ds.

McDOUGALL,
ted at all hours, at
Gooding's, Front-St.
th. 1848. 33 -

EWIS,
OLICITOR, &C.,
GODERICH.

W. OTTER,
t & Conveyancer
ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.
ERICH.
2-n25

TRACHAN,
D ATTORNEY AT
AW,
ncery, Conveyancer,
Y PUBLIC,
West Street, Goderich
nuary, 1850. 2v-n49

OME LIZARS,
EY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
&c.,
ormerly, in Stratford.
ary, 1850. 2v-n49
chan, of the late firm o.
s, continues to act as
l for Mr. Lizars in all
him from Stratford.

& WILLIAMS,
SON of Goderich,
T LAW. &c. &c. and
ILLIAMS, of Stratford,
tor. Weller and Williams,
to, having this day entered
the Practice, and Profes-
CERY and CONVEYANCING,
eir Offices at Goderich and
, under the name, style
rd WILLIAMS.
Goderich. }
ms, Stratford, }
2v-n47tf

IAMS, & Co.
AND DRUGGISTS,
s in Groceries, Liquors,
arnishes, Dye Stuffs,
ware, etc.,
TFORD.
ended with accuracy and
3v-n15.

OODING,
PIONEER,
ALES in any part of the
easonable Terms. Ap-
e, Light-House Street.
4th 1849. v-9n

L GORDON,
T MAKER:
f the Canada Co's. Office,
T-STREET.
GODERICH.
49. 2v-n30

YOUNG,
E Maker, one door West
ge Videan's, Blacksmith,
rich.
v3n 3

E. LINTON,
Y PUBLIC,
r Queen's Bench,
NVEYANCER,
ATFORD.

H. LIZARS,
mate to the inhabitants o
the surrounding country,
ed business as Conveyancer,
Accountant, and by assidu-
ity, and moderate charges,
such as may require his
shing to employ him in any
es will please call at the
thhouse street,
rch, 1850. v3-n6

HN HYDE,
FROM EMBRO.]
AL HALL,
STRATFORD.
2v-n26

. REED,
IGN PAINTER, &c.,
E ST. GODERICH.
2vn38

O LET,
y Frame Dwelling House
by Judge Acland, and im-
his present residence. For
rticulars apply to
EX. M. ROSS, North St.
, 1850. v3n16tf

H. LIZARS.
IONEER.
tend Sales in any part of
nties on the most reason-
y at the Registry Office,
11, 1850. v3-n 0

TICE.
r having RENTED the
SE and WHARF belong-
Davenport, of this place
nself as a
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
nmission from the Mer-
ch, will receive prompt
JOHN McEWAN.
, 1849. 2v-7ntf

I HOTEL.
ODERICH,
ES GENTLES.
2, 1850. v3-n30

OKES,
nd Drugaist,
T, GODERICH.
20-3

LD BAKERY.
BREAD, CAKE, CRACKER
BAKER, first door East of the
Office, West-street, Gode-
ber 24, 1850. 3v32

HINGTON
tual Insurance Co.,
$1,000,000.
S, Hamilton, Agent for
f Waterloo and Huron.
3v15

of every description, neatly
cuted at this office.

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 III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1850. NUMBER XXXVIII.

The Huron Signal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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 insertion,....	0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 0 10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line,	0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion,	0 0 1

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

Poetry.

OCTOBER.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

Not the light of the long, blue Summer,
Nor the flowery huntress Spring,
Nor the chilly and moaning Winter,
Doth peace to my bosom bring.

Like the hazy and red October,
When the woods stand bare and brown,
And into the lap of the south land,
The flowers are blowing down.

When all night long, in the moonlight,
The boughs of the roof-tree chafe,
And the wind, like a wandering poet,
Is singing a mournful waif.

And all day through the cloud armies,
The sunbeams coquettishly rove—
For then in my path first unfolded
The sweet passion-flower of love.

With bosom as pale as the sea-shell,
And soft as the flax unspun,
And locks like the nut-brown shadows
In the light of the sunken sun,

Came the maiden whose wonderful beauty
Enchanted my soul from pain,
And gladdened my heart that can never,
No, never be happy again.

For away from life's pain and passion,
And our Eden of love, she went,
Like a pale star fading softly
From the morning's golden tent.

But oft, when the bosom of Autumn
Is warm with the Summer beams,
We meet in the pallid shadows
That border the land of dreams.

For, seeing my woe through the splendor
That hovers about her above,
She puts from her forehead the glory,
And listens again to my love.

ABOLITIONISTS DISPATCHED.—The Georgetown Republican of Wednesday says:—A meeting of the Committee of Safety and citizens were assembled to-day to take into consideration the conduct and deportment of the two Maine gentlemen, Capt. Beardsley of the schooner George and William, and one Scott, perhaps an officer on board the same vessel, who were regarded as fit subjects to leave immediately, and without ceremony were waited on by a committee appointed for that purpose, and invited to leave in twenty-four hours, and not to return under a penalty of a coat of tar and feathers. Subsequently, however, a committee saw them safe on board of their vessel at anchor in our bay, and all sail set. The people have taken their business into their own hands, and, as may be imagined, it is attended to as it should be.—[Charleston Mercury.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—In Massachusetts the feeling of resistance is more general than in any other part of the Eastern States. Meetings have been held in Boston, Lowell, and other cities, which proclaimed death to any one who offers to arrest a fugitive slave under the monstrous law which robs the North of her rights, and consigns a being, made in the image of God, to the fetters of slavery. The Boston Chronotype, of recent resuscitation, has hoisted the banner of defiance to the law, and calls upon all friends of the slave to protect at all hazards, the fugitive in his freedom. The Lowell American, has called upon the slaves to stay where they are, or if they have gone to Canada, to come back, & let the makers of the law see if there can be found men to take them away. Away from the seaboard this feeling prevails in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut to an extraordinary degree, and there is no doubt the execution of the law will be resisted without regard to consequence. In Ohio, the feeling prevails, if possible, to a greater extent than in some of the New England States. There are a great many fugitive slaves in the interior and northern sections of the State, and both political parties are favorable to abolitionism. The State and Congressional elections take place to day; and though there are but two Congressional candidates who are avowedly free soilers, there is not one of either party who dare oppose the abolition movement.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—ARRIVAL OF COPPER.—The Propeller *Independence* came down on the 11th inst., with 129 tons of copper in masses and stamp work, from the Cliff Mine. The propeller *Napoleon* brought down yesterday 20 tons of copper from the Cliff Mine.

In this shipment of the *Independence* there are several masses of enormous weights.—The largest weighs over 5,000 lbs,—three others, 4,900, 4,860, 3,310, and a dozen masses weighing as follows:—3,700, 3,500, 2,200, 2,900, 3,560, 2,774, 3,200, 3,300, 2,060, 2,240, 2,300.

There is a mass now ready for shipment at the North West Mine, weighing over 6,000 lbs. This is a most promising mine, having shipped this season over a hundred tons of copper, and having on hand, ready to come forward this Fall, about two hundred tons of the same sort.

These steamers are bringing down, every trip almost, more or less of copper, and the steamboats *London* and *Franklin*, are constantly taking it below. It has become an every day business to see cargoes of copper arriving and departing, and on that account we do not notice every small shipment.—*Lake Superior (Sault Ste. Marie) Journal.*

AGRICULTURE.

LINSEED.—The seed of the flax plant, or linseed, has long been known by farmers to be a very nutritious substance; as well as one that may be used to advantage in certain complaints of cattle, as a safe and efficacious medicine. The whole seed boiled soft, and, together with the water in which it has been boiled, is given in many parts of the country as a cordial drink to cows after calving, and as a tonic to promote recovery after an illness. But, like all seeds having a strong envelope, when administered in a whole state, even on being boiled, is apt to pass through the digestive organs of ruminating animals unaltered. To derive all its nutrient property, it should be used only when bruised or converted into meal. In the form of meal it has been used, after being boiled into porridge or jelly, as an assistant food to milk for the older calves, until they are weaned. Linseed meal, when boiled and used hot, forms also an excellent poultice for the drawing of any sore that may affect an animal.

OIL-CAKE.—Oil-cake has been long and much employed in England for the feeding of cattle, and is making its way in that respect into Scotland. It consists of the compressed husks of linseed, after the oil has been pressed from it, when it is formed into thin oblong cakes. The cakes, when used, are broken into pieces by a machine. Cattle are never entirely fed on oil-cake, which is always associated with other substances, as turnips, potatoes, cut hay, or cut straw. When given with cut hay or straw, an ox will eat from 7 to 9 lbs of it a-day; and the hay or straw induces rumination, which the cake itself would not do. Oil-cake and cut meadow hay form a very palatable and nutritious diet for oxen, and is a favorite one in England.—When given with turnips and potatoes, 3 lbs. or 4 lbs. a-day will suffice.

WELL, WHAT NEXT?—Somebody has invented a machine for milking cows.—When we first saw a notice of it we supposed it was a joke, but the Rochester American refers to it as follows:

MILKING COWS—A NEW METHOD.—The new method of milking which our readers may already have seen something of in the papers, is no joke, but a practical reality.—An informant of ours witnessed the operation in the farm yard of Joseph Fellows, Esq., of Geneva, but a few days since.—India rubber bags were drawn over the cow's teats, which set close enough to exclude air, in the lower end of which metalic tubes were inserted, closed by taps. When the four were adjusted, the taps were withdrawn, and the milk streamed from each teat into the pail exhausting the whole quantity in the cow's bag, in half the time that it would take to milk in the ordinary way. It is a useful invention, against which, no valid objection can exist, and will be likely to come into general use. The prime cost of a set—four milkers, we shall have to call them, cannot exceed fifty cents. They are simple; easily and cheaply manufactured. When cows are stalled, it would seem that one man could milk ten in fifteen minutes, if he was supplied with the milkers for each cow.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—*Every man his own Candle maker!*—We were yesterday presented by Mr. Ezra Clark, of Portland, Maine, with something new, in the shape of a Candlestick, which makes and wicks its own candles, out of melted tallow, lard, or any grease that will burn. It has been well obseved that "there is nothing of a utilitarian cast that is above the aim, beyond the reach, or beneath the notice of a yankee," and the present invention goes to prove the truth of this remark.—The advantage of this new article, says the Portland Transcript, which is at once Candle-stick and Candle maker, are manifold. It is about the size of a common lamp, of a neat and substantial appearance, and for the cost of a pound or so of lard, grease, or tallow, gives a clear and steady light for a week, allowing it to be burned four hours per night. The tallow is melted and poured into the lower chamber of the candle-stick—a quantity of wicking having been previously inserted—and when it has sufficiently cooled, a few turns of the bottom bring out a candle all wicked and ready for use. This candle can always be kept at one length, does not drip or run down, and, has none of the flaring, vibrating motion so vexatious to the eyes of readers. All this is effected by a very simple contrivance within the stick, and its cheapness and convenience must we think, recommend it to general use. To farmers and others, who always have a plenty of tallow or lard on hand, it must be very useful, making, as it does, every man his own candle maker.—*Newbrunswicker.*

FACTS FOR FARMERS.—It is an error to plant seed from a State further South. In a cold season only the seed from a colder climate will ripen well.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you.

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm thirty acres well than fifty acres by halves.

In dry pastures dig for water on the brow of a hill, springs are more frequently near the surface on a height than in a vale.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for the land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy, in the summer, and with a sharp instrument, they will bleed freely and die.

Accounts should be kept, detailing the expenses and product of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remember that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Do not begin farming by building an extensive house, nor a spacious barn, till you have something to store in it.

Keep notes of remarkable events on your farm.

TO MEASURE HAY IN THE STACK.—More than twenty years since, I copied the following method of measuring hay from some publication, and having verified in general accuracy, I have both bought and sold by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers, where the means of weighing are not at hand.—"Multiply the length breadth, and heighth into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve yards to every ton."

HOW TO KEEP BUTTER.—Fill kegs that hold from 120 to 140 lbs. with well salted butter, and when headed up, put each barrel into common sized pork barrels with brine and keep it in a cool cellar. In the month of November following the butter is found to be as good as when first put up.

A STRANGER'S OPINION OF OUR CITY AND GOVERNMFNT.

One of the Editors of the New-York *Truth Teller*, one of the oldest and most respectable Irish Catholic newspapers in the United States, while on a visit to Toronto a short time since, writes as follows in his Editorial correspondence. Some of our readers would do well to bear in mind the closing sentences of this extract; they contain exactly our own views on the same subject, and we have reason to know that the same feeling is generally entertained on the other side of the line.

Few cities of an equal size possess so many magnificent public buildings as Toronto. Among the most imposing, we find first of all, St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral, which is decidedly the handsomest Catholic Church in eather of the Canadas. The Style is that of the Middle Ages—Ornamental Gothic, showing the principle of the wood-work in the interior. The Cathedral is *one hundred and ninety-eight* feet long and *eighty* wide, the transcepts being twenty feet each. Immediately adjoining the Cathedral is the Episcopal Palace, a handsome structure of the same style of architecture as the Cathedral; it was built by the late Bishop Power, who presented it to the decease, as also the ground on which the Church is built. The Cathedral when entirely completed, will cost not far from one hundred thousand dollars. I have seen no Church either in the United States or Lower Canada which will at all bear a favorable comparison with the Cathedral here. The Cathedral of Notre Dame at Montreal is an unwieldly and ill proportioned edifice, displaying but little Catholic taste in its style and decorations. The late churches which have been erected by Keely approach nearer to their standard than any of the others. One great advantage which the Cathedral here possesses, and which we should like to see introduced into every Catholic Church in America, is the absence of pews. There is not a single pew in the entire Church—every one has a chair to himself, and poor and rich are thus placed upon an equal footing. We have no hiring seats for a month or a year, or selling them off at auction to the highest bidder—let Toronto have the honor of doing away with this detestable and antiCatholic practice. There is also another Catholic Church in the East End of the city—St. Paul's. Among the most attractive of the public edifices we find the City Hall just erected—the Lunatic Asylum—the Lawyer's Hall—the University of Upper Canada, which is not yet completed—the Government buildings including the upper and lower houses of the legislature, and several other Churches belonging to various denominations. The population of Toronto is about twenty-five thousand. It sends two members to the Provincial Parliament and is at present the seat of the Colonial Government. The ministry at present in power is composed of members taken from what is known here, as the Reform party. Several of the ministers are Irishmen and Catholics, among the former we find the Honorable Francis Hincks, Inspector General, Honorable Mr Drummond, Solicitor General for Canada East; Lafontaine the Attorney General for Lower Canada is a French Canadian and a Catholic. The present government appears to be popular among the people. The upper House, otherwise the Legislative Council, is not like your Senate, elective. It is appointed by the ministy subject to approval of the Governor. There were some rumours of the ministry's intention of introducing a measure rendering the council elective at the late session, but it has not as yet been taken up. It would be a most desirable reform and would certainly meet with general approbation throughout the country. The Government of Canada is daily becoming more and more democratic, and how else could it be, situated as it is upon the borders of the great expounder of Republicanism.—the head quarters of democracy. It is said in future, Parliament will sit alternately in Toronto and Quebec, in fact I believe monies have already been appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings in Quebec The Atmosphere of Montreal is rather too hot for the political health of our Canadian Legislators—you of course remember that the Parliament Buildings were burnt to the ground by a mob last year, and that the Governor was assailed in the public streets of Montreal. You must not have any faith in the annexation scheme of the former tory party. There is not the least sincerity in their protestations, and it is merely to annoy the present ministry that they have adopted their present "hue and cry." It is all talk with them; the Lord preserve Republicanism from such defenders.—*Toronto Mirror.*

FIRST DISCOVERY OF CALIFORNIA.

On the 15th of November, in the year 1577, Capt. Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth with five ships, carrying 164 men and officers, professedly on a voyage to Alexandria, in Egypt, but really with the intention of sailing into the Pacific Ocean, where the English flag had never been seen before. After passing the Cape de Verde Islands, he sailed during fifty-four days without the sight of land, and then entered the River Plate. After supplying his vessels with water from that great river, Drake sailed southwards, and passing through the straits named after the only circumnavigator of the globe who had preceded him—the straits of Magelian, he entered the Pacific Ocean on the 6th of Sept.—He arrived at Valparaiso on the 29th of November. He plundered the town of St. Jago, where he took a booty of 25,000 piezos of very pure and fine gold. Proceeding thence to a port named Tarapaca, he landed, and found a Spaniard sleeping by the seaside, with thirteen bars of silver lying by him, of the value of 4000 ducats. He took the silver and left the owner to finish his nap. Not far from thence, going inland for water, his men met a Spaniard and an Indian boy driving eight lamas, or sheep of Peru, which are big as asses, every one of which had on its back two bags of leather, each bag containing 50 lbs. weight of fine silver. Bringing the lamas and their burdens to the ship, they found in all eight cwt. of silver. Thence they proceeded to Arica, where they plundered a vessel containing fifty-seven wedges of silver, each weighing 20 lbs.—On the 13th of February they arrived at Lima, where they plundered all the ships in the harbor, in one of which they found a chest full of rails of silver, and good store of silks and linen cloth.—Here they heard of a rich treasure ship named Cacafuego, which had sailed to Paita. They immediately gave chase, but on arriving at Paita, found that the Cacafuego had sailed for Panama. They at once renewed the chase, and in the course of it they picked up a vessel, which contained 80 lb. weight of gold, and a crucifix of the same metal, "with great emeralds set in it." Continuing the pursuit, they at last come up with the Cacafuego, which well repaid them for the trouble that it had given them. Besides precious stones they found thirteen chests of rails of silver, eighty pound weight of gold, and 26 tons of uncoined silver. This rich capture was made off Cape St. Francisco, about 150 leagues from Panama. From this point they proceeded to Guatulco, and thence to Ceno, where they careened their ships. On leaving the Island Ceno, "which is in eight degrees north latitude," Drake resumed his cruise, and took another rich ship—and being now satisfied with his booty, he determined to return home by the islands of the Maluces, and "thence to sail by the course of the Portugals, by the Cape of Bona Esperanca."—For this purpose, he ran northward for 800 leagues, to get a favorable wind, and on the 5th day of June, "being in 43 deg. towards the Pole Arctic, being speedily come out of extreme heat," Drake found the air so cold that his men being pinched with the same, complained of the extremity thereof; and the further they went, the more the cold increased upon them. Whereupon they thought it best to seek land, which they found to be not mountainous, but plain land. "We drew back again (says the historian of the voyage) without landing, till we came within 38 degress towards the line. In which height it pleased God to send us into a fair and good bay, with a good wind to enter the same." This country was no doubt the country which has recently become so famous under the name of California, and this bay was probably the great bay of San Francisco. The inhabitants came down to the shore, gave Drake a very friendly reception, and the king offered him the Government of the country, "Wherefore, in the name and for the use of her Majesty (Queen Elizabeth) he took the sceptre, crown, and dignity of the said country in his hands, that the riches and treasures thereof might so conveniently be transported to the enriching of her kingdom, as it abounded in the same." "There is no part of earth here to be taken up wherein there is not some special likelihook of gold or silver." At his departure from the country Drake set up, as a monument of his having been there, as also of her Majesty's right and title to the same, "a plate, nailed upon a fair great post, whereupon was engraved her Majesty's (Queen Elizabeth's) name, the day and year of our arrival there, with the free giving up of the province into her Majesty's hands, together with her Highnesses's picture and arms, and a piece of sixpence of English current money;" under the plate was also written the name of Drake. "It seemeth (says the historian of the voyage) that the Spaniards hitherto had never been in this part of the country; neither did ever discover the land, by many degrees to the southward of this place." Such was the account of this land of gold, published in England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It certainly is one of the curiosities of history that tee first land ever taken possesion of by the English on the continent of America should have been the famous California, and that it should have been occupied some years before the first attempt was made to colonise the provinces, which have since grown up to be the United States of America.—*Baine's History of Liverpool.*

MILITIA COMPANIES.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct that an independent Rifle Company, be formed of the Coloured Militia Men of the County of Haldimand, to be styled the Haldimand Independent Rifle Company.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct the formation of an Independent Artillery Company, at Cobourg, to be styled the Cobourg Independent Artillery Company; the limits of this Company to comprise the Township of Hamilton, including the Town of Cobourg.

There is a universal stir about education. Statesmen—philanthropist—the clergy—and all patriotic men, in all countries, evince unusual anxiety on this subject. It is one of the most popular themes that can be chosen by those who write for the periodical press. We find it discussed in reviews, essays, and newspaper editorials, on both sides of the Atlantic, with unparalleled interest and ardour.

This is a good sign. It shows that the public mind is roused, and that public opinion, in regard to this matter, is taking a right direction. For the question is not, whether the people shall be educated—that is admitted to be the grand *desideratum*—and the advocates of ignorance have either become an extinct race, or have slunk into obscurity, ashamed to avow their cause:—but the question is how may education, of the most useful and effective character, be secured to the whole population?

There are still to be found some persons, we are aware, who affect to be friends of education, but in heart detest it, and who are continually intriguing to get it under their own control, that they may administer it in homœophatic dozes. And there are some, so contracted in their views so bigoted, so intolerant, that they repudiate all educational institutions which are not connected with the religious community to which they are attached, and governed by its clergy. They even expect the government of the country to found and support such institutions, at the public charge. It is scarcely necessary to say that we have no sympathy with such persons. But we are bound to cofess that they constitute a body of formidable opponents. They stand in the way of enlightened measures.

Education, to be really serviceable, should be conducted on comprehensive and liberal principles.

When we say that it should be *comprehensive*, we mean that the avenues of knowledge should be freely opened, and that all children should have the opportunity of learning as much as they are capable of, in the time which is devoted to their instruction. The right employment of that time is of the highest importance. It is a cruel thing to employ children from day to day, from month to month, and that for successive years, in merely learning to read and write, with perhaps the addition of a little arithmetic—their reading lessons being dry and uninteresting, conveying little or no information—and and no efforts being made (probably they would not be allowed) to instruct the pupils in science, history, and other branches of useful knowledge. There were many Schools of this kind in England a few years ago. They were misnamed "National" and were chiefly to be found in rural districts, because in more populous places they would not have been tolerated. The children were cooped up all day in small ill-ventilated rooms, spending half their time in idleness, and their meagre allowance of instruction was intermingled with recitations of psalms, catechisms, and prayers, that the education might be called "religious." But they gained neither learning nor religion, and when their course of instruction was finished, they were still in a deplorable state of ignorance.

If similar plans are adopted in any part of Canada, the results will be the same.—Happily, this is hardly possible where the Irish National School Books are introduced and faithfully used. The general adoption of those invaluable aids to instruction will issue in unspeakable benefits to the youthful population of this Province. What a boon it would be to Lower Canada, if Government would procure a translation of those books into French, and recommend their introduction into the elementary Schools of the French Canadian Districts!

While this part of the subject is before us, we may advert to an article which appeared in one of the journals a few days ago. It contained an account of a visit to an educational establishement, one of the conductors of which is represented as saying that their design of the establishment is not to prepare their pupils for the Colleges, but rather for the stores and the workshops; and that their instructions comprise "the French and English languages, arithmetic practical geometry, and drawing." Now, if this is all, it wants comprehensiveness.—If the attention of the pupils is devoted to words, figures, lines, and colors, and these pursuits, in addition to religious lessons, entirely occupy their time, they may acquire expertness in the abovementioned particulars, but they will be lamentably deficient in useful knowledge and mental improvement. We do not say that this is the case; the informant, it is to be presumed, inadvertantly mentioned a portion only of the branches of education included in his educational system; but it serves for an illustration. Our Schools must supply knowledge of men and things—of the past and present state of the world—and of the works of God, as well as of words and figures.

In order to secure the comprehensiveness we have been speaking of, in the elementary Schools of this part of the Province, we need an Institution for the training of Teachers, and a perpetual inspection of the Schools by competent and impartial persons. These are among the most pressing wants of Lower Canada. We shall continue to bring them before the Public and the Legislature, till some measure of relief is provided for us.

Education should be *liberal* as well as comprehensive. That must be discussed another time.—*Pilot.*

POLLOK'S "COURSE OF TIME."—It was in the spirit of devout self-consecration that Pollok entered on the compositions of the "Course of Time," in the beginning of December, 1824, and at the age of twenty-seven. The first hint of his poem, we learn from some interesting reminiscences by his brother, was suggested by Byron's lines to darkness, which he took up one evening in a moment of great mental desolation. While persuing those lines, he was led to think of the resurection as a theme on which something new might be written. He proceeded, and on the same night finished a thousand verses, intending that the subject of the poem should be the Resurrection. Meanwhile, thoughts and images crowded upon his mind, which it would have been unnatural to introduce, under such a theme; when all at once the whole plan of his work rose before him, with the completeness and the vividness of a prophet's vision. "One night," says his brother, "while he was sitting alone in Moorhouse old room, letting his mind wander back and forward over things at large in a moment, as if by an immediate inspiration, the idea of the poem struck him and the plan of it as it now stands, stretched out before him; so that at one glance he saw through it from end to end, like an avenue with the resurrection as only part of the scene. He never felt, he said, as he did then; and he shook from head to foot, overpowered with feeling: knowing that to persue the subject was to have no middle way between great success and great failure. From this time, in selecting and arranging materials, he saw through the plan so well that he knew to what book, as he expressed it the thoughts belonged whenever they set up their heads."

From this time till the finishing of his poem, his whole soul was on fire with his subject. In the old room at Moorhouse, and Eaglesham, when hastening to join the worshippers on the "hallowed morn," on the lofty summits of Balagich, and oftenest of all, when he communed with his own heart upon his bed and was silent, he was struggling with his great argument, and seeking to give to the images of truth that moved before his spirit "immortal shape and form." Thoughts rushed upon his mind as if, like the widow's cruse, it had been supplied by miracle, and only the weariness and faintness of his body seemed to clog the movements of a spirit that, at this period, spurned repose.

There is one fact connected with this composition which we have peculiar pleasure in recording. His brother informs us that "he kept the Bible constantly beside him, and read in different places of it, according to the nature of what he was composing; so that his mind, it may be said, was all along regulated by the Bible.—Finally, he prayed to God daily, morning and evening, for direction and assistance in the work." "The Course of Time" is thus literally the fruit of prayer; the inspiration that dictated it was implored on bended knees; and those beautiful lines of his invocation are not a mere compliance with the fashion of poets, but the genuine "cardiphonia—the deep utterance of the heart."

Many who drop a tear over a person in distress would do better to drop a sixpence into the sufferer's hand.

There is a paradox in pride; it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.

Resolved not to be poor. Whatever you have got spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness, it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable, and others, extremely difficult.

Why is the hub of cart wheel like a handsome young lady? Because its always surrounded by fellers.

To ascertain the weight of a horse,' place your toe under the animal's hoof.

The Boston *Post* says that young tipplers should get the following by heart.

Men brandy drink, and never think
The girls at all can tell it;
They don't suppose a woman's nose
Was never made to smell it.

INSANITY OF ONE OF THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—We learn that one of the Hutchinson Family, we believe Judson, was taken eastward on Friday evening in a state of raving insanity. They were giving concerts at Cleveland, when this melancholy affliction befel them, and were, of course, obliged to suspend them. Thousands who have listened to their singing, will sympathize with them.—*Rochester Democrat.*

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Chagres, by way of Jamaica, arrived at New York on last Saturday afternoon. The *Philadelphia* brings 134 passengers, and $300,000 in gold dust, besides a large amount in the hands of the passengers.

CAUTION TO GIRLS.—The young men fall on their knees before you, but remember it is but as the infantry before the cavalry, that they may conquer and kill, or the hunter who only on bended knee takes aim at his victim.

CHEAP TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—A Bostonian proposes to take one hundred passengers to the exhibition at London, next May, and back again for $100 with an addition of $50 for excellent fare. The ship to remain three months.