

THE BLOOD
LIFE PILLS
BITTERS

HURON SIGNAL

TEN SHILLINGS } IN ADVANCE.
"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."
VOLUME II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1849. NUMBER XXXIX.
TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

For this season of the year will be found a safe, steady, and reliable remedy, and one which will cure, has rendered the only necessary, but superior by their fruits; their good they derive not by the faith of

PLAINTS,
DISEASES—
All the ailments of the human system, such as Headache, Nausea, Indigestion, Flatulence, Stomachic Affections, &c., &c., are cured by the use of this Life Pills, which are so well adapted to the human system, and are so safe and reliable, that they are the only medicine that can be taken with safety, and without the least inconvenience.

Card.
DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours at the
British Hotel, (LANCASTER'S)
Goderich, Sept. 18th. 1849. 33-
ALEXANDER 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. 25-50
I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER SOLICITOR, & C.,
JUN. 1849. GODERICH.
A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 25-1011
ALFRED W. OTTER,
General Agent & Conveyancer,
COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, & C.
GODERICH.
Oct. 1, 1849. 2-205
DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER,
Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
August 27th, 1849. 25-230
Stokes,
CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 25-251
JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.
ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March 29, 1849. 25-288
DR. JOHN HYDE,
[LATE FROM PEMBROKE.]
MEDICAL HALL,
STRATFORD.
July 31, 1849. 25-226
WM. REED,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, & C.,
LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH.
Oct. 25, 1849. 25-238
EDWARD CASHELL,
PAINTER & GLAZIER,
Corner of Light-House Street,
GODERICH. 25-239
SUMMONSES required by the New Dis-
trict Court Act, and all other BLANK
FORMS used in the District and Division
Courts, on Sale at the Signal Office. Also, all
kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the
shortest notice, and at moderate terms;
Goderich, July 19, 1849.

Blank Deeds and Memorials,
AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT
BLANKS, and BLANK PROMIS-
SORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal
Office. Every description of BOOK and
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and
dispatch.
NOTICE.
To the Clerks and Bailiffs of
the Division Courts.
THE increased demand for SUMMONSES
and other BLANK WRITS, in con-
nection with the business of the several Di-
vision Courts in the District, has warranted
us in printing them in much larger quanti-
ties than heretofore, and consequently en-
ables us to sell them much cheaper—there-
fore we intimate to the several Officers re-
quiring these Blank Forms, that from this
date, SUMMONSES and all other Writs be-
longing to the Division Court, will be sold
at the Signal Office at the reduced price of
TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER
HUNDRED.
Signal Office, Goderich,
6th September 1849.

**GODERICH
POUNDRY.**
THE Subscribers beg to inform the Pub-
lic and Farmers of the Huron District,
that they are now Manufacturing and have
on hand a few
THRASHING MACHINES!
of Superior Quality and Latest Principle,
which they will sell on Liberal Terms for
CASH OR CREDIT.
GEORGE MILLER & Co.,
Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849. 25-23718

FURNITURE
GIVEN in exchange for any quantity of
CHERRY and PINE LUMBER by
DANIEL GORDON.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1849. 25-232-11
**CASH PAID ON
DELIVERY**
FOR GOOD CLEAN BARLEY, at the
Maitland Brewery, the Sub-
scribers.
J. F. BRITAIN.
Goderich, Oct. 10, 1849. 25-23611

FARMER'S INN STRATFORD.
MRS. DOROTHY DOUGLAS, widow
of the late Thomas Douglas, of the
Farmer's Inn, Stratford, begs to return her
thanks to the Inhabitants of Stratford, and
the public generally, for the very liberal
support which they received during the
short time they have been in Stratford.
Mrs. Douglas begs to intimate that she
intends carrying on the business as hereto-
fore at the Old Stand, in her own name, and
hopes by strict attention to the comfort of
her guests, and moderate charges, to merit a
share of the public patronage.
Stratford, 21st August, 1849. 25-22911
TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
25th February, 1849. A
Subscriber has intimate to his
friends and the Travelling Public gen-
erally, that he has removed from New Aber-
deen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will
now be found in that well-known house for-
merly occupied by Mr. Jones, where he will
be ready and able to conduct 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. 25-2411
TO BE SOLD,
AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12,
Maitland Concession, Township of
Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which
is cleared. The land is of a superior qual-
ity, and well watered. It is situated ex-
actly nine miles from the town of Goderich on
the Huron Road, and at the junction of six
different roads; and as it is in the center of
a populous and prosperous locality, it is ex-
cellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a
Store. This farm is well situated for the
attention of persons desirous of an eligible
situation for business, and will be sold on
very reasonable terms, and on payment
apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper,
Goderich, or to the proprietor.

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**
THE Subscriber having been appointed
Agent of the
"CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,"
is prepared to receive proposals for Assur-
ance, and will be happy to afford to any
person the necessary information, as to the
principles of the Institution.
JAMES WATSON.
Goderich, 13th June, 1849. 25-23011
**LAND FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH!**
SEVENTY-SIX Acres of excellent Land, being
part of Lot 146, 7th Concession of
Wawanosh, will be sold for less than the Gov-
ernment price. One half of the purchase money
will be required down, and two years will be
allowed for payment of the remainder. Inter-
esting purchasers may apply to Mr. JOHN ALLAN,
Tavern Keeper, Goderich.
25-223-11
TO MILL PROPRIETORS.
A YOUNG MAN wanting a Situation as
Millwright—a good Accountant. For
particulars apply by letter post paid,
to P. G. Tucker Smith, Huron District,
Canada West.
August 20th, 1849. 25-22911
HURON HOTEL,
GODERICH.
JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully in-
form the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicin-
ity, that he will constantly
Keep Horses and Carriages
FOR HIRE, for which he respectfully solicits
the patronage of the public.
JAMES GENTLES
18th Sept. 1849. 25-233-11
NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent
for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, here-
by intimates, that he is prepared to receive Sub-
scriptions for Stock in the Proprietary Branch,
and applications for Insurances in the Mutual
Branch, and to give such information on the
subject as may be required.
JOHN CLARK.
Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 25-23411
TO LET.
THAT handsome two-story house, opposite
the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to Mr. John
Wilson 4th, and presently occupied by Mr. Bea-
man. It is large and well adapted to the use of
a respectable family—having a large garden and
orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees
of various descriptions. Its proximity to the har-
bour of Goderich enhances the value of the situ-
ation, and as the proprietor is desirous that it should
continue to be occupied, it will be let on rea-
sonable terms, either for one or more years, as may
be agreed upon.
JACOB WILSON.
Goderich, 2nd February, 1849. 32

Poetry.
FALLING LEAVES.
BY MRS. M. J. BROWLOW.
Musing I stand where late I stood
In summer's sun was high,
And the green foliage of the wood
Thrilled to zephyr's sigh.
A few short days have intervened,
And now, alas! how changed the scene!
Where now are all the blossoms fair,
Flowers of the sunny day?
Which grow profusely everywhere
Along the forest stream?
Ah! their brief sunny day is o'er!
In these wild dells they bloom no more!
Is not our day of life as brief?
Do we not pass as soon away?
Beholdst thou not the falling leaf,
Traced with the lines of dull decay?
Such is our life—thus do we fade,
And falling mingle with the dead.
How fast they come! how thick they fall!
On every breeze they hurry past:
Through some low bush, behind them all,
I hang trembling in October's blast.
Thus is our life—thus do we fade,
Two weak to bear death's piercing gale.
One at my feet lies trembling there,
Just fallen from my leafy bough!
But, from the many myriads there,
I say, wouldst thou were the last one now?
Thus we shall pass life's futile scene:
And who shall know that we have been?
May not the mind impress give?
To something that should not decay?
May we not bid some thought survive
Long after we are swept away?
Yes, even the rustling sound that passed
Lingered awhile upon the blast.
The soul with all its lofty powers,
Plus like the verdure of the leaf,
And like the texture of the flowers
Is swept away as soon as they;
Yet it transcends its destiny
The loftiest star that shines on high.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.
The following classification of newspa-
per subscribers is taken from the Prairie
Farmer. First come the
URGENTS.—These are men who take
newspapers, pay for them and read them—
they are the men who are the backbone of
the press. They pay for them first, the reading
next. These men consider they get the
worth of their money in the bargain. It
seems to them as fair, and just that the
newspaper should be paid for as a barrel
of sugar or a new coat. They never inter-
pose any other opinion. When the year
runs out, or a little before, they are on hand
with the pay. There is no more difficulty
with them in remitting this period, than
Sunday or the first of January. If one of
them wishes to stop his paper, he either
calls or writes a letter by his post-master
like a man. This class is dear to the heart
of the Editor. Their image is embossed in
his warm affections. May they live a thou-
sand years, and see their son's sons to the
fourth generation. The second class now
in mind is the
DO WELLS.—This class is nearly related
to the other, so near that it is hard to tell
where one begins and the other ends.—
These men always pay in advance in the
beginning and intend to do so continually.
But money fails a little, and some misad-
venture intervenes, and the time runs by some-
times a little, sometimes for quite a period. But
their recollection, though nodding occa-
sionally, never gets so dull as to let them
forget the word in due time. The prin-
tner must be paid, and forthwith their will
to do well kinds us activity. Now comes
the paying up; meant to do so before.
Don't mean to let such things pass by." A
publisher has in his memory—only a
warm place in his memory—only a
little back of the uprights. If such a man
dies in arrears, his wife or son remembers
that he may not have paid up for his paper,
and forthwith institutes inquiries. They
remember that part of the benefit was
there, and estate or no estate, the Printer's
bills are not among their creditor's unsettled
accounts. Next come the
EAST DOERS.—These men believe in
"newspapers." They have fully settled it in
their own minds that a newspaper is a good
thing. They take them, too. Sometimes
at the first they pay up for the first year;
at any rate they mean to pretty soon. If
they have done so, they sit down with the
comforting conviction that their paper is
now settled for; and this idea having once
got into their heads, refuses obstinately to
be dislodged, but keeps its hold from year
to year—a truth once—now an illusion gray
and rheumatic with years.
The editor marking the elongated and
elongating space in the accounts current,
begins to ask if they are dead or have gone
to California. Now he begins to poke bills
at them. They suddenly start up to the
reality that they are in arrears, and, like
men as they are at the bottom, pay up.—
They never dispute his bill, they know
books tell better stories than moss covered
memories. If the publisher has faith enough
or a long purse, and can live like a hibernian
bear, he may survive this class. But
if he is mortal only, woe be to him. The
next class is that of the
DOWN-HILLERS.—Here we begin to slide
over to the other side. The picture sud-
denly gets sombre. We shall depict the
down-hillers suddenly. One of these may

take a paper because his wife wants one, or
the children are zealous to read it, or a
neighbor persuaded him. When it begins
to come, he dismisses all thoughts about it
further. If the editor sends a man directly
to him at the end of two or three years, he
may get some pay for his paper, but with
groans and surlly looks. He never pays
any debt if he can get rid of it, and a news-
paper least of all. Still, he hates law suits
and all that. A dun has the same effect
upon him that a bullet has upon a hippo-
tamus, placing from his side or sinking into
the bladder harmless. He is always sliding
down hill, and soon merges into another
class, that of the
NIX-CUM-ROUSE.—No matter how this
man began his subscription, he never pays
for it, not he. "He don't like that sort of
a paper. It don't give no news." He never
did like it. He don't want it in the
first place, and told the Postmaster so. He
sent back one more than a year ago—be-
sides, he never began to take it till a long
time after it came, and he hadn't had only
two or three of them at any rate, and those
he hadn't read. Wipe him off. Here comes
the
SCAPE-GRAVE.—It is enough to say, of
him that he never fails to have a newspaper,
two or three of them. When he thinks
they have come about long enough for the
publisher to want pay, he sends back with
"Stop it." Or he takes up his quarters
and leaves for parts unknown. He doesn't
want to pay, and he don't mean to. Get it
if you can. Enough for him.
Reader, in which of the above classes are
you found?

European.
NEWS BY THE STEAMER NIAGARA.
ENGLAND.
Intelligence of Sir John Franklin.—A
communication from the Lords of Admiralty,
under date of Oct. 4, states that, hopes
are entertained that the news brought by
Captain Parker, of the True Love, arrived at
Hull, from Davis's Straits, of Sir John
Franklin's ship having been seen by the
natives, as late as March last, best by the
ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without
foundation. From the same source has
been received that Sir John Ross's
are in the south of Prince Regent's Inlet,
and that the vessels of both expeditions are
safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened
by the telegraphic message to the Admiralty,
since received of the Mayor of Hull, where
the True Love arrived last March.
Cholera.—The Cholera is rapidly disap-
pearing from all parts of England, as well
as all parts of Europe, where it has raged so
long and so furiously. The total number of
deaths in England from Cholera since 17th
June last, are stated at upwards of 13,000.
IRELAND.
The Irish Journals are filled with accounts
of most sanguinary conflicts between the
tenantry and the landlords for the possession
of the land; and the cherished feeling
of hatred between the occupier of the soil
and the owner, has now broken out with a
degree of violence which threatens very se-
rious results. Already numerous lives have
been lost. In the Kilrush Union, a sen-
tence of eviction from their homes and their
holdings has passed against no less than
1,800 souls.
In such an unpromising state of things, it
is not to be wondered at that emigration is
proceeding with a fresh impulse. It is be-
lieved that this winter's emigration from
the south will be greater than the last.
IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TURKEY.
The Coalition of England & France against
Russia and Austria on the Turkish ques-
tion.
The Paris Journal des Debats, of Thurs-
day, the 4th inst. says:
We are glad to learn that England and
France are most cordially united in their
determination to support their ambassadors
at Constantinople, in the advice given by
them to the Porte, respecting the extradi-
tion of the Hungarian refugees; and a note
has been drawn up by these two powers,
of a most energetic character, which, it is
thought, will have considerable weight with
the Emperors of Russia and Austria.
The firm language of the London papers,
with reference to this question, is noticed
with great satisfaction by the Debats.
The Russian special envoy to the Porte,
Radzivil, who, by the way, is a Pole, has
returned to St. Petersburg, to tell his tale
of disappointment to the Czar.
The present commissioner in the Danubian
provinces, Foad Effendi, has been sent
by the Sultan to the Czar, to anticipate
Prince Radzivil's statement, and the atten-
tion of all Europe is anxiously directed to

the north, to learn the issue of the affair.
The Sultan has countermanded his voy-
age to Smyrna and the Archipelago.
The army Rumelia, the province border-
ing on the Baltic and Marmora Seas and
the Archipelago, is ordered to hold itself in
readiness, and the local troops are being
embodied.
There is no reason to doubt but that the
best accord prevails between the English
and French cabinets, and it is said, that a
powerful French and English squadron will
be ordered into the Mediterranean forth-
with, to be ready for any emergency, pend-
ing the issue of this absorbing question.
IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.
Meeting of the Legislative Assembly.
The Legislative Assembly resumed its
sittings on the 1st instant, Mr. Dupin in the
Chair, and 480 members in attendance.
The proceedings were simply of a formal
character, M. de Tocqueville having deman-
ded an additional extraordinary credit of
140,000 (probably 1,400,000) francs, besides
the sums already voted for the expenses of
the Roman intervention, until the 31st De-
cember next. The Minister did not antici-
pate the period when the troops would be
withdrawn, but he assured the Assembly
that the results already obtained justify the
Policy—that an occupation so glorious for
the French army would be speedily termina-
ted.
The proceedings of the Assembly on
Wednesday were devoid of interest.
The suspension of intercourse between
France and America caused much sensation
in Paris when first announced; but a rumor
having gained general belief that England
had offered her mediation, that feeling con-
siderably subsided. It is reported that M.
Marrast (?) or M. Thiers will be sent to
Washington, in the place of M. Pousin.
General Lamoriciere's mission to Russia
has proved a complete failure. He has left
St. Petersburg, on his return to Paris,
without being permitted to present his creden-
tials to the Czar, as the Ambass-
ador of the French Republic. General La-
moriciere, therefore, returns to France
without having had an opportunity of speak-
ing one word to the Emperor on political
matters; and the only memorial he will
bring back of his mission, is the recollection
of sundry reviews, and the splendid
suit of Cuirassian armour presented to him
by Nicholas immediately after his arrival at
the imperial head quarters.
Considering that the President of the Re-
public went so far in his endeavours to pro-
cure a favourable reception for General La-
moriciere as to banish the unfortunate Pol-
ish refugees, and his determination to go
heart and hand with England in resisting so
preposterous a demand—[meaning probably
that made on Turkey to give up the Hun-
garian refugees.]

Provincial.
From the Free Press.
**MEETING IN FAVOR OF BRITISH
CONNECTION IN LONDON, C. W.**
In accordance with the requisition and
notice circulated, a meeting took place on
Friday last, to declare a "firm adherence
to British Connection, and hostility to any
attempt to procure any dismemberment of
the empire, or Union with the U. States."
The Town-Hall, where the meeting was
held, was well filled. About half-past
twelve, the Mayor opened the meeting by
reading the requisition, and his notice con-
cerning it; also read a letter from H. C. R.
Bazcher, Esq., expressing his hearty con-
currence in the object of the meeting.
John Harris, Esq., having been appointed
Chairman, and Mr. C. Hutchinson, Secretary.
Mr. Lawson—in proposing the first re-
solution—stated that it was hardly neces-
sary for him to express his attachment to
British Connection—his sentiments on that
point were already known. Nor was this
meeting called for the purpose of getting
up an opposition to the Montreal manifesto
—the opposition to it was already quite
general. But it was necessary that they
should show to the country and to the
world by expressing their disapprobation of
the Montreal manifesto, that all parties are
unanimous to avow in this way their disap-
proval of it—and to show that we are un-
alterably attached to the British Govern-
ment—a feeling which has been handed down
to us and revered as received from our fore-
fathers.
The Resolution—seconded by Mr. D. M.
Thompson, was put to the meeting, and
passed unanimously. It is as follows:

1st. Resolved, "That our allegia ce to
our beloved Queen, and our attachment to
the British Empire, are subjects of principle
and feeling, and are not to be weighed in
the scale of uncertain interests and specu-
lation."
The second Resolution was moved by the
Hon. Mr. Goodhue, seconded by Dr. An-
dersson.
2d. Resolved, "That we view with sur-
prise and regret the late movements in
Montreal, suggesting a separation from the
Mother Country, and advocating a Union
with the United States."
The Hon. G. J. Goodhue had great plea-
sure in moving this resolution. On such
an occasion, if there are any present op-
posed to the tenor of it, it is legitimate
and proper that they should come forward
and state their opinions. It has been expected
by those who have issued the manifesto that
an expression of feeling will take place
upon it. By all means let an expression of
feeling take place upon it, and if it does not
settle the views of the Annexationists, it will
do better, for it will increase our credit in
Britain and elsewhere. They propose to
take the sense of the people. Let them do
it—they will find that the people have a
desire to be annexed. They propose a
piece of separation, and it might be so in
their hands; but although this may be in-
tended as a peaceable agitation, it might pass
into other hands, it might be productive of
the direct consequences. Unless there are
advocates of annexation here, it is needless
to take up the Revolutionists to discuss them.
It would take a great deal of time to state
all the particulars, but it is certain that we
are now in a better position, and enjoy
more benefits than we ever had hitherto.
John Wilson, Esq., M. P. for the Town,
moved the third Resolution, that it would
most people have regarded the annexation
manifesto with distrust and suspicion, be-
cause it was concocted on selfish and cir-
cumscrived grounds. It did not seek a com-
mon principle—the object of it was entirely
to benefit Montreal—the trade of that City
had become depressed—had what is com-
monly called the "go-by"—and because the
trade had left Montreal, and because the
Montrealers fancied that annexation would
benefit them, they concluded that it would
be beneficial for the whole Province. Let us
glance at the history of Montreal. It was
originally settled by the French, on account
of its being at the head of ship-navigation.
Montreal thus became the principal port
for the rest of Canada. A few years ago
there were only the ports of Montreal and
Quebec where goods could be entered.—
But when ports of entry were opened west
of Montreal, the trade of that city became
depreciated, and the official returns show
that what had been lost to Montreal had
been gained to the West. Formerly our
merchants had to go to Montreal, and lay
in a year's stock at a time. The facilities
which the establishment of the Erie Canal
along the line of navigation afforded, enabled
our merchants, to get their goods as they
wanted them. It was also proposed to
give Montreal the "go-by" in saving the
expensive and tedious passage for sea going
vessels between Montreal to Quebec by
unloading and loading at the latter port,
and thereby enabling the sea-vessels to
make three instead of two trips a year. A
railroad was always in existence between
Montreal and Lake Champlain, by
which goods from the Upper St. Lawrence
could be conveyed direct to New York, and
it was still further in contemplation to
construct a Ship Canal from Caughnawaga (15
miles above Montreal as the opposite shore)
to St. Johns on L. Champlain, so that
transhipment would not be required. Mon-
treal had all along believed too independently
of the West. Her merchants thought they
could have the trade all to themselves. A
law was passed by which a duty of 5 per
cent, imposed upon goods imported other-
wise than seaward; and to this we submit-
ted. It was, however found that an Upper
Canadian merchant could purchase to better
advantage, and have his goods laid down at
Port Stanley as cheap and soon as at Mon-
treal. Mr. Wilson continued at some
length to show that the depression contend-
ed for in the Montreal manifesto was appli-
cable only to Montreal, and was the result
of natural causes and the high charges and
illiberal course of her merchants.
Adam Hope, Esq., seconded the Resolu-
tion. After the able speech he had heard
from Mr. Wilson, there was little left for
him to add, except some few facts and
figures which showed that although the
trade of Montreal might be decreasing, the
trade of the Province was steadily on the
increase. We now raise by Customs duties
alone, the sum of £200,000, which is ex-
pended to pay the necessary expenses of
Government. The first advantage of an-
nexation would be to hand over the sum to
Brother Jonathan, and to raise our expendi-
ture by direct taxation. Would not this
be gaining a loss? The annexation man-
ifesto tells us that we want encouragement
for home manufactures. How would annex-
ation protect our manufactures? Why, by
revealing our present protective duty of
12 1/2 per cent, it would crush them all
together. The annexation manifesto was a
mere tissue of absurdity and fabrication.—
It was useless to speak of the low price of
wheat this year; it varied in different years.
He had an experience of 15 years in this
part of the country, and had seen the very
best wheat selling as low as 3s. York, while
this year it is about 6s. 3d. He had never
seen more goods imported, or a better sale
for them, than this year. The quantity of
wheat which had been shipped at Port Stan-
ley in the year 1831 was 1000 bushels; in
1839 it was 6,000; in 1848, 268,000 bushels;
—and most likely by this year would exceed
that amount largely. Not only have our
exports increased, but the imports have,
increased in even a larger ratio; and in,