

HE BLOOD.  
FAT'S  
PILLS AND  
BITTERS.

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# WATERBURY

# STANDARD

TEN SHILLINGS  
IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE  
AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1845.

NUMBER 37.

## 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 Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron 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 Years, or for SALE, CASH OR DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Installments 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, two, or three years Rent, may be paid in advance. But these payments will free the Settler from further calls up to 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee, and a deed named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, by application, if by letter (post-paid) at the Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderich; or R. BRASLAV, Esq., Stratford, Huron District; Dr. ALLEN, Goderich, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.

## Poetry.

### SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently I say speak gently all,  
Nor cause a sigh or tear,  
Or painful feeling in the breast,  
Throughout our journey here.

Speak gently I say ever long,  
And short may be our stay;  
Then let us strew with gentle words  
Love's flowers upon our way.

Speak gently to each child you see,  
And kindly do them greet;  
And if instruction you'd impart,  
Do it with accents sweet.

Speak gently! 'E'en if they should live  
To see a future day,  
There's trouble yet for them to meet;  
Then cheer them on their way.

Speak gently to the young in life,  
Nor grieve the buoyant mind;  
There's nothing clogs the heart so much  
As words that are unkind.

Speak gently! it will please you give,  
The bright hopes 'mongst men,  
But should their path be overcast,  
Oh! play speak gently then.

Speak gently to the old in years—  
Their race is nearly run;  
Then try with kind words if you can  
To gladden their setting sun.

Speak gently! 'tho' their ways and whims  
Are often strange to see,  
Remembering that in future years  
Your ways as strange may be.

Speak gently to the wandering ones;  
Be kind in word and deed;  
Quench not the fire by tones unkind,  
Nor break the bruised reed.

Speak gently! and perchance your word  
May bring to mind their youth;  
Then try with kindness and with love  
To lead their thoughts to truth.

Speak gently to the poor on earth;  
How few and far the flowers  
That bloom upon their path in life,  
Compare'd with those on ours!

Speak gently to the toiling man;  
Let no harsh word be heard;  
Slightly he has cause to fear,  
Without an unkind word.

Speak gently! Why with anger spread  
'Scross your own path;  
Without a peevish word or look,  
Each life its trials hath.

Speak gently! 'O'er all it would guard  
The words that lips let fall;  
We know not what our influence is;  
Oh, then speak gently all!

verance and stern resolution, might well be a little positive sometimes. Who that had made his way through so many difficulties would not be. But he was kindly withal—how kindly! Who that has been in his society but can recall the beaming smile, the hearty welcome, the most cheerful voice of the man whose vigour and enthusiasm old age had not diminished, who was to the last companion alike to young and old. American Emerson, who saw him a few months since, said he seemed to have the life of many men in him. Also, how suddenly that green old age has closed in death!

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the detail of the early history of Mr. Stephenson's life to give it much space in the short memoir which we are about to furnish. Suffice it to say that about six or eight years ago a small town called Wylam, (or Wylm, we are not sure which), nine miles east from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, had the honour of being the birth-place of this wonderful man. His parents, who had long resided in the same locality, were honest and creditable, but humble in circumstances, his father being an engine-builder, and the possessor of a small property of his life. Having a large family with but very slender means, his father was necessitated to procure situations for his sons while they were yet very young, which precluded the possibility of their obtaining previously more than a very scanty education. Thus they were deprived of the means which generally contribute materially to the exaltation of those who are destined even to approach that fame and popularity which was acquired and enjoyed by the subject of this notice.

His earliest occupations when a boy connected with the coal pits in the neighbourhood of the town of Newcastle, previous to the introduction of steam power for the purpose of drawing coal out of the pits. He commenced first at 21 per day, progressed to 4d., and then earned 6d. per day in selecting dress from the coal. He was afterwards promoted to the situation of stoker to a stationary engine at 1s. per day. Subsequently, he was entrusted with an engine at the rate of from 12s. to 17s. a-week; and on removing from Willington he was employed in that capacity at Killingworth colliery, the property of Lord Ravensworth and others. On one occasion the skill of all connected with the colliery was completely baffled by the rapid wearing out of the ropes used to draw the coals at one of the pits. So great was the destruction that the best ropes that could be procured were regularly worn completely out in a month, while those employed at the other pits continued in use for three months. This annoyed indicated a serious expense on the proprietors, and caused much inconvenience to the work-people. Experiment after experiment was tried for months, and at considerable expense, but length gave up all hope of a cure. It was during the enormous extent of the evil, and being aware that there was a cause for it, George began to watch closely the operations of the machines, and soon traced the mischief to its source. He immediately set to work, made the requisite alterations at a trifling expense, and again put the machinery in motion; and to the great satisfaction of all connected with the colliery the evil was found to be completely removed.

His originality of mind and quick perception of ideas and thought were first brought to light in rather a singular manner. In going to his daily work he had every day to pass an engine which had been erected for the purpose of pumping water, but would not do its work; it could not be made to pump. Day after day, we believe, he passed this machine, and the engineers were endeavoring unsuccessfully to make it pump. In one of these walks he stopped to look, and made a remark that in a very few hours he could make it pump; and being permitted to make his experiment, he succeeded so completely in the time specified, that his character in his own neighbourhood was established. His attention was next drawn to laying down railways, then introduced for the first time into that district. These railways were sometimes used for drawing coals by horses from the pits to the parts where the coals were shipped, and occasionally by inclined planes worked by steam-engines and ropes, and also by self-acting planes. He obtained considerable celebrity in this branch of his business for the judgment and skill he displayed. Previous to this period of his life, when comparative prosperity was dawning upon him, his evenings were employed, both for amusement and profit, in mending his neighbours' clocks and watches, and occasionally, we believe, in making their shoes. But such a light as this could not be hid under a bushel. With all the best qualities of a man morally, with all the highest powers of an intellectual mind, his progress must be onward in the world.

Mr. Stephenson, still being about the coal pits in the north, and whilst at Killingworth, was employed by Lord Ravensworth and other proprietors to erect steam-engines and inclined planes underground, where in one pit two or three small engines were made to do the work of nearly 100 horses. Once in a pit, all must be known; and here the dangers attending hydrogen gas drew his close attention, and at the same time that Sir Humphrey Davy produced his safety lamp, Mr. Stephenson produced his. It is believed the two parties were ignorant of each other's invention.—Both lamps answered the purpose, and both are used to this day. Different pits, and content took place of a very severe kind between the friends of the two candidates for this invention. Sir Humphrey Davy was a man of high standing in the scientific world. Mr. Stephenson's reputation was

local, and budding; but he enlisted in his cause some of the highest families in the county, and eventually was invited to a large public dinner, where he was presented with a very handsome tankard containing 1,000 guineas.

About this time the locomotive engine was receiving attention from various quarters. Several were made; some to walk, some to push, and others to do nothing. Amongst others, the restless mind of that great man was a competitor, and for some time previous to the commencement of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, his engines were carrying huge quantities of coal along the Killingworth Railway. Mr. Stephenson's first extensive professional work was the completion of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. He was then entering on a career, the prosperity and success of which has only closed with his lamented decease. Next came the great event of his life, the Liverpool and Manchester, and here, indeed, the locomotive engine had a struggle for its existence.—He was called madman when he said the locomotive engine could travel at the rate of ten miles an hour. The most eminent engineers of the time were sent into the north to report on the advantages of locomotive power as compared with the stationary engines drawing the load by ropes. They reported against the locomotive, and had Mr. Stephenson not possessed incalculable energy, and one or two staunch supporters and adherents in that directory, the locomotive would have been shelved for a time; but from a lucky chance, it was proposed that a premium of £500 should be given for the best locomotive engine.—This project was carried. Mr. Stephenson then knew the locomotive was safe, and would obtain the premium. The trial of the locomotives at Humbleton well, known from the Rocket, Mr. Stephenson and his son's engine.

The benefits of railways spread rapidly. He became engineer to the Grand Junction Railway, and with his son set out the London and Birmingham Railway. After which there came a lull for a few years, until in 1835 the first railway mania set in, when he projected and executed the following railways:—The Midland, the Derby and Birmingham, the Manchester and Leeds, the York and North Midland, the Chester and Crewe, the Birkenhead and Chester, and also at this time projected the Trent Valley, or South Union, from Manchester to Rugby, since made and making; also the line from Newcastle to Berwick, from Maryport to Carlisle, and many other railways.

After the year 1840, Mr. Stephenson gradually withdrew from the more active duties of his profession, his son taking his position, and with the exception of the Norfolk railways, and the Ambergate and Manchester Railway, he only pursued his profession as a consulting engineer, more for amusement than profit. During the last few years of his life he indulged his taste for the simple pleasures of gardening and farming; and he had no pleasures equal to that of watching the progress and growth of his pine apples, melons, crows, and other fruit, and in examining his crops and his stock on the farm.

It would be of no more avail to say that Mr. Stephenson was not the founder of the locomotive engine because attempts had been previously made, than to say Watt was not the founder of the steam engine because tea kettles existed before.

Mr. Stephenson's conversation was a fund of inexhaustible originality. For example, he used to say that people were puzzled by the Mosaic account of the creation of the earth, that the crust formed before the sun, but he could account for it by his theory, that the world at the first creation was in a state of great heat, and the researches of geologists show that the last few years of the earth, the crust formed upon this glowing mass evolved vapours which, although they admitted of the passage of light, were far too dense for the sun itself to be visible on the surface of the earth; that as the crust cooled down, these vapours became gradually denser, until at last, as on the fourth day of creation the living brightness of the sun itself first shone through transparent ether upon the wakened world.

Mr. Stephenson would always express the most ingenious surprise that counsel could publicly advocate the schemes of their clients, if they were privately of opinion that the schemes they advocated were inferior to those which they proposed. We have heard of his exclaiming to counsel, on coming out of a committee-room, where he had been under a severe cross-examination, "Oh, T—, Oh, T—, I'm ashamed of that I'm in the right, and you're in the wrong, and yet you've been worrying me as if you did not know I was right."

Mr. Stephenson is stated to have observed to a noble Peer, (the Duke of Devonshire) during a visit to his princely country seat, "I tell you very truly, you'll not find the change so very great when you get to Paradise!"

On one occasion Mr. Stephenson came in contact with a gentleman and his wife at an hotel, whom he entertained for some time with his shrewd observations and playful sallies. At length the lady became curious to know the name of the stranger with the penetrating eye, and unostentatious demeanour. "By, madam, was his reply, that as the crust cooled down, you'll not find the change so very great when you get to Paradise!"

Mr. Stephenson was, in his reply, I am sorry to say, called George Stephenson; of Tipton House, near Chesterfield, and further let me say, that I've dined with princes, and peers, and commoners—with persons of all classes, from the highest to the humblest; I've dined off a bed of herring when seated in a hedge-bottom, and have gone through the meanest drudgery; I've

seen mankind in all its phases, and the conclusion he arrived at is this—that if we were all stripped, there's not much difference." To those well acquainted with Mr. Stephenson, he was as admirable in his private character as in his genius. He has a warm, generous, and thoughtful, expansive, and kind heart, but they were all softened down by a kindness of temper and depth of feeling, remarkable in a man who had passed through so many eventful struggles, and who had so often seen and felt the effects of the dark side of human nature displayed towards him and his works.

His tastes and habits were of the most simple kind. Even in his latter years it was his greatest delight to ramble about in his garden, and to be quiet and thoughtful, and to be engaged in any other rural, quiet enjoyment. He was a philosopher in every sense of the word, except in a knowledge acquired by studious habits. He read very little, but his mind was very extensive, his thoughts expansive, his imagination and mental activity always at work. He was happiest in the country; and when perfectly free from anxiety and care, quite lovable.

Seen at home in his quiet and beautiful retreat, amongst his dogs, his cows and horses, his rabbits and birds, with a long ramble every day, watching the progress of the various little nests which he carefully guarded in his trees, amongst his melons and cucumbers and pines—he would appear to be in a paradise of happiness; and it was thus those who best knew him most appreciated and enjoyed his society.

Never was a proposition made to him for the mental and temporal improvement of his workmen in his collieries, of which he had upwards of one thousand, but it was met with his immediate attention and consideration, with a deep feeling towards their welfare which could not be surpassed.

It will be pleasant to those who have known him most in his earliest years to be informed that the last years of his life were years of happiness; that he had, comparatively speaking, withdrawn from the turmoil of life; that his health was good; that he was in the fullest enjoyment of his splendid intellectual powers, and anticipating years of quiet enjoyment, when his chest complaint suddenly laid him low. His mission was fulfilled.

pea, situated at the base of the brain.—Bichat believed that the intellectual powers were located in the head, and the moral feelings and propensities in the abdomen.—While the most rational portion of mankind, previous to the discovery of Phrenology, candidly acknowledged that they could tell nothing about the matter.

It has been proved by the experiments of Physiologists that there is, upon an average, about fifteen times more blood sent to the brain, to nourish it, than to any other portion of the body equally large, which demonstrates the superior importance, in the human constitution, of this beautifully complicated organ.

The evidence in favor of this proposition will receive further consideration in my next.

G. L.

## STRACHAN & LIZARS,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankrupts, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Goderich and Stratford, Huron District, G. W. JOHN STRACHAN, Goderich.

## NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for leave to bring in a Bill to constitute and form the following Townships, viz: North Easthope, South Easthope, Downie and Gore, Ellice, Rainsford, Fullerton, Logan and Hubbard, Wellesley, Monmouth and Maryborough, and Western half of Wilket, and the Block of Land behind Logan, into a new District.

ALEX. MITCHELL,  
Solicitor of the Committee.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. one in the seventh Concession of the Township of Colborne, West Division. There is on the premises a small Log Barn, with 15 acres under good cultivation, and well fenced. The Land is of excellent quality, and within 6 miles of the Town of Goderich, containing 100 acres.

TERMS of Sale will be made known by applying to William Robertson, Esq., Canada Company's Office, Goderich, or to the subscriber.

DAVID SMITH,  
Goderich, March 1st, 1845.

## TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. OLIVER, having left the whole of his unsettled accounts with the Clerk of the 1st Division Court, Goderich, advises all parties indebted to him to see that gentleman before the 20th of next month.—Any information required, will be given at the office only, where a person will be always in attendance.

Goderich, June 29, 1843.

## JOHN F. B. LINTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Queen's Bench, AND CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

## NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Goderich will apply to Parliament for an Act to incorporate the said town.

Goderich, July 29th, 1845.

## DR. HAMILTON,

SURGEON, WEST STREET, GODERICH.

## E. C. WATSON,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c. &c. GODERICH.

## D. WATSON,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, BANKRUPTCY, &c. OFFICE IN THE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

Feb. 1848.

## MEMOIR OF GEORGE STEPHENSON

(Abridged from the Derby Reporter.)

Our obituary this week announces the death of Mr. George Stephenson, who died at Tipton House, near Chesterfield, on Saturday last, (12th inst.), in the 68th year of his age. The career of Mr. Stephenson has been one of such benefit to others and such honour to himself, that we should scarcely fulfil our duty to the public if we simply chronicled in our usual list of deaths, Mr. Stephenson was one of those examples, which are the boast of our country, of the power of a great and practical mind to struggle through the difficulties of poverty and social position, to develop itself step by step in a series of successes, advancing the discoveries of science in every stage of its progress, and not merely securing distinction to the individual, but opening new sources of intelligence, enjoyment, and happiness to the masses of mankind.

Known almost throughout the world, his name was honoured wherever it was known. He has been called, and justly called, the father of railways; but those who know George Stephenson only as a railway engineer, were acquainted with but a small part of the man. In him was a rare combination of the theoretical with the practical.—He did well that which he undertook. He encountered much prejudice—even understood something akin to persecution—in his endeavor to persuade people that the plan he proposed for more speedy communication between one place and another, was practical. But he knew what he was about; for at the time when he first began to be famous as an engineer he was no untried man. He had been reared in a hard school, that of poverty. He had worked himself unaided up to the position in which he stood when, before a committee of the House of Commons, he confidently affirmed to those incredulous of the truth, that the steam engine would, with a train of carriages, move along the rails at the rate of from twelve to twenty miles an hour. He affirmed this; but he said, "I knew that it would move a great deal faster, though I dare not tell them so, for they would not have believed me." He had been in a hard school, that of poverty. He had worked himself unaided up to the position in which he stood when, before a committee of the House of Commons, he confidently affirmed to those incredulous of the truth, that the steam engine would, with a train of carriages, move along the rails at the rate of from twelve to twenty miles an hour. He affirmed this; but he said, "I knew that it would move a great deal faster, though I dare not tell them so, for they would not have believed me." 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