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 VI. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1853. NUMBER 13.

THE HURON SIGNAL

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BY GEO. COX.

Office, Market Square, Goderich.

☞ Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mr. Le'Turce's Boarding House, (formerly the British Hotel.)*
Goderich, April 29th, 1852. v5

IRA LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich.
June 1848. 2vn25

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER, Three doors East o the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich.
August 27th, 1849. 2vn30

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford.
Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850. 2vn49

J. DENISON,
CIVIL ENGINEER, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Aug. 25th, 1852. v5n31

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

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.

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER
Office 27, Dundas Street,
LONDON, C. W.
August 16th, 1852. v5n30

HORACE HORTON,
[Market square, Goderich.]
AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office Toronto.—Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. July 1850. 22

A. NASMYTH.
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West Street Goderich.
Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

THOMAS NICHOLLS,
BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT.
Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.
NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.
COMMISSIONER IN Q. B. &c.
INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.
All kinds of Deeds correctly drawn, and Books and Accounts adjusted.
Office over the Treasury, Goderich.
July 22, 1852. v5n26

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.
Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Arms, Goderich,
March 24th 1852. v5–n9

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. v3n28

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.,
$1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 3v15

DR. HYNDMAN,
QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road.
May 1851. v4n12

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

JAMES WOODS,
AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms.
Stratford, May 1850. v4–n14

CARDS, &c.

DR. BURNHAM.
CLINTON.
Huron Road.
(West of Mr. Thwaits' Store.)
Dec. 15th, 1852. v6n46

WILLIAM SHARMAN,
BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER.
WEST STREET, GODERICH.
IS prepared to furnish DESIGNS and PLANS, on the most reasonable term.
Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1852. v5n43

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 beef hides, feathers and rags. All kinds of Merchantable produce taken in exchange at cash prices.
Goderich, Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

ROBERT SNODGRASS.
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.
(One door East of C. Crabb's Store.)
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Goderich and neighborhood that he is prepared to make to order or otherwise, any kind of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Fine or Fancy work, in the neatest and most fashionable style. And will also furnish heavy Boots and Shoes, to suit the necessities of those that may favor him with their custom. His prices will be moderate.
Goderich, July 29th, 1852. v5n29

ROBERT REID,
BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER, (opposite Balkwill's Hotel.) Corner of Dundas and Talbot-streets, London, C. W.—School Books, Common and Classical Book-Binding and Ruling of every description Executed on the Premises.
☞ Orders for Account Books, from the Trade or Country Merchants, punctually attended too and a liberal discount allowed.
London, March 1851 4v4

J. E. THORNHILL,
WOULD return his thanks to the public for the liberal support he has met from them during his residence in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, to still merit a share of their patronage
At his old stand, *one door East of the Canada Company's Office.*
Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1852. v5n33

W. & R. SIMPSON,
(LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.,)
GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Oilmen, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.
February 25th 1852. v5–n5

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.

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 understoon that he will accept the Agency for the collection of dues 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

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR.
NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich. Clothes made and repaired, and cutting done on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms.
December 3rd, 1851. v4n42

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 50, in the Maitland Concession of the Township of Goderich, containing 187 acres of the best land, of which 60 are cleared and well fenced, situated on the banks of the River Maitland, 8 miles from Goderich. There is an excellent House and Barn on the premises, with an Orchard of the choicest fruits, selected from the Nursery in Upsilante, United States. For terms apply to the Subscriber.
I RATTENBURY,
British Exchange Hotel,
Goderich.
26th January, 1853. v5n52–3m

New Grocery
AND
PROVISION STORE.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding Country, that he has opened in the above line, two doors north of Doctor McDougall's new Brick House, Market Square, Goderich. His stock includes all kinds of GROCERIES, consisting in part of *Tea, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, Spices, &c.*
Also:—Apples and Cider of the very best kind.
In the Provision Line will be found Flour, Oatmeal, Butter, Eggs, Ham, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, Oats, &c.
Being determined to keep none but articles of the best quality, and to sell cheap at the same time, he trusts to receive a share of public patronage.
Farmers and people from the country would do well to call, as he intends purchasing every description of Produce, for which he will pay the highest market price.
A choice assortment of Whips to be sold cheap.
JOHN ARTHUR.
Goderich, Nov. 30, 1852. v5n45

MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.
SOUTH SIDE DUNDAS ST.,
Opposite Messrs. Raymend & Rowland. Farriers.
WHERE may be had SHEET MUSIC of every description, Instruction Books for all kinds of Instruments, &c., as cheap as can be had in Toronto, Boston, or New York.
All kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, from a Piano Forte down to a Fife.
String of all kinds, and of superior quality: in short, everything which can or may be found in a well and carefully selected Music Store.
The PIANOS are from the establishments of the following celebrated makers, viz: Chickering, Stoddart and Dunham, acknowledged to be the best on his part of the globe, as are the MELODIANS, manufactured by Prince & Co.
Pianos and Melodians sold as cheap and on as favorable terms as they can be procured in Toronto, or from the makers themselves.
HERMAN KORDES.
London, January, 1852. v6n3 6.n.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
H. BARTER, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country that he has just opened a new *Tailoring Establishment*, one door north of Dr. McDougall's new Brick House, Market Square Goderich, where he has on hand a splendid assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Tweeds, Satinetts, Whitney Cloths, of different colours for Over Coats. A variety of Winter Vestings. &c. &c He is also prepared to execute all Orders in the Tailoring Line, in the most Fashionable style, and at moderate charges.
Cutting Done on the Shortest Notice.
London, Paris and New York Fashions received quarterly.
HENRY BARTER
Goderich, Oct. 12th, 1852. v5n29

To the Settlers of the Huron Tract.
THE Undersigned begs leave to give notice to all those who may have any business to transact with the Canada Company that since the removal of their office from this town, he has determined to open an agency office here for the benefit of those who may not wish to travel to Toronto to transact their business in person. From his thorough knowledge of the Company's mode of transacting business (having been so long employed in their office) he feels confident that he can aid and give satisfaction to all those who may require his service. Conveyancing, Land and General Agency Office, also a list of lands for sale kept, and a registry of those wishing to purchase without charge except where a sale is effected, when a moderate per centage will be required.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Land Agent, &c.
Goderich, Jan. 25, 1853. v6–n 1

£25 Premium.
THE Municipal Council for the Township of Stanley is prepared to receive Plans, accompanied by Specifications and Estimate for the formation of a Harbour at or near the Mouth of the River Bayfield, and will pay for the approved plan, &c., £25. H. C. no other will be paid for, plans, &c., to be lodged with the Clerk at Bayfield, on or before the 2nd day of Appil, next ensuing.
W. W. CONNOR,
Township Clerk.
February 7th, 1853. v6n3w4

NOTICE.
THIS is to forbid any person or persons purchasing a Note drawn by the Subscriber in favour of Alexander Hodgins, bearing date 3rd December, 1852, and due the 1st of January, as I have received no value for the same.
DANIEL McDOUGALL.
Township of Bruce,
Feb. 6th, 1853. v6n3

TO THE SETTLERS OF THE HURON TRACT.
THE Canada Company, let it be remembered, have provided the best possible facility to the said Settlers for the transaction of Business with their office in Toronto through the Agents of the Bank of Upper Canada, both at Goderich and Stratford, without charges to the said settlers.
Goderich, Feb. 6th, 1852. v6n2tf

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 superority over most others.
The subscriber would also announce 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 als 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 5d 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

Poetry.

SLANDER.

Not all they say or do, can make
My head, or tooth, or finger ache,
Nor mar my shape, nor scar my face,
Nor put one feature out of place;
Nor will ten thousand lies,
Make one less virtuous, learned or wise:
The most effectual way to balk
Their malace, is, *to let them talk*! w,—

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

LINES.

Though ardent youth with pleasure dwells
on scenes of sweet delight,
And wayward fancy's airy dream ascend to giddy heights,
Too soon alas! some lowering cloud obscures the mazy plan,
And leaves us to begin again just where we first begun.

Now sorrow reigns where hope beamed
bright a few short months ago,
Affliction laid his iron hand on the fairest flower I know!
But beauty deck'd in all its charms could not the tyrant stay,
And in his unrelenting grasp she lingered night and day.

Long long days and weary nights and months of painful gloom,
Have nipped my friend in early youth and in her opening bloom.
And pale are now those lovely cheeks where dwelt the roses hue,
And dim the lustre of those eyes, those eye of blooming blue.

O cruel tyrant to our race, thou foe to all mankind,
How could'st thou throw thy envious dart at the fairest of her kind,
The brightest gem from India's strand cannot compare with Ella.
Nor can the fairest flower that decks the mountain side or valley.

Though time now lags on leaden wheels and jolts and jars along,
And smoothe seem lengthened out to years, we cling to hope so long.
As she sent forth a glimmering light faint and feeble ray,
To cheer us in our lonely path through life's dull dreary day.

Soon may her cheek out-vie the rose on beauty fresh and fair,
Her eye assume that beam divine, that finds no home but there;
And health assert her empire lost, so sportive blythe and gay,
Then joy shall beam in every eye to see that happy day.

A. R.

Tuckersmith, April 20th 1853.

CUSTOMS OF ITALY.

We confess ourselves indebted to the pen of Mr. Thompson, of the "Independant," for the ensuing graphic picture of life in Italy:

The use of tobacco is universal in Italy; not, however, in the way of chewing: for I have never seen the lowest Italian guilty of the indecent practice—to which some ministers in the United States are addicted—of cramming his mouth with plugs of Cavendish, and spurting its nauseating juice over pavements, floors hearth stones carpets, church aisles, railway cars, and Steamboat cabins. Smoking both of pipes and of cigars, and snuff-taking are universal with the Italians—the latter being an act of social feeling or of friendship. When one sees how universal this practice is, he can appreciate the self denial and the patriotism of certain republicans at Rome in refusing to use tobacco with a view to cripple the revenue of the Pope from the tax on its importation. It was after the not-drinking-tea-conspiracy of the ancient Bostonians.

In the customs of Italy the classical and Biblical student finds much to remind him of ancient and of oriental manners. The plowing is done by the same rude implements that were in use before the Christian era; sometimes two cows sometimes a horse and a cow, are yoked to a long pole which is tied to a bough or trunk of a tree, the fork of which, of the rudest piece of iron, serves for the purpose of a coulter. The women still go down to the streams to wash and to fill their earthen jars with water, which they carry home upon their heads; their jars correspond exactly in form and size with the jars of the Etruscans and of the Egyptians seen in the British museum and in the Louvre in Paris. Shepherds clothed in skins are seen tending their flocks in the fields, and caves, natural and artificial, are visible in which they take refuge by night or in a storm. In short one every where sees the stereotype of the manners of thousand of years.

Their mode of life is extremely negligent and filthy. In the villages, cattle and human beings are huddled together under the same roof, the court-yard or the lower part of the house being used as a stable by night. In the cities the houses are usually high and built of stone—the remnants of ancient palaces—and in these the dirt and debris of whole generations are suffered to accumulate. The only merit in this substantial style of building in its security against fire. The first cost of such a building is too great to allow of its being pulled down every few years to make room for a better, and its structure does not admit of changes and "improvements." It would seem impossible to introduce into Italy the comfort and the cleanliness of American and English *homes*, while such enormous depositaries of dirt and vermin are the only available habitations of the people. The little tenements of Lowel and of Manchester are worth infinitely more as residences than the deserted palaces of Genoa and of Rome.

Upon the whole, the common people of Rome—the great mass of the population of that city—are the most degraded I have seen in Europe. I have seen worse specimens of humanity in the rural districts of the south of Ireland, though Fondi on the northern confines of the Neapolitan kingdom, may be pitted against Macroom any day. But no where in a city have I seen the great body of the people living in such poverty, such squalor, and such dejection One looks almost in vain for a respectable middling class.—These are in prison, in exile, or have perished on the scaffold or the field of battle. Cardinals ride in unrivalled state, but the streets are filled with soldiers, priests and beggars.

Soldiers, Priests, and Beggars.—These are the principal constituents of an Italian town, and especially of Rome, where they exist in about equal proportion And where such swarms of consumers, who produce nothing, prey upon the public treasury, where such enormous sums are expended in the creation and the repair of fortifications and churches, and for the men requisite to keep in motion the whole machinery of military and ecclesiastical systems what remains but that the mass of the people should be beggars? The soil of Italy for the most part is in the hands of the government or of great proprietors; the industry of the people is repressed in proportion to the repression of their liberty; they are taxed beyond endurance; the resources of the country are exhaustable in constructing means of defence, in building walls, and forts, and citidels, in maintaining armies and spies, and the produce of the soil goes to feed hordes of indolent ecclesiastics, and of worthless officials. What wonder that the richest soil in the world is cursed with beggary and desolation! Let the treasury of the United States be burthened with a standing army in every village, and with the support of tents of thousands of priests and a few generations would witness the same result.

Of what benefit is it to society that forty fat men, in hoods and petticoats, should get together twice a day, in the snugly enclosed choir of the great cathedral at Florence—which none may enter but themselves—and chant over the same words, in the same drawling nasal tone, with no auditors but 50 or 60 old women, and as many beggars in a building capable of holding 30,000 persons!—Of what benefit is it to society that of all descriptions and classes of people, among the rest, a vast convocation of beggars—the cripple and maim in endless varieties, wrecks and remnants, divisions and subdivisions of men.

A priest stood on the steps of the church, with a wholy water sprinkler in his hand and a little boy at his side, bearing the benitre. The animals were trotted up before him; he read a form of benediction in Latin, shook the sprinkler at them, and they were good for a twelvemonth. Of course, this is done for a consideration; as what is not in the way of church parades, privileges, and immunities? The first applicants for a benediction, after our arrival, were two miserable old cart horses, who looked as though the blessings of all the fathers of the Church could not keep them on their legs for twenty-four hours. I fear the rite was extreme unction to them; and yet the owner doubtless led them away, rejoicing in the faith that the crows were cheated of the poor skeletons for a year to come.

Next came a drove of donkeys, wish their heads and tails decorated with gay ribbons. One of these cammitted the ever-to-be-apprehended assinine impropriety of braying in the midst of the ceremony. So absurd indecorous, and pompously farcical was this scene—so stupidly yet consciously ridiculous seemed the chief actors, that it struck me the benediction might have commenced, without inappropriateness, with an apostolic "Dearly-beloved brethren!"

Donot think me irreverent, from this, or any thing of the kind I may say. I felt a daily increasing indignation and contempt toward the monstrous absurdities of this system of religion, and the actors therein. I reverence suffering, and I knew these were an insult to the God in whom I believe.

A more severe and more violent shower, and we were driven for shelter into the church, where we were brought into more intimate relations with the lower classes than was altogether safe or savory. I am a democrat, even in Italy, till it comes to Garlic and pulci, when, I must confess, my democracy becomes a purely-abstract character. After the storm was passed, the Pope's staff came, mostly driven in carriages, magnificent turnouts. Then followed those of the cardinals, scarcely less stately and gorgeous. Next came twenty four superb horses, belonging to Prince Piombino, attached to one carriage, all decorated with plumes and ribbons—really a beautiful sight.

The horses which are to run Corso during the Carnival, were blessed amid unusual demonstrations of popular feelings; and it is alleged, the oldest, wisest, most utterly ridiculous ceremonial I ever beheld.

To-morrow Carnival begins. It is late at night; all is quiet in the streets, except the noise of hammers next door, where they are putting up a balcony. The sound, at this hour, has something strange and sinister in it—something so scaffold suggestive, that it almost gives one a to-be hung-next-morning sort of a feeling.

VOTE BY AUCTION.

It is easy to see what bribery at borough elections will come to. You can't prevent it; so you had better premit it. Open dealing in votes is better than clandestine corruption. English hate all underhand transactions: and the spirit of frankness that reigns in British boroughs, will, if unrestricted, very soon assert itself in the sale of electors without reserve or secrecy, by public auction. We forsee the scene which will ere long be exhibited before the polling booth of Bribely. That respectable borough is in course of discharging the electoral trust which has been confided to it; which it does by an arrangement analogous to Messrs. Tattersalls. Mounted in a pulpit, hammer in hand, behold Mr. Edwardes Coppocks, the constituency auctioneer; below him stand the the candidates, their agents, and the multitude. On the end of a barrel, set upright before the assembly, is stationed the lot to be disposed of, consisting of a ten pound householder, not a little inebriated. The crown of the gentleman's hat has been knocked in, and his coat torn in a constitutional struggle, his knees bend a little under him; and he blinks and grins, with a pot of beer in one hand, and a pipe in the other,—Mr. Coppocks proceeds to appraise the valuable commodity in an oration of this kind.

Lot one-hundred-and-one! A free and independent elector, inhabiting a house rated at ten pounds per annum; plumber and glazier. What shall we say for this free and independent elector? Renting a house at ten pounds per annum and paying taxes. Plumber and glazier. Shall we say one thousand pounds for this free and independent elector? A free plumber. How much for this free plumber! An independent glazier. Nobody say one thousand pounds for this independent glazier! An unbought elector. Five hundred pounds for this elector unbought. An intelligent elector at five hundred pounds. Four hundred!—Three!—Two—one!—An intelligent elector and only one hundred pounds. Walk the intelligent elector down a few paces—and back. One thousand pounds is only asked for this intelligent, unbought, free and independent elector! His principles are more straightforward than his steps. Only one hundred pounds—and no body bids; and his principles straightforward. Set him up again—if he can't stand let him sit. Forty!—Thirty!—Twenty!—Ten!—Five!—One! Thank you sir. £1 is bid for this incorrupt elector. Only one pound for this elector, and incorrupt. Replenish the incorrupt elector's tankard. Going at one pound. Two! Two pounds offered for this incorrupt elector—a British freeman. Going at two pound. At two pounds, and a British freeman for whom Sydney bled—at two pounds—and Hamden fought, going at two pounds. At two pounds only and—three! For whom Hampden fought and Sydney bled, at three pounds. And ten! Three pounds ten. And Hampden and Sidney—only three pound ten—Hampden, Sydney and Russell—going at three pounds ten shillings—bled—three pounds ten! Four! Going at four. Assist the British freeman to hold up his head. And his birthright is Magna Charta—and going at four pounds! Magna Ghartar and the Bill of Rights—and—five pounds! At five pounds going—this incorrupt, intelligent, unbought free, and independant elector, incorrupt and five pounds only—and intelligent and only five—and unbought—for five only; and free and independant, and going at five pounds. Six! Seven! Going at seven. And his birthright Magna Charta. At seven pounds! And his inheritance the Bill of Rights. Supply the inheritor of Magna Charta with another pipe. And seven pounds! Eight! Nine! Nine pounds for this unbought elector. Going at nine—going—going! Ten pounds! Ten pounds for this incorrupt elector! Going at ten pounds. For whom Russel, Sydney and Hampden, bled—at ten pounds Going! And his birthright Magna charta And ten pounds. And Habeas Corpus. Going! Habeas Corpus and Magna Charta! Habeas Corpus and the Bill of Rights! Going at ten pounds. Going! Bill of Rights! Magna Charta. Going! going—going—going—Habeas Corpus!—Gone!

And Mr. Edwardes Coppock knocks down the precious lot, who, thereupon, rolls off his barrel amid the cheers and laughter of the spectators.—*Punch.*

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—Lord John Russell's Bill for the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion, has just been printed. It contains only six clauses. The first provision allows that "any of her Majesty's subjects who professes the Jewish religion presenting himself to take the oath of abjuration, the words 'upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted from the form of oath to any such person; and the taking of the oath, and the subscribing to it without these words, in the same manner as Jews are admitted to give evidence in the courts of law, shall be deemed sufficient; but, with respect to sitting and voting in the House of Commons, this taking and subscribing shall only be so deemed save where the person has been returned after the passing of this Act. The declaration required by the 8th and 9th Victoria c. lii., which repealed the necessity of taking the sacrament as a qualification for certain offices, will also be required under this Act. By the other provisions it is stipulated that no person of the Jewish religion to hold the office of Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and High Commissioner of the General Assembly in Scotland. The Bill does not enable any persons to hold offices in the Church, ecclesiastical courts, or universities, otherwise than allowed by law at present; neither can Jews present to to beneficies in the right of office, or advise in the appointment to offices in the Established Church.

EPISCOPALIAN STATISTICS—SINGULAR FACTS.

The necessity of obtaining more accurate statistics of the Religous Denominations is every year rendered more apparent from the peculiar demands which are made, and the claims which are urged upon the Government on the ground of numbers, while in reality the claims are altogether fallacious—they rest upon no rational or just basis of calculation. During several sessions of Parliament have attempts been made to secure in the senate correct returns of actual communicants in connexion with the various denominations, but as yet without success. Mr. Notman gave notice of a Bill of this kind in the last session of the last Parliament, but a promise from Mr Hincks to interweave the measure with one of his own, led Mr. Notman to withdraw his proposition, while, after all, nothing was done.

It is seldom we are favoured with an avowal so honestly given of the real weakness of High Churchism—the absence of popular sympathy with its dogmata and its pretensions, is found in the following letter to the "British Canadian" of this City, and in the testimony of the Rev. Adam Townley in a communication to the Church which we copy below.

March 29, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The circulation of the Report of the Select Committee of the Church Diocesan Society, has caused no small astonishment, not unmixed with feelings of chagrin and deep regret among those who take interest in the welfare of the Church in Western Canada, that "out of 40,000 church goers in the Diocese, among 200,000 church people, there should be only 4000 contributors to the Society," and strange to tell, so many Clergymen, whose names do not appear on the list, showing they take no interest whatever in its prosperity and advancement! This is much deplored, as proving injurious to their successors in the ministry,—the Missionary cause and the Widow and Orphans Fund! May we venture to hope now the working of this excellent Institution is placed on a better and more sure foundation, these Rev. Gentlemen will see the propriety and necessity of immediately coming forward to lend their powerful and influential aid with the Laity to form Parochial Committees wherever such can be effected, and promote the interest of the Society, which must stand or fall, as it is supported or not by the united and hearty co-operation of both.—*Cor. British Canadian.*

Let our statesmen mark the fact that out of a reputed return of 200,000 Episcopalians in Western Canada only 40,000 are "church goers" and a sin that of these 40,000 only one tenth or 4000 contribute to the Church Society!

Some years ago an intelligent member of that Society Stated publicly at its annual meeting that the contributions to its funds did not exceed 3½d. per head per annum; And Mr. Townly in the Church of the 9th inst. declares while writing relative to the Church Society,—"The entire history of Christianity does not, I imagine, afford another instance in which so small a portion of the incomes of its members was devoted to the Church of Christ, and his poor, as is generally the case on this continent"!!!

These humiliating admissions come from the party which claims the possession of the only true faith, and which boasts of its superiority over all other denominations as to numbers and wealth!

Such facts indicate the comparatively small amount of popular sympathy possessed by the Episcopalian Clergy and their system in this section of the Province, and prove that but for the energies created by the legal robbery of our Exchequer they would have occupied, as they do, in reality, a sixth rate position—the place of one of the smaller denominations.—*Examiner.*

HIGHWAY OF THE OCEAN.

An article in *Chambers' Journal*, entitled "Steam around the cape," contains the following explanatory remarks:—"Persons who do not pay special attention to nautical matters are likely enough to suppose that, considering the large number of vessels at sea, the surface of the great ocean must be dotted over, almost in every part with the sails of the countless fleet. This however, is not the case: the ocean, like the land, has its frequented highways, and its wide regions of lonliness. If an observer furnished with a forty-Herschel telescope power of vision, could be elevated to a height great enough to give him a view of the whole Atlantic, he would be struck by beholding hundreds of vessels following one another upon certain lines along a very irregular course, while over a very large portion of the surface not a sail would be visable. Thus he would see the ships which leave this country for the Cape or India pursue at first a south-westerly course, until they reached the neighborhood of Madeira, then keep more directly to the south, at a safe distance from the African coast, until they crossed the line; then stretch away again to the south-west, in the direction of South America, till they gain the zone of westerly winds; and finally, making a rather sharp turn into these winds, go blowing along them to the eastward till they arrive at the Cape. Of course, no direct path is the shortest way of it. On the return voyage a similar circuitous route is pursued, although the courses are to some extent reversed, the wind compelling us to deviate from the direct line, being made, in the northern instead of the southern hemisphere. In the extensive space on either side of these frequented routes few vessels will be seen. Here and there an African trader might occasionally be perceived, dodging from port to port, or a slaver scudding swiftly across the ocean—perhaps with a royal cruiser following steadily upon her track, like a fierce bloodhound in pursuit."

When Dr. Franklin's mother-in law first discovered that the young man had a hankering after her daughter, the good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer; that there were already two printing Offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would sustain them. It was plain young Franklin would depend for the support of his family on the profits of the third, and that was rather a doubtful concern.

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