82. Report on them d by Mr. Balkwill-

account of George e of building a cul-of Duncan McDononded by Mr. Hicks er be followed up .-

teport on them con

BERT HAY.

on Schools.

the School Section follows, viz : oncession until the East, along the said n; thence North till n Lots 17 and 18:

to be denominated the School Section lots 4 and 5, on the along the rear of the Town line of Hay ; rikes the Lake shore

d No. 4, ___. diteration, it becomes field River with the same meets the conhe 8th and 9th Conad allowance to the Vest, along the said e 11th Con ke the side road be-the said side road till ong the Lake to the

st of Sections No.'s Section, bounded on ons -, and on the by the eastern bounid to be formed into I Section No. 6 there will be no difof the Canada Com-

sidering the official tendent of Common recommend that the this District, to be ers to the children rices stated to us lendent for the price

prayer of this peti-Blanshard, may be ited by the Council

prayer of this peti-for taxation, for the prayer of this peti-school Section No.

prayer of this peti-and that Mr. John procuring from the Deed for the School

the memorial of the id this matter to the Committee: and that e Municipal Council Legislative Assem-

idering this Circular remark, that though therein generally; ill your attention to he alterations, sub-s. Your Committee ecessary to proceed flect during the cur-ch in the opinion of e consideration. It ee, if possible Rate-i that would move Trustees in the dis-

o District Superinto inquire narrowly

h poor parents hav-

that the prayer of aration of a School

remain as it is.

that the Bonds be

K.]





TEN SHILLINGS

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

Crimals Land Late Chance Propers.

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1848.

NUMBER 27.

TO THE PERSON

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SIS.
II no softe of the same o

sectiods of using these implements, great advan-

with. We have much sympathy with plements, of husbanday, and the impro-

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500. 1000 Acres are situated in the Thuron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Fears, or Jor Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of the below is larger to the below in the following the sale of the below is larger to the sale of t

ne Afth Cash, and the balance in Instal-

one Afth Cash, and the balance in Ansiat-ments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, 1wo, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Sattler. but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

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HOLD during the term, is secured to the Leasee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticiof Lands, and any further informa

tion can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderich; of R. BREDALL,
Esq., Asphodel; Colburne District; Dr.
ALLING, Guelph, or J. C. W. Dalt, Esq.,
Stratford, Huron District,
Goderich, March 17, 1848.

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J. K. GOODING. JOHN LANCASTER.
Goderich, Jan, 28, 1848.
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PRESENT CONDITION OF IRELAND.

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
EDINBURGH REVIEW,
POREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACK WOOD'S EDIN'G MAGAZINE,
THE above Periodicals are reprinted in
New York, immediately on their arrival by the British Steamers, in a beautiful copies of the originals—Blackwood's faithful copies of the originals—Blac [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] alas for him who sets on the strife! Revalution may be an secident; but if it be a calculation, it should be a very sober calculation; at best, it should be a very sad one. The simple fact, that a man thinks little of his own life, gives him no title to our respect; for the lowest of the human family have been found in this predicament. We have seen culprite at the bar stand up to receive the sentence of death, and ever among the basest we have noticed those who listened to the sentence perfectly calm and the most unmoved. When the lives of others are concerned, the man who eares nothing for his own often the longest hesitates. With the most determined conviction of the right, it is the thing most sorrow full-beneath the stars to have brothers tion of the right, it is the thing most sor-

ith curses and second regether.

Then, in cases that involve vast consequences both to masses and to individuals, the prudential does, in the highest sense, become chical; so that what is extremely adagerous is extremely wrong. What are the means and resources of war, at present, in the war-party of Ireland against England; I This is not an unuse question, for He who was best and winest has said,—if we have not placed any immeasurable is another king, stiteth not down first and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty, thousand? They who is world by farca deliberately, revolutionies to must, if true, throughly ponder this question, and in the great court of conscience they must not only ponder, but decide. A fach physical struggle, would not a thoughtful this court, his court, and outside of it the consequent of the court, and outside of it the consequent to it is court, and outside of it the consequent to be ended to a consultation of the court, and outside of it the consequent the case would be most selemn. England is at peace. England is, on the whole, prudent the court, and outside of it the consequent the case would be most selemn. England is at peace. England is, on the whole, prudent the court, and outside of it the consequent the case would be most selemn. England is at peace. England is, on the whole, prudent the court, and outside of it the consequent the court of the consequent that the case would be most selemn. England is at peace. England is, on the whole, prudent the court of the cou

silent, women feared: and neither breathed silent, women leared; and netter pressure treely till the assurance came with night that danger had disappeared. On the other side of the Channel, resistance was openly and fearlessly preached, and it was not alone preached, but prepared for. On that hight,—a night one might suppose one, when, if men stood in England or solid ground, the rest of Europe was heav soin ground, the rest of Europe was heaving with a moral earthquake,—on that
night, the assembled Commons of the
British empire met the complaints of infuriated masses with peals of contemptuous
laughter. This was assuredly as far from the grave decency which they owed to the occasion, as it was from the dignity of senators and the wisdom of statesmen.—When heathen Nineveh was threatened, her rulers decreed penance in sackcloth and ashee; when Christian London was threat-ened, her legislators laughed. Such laughter sounds more like the rebound cowardice freed from danger, than the levity of tranquil courage: the laughter, not of self-possession, but of trepidation. If thoughtless, it was folly, and if intentional,

tion of the right, it is the thing most sorrew full beneath the stars to have brothers for the same soil making a red sea with the
life-streams of each other's hearts, in which,
with curses and detestation, both sink in
despair together.

Then, in cases that involve vast consequences both to masses and to individuals,
the prudential does, in the highest sense,
the prudential does, in the highest sense,

TOTINTES

Samples of the second control of the cont

which we shall not name, may start a politician from every hedge; but it requires a generation to supply a statesman. There is a time when concession may be grace; let that time pass, and the very offer becomes ins. It. It is the too late. "Too late" is a phrase, in its ordinary use, of harrowing significance. When love becomes despised, wows are then too late. When friendship known often to be violated implores reconciliation from betrayed friendship, distrust has entered, and the prayer is ship, distrust has entered, and the prayer is too late. When disease has fixed its seat in central vitality, and the neglected physician is called to remove, he looks only on the eye, he touches only the pulse, and he says, it is too late. That "too late" is despair to those who hear it; but the fact is certain then, and they cannot remove it with many tears,—no, if their tears should make a deluge. "Too late" is the burden make a deluge. "Too late" is the burden of the tragedies of individual and of private of the tragedies of individual and of private life, and just now it is the burden of desolated thrones. "It is too late": and so does many a royal one exclaim, that withers in its exile. "Come, let us sit upon the ground," says one of Shakspeare's characters to another, "and tell strange stories of the deaths of kings." The phrase to suit our present age, should be,—"Come, let us sit upon the ground, and tell strange stories of the flight of kings." tell strange stories of the flight of kings. England's sovereign may feel secure amidst the crash of dynasties; but those who would keep her safe must not despise the warning

that booms around them. If her throne would be secure, it must be founded in righteousness; and if her sceptre would be honoured, it must be a sceptre of peace.—
Her throne must not have beneath it the fear of any, but the love of all; and her sceptre must be a wand that waves not amidst complaints, but amidst blessings.—
English may seem statement Iroland may England may seem strong, Ireland may seem weak, but there is no strength except in justice; and if Ireland in this has the advantage of England, she is stronger, though Ireland were small as the Duchy of Baden, and England were large as the empire of China.

SIXTY MILLIONS-HOW TO SAYE IT .--While listening to the sad accounts given at the meeting of the Congregational Union at New York, of the low state of the funds of the British Missions, and the extreme difficulty of raising the few thousands which are required for their effectual working; I thought of the great things which could be done with the sixty millions which this ea

done with the sixty millions which this country annually expends in strong drink, and I made this calculation:—

The mency thus expended ever year would provide 200 hospitals at £20,000 42,000 chapels at 2,000 12,000 chapels at
10,000 schools at
2,000 Mechanics' Institutions and

Lecture Halls at 25,000 Almshouses at 1,000 Baths, at 2,000 Libraries at 200 Public Parks, at

Give 400,000 poor families £10 each, and present a new Bible to every man woman and child in Great Britain. Or, it would supply every human being on the globe with a Bible. Or, it would every year support

200,000 Missionaries (which bout I to every 3000 adult heathen) at £200 2,000 Superannuated laborers at 100,000 Schoolmasters, at

2,000 do Schools at Give to 50,000 widows, each 5s a week. 500 Issue 50,000 bibles every day at 1s 6d each and 100,000 tracts every day at 4s per 100

ts October sitting as ring Section No. 2,