

THE LIVER PILLS... LIFE PILLS... BITTERS... For the cure of all liver complaints...

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. VOLUME II.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours, at the British Hotel, (Lancaster's) Goderich, Sept. 15th, 1848. ALEXANDER WILKINSON, Provincial Land Surveyor, OFFICE AT GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, Nov. 24, 9. J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER, WILL attend sales in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the British Hotel, Goderich, March 9th 1849.

Stokes, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, WEST STREET, GODERICH, MARCH 3, 1849. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, AUCTIONEER, BELL'S CORNERS, SOUTH EASTPOLE, GODERICH, MARCH 20, 1849.

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, WEST STREET, GODERICH, April 12, 1849.

J. R. PHILIP, SURGEON, STRATFORD, April 13, 1849.

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 Township in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 acres are situated in the Huron District, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province...

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MARBLE FACTORY, SOUTH WATER ST., GALT. D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestones from 5 to 30 dollars; of Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscriber 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, 13th June, 1849.

FARM FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor desires of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior, Goderich, 15th Oct., 1848.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE. THE EDITOR, MRS. MOODIE, EDINBURGH. I devote all my talents to produce a useful, entertaining, and cheap Periodical for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. It is written in verse and prose, Moral Essays, Statistics of the Colony, Scenic and Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from the most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine.

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 Strasburg, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones—where he will be ready to receive the notice and 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.

A TEACHER WANTED FOR School Section No. 3 Tuckersmith, and as the school is in a populous locality and well attended, the Teacher may calculate on a fair remuneration. Noted such as are duly qualified, and possess of a good moral character, and sober steady habits need apply. By order of the Trustees, ROBERT BELL, Chairman, Goderich, April 19, 1849.

TO BE SOLD. AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is well adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor. JONAS COPP, Village of Harpurhey, v2n19f

FOR SALE, THE MAITLAND BREWERY PROPERTY. THIS property consists of three acres on the bank of the river Maitland, and on the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's Grist Mill, near Goderich. Upon which there is a BREWERY with excellent cellars, a Malt house and Malt Kils, all complete. There is also an excellent site for a Distillery on the lot, and the owner has a right to the water on the bank on the opposite side of the road which is sufficient all seasons of the year for three such works. For particulars intending purchasers may apply (if by letter postage paid) to DAVID DON, Goderich, Goderich, May 11, 1849.

STRATFORD HOTEL. T. SAACMAY, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the BRICK TAVERN, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brown, at the East end of Stratford, where nothing shall be wanting on his part to promote the comfort and convenience of his guests. I. M. Satters himself that his selection of Wine and Liquors is equal to any in the country, and his respective departments is of the most complete description. Stratford, 28th April, 1848.

European News.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE PUNJAB. In connexion with the annexation of the Punjab the most interesting point of inquiry is its commercial value. A summary of such few details as are known, and for which we are chiefly indebted to the recent works of Colonel Steinbach and Captain Cunningham will therefore prove useful. Extending north between the 28th and 36th parallels of north latitude, and between the 71st and 77th meridians of east longitude, the country has a medium position corresponding exactly with that of Northern Africa and the American States. With mountain ranges in its northern portion which reach an elevation of two or three miles, and the Helms, the Simsb, the Ravee, and the Sutlej, whence the territory derives its name (from the two Persian words, punj, five, and ab, water) afford a navigation of not less than 3900 miles, together with several degrees below the freezing point; to account even by the simplest methods. Regarding climate, it appears that in Cashmere and the northern district generally the thermometer during winter often falls seven degrees below the freezing point; that in the centre, at Lahore, it is seldom below 70 or 80, and has been known to rise in the month of June, the period of greatest warmth, as high as 112, in a tent artificially heated with charcoal. The monsoon, Mooltan, the heat and dust storms are oppressive. During the principal part of the year the heat is accompanied by great dryness, except at Midsummer, when there is a heavy rain, which is the cause of the northern districts. The diseases common to the country are the same as those observed throughout British India, fever, liver complaints, and dysentery being the most frequent. The readiness with which a change of temperature may be obtained presents, however, a valuable means of mitigation, and the climate of Cashmere, as regards healthfulness, is ascertained, not only to be the finest in the world, but the finest in the Punjab, and the most temperate of the Punjab, including Cashmere, with its harvests of saffron and its important manufacture of shawls, estimated at £200,000 per annum, together with plains of Attok and Peshawar, which are covered with rich crops of rice, wheat, and of barley, are much indebted to the governments of the U. States and Russia, for the sympathy and the cause of science and humanity, displayed in sending expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his associates.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, June 12. Mr. P. O'CONNOR fixed his notice in the Charter for the 2nd of July; and Mr. Diereol gave notice that on Tuesday, the 28th of June, he should call attention to the state of the nation. Lord PALMERSTON stated, in reply to Mr. Milnes, that the entrance of Austrian troops into Tuscany had been at the request and in accordance with the wishes of the Grand Duke; and that the Papal States and Naples to interfere in the affairs of Rome; and that therefore the entrance of Austrian troops into the Papal States must be taken to be at the desire of the Pope. On the subject of the treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and the U. States and Russia, the sympathy and the cause of science and humanity, displayed in sending expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his associates.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. Lord COBBEN then addressed the House in relation to an address to the Crown for treating binding nations, in the event of future misunderstandings which could not be arranged by amicable negotiation, to refer the dispute to arbitration. After a brief exordium, the hon. member proceeded to say that he represented two classes—those who objected to all war upon principle, and the working class who objected to war as interfering with the commerce and prosperity of nations.—The hon. member then stated that he had a bill of international arbitration, which was a ground the house might affirm, namely: that war was a great calamity. Now, if it was admitted, one-half his position was admitted, that the desirability of doing all they could to prevent recourse to war. In order to effect that great object, all he desired was, that disputes which could not be arranged by amicable negotiation, should be referred to arbitration. On two occasions, in 1770 and in 1814, we had recourse to the decision of commissioners in regard to disputes with the U. States. Four commissioners were then appointed, two on each side, and those commissioners were to agree upon an arbitrator, or to select one by ballot. But it would be said that such a treaty as he proposed would be a piece of waste paper, it might as well be written in water, what was the use of any treaty? But such a treaty was, surely, quite as likely to be observed as a badge of infamy would the nations, which would the banners of its warriors, (hear, hear.) I would propose to say, also, that the interests of England were too large to be left to individual commissioners. That was an assumption, that the ground of our quarrels involved the fate of the empire. But it was not so. Generally our quarrels arose from such mischievous trifles, that their origin was not traceable. Commissioners, however, had more than once been appointed with full powers to represent the national interests.—Lord Castlereagh was sent to Vienna, Lord Ashburton to Washington, as arbitrators, to conclude negotiations and to avert war. But it would be said, this principle will be carried out without any such result. Our ordinance stores were now equal to 15 years' consumption in time of war, and we were annually increasing them.—We had far more invested in our steam vessels for purposes of war, and our yards for their repair, than in all our other steam vessels for commerce. In yards for building and repairing them. We were spending more now in our armaments, in time of peace, than we spent in any year of the seven years' war during the last century. But he might be told, that his plan would not suit all cases. It would, at any rate suit all cases better than the present one adopted. He instanced the case of the Vitzes, the dispute about the Oregon, the M'Leod trial, and the Tabiti Quarrel, as cases in which arbitration would have been most desirable and valuable. He might be told, that none of those were cases that led to war. True, but they led to an immense amount of blood and to at least fifty millions of expense. He might be told, too, that they never could enforce the award. True, also; he did not intend to set up a new Holy Alliance by way of appeal. That which followed violation of a treaty under the present system, must follow the violation of a treaty under his system. But, he repeated, that a case could a country to go with so bad a case as in order to evade the decision of the ar-

bitrators. After touching on some minor points, the hon. member concluded by saying, that he should be content if he saw but one such treaty entered into, and he cared not whether it was with one of the strongest or one of the weakest states of the world.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S SPEECH ON THE CANADIAN REBELLION LOSSES. Lord J. RUSSELL.—Sir, I derived much consolation from the commencement of the speech of the right hon. gentleman when he said he would not to propose any particular course this evening as he was desirous that the tone of Parliament upon this subject should be a united tone, and he did not wish to make any proposition which would call forth division of sentiment. I had hoped that the speech of the right honorable gentleman would have been in accordance with that no doubt sincere desire which he expressed, and that he would have given utterance to sentiments in which the Government and the members of this House might have generally concurred. But, Sir, as the right hon. gentleman went on, I found that I was doomed to be disappointed in that expectation; and I am now obliged to say, that if anything could aggravate the unfortunate dissensions existing in Canada, (hear, hear)—if anything could embitter the feelings of hostile parties towards this country—if anything could have revived a violence of contest which we might have hoped was abating and sinking into oblivion, it would be the sentiments expressed by the right hon. gentleman to-night. (Hear, hear.) He has stated—and he has stated most particularly—the case of one party. He has stated every particular which is favourable to the views of that party now in opposition in Canada. He has supplied the arguments which have been wanting in Canada; he has filled up the defects which appeared to common eyes in the case they have made against the Administration of Canada; and he has endeavored most ingeniously to meet and to overcome every argument which appears strongly in favour of the course the Governor General has adopted. (Hear, hear.) I must say in the outset, however, that I entirely concur with the right hon. gentleman, and it is indeed in conformity with the sentiment I expressed in a despatch written, I think, some ten years ago—that there are cases which must be left to the decision of the responsible Minister of the Crown. There are cases where the honor of the Crown and the safety of this country are concerned and in such cases it requires the utmost temper in the colonies, and the utmost temper and moderation in the Mother Country. There are cases in which the honor of the Crown and the safety of this country are concerned and in such cases it requires the utmost temper in the colonies, and the utmost temper and moderation in the Mother Country.

rebellion could not but excite bitter feelings, would have introduced a bill upon the subject of indemnity for rebellion losses, unless under a strong sense that it was impossible, consistently with their duty, to do otherwise. What are the circumstances under which the recent act was introduced? After the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, a bill was introduced in Upper Canada, giving compensation for losses caused by the rebels. In a subsequent session another act was introduced to amend the former act; and when Lord Sydenham was Governor of the United Province, an act passed for the purpose of giving compensation to a certain amount to persons who had suffered losses during the rebellion. In some parts of this act it was provided that losses to be compensated should be only losses caused by the rebels. The persons who were to receive such indemnity were not, as the right hon. gentleman would have us now suppose, persons strictly defined as having no part in the rebellion; they were only persons, inhabitants of Upper Canada. (When these compensation acts had passed (omitting all discussion on what I think was a very fatiguing objection, taken in Canada, that the indemnity was charged upon certain tavern licenses, and other sources of revenue, and not on the general consolidated revenue of the Province), it was obvious that the course taken, in providing a considerable sum, and of having paid a considerable sum, for rebellion losses in Upper Canada, would raise the question whether or no any such losses should be compensated in Lower Canada, the other part of the United Province. After those acts with regard to Upper Canada had been passed, without any notice having been taken in Parliament with respect to them—the only objection that I made to one of them being that there was a claim upon the imperial funds, and not upon the local funds,—the consideration arose what would be done with regard to the further claims which it was obvious would be raised, by means of an amending note from a despatch from Lord Stanley, dated the 8th of May, 1844. Lord Stanley says,—"I find that in Upper Canada an act was passed with the intention of providing indemnification, by the means of a deduction from a certain number of persons, who had sustained losses by the rebellion, but which act, if I am rightly informed, never went into operation. It has been suggested to me that if the same course was given to the province were submitted in one application to the House of Assembly, they might receive favorable consideration, and be compensated by debentures." Therefore, as far as regards the claims for compensation from the Lower Province, the suggestion appears to have been made in these general terms by Lord Stanley when Secretary of State, and to have gone from him to Sir C. Metcalfe, then Governor of Canada. (Hear, hear.) After this we find that commissioners were appointed to ascertain what were the claims which might be made in Lower Canada. The right hon. gentleman has quoted certain instructions given to the commissioners of inquiry who were to ascertain these claims. I find, as he quoted, that on the 12th of December, 1845, the administrator, by the means of a despatch appointed certain persons to be commissioners of inquiry, said to them—"You will, in the performance of the duties devolving upon you, under the present commission, carefully classify the cases of those who may have claimed in the said rebellion, or may have been aiding and abetting therein, in the cases of those who did not, stating particularly, but succinctly, the nature of the claims in each case, its amount and character, and, as far as possible, its cause." The commissioners enquired through their secretary what were the powers conferred upon the commission to establish the classification required by the instructions, and they were told, on the 27th of February, 1846—"In making out the classification called for by your instructions of the 12th of December last, it is not his Excellency's intention that you should be guided by any other description of evidence than that furnished by the sentences of the courts of law." Now, the right hon. gentleman tries to get rid of that answer by saying that no doubt there had been an effect of more distinguished loyalty, one less disposed to favour rebellion, or one more fit to be entrusted with any matter in which the honor of the Crown was concerned, could not well be found, I believe in the service of Her Majesty. (Hear, hear.)—But, Sir, what seems to me to have been the case is this—that the general instruction given by Lord Cathcart was intended to distinguish those who had sided in rebellion from those who had not, but that when the commissioners of indemnity endeavored to carry that instruction into effect, they found it was impossible to make such a distinction without an inquiry, which would in fact be a new trial of all the persons who were charged with taking part in the rebellion. (Hear, hear.) Now that is in fact the consideration which governs this whole case. (The right hon. gentleman has spoken of what was done under the indemnity acts of 1839 and 1841, and he says it is not true, as was alleged by Mr. Hickey, in the Assembly of Canada, that certain persons who received indemnity were en-

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Signal, ED EVERY THURSDAY MACQUEEN, FRICHTER. ARE, GODERICH, with execution with the expiration...

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