were expected. The departure of the expedition was to take place from Calcutta and Madras on the 19th March. The forces were to rendezvous at the mouth of the Case, or the eastern branch of the Irawaddy. It would probably proceed up the latter branch to avoid the resistance provided on the route by Rangoon, where 20,000 Burmese troops were assembled.—The British forces had orders to advance to Prouce. Parties of Burmese had ravaged the frontier villeges.

FRANCE

All continues quiet. The 10th of May has been fixed as the grand review and distribution of Eagle on the Camp de Mars, all the regiments comprising the garrison of Paris will be present, and the other regiments of the French army will be represented by their Colonels and deputation.

On the 9th, a grand fete will be given at the Role Militarie by the French army to the President, who has accepted the invitation.

M. Michlets and Mickiewiose are removed by a decree from their professorship in the University.

M. Martin de Strasburgh, counsellor at the Court of Cossation has refused to take the oath of allegiance and has resigned his place.

A fortnight's later news has been received from Australia, but it shows simply the fact that there is an increased productiveness in the mines by the announcement that a ship was about to sail for England with £180,000 worth of gold dust—being the largest shipment yet made from the Colony.

The *Washington* had not arrived at Cowes when the *Franklin* left, although was felt on her account.

Accounts from China state that an English Brigate had visited on the Japannese Islands, and every attention and kindness had been shown the Captain and crew.

The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says.: Railway shares and speculative stocks exhibit still great improvement, and supposing no political interruptions to occur, there is every reason to anticipate that the advance of an uninterrupted increase.

The greatest distrust prevails against all new schemes—Californian and Australia Gold Companies included.

No rain has fallen for a long time, and the country looks as though it had experienced the severities of a protracted drought. The manufacturers however, had been the chief sufferes.

NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

SAILING OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 28th.

ENGLAND.

It is said that the friends of Lord John Russell, despairing of getting him re elected as a member for London, are trying to smuggle him in for Edingburgh.

The Arctic expedition sailed on Thursday, the 15th inst. The ships composing it are the *Assistance*, Captain Belcher; the *Rescue*, Captain Kellet; and the *North Star*, Captain Cullen. Propellers: *Intrepid*, Captain McClintock, and *Pioneer* Captain Osbourne.

The story of the two ships seen in the iceberg, being those of Sir John Franklin's expedition is generally discredited.

Letters received in England from the African squadron say, that the efforts of the cruisers have quite extinguished the slave trade in the Bight of Benin.

Sir John Mathieson, owner of the Island of North Rona, on the west coast of Scotland, has offered it as a gift to the Government for a penal settlement.

Professor Wilson, the "Christopher North', of *Blackwood's Magazine*, has resigned his chair of philosophy in consequence of age and infirmity.

IRELAND.

The first part of the census returns have been printed. It shows the population of Carlow county has diminished one-sixth since 1841.

Lord Eglinton, Viceroy of Ireland, intimates that the Government has no intention of abolishing the Viceroyalty.

FRANCE.

A paragraph in the *Siecle* denies that there is or has been any difficulty recently between the French and English Governments.

The Ministers of Public Instruction had issued an order to assume the manners and habits compatible with their profession.

M. Martin, an advocate of Strasbourg, resigned rather than take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the President.

Forty nine provincial papers have ceased to exist since the 2nd December, in consequence of the excessive restrictions placed upon the press.

A great drought prevailed in the South of France.

The *Intelligence Belge* says that orders have been given to persons expelled from France not to enter Belgium.

Some sensation has been created by a statement that the Russian Imperial Almanac sets down Henry V. as King of France, and the Count de Paris as heir apparant.

It is considered not unlikely that measures will be taken for the proclamation of the Empire, even before the Grand Review of the 20th of May. No loss then 2000 petitions have already been presented for the establishment of the Imperial Government.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburgh Journals announce another victory by the Russians over the Circassians.

GERMANY.

Hanover has declared in favour of a Commercial and Custom Union with Austria.

The new Constitution of Cassel is about to be published. It proposes to establish two Houses, the upper ones composed of nominees of the Crown, the lower one of 32 Delegates chosen by the people.

Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemerg and some other small States have agreed to afford protection, through their Ministers and Consuls, to each other's subjects abroad.

A meeting has been held of ship owners, from all Baltic Ports to endeavour to procure a reduction of the iron duties.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon are to the 11 inst. Newspaper correspondents, there, claim to have discovered that intrigues are on foot jointly in Portugal and Spain for a further curtailment of Constitutional Government. The French Consul who recently retirned in the steamer *Porto*, is said to have had a hand in these intrigues.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan State trials are indefinitely postponed.

A letter from Florence states that in consequence of the inflamatory appeals posted up in most of the cities of Tuscany, the retirement of the Austrian troops has been countermanded.

MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—James McHenry quotes flour at an advance of 6d. per bbl.; Wheat 1d. a 2d. per 70 lb.: and Yellow Indian-Corn 6d. a 1s. dearer. White Corn in lese request.

NEW ORLEANS April 21, 1852.

The steamer Pocahontas, from Arkansas bound to this port, with 2,360 bales of cotton, took fire on Friday last, and burned to the water's edge in half an hour. Ten persons were either burned or drowned, including a former Sheriff of Arkansas, lady and three children, a cabin boy, two firemen, and a chambermaid. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was insured for $14,000.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

We have no doubt many of our readers will regret to learn that the favorite steamer *Magnet* has met with a serious disaster, which will be the means of confining her to the Niagara Docks for at least a month, or perhaps longer. We give the particulars as we have received them:

On Friday night last, the 30th ult. about 11 o'clock, near Presque Isle, thirty miles below Cobourg, the *Magnet* on her way up was met by the *Maple-leaf* and the *May flower*, on their way for Kingston. The *Magnet* held her course, till the mate apprehended the *Maple-leaf* was coming too close, when the helm was put down, and the *Magnet* headed to the shore; still, the danger was apparently imminent. The *Magnet's* bell was rung, and the engine stopped, but no avail,—it was to late. The *Maple-leaf* came on and struck her with tremendous force a little *aft* of the stern on the *larboard* side, carrying away about eight feet of her bow, stem, anchors, windlass, cabins, and all. The crash was fearful, and the terror of all on board was awakened. The boats were prepared, and the *Magnet* was expected to go down in an instant. The crew and passengers went to work like desperation, and carried wood, freight, &c., *aft*, so as to lighten the bow and keep it out of the water, and were so far successful.—*Canadian.*

BOSTON, April 22, 1852.

About three o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear part of the National Theatre, on the corner of Portland and Travers streets, and is still burning. The wooden buildings on Travers street opposite the theatre, were badly scorched, and some out houses fronting on Friend street were consumed. We could not learn how the fire originated. The theatre was a very large plastered wooden building, and was owned by William Sohier, Esq., who purchased it, recently, of Mrs. Pelv. It was under lease to Messrs. Wright, Fenno & Co., and Mrs. Sinclair performed in the theatre last night, to a crowded audience.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Logie will Preach in the United Presbyterian Church, East Street, on Sabbath the 16th, inst., at 11 A. M., and at 6 in the evening.

Died,

In Colborne, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Sarah Walter, aged 76 years.

R. H. BRETT,
GENERAL MERCHANT--WHOLESALE.

16 *King-St., Toronto, Upper Canada,*

IMPORTER of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Bar Iron, Steel, Chain, Nails, Gunpowder.
—ALSO—
Importer of Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Dye Woods, Oils, Paints, Glass, Earthenware—in their Original Packages.
April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

CIRCULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned desires to acquaint his Correspondents and the Country Merchants of Western Canada that he is daily expecting by first Vessels in Liverpool and London, a large stock of Merchandize, which will be sold low to Cash buyers or on fixed definite credits.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

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

THE Undersigned has for Sale
180 hogsheads and quarter-casks Boiled Linseed Oil.
70 hogsheads and quarter-casks Raw.
4 tons Putty in barrels, best English,
5 tons Whitening, in casks,
2 tons Chalk, in casks,
120 kegs best Dry White Lead,
200 kegs " " Red Lead,
10 casks containing kegs Ground Paint—all colours,
50 casks Epsom Salts,
10 barrels Sulphur,
10 barrels Cream Tartar,
40 cases Borax.
—ALSO—
Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch, Oil for Machinery, Olive Oil—in barrels; Vinegar in barrels; Castor Oil in cans and tins.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

HARDWARE &c.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
8 casks Moore's Grass Scythes,
4 do do Cradling Scythes,
1 do Hooks,
460 dozens American Scythes, several Makers,
2 do Sickles,
70 kegs Coil Chain, all sizes,
140 do House Nails,
160 do Wrought Nails,
800 do Gunpowder (kegs and cannisters),
7 tons Shot,
6 cases Single and Double Guns,
2 casks containing Saddles and Bridles,
22 do containing Cutlery, Edge-tools, Saws, Files, &c. (Sheffield Goods),
70 do containing Locks Latches, Scales, Balts, Traps, and a general stock of Birmingham & Wolverhampton Goods,
40 large Potash Kettles (Scotch)
8 tons of Pot and Camp Ovens.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15

GROCERIES &c., IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE,
70 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
8 do Loaf do
50 bbls and 8 tierces Crushed Sugar,
380 chests Tea, various grades,
70 bags Coffee,
20 do Pepper,
20 do Pimento,
200 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Currants,
44 bbls do
4 cases Ginger,
260 boxes various qualities Tobacco,
100 jars Macaboy Snuff,
4 tierces London Mustard, in 4lbs & 1lb jars,
4 cases Liquorice,
8 casks Bath Brick,
100 boxes Starch,
140 do Tobacco Pipes.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th 1852. v5-15.

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

FOR SALE.
45 bales best American Cotton Yarn,
120 do Batts,
300 bags Candle Wick,
70 do Twine,
12 bales Wadding.
—ALSO—
45 cases Stationary, Foleoap, and Letter Paper, assorted qualities,
2 bales half ton Mill Board,
10 do Wrapping Paper,
7 tierces Ink—best London Ink in Stone Bottles.
R. H. BRETT.
161 King Street, Toronto, April 28th, 1852. v5-n15.

NOTICE.

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

Dated at Goderich, this 5th of May, 1852
WILLIAM BUCKLEY.
GEORGE ACHESON.
Goderich, May 6th, 1852. v5-n15.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

200 CORDS of good Hemlock Bark for which the highest market price will be paid by the Subscriber.
W. G. SMITH.
Goderich, May 5th, 1852 v5-n15

NOTICE is hereby given that I charge all persons against receiving a note, drawn in favour of John S. Armstrong, given by me, dated Feb. 17th 1852, payable in 18 months after date, as I have not received value for the same.
JOHN CASTELLO.
Kincardine, May 5th, 1852. v5-n15.

LOST a note of hand to the amount of £6, which was given to me by George Whiteford on twelve months. I hereby forbid any person that may find this note selling or collecting it, or I will prosecute according to law.
MURDOCH MCKINNON.
Stephen A. Garrett, Esq., Kingston.

are now for Sale, namely,—
Con. 4, Wawanosh, Lot 26, 200 acres.
Con. 5, " " 26, 200 "
Con. 6, " " 26 & east ½ 31, 300 acres.
Con. 7, " " 31 & 32, 400 acres.
Con. 10, " " 32, 200 acres.
Total, 1,300.

The above lots are situated on, or near the River Maitland. The land is of the very best quality and well watered, one fourth of the price is required down, and the remainder in ten annual Instalments with interest. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at the Crown Lands Office, Huron Road.
JOHN CLARK.
Goderich, April 8th, 1851. v5 n11

TO TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

TEACHER, who obtained a first class certificate at the last Examination, held at Mr. Rattenburry's Hotel, Goderich, on the 31st of March and 1st of April, wishes for a situation as teacher in a school in the neighbourhood of Goderich. Address to A. B. at the office of the Huron *Signal*, (post paid,) or to Mr. Dark, British Exchange.
April 1st, 1852. v5n14-t-w.

NOTICE.

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

Persons residing in the County of Perth who are indebted to the Huron *Signal*, will find their notes with Dr. John Hyde, of Stratford, who has been authorized to collect immedtately.
HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, 13th April, 1852. 12

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having purchased from William Holton, his exclusive right (for the Counties of Huron and Bruce) of a
NEW KIND OF PLOUGH,
for which he has obtained Letters Patent from the Government. Would respectfully give notice that any person or persons infringing upon said right will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.
WM. J. KEAYS.

N. B.—The Goderich Foundry, having undergone all necessary repairs; the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom. He has now on hand an excellent assortment of Ploughs including Holton's new pattern together with Potash Kettles, Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves, Potash Kettles and Thrashing Machines of various horse power all of which will be sold on the most liberal terms.
WM. J. KEAYS.
Goderich, 28th April, 1852. v5n14.

NOTICE

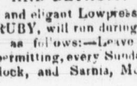
IS hereby given that the partnership Subsisting between Alex. McIntyre, and James Donaldson, town of Goderich, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22nd day of January, 1852. And all persons indebted either by Note or Book account are hereby requested to make immediate Payment, and save costs.
ALEX. McINTYRE.
JAMES DONALDSON.
Goderich, April, 28th 1852. v5n14.

THOMAS NICHOLLS

BROKER, House, Land Insurance, Shipping and General AGENT.
Produce and Commission Merchant, Accountant, &c.
Produce bought and sold on Commission good- carefully stored, and forwarded. Books balanced, Partnership settlement adjusted.
Goderich Feb. 25, 1852. v5-n9

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A SECOND or third class Teacher for Scool No. 8, Downie, apply to Adam
JOHN MENNIE, Sec. & Tr.
Downie, April 10th, 1852 v5-n13 5w.



GODERICH, PORT SARNIA, HURON AND DETROIT.

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

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

First trip, the first of April, 1852.

WANTED.

Three hundred cords good Merchantable Steam Boat Wood, well split, four foot long. Delivered on the Goderich Pier. A portion of the above Wood must be hard and seasoned would be preferred.
ELI WARD, 2nd.
Detroit, Feb. 23th 1852. v5-n5

BY-LAW

Authorising a Loan of [illegible] pounds for the erection of the [illegible] Buildings, for the County of Perth.

WHEREAS it is necessary to the [illegible] the sum of five thousand [illegible] the erection of the necessary [illegible] ings for the County of Perth, [illegible] the 15th Section of the Act 14 [illegible] And whereas the amount [illegible] perty in the said County of Perth [illegible] by the assessment returns for [illegible] to be £471,[illegible] and the sum of £711 3s 8½d, will [illegible] annually for the payment [illegible] the redemption of the principal [illegible] according to the terms of payment [illegible] after provided. And whereas [illegible] of three eights of a [illegible] on the rateable Real and Personal Property in the County of Perth, [illegible] County of Huron Perth, and Bruce, at the Union Hotel, Stratford, on Monday the 7th day of June next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon, at which time and place the members of the said Council are hereby requested to attend for the purpose aforesaid.
STEWART CAMPBELL,
Pro. County Clerk.
Stratford, 17th Feb., 1852. v5-n3-5t

Goderich, 2nd April, 1852.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

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

The lots would be disposed of separately, if required.
v5-n14 M. B. SEYMOUR, & CO.

MISS S. NICHOLLS,
(From Regent St., London, Eng.)
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
SOUTH EAST ST., GODERICH.
(Mr. Hare's new Brick House.)
BONNETS, CAPS, DRESSES, CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., made in the latest style of fashion.
A choice Assortment of Fancy Goods on hand.
April 15th, 1852. 12

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Copartnership existing between Hadley Doan and Orrin S. Doan, Tanners, in the Township of Usborne, London District, was this day Dissolved by mutual consent. Hadley Doan is to settle and collect all notes and accounts of the said firm.
HADLEY DOAN,
ORRIN S. DOAN.
Usborne, London District, March 27th, 1852. v5n13t3

NOTICE.

THE accounts of George Miller & Co., in Mr. Lewis' hands, and all debts due to the GODERICH FOUNDRY are now transferred to Wm. J. Keays, Esq., who will receive, grant receipts, and pay all bills due by said Foundry.
MALCOLM CAMERON.
February 9th, 1852. v5n3

ATTACHMENT.

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

BY Virtue of a writ of Attachment issued out of the County Court of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and to me directed against the Estate, Real as well as Personal of JOHN SMALL an absconding or concealed debtor at the suit of Malcolm Holmes, I have seized and taken all the Estate Real as well as Personal of the said JOHN SMALL and that unless the said John Small return within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the same to be discharged within three calendar months; all the Estate Real and Personal of the said JOHN SMALL, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit or satisfaction of the said claim or claims of each other Plaintiff as Plaintiffs, as shall or may take proceedings against the property and effects of the said JOHN SMALL within six months of the issuing of the above Writ.
JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff, H. P. & B.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, 18th, February, 1852. v5-n4-6m

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

EXHIBITION.

Of Farm Stock, and Produce, Domestic Manufactures, &c., by the County Agricultural Society of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

An Exhibition of Cattle, Seeds, Domestic Manufactures, &c. &c. will be held at Goderich, on Wednesday, the 22nd of September, when the following premiums will be awarded:

HORSES.

For the best Brood Mare & Foal	£1	10	0
2nd best	1	0	0
3rd best	0	15	0
Best 2 years old Filly	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best 2 years old Gelding	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best Span of Working Horses	1	10	0
2nd best	1	0	0
3rd best	0	10	0

CATTLE.

Best Milch Cow (which shall have had a calf in 1852	1	5	0
2nd best	1	0	0
3rd best	0	15	0
Best Yearling Heifer	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
Best 2 years old Heifer	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Fatted Ox	1	15	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Fatted Cow or Heifer	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Yoke Working Oxen	1	5	0
2nd best	1	0	0
3rd best	0	15	0

SHEEP AND HOGS.

Best Ram	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best Ewes (pen of 2) having raised a Lamb in 1852	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
Best Ram Lamb	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
Best Ewe Lamb	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
Best Fat Wethers or Ewes	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Boar	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best Sow	0	15	0
2nd best	0	12	6
3rd best	0	10	0

shall have had pigs in 1852, one or more pigs to be shewn with sow.

GRAIN, SEEDS AND DAIRY.

Best 4 bushels Spring Wheat	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best 2 bushels Barley	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best 2 bushels Oats	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best 2 bushels Peas	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best bushel Timothy Seed	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best bushel Clover Seed	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
Best 50 lbs. Salt Butter	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best 40 lbs Cheese	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best 20 lbs. Maple Sugar	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0

That the grain exhibited and taking the premiums, shall be sold to members of the Society at market price on the Show day.

ROOTS.

Best acre of Turnips	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
Best acre of Potatoes	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0

Parties competing for the above Roots will be required to pay an entrance fee of 2s 6d.

For the best ¼ acre Carrots	£0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0

MANUFACTURES.

For the best 10 yards Domestic made Cloth	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For the best pair Domestic manufactured Blankets	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For the best Domestic Knit pair of Stockings, (manufactured by the family of the exhibitor,)	0	5	0
Best do do Gloves,	0	5	0
Best do do Mitts,	0	5	0

The above Manufactures to be from the farm of the competitor and of the growth of the present year.

Best bushel Onions	£0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0

IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Lumber Waggon made within the limits of the Society's District	1	10	0
2nd best	1	5	0
For the best Cultivator	1	0	0
For the best Ploughman to plough United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce,	1	0	0
2nd best,	0	15	0
3rd best,	0	10	0

Any Waggon shewn before shall not take any premium.

That a discretionary premium be given to either Grain or Implements considered worthy by Judges, and Directors not included in the list.

FALL WHEAT.—The Show of Fall Wheat will take place at Goderich, Wednesday, the 1st day of September.

For the best 20 bushels Fall wheat,	£3	0	0
second best,	2	15	0
third best,	1	10	0

Competitors to whom the Premiums for Fall Wheat may be awarded, will deliver over to the Secretary their sample, by him to be sold at the close of the exhibition, to any member or members of the society wishing to purchase the same at 5s. currency per bushel—if not to be returned to the Exhibitor.

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION.

1st. All Subscriptions to be paid on or before the 1st day of June next.

2 All Subscribers having paid their subscription, and only such to be entitled to compete.

3. All Stock exhibited shall have been the "bona fide" property of the exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles must have been produced on the Farm of the exhibitor.

4. All Competitors for prizes must give the necessary notice of the description of stock and produce they intend to show, on or before 4 o'clock P. M. the 21st of September.

5. Competitors will not be entitled to more than one premium for the same kind of grain, from the same farm.

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

7. Any person showing the same animal twice at the same show as competing for two different prizes shall be deprived of any premiums whatever—not only for the animal shewn, but also any other he may be entitled to.

R. G. Cuningame, Sec'y.

Goderich, 1st May, 1852.

No. 1, BY-LAW

To authorize the Treasurer of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, to contract a loan of Thirty Thousand Pounds, for the purpose of constructing certain Gravel Roads within the said United Counties, and for building a Bridge across the River Maitland, at Goderich.

WHEREAS it is expedient to borrow the sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds for the purpose of grading, gravelling and otherwise improving the Road known as the Huron Road, from the Harbour at Goderich, to the Township of Wilmot; and the Road known as the London Road, from the Village of Clinton to the Township of London, and building the necessary Bridges and Toll Gates thereon, and also for building a Bridge across the River Maitland at Goderich aforesaid, which when completed, the cost of the same, will be one thousand five hundred pounds per annum, amounting in all to Three Thousand Three hundred Pounds annually. And whereas the amount of rateable property in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, appears by the last years assessment returns to be One Million One Hundred and One Thousand, One Hundred and One Pounds, Nineteen Shillings and Eight Pence, exclusive of the Incorporated Town of Goderich, and whereas the annual value of property in the said Incorporated Town of Goderich amounts to £5,640 10s 4d. And whereas the special rate of three fourths of a penny per pound, hereinafter imposed upon all the rateable, real and personal property within the said United Counties, and the special rate of one shilling and ½ penny per pound per annum hereinafter imposed upon the annual value of all the rateable real and personal property within the said Incorporated Town of Goderich, the only Incorporated Town now existing in the said United Counties, will be sufficient to satisfy and discharge the loan herein authorized to be made, with the interest thereof; within the time limited hereby, and by the Laws of this Province.

1st. Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, that the Treasurer of the said United Counties, be, and he is hereby authorized on behalf of the said Municipal Council, to contract a loan of thirty thousand pounds in sums not less than twenty-five pounds bearing interest at such rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum as may be agreed upon between him and the party or parties offering to make such loan, which interest shall be payable half yearly in sterling money at London, in England And ten thousand pounds of which principal sum shall be payable in ten years from the date of the issue of the said Debentures, the further sum of ten thousand pounds in fifteen years from the date of the issue of the said Debentures, and the balance of ten thousand pounds in twenty years from the date of the issue of the said Debentures, all payable at London aforesaid.

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

3rd. And be it enacted, That a special rate of Three Farthings in the Pound per annum over and above, and in addition to all other rates whatsoever shall be raised and levied in each year for the payment of the said debt to be created by the said Loan until the same shall be fully paid, upon all the ratable real and personal property within the said United Counties, and a special rate of one shilling and ½ penny in the pound per annum (being the ratio of the annual to the real or capital value) upon the annual value of all the rateable real and personal property within the said Incorporated Town of Goderich, and within every Incorporated Town or Village which shall hereafter be Incorporated within the said United Counties during the continuance of the said rate.

NOTICE.—The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, on Tuesday the fourth day of May 1852, at the the Huron Hotel, Goderich, (Gentlemen) at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the member of the said Municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

D. H. RITCHIE,
County Clerk.

County Clerk' Office,
Goderich, 31st Jan. 1852. v5n2 3m

TIMELY WARNING.

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

WM. J. KEAYS.

Goderich, 25th Feb., 1852. v5–n5.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN.

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

Goderich, Feb. 25th, 1852. v5–n5

WANTED.

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

BUSTARD GREEN.

Sept. 9th, 1851.

A. NASMYTH.

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

Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

GOERDICH FOUNDRY

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

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

Goderich, 9th Feb., 1852. v5n3

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

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

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

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

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

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

As it is proposed to make this publication *national* and not a *local* work, it will un[illegible] questions affecting they are entirely inadequate to the wants of the majority, and little calculated to form or improve the literary taste of a people essentially different in their feelings and principles from those for whom these Periodicals are prepared; and believing that the enterprise will meet with encouragement from those for whose pleasure and information it is designed, he trusts that the experiment will realize his expectations.

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

THOMAS MACLEAR.

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

HAMILTON
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

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

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

No second price.

ALSO—Lasts and pegs for sale.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Goderich, March 18, 1852. v5–n8–6m

NOTICE.

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

JOHN STRACHAN.
Assignee.

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

E. H. MARLTON,

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

Kincardine Aarms, Goderich,
March 24th 1852. v5–n9

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

WILLIAM M'CARRON.

Goderich, April 1, 1852. v5n10

JOHN RALPH,

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

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

Goderich, Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

WANTED.

A SCHOOL Teacher for School Section No 3, Biddulph, he must produce a Second Class Certificate.

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

Biddulph, April 1st, 1852. v5-n11–5w

RICHARD MOORE,

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

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

April 1, 1852. v5n10

FOR SALE,

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

P. W. MORRIS.

Ashfield, March, 25th, 1852. v5–n9–6w

DIVISION COURTS.

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

FIRST DIVISION.

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

SECOND DIVISION.

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

THIRD DIVISION.

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

FOURTH DIVISION.

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

FIFTH DIVISION.

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

SIXTH DIVISION.

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

SEVENTH DIVISION.

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

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

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. C. C.

Goderich, 22nd Dec. 1851. v4n46

GODERICH, 22nd January, 1852.

NOTICE.

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

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

[illegible] SEYMOUR & Co.

completed, the Firm are respectfully informed, that the same is now open for the Storing of Produce, Merchandize, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms

50–6i M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.

AXE FACTORY, &c. &c.

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

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

CANADIAN SCOTCH PLOUGH,

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

HARVEY BRACE.

Goderich, Aug. 21, 1851. v4n27

F. & C. H. BUHL,

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

Cash Paid for Furs.

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

Detroit, Michigan, Aug. 1851. v5n28

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

EWAN CAMERON.

Dec. 2, 1851. v2n42

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

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

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

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

Stratford, March 6th, 1849. 2v–n7t

NOTICE.

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

Stratford, 22nd Jan. 1852. v5n1

ROWLAND WILLIAMS,

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

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

January 6, 1852. v4n47.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 11th December, a Pale Red Steer one or two years old—large horns. The ower is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES MURRAY,
Lot No. 5, 1st con. Hay, London Road.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the Collectors of Goderich, Hullet, Tuckersmith, Stanley and Hay, to the 13th and 14th Vict. cap. 53, sec. 35, where it is enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Collector for each place, wholly or partly within any Division, to furnish the Clerk of the Division Court thereof with correct lists of the names of all persons liable to serve as Jurors at such Courts, in the order in which they stand upon the Rolls. Said Lists are therefore requested to be furnished without delay.

JAMES GORDON, Clerk,
5th Division Court of H. P. & B.

Clerk's Office Clinton,
13th March, 1852. } v5–n8 3w

NOTICE.

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

JAMES GORDON.

Clinton, 15th March, 1852. v5–n8

TAKE NOTICE.

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

THOMAS MCQUEEN.

Goderich, Jan, 28, 1852. v5n1

CHIPPAWA FOUNDRY,
And Steam Engine Manufactory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[illegible] and a Stock plete, also, the handsomest and newest styles of Hall and Parlour Stoves, a variety of Plain and Ornamental Patterns of Cast Iron Fence and Gates, all of which will be sold at lower prices than have ever before been offered to the public, and which, from the position of Chippawa, as regards water communication, can be forwarded to any part of the Province, at a very light expense.

OLIVER T. MAKLEM.

Chippawa, June 24, 1851. Spect.—22

FRUIT TREES!

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

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

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

SAMUEL MOULSON,
Old Rochester Nursery, N. Y.

Goderich, 15th July, 1851. 22

SAW MILL & PARK LOT
FOR SALE.

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

WM. RASTALL.

Penetangore, 24th Nov. 1851. 41tf

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

A TEACHER WANTED.

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

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

Ellice, Jan. 20th, 1852. v5 n2

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

DUNCAN McKENZIE.

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

NOTE LOST.

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

JOHN McDONALD.

Stratford 26 Jan. 1852.

Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.

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

JOHN W. GWYNNE.
Secretary, &c.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1852. v5n11

ROBERT REID,

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

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

London, March 1851. 4v4

STOVES.

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

COOKING, BOX,
AND PARLOUR STOVES,

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

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

WILLIAM STORY.

Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. v2n31

[illegible] HOTEL

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

JOHN McKENZIE.

Brucefield, 1st Jan. 1851. v3–n46

TRAVELLER'S HOME,

STRASBURG, WATERLOO, 28th February, 1849.

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

JOHN ABEL.

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

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

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

JAMES WATSON.

Goderich, 3th June, 1849. v2n 9t

District Crown Lands Office.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN

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

JOHN CLARK,
District Crown Land Agent.

23rd November, 1850. 3vn41tf

NOTICE.

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

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

Windsor, March, 1849. 2v–7nt

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

B. GREEN.

Goderich, 9th Sept. 1851. 30

LOST in the beginning of July, a French Pony about 11 years old, grey face and shoulders, the rest of the body more white than grey, on the right shoulder a long cut and on the left ham another cut, it was left to pasture at the Sable river, any information relative to its being stolen or strayed from there will be thankfully received by

PROSPER TESSIER.

P. S.—If any one should find and bring the said animal either to Bayfield or the Sable River, will receive three dollars or more if requisite for his trouble.

French Settlement near Bayfield,
Feb. 5th, 1851 v5 n2

GODERICH AUCTION ROOMS.

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

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

Cash advanced on goods intended for immediate Sale.

All advertising free of charge.

No Sale, no charge.

Goderich, Feb. 12, 1852. v5n3

GODERICH AUCTION ROOMS.

A TEACAER WANTED

FOR No. 1 School, Colborne, holding a Certificate from the Public Board of Instruction, apply to Trustees of said school on or before the 10th February.

Colborne, 22nd Jan. 1852.

THE HURON SIGNAL

Is Printed & Published every Thursday

BY GEO. & JOHN COX.

Office, Market Square, Goderich.

☞ Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours at Mr. Le Turge's Boarding House.

Goderich, April 29th, 1852. v5

IRA LEWIS,

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

June 1848. 2vn25

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

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

Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850. 2vn49

DANIEL GORDON,

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

August 27th, 1849. 2vn30

THE OLD BAKERY.

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

Goderich, September 24, 1850. 3v32

JOHN J. E. LINTON,

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

WILLIAM REED,

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

October 25, 1849. 2vn38

STOKES.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West street, Goderich.

July 1850. 20–3

HURON HOTEL,

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

Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3–n30

STRACHAN AND BROTHER.

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

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

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

Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

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

BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOGH.

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

Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850. 43—tf

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

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

August 27, 1850. 3v15

MR. JOHN MACARA.

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

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH,

CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.

April 30, 1851 v4n11

DR. HYNDMAN,

QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road.

May 1851. v4n12

JAMES WOODS,

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

Stratford, May 1850. v4–n14

PETER BUCHANAN, TA