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 II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1849. NUMBER 10.

Cards.

Dr. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33–

E. C. WATSON,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.
GODERICH.

ALEXANER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel*.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v–5n

I. LEWIS,
LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.
June, 1848. GODERICH.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

Stokes,
CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST*,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v–5n

MR. FRASER,
CORONER,
ST. PATRICK-ST. GODERICH.
Goderich, March 28, 1639. 2v–n8tf

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2–n8

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 DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments 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, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum 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*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colburne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph*, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.
D. H. McCULLOCH.
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

TO LET,
THAT handsome two-story house, opposite the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John Wilson 4th, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a lage garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees of various descriptions. Its proximity to the harbour of Goderich enhances the value of the situation and as the proprietor is desirous that it should continue to be occupied, it will be let on reasonable terms, either for one or more years, as may be agreed upon. For farther particulars apply to
JACOB WILSON.
Goderich, 2nd February, 1849. 52

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, that he intends carrying on business on
"A READY PAY SYSTEM."
And that after the first day of January, 1849 he will give no credit. He will pay the highest price for produce of all kinds, Black Salts &c. He begs to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal Patronage, and hopes still to receive a Share.
THOMAS M. DALY.
Stratford Nov. 29th 1848. 44tf

FARM FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.
☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

EDUCATION.
MR. NAIRN, WILL re-Open his SCHOOL upon Monday the 16th of April next, in the house adjoining that of Mr. Gordon, Cabinet Maker, West Street; and as he will then be enabled to give his undivided attention to it, he flatters himself that those who may attend will make satisfactory progress. There will be exercises in Grammar, Geography, History, and Diction,—and the strictest attention will be bestowed upon correct pronunciation
MRS. NAIRN will superintend a Writing Class for Young Ladies at one O'clock each day.
There will be a FRENCH CLASS, at six in the evening.
Goderich, 14th March, 1849. 6n–2v

STALLIONS.
THE HURON DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL AWARD the sum of Ten Pounds Cy. to the best Stallion shewn at Goderich on Saturday, the 21st day of April next. The Horse receiving the Premium shall be obliged to travel, (during the season) within the limits of the Society.
The Directors may withhold the Premium, should the Judges consider the Horse shewn, unworthy.
R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1949.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that all parties indebted to the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, by Note or otherwise, that unless the same is paid by the First day of May next, proceedings will be instituted against them.
By Order,
R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1849.

THE next sittings of the DIVISION COURT will be held at the gaol, Goderich, on Saturday the 14th day of April next,
A. F. MORGAN,
Clerk 1st Division Court.
Goderich, March 7th, 1849. 6n–2v4

Lottery in Goderich.
NO BLANKS!!
THE Subscriber intends having a LOTTERY on TUESDAY the 1st May, for the Disposal of PROPERTY, by 1000 Tickets, at 5s. each. Each holder of a Ticket will be entitled to a Prize; and the following will be the principal Prizes.

LIST OF PRIZES.

One Span of Horses, valued at	£75	0	0
One Mare [4 years old],	19	10	0
One Covered Carriage,	45	0	0
One Wagon,	20	0	0
One Light Buggy,	15	0	0
One Set Double Harness, Silver Mounted,	13	0	0
One Double Barreled Gun and Case, [Egg, maker,]	15	0	0
One Double Sleigh, [new],	7	10	0
One Cutter,	3	0	0
One Set Double Harness, [new],	7	10	0
One Set do do	5	0	0
One Set Single Harness,	3	0	0
One Bridle, Saddle, and Martingale,	2	10	0
One Silver Watch,	2	0	0
One Fanning Mill, [new,]	6	0	0
One do do	6	0	0
One Thorough Bred Berkshire Boar,	1	10	0
One do, do Sow,	1	10	0
One Set Whipple Trees, valued at	0	15	0
One Set do do	0	10	0
One Neck Yoke,	0	10	0
One do do	0	5	0
	£250	0	0

The following Gentlemen have consented to act as Managers:
Messrs. J. Seeg Miller, H. B. O'Connor, Robert Parke, W. E. Grace, Robert Gibbons, John Lancaster, and Alfred W. Otter; and Mr. James Watson, as Treasurer.
On the day of Drawing the Prizes, the holders of Tickets will have the privilege of appointing two other Gentlemen to assist the above mentioned in the management of the Lottery.
THOS. DARK.
Goderich, 7th March, 1849. 2v–5n

TO MERCHANTS.
WANTED.
10,000 BUSHELS good clean Timothy Seed, for which the Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash, than any other buyers in the market.
BUCHANAN & GOLDIE.
Commission Merchants.
Victoria Block, King St. } Hamilton 29th Dec. 1848. } 8tf4

FOR SALE.
THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot running No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now rented to Mr. James Orr. The Cottage is very conveniently arranged, and well suited for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well of water; the garden contains several choice fruit trees, and the whole enclosed with a strong picket fence. Only a portion of the money would be required down,—the remainder in three annual instalments.
Apply to William Rattenbury of the Clinton Arms, or to
BENJ. PARSONS.
Goderich, August 24, 1848. 30tf

TAKE NOTICE.
THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since his arrival in Goderich, wishes to inform them that he has disposed of the business to JAMES DONALDSON. All those indebted to him by Note or Book account will please call and settle the same before the twentieth day of February, as all Notes and Book accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be given to a Lawyer for collection.
THOMAS WATKINS.
Goderich, Jan. 12, 1849. 49

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.
THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2–n4tf

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND
FOR SALE.
LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES,
Within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill. The Lot is boundedon the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road,—and is well watered.
☞ For particulars, apply—if by letter post paid—to
DAVID CLARK, Esq.
CLAREMONT, 14th Dec. 1848. 45tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place, has established himself as a
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN.
Windsor, March, 1849. 2v–7ntf.

LOST.
A DEBENTURE on the District for the sum of £12 8 3, drawn payable to EDWARD RUTLEDGE or bearer on demand; there is £2 3 3 paid on the same and endorsed on the back. I hereby caution any person or persons from purchasing the same.
JOHN RUTLEDGE.
Stratford, Feb. 26, 1849. 2v–4 3t

GODERICH FOUNDRY.
THE Subscribers in returning thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have enjoyed since commencing business, Beg to intimate that they have now on hand and are making to order a large assortment of Cooking, parlour, and box stoves plough castings, fire grates, fanning mill castings, smut machines, and every other article usually connected with the trade, which they will be happy to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.
G. M. & Co., having made extensive alterations and improvements in the finishing department of their establishment, by the introduction of self-acting machinery, are now enabled to execute all orders with which they may be entrusted for the supply of thrashing machines, grist and saw mills gearing and every other description of machinery, on the most scientific and economical principles, and with the greatest facility and dispatch.
The subscribers would also inform the public that as the lowest cash price will in future be charged for all goods manufactured at their establishment, their credit business must necessarily become extremely limited. They would also request, that all those indepted to them either by note or account, will come forward immediately and settle their respective debts, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection without further notice.
G. MILLER & Co.,
Goderich, Dec. 15th, 1848.

Poetry.

CLING TO YOUR MOTHER.

Cling to your mother; for she was first
To know thy being and to feel thy life;
The hope of thee through many a pang she nurst,
And when, midst anguish like the parting strife,
Her babe was in her arms, the agony
Was all forgot, for bliss of loving thee.

Be gentle to thy mother: long she bore
Thine infant fretfulness and silly youth
Nor rudely scorn the faithful voice that o'er
Thy cradle prayed, and taught thy lisping truth,
Yes! she is old: yet on thy manly brow
She looks and claims thee as her child e'en now.

Behold thy mother: close to her warm heart
She carried, fed thee, lulled thee to thy rest;
Then taught thy tottering limbs their untried art
Exulting in the fledgling from the nest;
And now her steps are feeble, be her stay,
Whose strength was thine, in thy most feeble day.

Cherish thy mother: brief perchance the time
May be that she will claim the care she gave:
Passed are her hopes of youth, her harvest prime
Of joy on earth, her friends are in the grave;
But for her children, she could lay her head
Gladly to rest among the precious dead.

Be tender with thy mother: words unkind
Or light neglect from thee will give a pang
To that fond bosom where thou art enshrined
In love unutterable, more than pang
Of venomed serpent. Wound not her strong trust,
As thou wouldst hope for peace when she is dust!

O mother mine; God grant I ne'er forget,
Whatever be my grief, or what my joy,
The unmeasured, unextinguishable debt,
I owe thy love; but find my sweet employ,
Ever through thy remaining days to be
To thee as faithful as thou wert to me.

SECOND REPORT.

The *Canada* left Halifax on Thursday at 12 o'clock, and will arrive at her wharf early on Sunday. She has 99 passengers.

The terrible accounts of the war in India, united with the decided tone of defiance lately assumed by Russia, and the attitude taken by the Czar, who is evidently preparing to assume warlike operations in Italy, Austria, &c., has caused an uneasy feeling on the Continent, which has been sensibly felt in England, and has operated injuriously upon the business of the country. Trade, notwithstanding, continues steady, and prices for most articles of produce are very satisfactory.

INDIA.—The Bombay *Telegraph* says—"Another of those murderous battles, which have rendered our hostilities with the Sikhs so conspicuous, has occurred on the left bank of the River Ghelum, near, or as some say, on the identical spot which, two thousand years ago, formed the battle field of Alexander and Sporus. That scene, rich in classic associations, has been the arena of a fierce and protracted struggle between the army of the Punjaub and the Sikh forces under Rajah Shere Singh. A struggle occurred, in which the British had to deplore the loss of at least 95 officers, and 2,500 men, in killed and wounded: 4 guns captured, and 4 or 5 regimental colours taken by the enemy. The struggle terminated in victory, which was disgraced by the flight of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment, and the retreat, scarcely as yet satisfactorily explained, of two British troops of Dragoons. The struggle finally left the contending parties so weak and shattered, that it was doubtful which had sustained the greatest injury from the conflict, and which yielded so few of the badges of triumph for the victors, that their opponents took a new position, and fired a salute in honour of its termination. Though master of the field, her laurels are drenched in blood; and it is the universal opinion that two more such victories would be a virtual ruin.

No attempt is made by the English press to disguise the fact the news from India is of the most disastrous character. Lord Gough has been promptly superseded in the command by Sir C. Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th inst.

ITALY.—While Austria is pushing on the war in Hungary, she is not unmindful of Italian affairs. She has marched a body of troops into Ferrara and seized upon that city, and levied a fine upon the citizens of 200,000 scudi, which she has handed over to the Pope.

The revolution in Tuscany is complete, and a republic has been proclaimed in Leghorn and Florence, and a central Italian Republic has been formed in union with the Romans.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with variable succes in the south of Hungary. The German population finding the insurgents carrying the destruction in every quarter, called on the Russians, who now occupy Cronstadt and Hermanstadt. Several serious battles have taken place, one of them in the very neighbourhood of Erlaw lasting two days, with considerable slaughter in which the Imperialist seemed to have had the advantage.—Reports have been in circulation that in one engagement "Ben" had both his legs shot off, but the last report is that he had left Transylvania for Hungary. As the troops amount to 140,000 men, divided into many divisions, it is difficult to ascertain the actual progress of the war, the termination of which seems to be very remote.——*Pilot Supplement.*

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

(*From the Polynesian of October 14.*)

On Thursday morning, the 12th instant, the English schooner *Amelia*, of Glasgow (belonging, we believe, to the respectable firm of Messrs. Buchanan, Hamilton, and others,) arrived at this port (Honolulu) in distress—part of her crew having mutinied and murdered the captain, supercargo, and first and second officers.

The *Amelia*, left Mazatlan on the 7th of September, and the coast on the 19th, with a cargo of 300,000 in specie, bound for China—Mr. Cook and lady, and Mary Hudson, a serving mad, passengers. On the night of the 3rd of October, in the middle watch, three of the crew attacked a second mate, and killed him. The captain and Mr. Cook, hearing the noise, came on deck. One of the ruffians was stationed at the forecastle hatch, to prevent the watch below from coming up, and the other two attacked the captain and Mr. Cook, killing the latter and badly wounding the former. The captain succeeded in getting down into the cabin, and having procured a cutlass, was again going on deck, when he was stabbed in the neck and fell back a lifeless corpse. The ladies, affrighted at the noise and groans of the murdered, were ordered to their staterooms, and the mate was secured in his; and the murderers took possession of the Cabin and shaped their course for the coast of Peru. On the following morning, the mate was told that he could have the boat and provisions if he choose to leave the vessel, and take the ladies with him. Under pretence of lowering the boat, they induced him to go on deck, when they fell upon him, and having wounded him badly, threw him overboard. They then threw all the letters and papers overboard, and, getting out a large qantity of gold, divided it among the crew, compelling all of them at the peril of their lives, to take a share of the money, and then calling for wine, commenced quarrelling. For two days they held undisputed posession, compelling the ladies to sit at table with them, and, and threatning them with death if they did not comply.—No ray of hope beamed on the future but thanks to a kind Providence, deliverance was at hand.

On the night of the 5th of October, the murderers having drank freely, the remainder of the crew planned to deliver themselves and the ladies from the hands of the mutineers. About one o'clock one of the crew, John Smith, of Rotterdam, killed two of the murderers with an axe, and struck the third cutting off his arm, and with the assistance of the carpenter and cabin boy, threw him overboard. Finding it impracticable to go to Mazatlan, the vessel's course was shaped for the island. The following is a list of those who were killed by the mutineers:—Mr. Cook, for some years a resident of Mazatlan, Capt. Robert L. M'Neily, of Dublin, Ramon Alva and Kitano. The three mutineers were Mexicans. Three natives of the coast have been placed in confinement for the purpose of examination. It is thought that none of the crew except the three who were killed were aware of the plot. The youth who so nobly rescued the lives of those on board by taking that of the villians in whose hands they were, is deserving of lasting gratitude. The following is a list of those who were concerned in the plan to deliver the vessel from the mutineers: John Smith of Rotterdam, John Berringer of Bordaux, Thomas Gannon of London, Charles McDonald, and Frank a Swede.

The specie has been removed from the vessel to the vaults of the Treasury, by order of the Consul General. Mrs. Cook and servant are residing on shore.

INTEMPERANCE—ITS AWFUL CONSEQUENCES.—A young man named William Hicks, a wagon maker of this Town, was suspected to have been drowned off the Long bridge, from the circumstances of his being missing and foot marks seen at the side, where a part of the railing was broken away. We regret to say, that the suspicion was too well grounded. On Monday last the river was searched for him, and in a short time his remains were dragged out and laid on the warf. He had been drinking in one of our Taverns on Friday evening, and had not been seen until his remains, all swollen—a frightful sight—were drawn from the water. About half an hour after this, the remains of John Montgomery whose fate we recorded in our last, were also found—although fruitlessly searched for up to that time. His remains were also laid on the warf. What a sight! What an awful warning,—to see the remains of two victims of intemperance lying side by side. Dr. Nicol, the Coroner, held inquests on the bodies. The verdict of the jury, in the case of the first, was that he came to his death by drowning whilst in a state of intoxication:—and that the other, from being under the influence of liquor and from the darkness of the night, had lost his way and was drowned. Now, we would ask (under a view of the awful circumstances that we have recorded, and not with a desire to give offience to any one)—upon whom does the responsibility rest? Are the unfortunate victims themselves *alone* responsible for their fate? *We fear not.* It is high time something was done to check the vice and intemperance that prevails. Let our Taverns be reduced in number and *purged*. Let them answer the end of their creation—a place of refreshment and rest to travelers, and not dens for the resort of sots and drunkards, as some of them are now. *The Drunkard!*—is he not known? Does not every one *know* him? and is there no responsibility resting upon those, who give him liquor? There is an *awful responsibility* resting upon such. There are men walking our streets every day—we could point them out—name them by name—whose end—awful thought—is continually, before our mind—THAT *of the drunkard!* We try to banish it. We cannot. There it remains. What makes it more appaulling is the scripture denunciation—"*the drunkark* SHALL NOT *enter the Kingdom of Heaven.*" The poor drunkard has not power over himself—he has allowed an unconquerable habit to grow on him. He is a slave to it. It devolves upon the community—every man in it—to *refuse* him that which is his *destroyer*; and they hand him poison who do not. It is slow, but *sure*, sure, in its effects. No doubt some who may read this will exclaim, with Cain, who killed his brother Abel—"Am I my brother's keeper." Well, that question will be answered on the *last* day.—*Bathurst Courier.*

THE INDIAN DISASTERS.

The disasters which have recently befallen the British arms in India have naturally excited much speculation as to the issue of the conflict which has for some time been pending between the native princes and the usurpers. It has struck us as singular, that though we hear, on all sides, the strongest expressions of sympathy in behalf of the gallant men who have fallen in the recent bloody struggle of our forces, to maintain the supremacy of British power, in countries whose independence we have crushed, yet in scarcely a solitary instance are we aware of the justice of our cause having been vindicated.

The insatiable rage of conquest which has characterised the British Indian Government, has left many a dark stain upon the pages of British history; and were we able to collect into one mass, the entire details of the atrocities perpetrated by that abominable oligarchy, in the numberless aggressions which it has made on the nations of the Eastern Peninsula, and the country to the north of it, we might blush to think that we belong to the same great empire as that which calls the Indian Provinces portions of its extended territories.

But aggression has its limits, wide though they sometimes are permitted to be. Our arme, having subjugated every principality between Travancore and Oude, from Bengal to Malwah, still went on in the work of usurpation: and under every variety of pretext, assailed every adjacent region, until, at length, even the great Muscovite dynasty began to apprehend danger to its frontiers. Every nation in the world has looked with jealousy, or with envy, on the extension of our Indian power. France has not forgotten that her trading monopoly in India was wrenched from her by British arms: and hence it is, that at the present day we find the military discipline of the forces brought into the field by the revolting Rajahs of the Punjaub, such as not only to excite the astonishment, but, in fact, to confound the tactics of our own commanders. The Affghans, and the Sikes, have, from the most remote antiquity, been famed for their warlike spirit, and their indomitable detestation of a foreign yoke; and the fierce resistance which they are now making against the finest army in the world, proves that they have not, in the lapse of ages, lost any portion of their pristine character. The recent affair on the banks of the Jhellum too well attests their prowess, and the superior genius of their commanders. What may be the tenour of the next news which reaches us from the seat of war, we cannot pretend to predict; but it is very much to be feared that the poor fellows who fill the ranks of the British force, will have suffered still further disasters.

It is terrible to think on such a scene as that must have been in which one half the rank and file of the gallant 24th were mowed down in the course of a few minutes!—There is nothing in the history of the battles of even our great Duke to exceed, or perhaps to equal this catastrophe. Lord Gough, being a Tipperary man, has, as a matter of course, been denounced by the cockney press, as a madman, a blockhead, and lord knows what all: but the truth of the matter is Lork Gough had no choice but to fight, or to fly. He had just received information that the town of Attock, which is situate considerably farther up the river Indus, had, after a siege of four or five months, been taken by Chutter Singh, and that this commander was then pressing forward, with all haste, to the relief of his father, the Rajah Shere Singh, with whose army the British had now just come up; and whose retreat they had dogged northward from Moultan, with the hopes of cutting it to pieces before the Rajah should reach a place of safety, or form a junction with the troops of his son. Lord Gough is blamed for not having selected better ground for an engagement; but it is quite wrong to blame his lordship: the party whom the cockney press ought really to blame is Rajah Singh. It was a great shame for this old barbarian to force a battle on the British army in such a disadvantageous position. Why did he not come out like a man, on open, level, ground, and have a fair stand up fight? The cowardly fellow! he was just as great an ass as General Jackson at New Orleans, where the British could not see anything but cotton bales and sugar hogsheads to fire at.

Of course our readers have not forgot the *Sutley* victory. This Lord Gough is the same Gough who, some two or three years ago, informed the civilized world of the change of colour which his army produced on the waters of the Sutlej, by diluting it with the blood of the retreating *Sikhs*. He said "the Sutlej ran blood:" and when this news reached England so much was the piety of the nation moved by it that the Arch-bishop of Canterbury manufactured a new prayer, in form of a thanksgiving, to a certain power which his Grace