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B. MOFFAT. of Anthony street, PARSONS.

Sole Agent. NG DEBTS.

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A. F. MICKLE. 1848. 9tf JTION

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ERSHIP.

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adjustment.
MAS MILES,
WOODLIFF.

BLANKS. rior quality of paper, luron Signal Office,

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ISHED EVERY FRIDAY S DOLSEN. E, GODERICH.

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UEEN, EDITOR.

and Job Printing, in the guages, executed with

Signal. — TEN SHIL-aid strictly in suvence, ce with the expiration

JOHN JOB. LINTON, AND CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURS SAIN Clopences, August 6, 1842.

Mn. Engon, Sus, -Oberring in



TEN SHILLINGS?

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1848.

NUMBER 28.

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1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN

CANADA WEST THE CANADA COMPANY have fo

disposal, shout 1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract.

000 Actes 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 ere offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sele, G.ASH, DO W.N.—the plan of the Afth Coats, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st Fobruary 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

of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rout, must be paid in advance,

hree years keet, must be paid in advance,
but them 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
Lease at a fixed sum named in Lease, and
an allowance is made according to anticinated navement.

of Lands, and any further informs 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. Bardsall, Esq., Asphodel? Colburne District; Dr. Alling, Guelph, or J. C. W. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huton District, Goderich, March 17, 1848.

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH. LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISSAC RATTENBUR

THE Subscribers having Leased the above SUPERIOR HOTEL, beg leave respectfully to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have opened for the reception and accommodation of Bearders and Travellers, where they will be happy to receive these who may honour tham with their patronage. It will always be their study to turnish the Table with the productions of no their study to furnish the Fauls with an imple portion of the best productions of the season, and to keep their Bar supplied with Wines and Liquors of the best de-scription, so as to merit the approval of

their customers. J. K. GOODING. JOHN LANCASTER. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1846.

N. B.—Excellent Stabling will be afforded, and an active and attentive. Groom will be always in attendance.

STRACHAN & LIZARS. BARRISTERS and Attornies at Law, Selicitors in Chancery, and Bankrupt-cy, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Gode-rich and Stratford, Huron District, C. W. JOHN STRACHAN, Goderich.

DANIEL HOME LIEARS, Stratford. Goderich, April 20, 1848.

NOTICE.

A PPLICATION will be made to the nex A. Session of the Provincial Legislature, for leave to bring in a Bill to constitute and form the following Townships and Gore, and Bleck of Land, viz :—North Easthope, South Easthope, Downie and Gore, Ellice, Blanshard, Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert, Weilesley, Mornington and Maryborough, and Western half of Wilmot, and the Block of Land behind Logan, into a new District.

ALEX. MITCHELL.

Statford, [Huron], } Int of April, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No.

- the in the assenth Concession of the
Township of Colberne, 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., Can,

applying to William Robertson, Esq., Can ada Company's Office, Goderich, or to the DAVID SMITH.

Goderich, March 1st, 1848.

TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN. MR. OLIVER, having left the whole of meetiled 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—the office, only, where a person will be allowage in attendance. ttendanco, th, June 29, 1848.

Commissioner Queen's Bench.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, EDINBURGH REVIEW, FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDIN'G MAGAZINE.

PHE above Periodicals are reprinted in

THE above Periodicals are repsinted in New York, immediately on their artival by the British Steamers, in a beautiful cartype, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact factsimile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much if in their praise. As literary organs, they a stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candour, and forbarance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—Blackwood and the London Quarterly are Tory; the Edinbugh Revice, Whig; and the Westminster, Radical. The Foreign Quarterly is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3,00 per an.
For any two do do 5,00 "
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Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Poetmaster, by handing be done through a Postmaster, by handing his receipt, and forwarding it by mail, post-paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, freeted to the publishers.

N. B.—The postage on these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office Law to about one-third the former rates, making a very superstance.

In all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from the City of New York, these periodicals will be delivered free of LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,

Publikers, 112, Folton-st., N. Subscribers in Canada may receive Offices.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

FOR SALE.

Composition Rollers cast for printers.

(F Editors of Newspapers who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the a-hove six months' insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the Subscribers.

COCKCROFT'S OVEREND

No 78 Ann Street New York.
December 7th 1847.

TOBACCO. AN extensive stock which will be seld cheap for cash.

T. GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848. TEAS, TEAS.

OF all qualities and at various prices, by T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1846.

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

PRESENT CONDITION OF IRELAND.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.] We sympathize with the sufferings of freland, and we lament her evils; we look with a painful interest opon her present crisis; but at this distance, were it even within the province of our journal, it would be idle in us to speculate on remedies.—
Whether a repeal of the Union would remove the grievances of which Ireland complains, it is not for us to say; it is clear, however, that the ensemment of the Union was first mosted in the British Parliament, Pitt presented the wessers in a speech of the Union was first mosted in the British Parliament, Pitt presented the wessers in a speech of the versure in a speech of the wessers in a speech of the wester in the was irst mooted in the British Faitanent, Pitt, presented the measure in a speech of remarkable compass and power. Imposing as a rhetorician, quick as a debater, and possessing a fluency wonderfully correct, Pitt was seldom grandly eloquent, but in this speech he became so. In picturing the future which was to open upon Ireland under the sunshine of an imperial parliament, der the aunshine of an imperial parliament he rose to a kind of millenial grandeur.— Sectarian strifes were to be allayed; politi-cal divisions would be assuaged; capital would flow into the country; industry would would now into the country; industry would be encouraged; commerce would advance; tranquillity and comfort would abound.—
Large promises were given, and bright prophecies uttered; but where are the fruits of the promises, and where are the things foretold in the prophecies? After half, a century, there is not one spot in Ireland which answers to the anticinitions of Pitt. again with maturer strength. They arise from radical causes, and they will cease only with radical changes. Whether by an imperial or dismestic legislature, Ireland must be governed by her consent, not by coercion,—by the power of opinion, and not by the edge of the sword. She must no longer be a military province. She cannot continue to be as she has been and as which answers to the anticipations of Pitt.
The Union was no measure of the people;
it was a contrivance of intriguing ministers, effected by acting on the base motives of men, who grasped at the brite and gave up their country. Had the Union been honest, had it been the fair choice of the whole people, and on terms approved by their wisest counsellors, had it been cordial and reciprocal, it is not for us to conclude, from what we now see, what might have been. Had innertal legislating given emannot continue to be as see has been and as she is. The time has come for her to insist on a higher place in the empire,—in the world,—and not insist in vain. That she ought to have it is the decision of that senbeen. Had imperial legislation given eman-cipation at once to the Catholics, and given it generously and graciously, ha i it relieved the country from the Church establishment, and left the care of each form of religion to those who professed it, had it introduced a bounteous system of national education, had it treated the sacred feelings of the lar-

had it treated the sacred feelings of the larger division of Irishmen with kindness and respect, had it done justice to popular sentiment in the distribution of political offices, had it separated the administration of law from the spirit of faction, by showing the misguided that the balance of justice never swerved except on the side of mercy and the Trion teems a bond of friend-have been a reality. But none of these But none of these

have been a reality. But none of these things took place, and as it was, it was not a union, but a cheat. The delay to grant Catholic emancipation doomed the people to thirty years of struggle, and the manner in which it came at last tended rather to irritate than to pacify. The long struggle educated them in the consciousness of their

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, that valuable property is a Cathode people, and the township of Goderich, see, a good of the North Comment of the North Commen

is bare of bread; it is filled with soldiers.—
Come the tourist into Ireland, whence he may,—from France, Eugland, Germany, Russia, Asia, or America, from any region of civilized man between Cape Horn and Gibraltar, from the Ganges to the Tiber,—the wonder is alike in each, the testimony as uniform, the expression of it as unvarying in phrase, as the sources from which it is derived are diverse and independent. is derived are diverse and independent,— each finds in Ireland a singularity of cach finds in Ireland a singularity of wretchedness, as ariginality of misery, which outruns not only his experience, but his facey. Well said Colonel Napier, while describing the state of Europe at the commenement of the Peninsular war,—"Of Ireland it is unnecessary to speak; her wrongs and her misery, peculiar and unparalleled, are too well known and too little regarded to call for any remark." The author who wrote those words is at present commanding, we believe, in Ireland. The words those words is at present would be say of Ireland, if he should undertake to write another book?

These agitations in Ireland arise from no interest the secure from revolution by force. But forces had force and will not concent to be a common soldier. He will not exchange the solid comforts of home. The empty charms of war.

I would have every man own a portion of his mother earth. The mechanic, if he have may use intelligently the votes they hold of right; the duty of other countries is to educate men, that they may be prepared to use the votes which, if not given by reduce the votes which, if not given by reduced the reduced to the empty charms of war.

The author who wrote those words is at present to give here and the empty charms of war.

I would have every man own a portion of his mother earth. The enchance, if he have the empty charms of war.

I would have every man own a portion of the empty charms of war.

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superficial causes. It is short-sighted and void, to ascribe them to temporary influences, or to the agency of individuals. As well might the fever which burns through the body of a patient be ascribed to the quickness of the pulse, which is the concomitant, but not the cause, of the disease. No man, no class of men, no combination of talents, no force of genius, no subtlety of scheming, can widely agitate or long control millions of people who are governed well and feel that they are. No such power can disturb a nation permanently, when the masses of it are content; and they have become stronger than weapons. have become stronger than weapons.— Society begins more and more to feel its humanity. A revelation has come to multi-tudes that they are men, and it is this faith when the masses of it are content; and they will be content, when they know by expesions.—

will be content, when they know by expesions more and more to feel its rience that in its prosperity they have their due share, and in its adversity no more.—

The potency, therefore, which leaders have over multitudes, they gain not all from character, not all from mental superiority; they gain it from the uneasy elements their fetters at their keepers. Beneath the publishes the measurements and they burst their chains as under, and dash their fetters at their keepers. which the multitudes themselves contain.

Though the Irish leaders, therefore, were as bad as their opponents paint, them, the question as to the real condition of the country would remain the same; that is settled fact, untouched entirely either by the culegium or the abuse of this man or the other. These agitations cannot be subdued by force, for though they may disappear for a period, it is only to come up again with maturer strength. They arise from radical causes, and they will cease on-

the printer's hands, before the news of the condemnation of Mitchell, by the court be-fore which he was arraigned, had reached this country. Our limits exclude any rethis country. Our limits exclude any marks which that event might suggest.

LAND MONOPOLY.

THE SEA! God be praised for the SEA-

world,—and not insist in vain. That she ought to have it is the decision of that sentiment of justice, which acts strongly, and increased for the sentiment of justice, which acts strongly, and increased for the sentiment of justice, which acts strongly, and increased for the sentiment of justice, which acts strongly, and increased for the sentiment of justice, which acts strongly, and for the universal acknowledgement that all have a fight to it! And the Land! have be the open active enemies, of land-independent of the sent to be learned from the present state of Europe. In this closing part of it, we would suggest a losson of encouragement. The youngest and the oldest of us have heard little from the political writers of Europe but prophecies on the instability of our government, or on the certainty of its failure. We were either so wise or so rash as to take no alarm from these prophecies. That we were right to feel at peace, most of them will now adonit. These forebedings were written and the thrones, which were to stand sectoricly on their simple and sound foundation, while our clumsy and unwieldy confederacy was to go to pieces, went in fragments to the earth, before the ink was dry upon the printer's paper; yet probably our proportion of the proper in the proper a union, but a cheat. The delay to grant Catholic emancipation doomed the people to thirty years of struggle, and the mainer in which it came at last tender rather to inritiate than to pacify. The long struggle educated them in the consciousness of their strength, taught them how to use it, and emboldened them for continued resistance. The gailing vexation of tithes and caurchardes was long sustained, and that huge anomals, that monstrous blunder of folly and injustice, still remains,—a Protestant Church supported by a Catholic people.—the Church the richest in the world, and the people the poorest.

The delay to grant clon, while our clumsy and unwieldy confederacy was to go to pieces, went in fragments to the carth, before the ink was drag that he distribution of soil amongst his children—is the will of God. It institutions may be firm, when dynastics that mocked us shall be forgotten. Our government, it was said, was but an experiment, and the helpless members—teaches also that the distribution of soil amongst his children—is the will of God. It was only a very limited buying and selling of land which he permitted to the Jews.— His law to them was, 'The dand shall not be sold forever.' (Lev. xxv. 23). And when their avariec would deprive the poor unformen. of ancient states are wise enough to contain the distribution of soil amongst his children—is the distribution of soil amongst his children—all his children—is the will of God. It was only a very limited buying and selling of land which he permitted to the Jews.— His law to them was,' The dand shall not be sold forever.' (Lev. xxv. 23). And when their avariec would deprive the poor unforment states are wise enough to the community over the heads of its weak and helpless members—teaches also that the distribution of soil amongst his children—all his children—is the will of God. It was only a very limited buying and selling of land which he permitted to the Jews.—

We have our mobs, and mobs sold forever.' (Lev. xxv. 23). And when their avariec would deprive

man here acts through his vote, and as all the people have votes, there is not even in the possibility of an external pressure. It is by this external pressure, by this irregular agency of the unit anchised mass, that revolutions are effected; and no nation thus otherwise than by force. But force has greatly lost its power, and will soon cease to be a protection. If men are not fit for the franchise, then it is the duty of the company of the unit to be a country of the unit to obtain the fat one on the right for one thouse and dollars a year.

While Raphael was engaged in painting and the fat one on the right for one thouse and dollars a year.

While Raphael was engaged in painting and the fat one on the right for one thouse and dollars a year.

While Raphael was engaged in painting and the fat one on the unit of the country of the country of the unit and dollars a year.

While Raphael was engaged in painting and the fat one on the unit dollars a year.

for the franchise, then it is the duty of governments to qualify them. The duty in our country is so to educate men, that they may use intelligently the votes they hold of right; the duty of other countries is to educate men, that they may be prepared to use the votes which, if not given by reform, they will take by revolution.

The agitations which at present excite all Europe are of solemn import. They indicate a progressive development of grand age.

By what means can land monopoly be ar-By what means can land monopoly be arrested—by what means can it hereafter be prevented? One means will be, the teaching of its selfishness and wickedness from the press and pulpit, and other sources of instruction. Another means will be legislation for limiting land-ownership. Neither Governments, nor our State Governments, should sell their land. They should give it all to actual settlers. Again: every man's home should be made unalienable, save by his own concent. Moreover, there should be laws either to hinder the accumulation of unduly large landed estates, or to break of unduly large landed estates, or to break them up at the death of those who accumu-late them. The latter, if effectual, as I think it would be, is preferable—for the reason that it would not be liable, like the reason that it would not be hable, like the former, to the objection of interfering with one's freedom, either in the direct acquisition of landed property, or in taking of secutions, or other steps in business, which might result in the acquisition of such pro-

might result in the acquisition of such property.

We have in the northern part of our State a very striking instance of the pernicious effects of land-monopoly. There is an almost unbroken wilderness, containing some three thousand square miles. Had the State, instead of selling it to land speculators, given it to actual settlers, it would be a country of smiling fields and happy homes—it would contain no small share of our population, and contribute no small share of our means for taxation, and for sustaining the common burdens of the State.

ing the common burdens of the State.

The abolition of land-monopoly in America would be the obolition of slavery in America.

For various reasons would this follow. For none, however, so much as for breaking up of plantations of tracts of several hundred, and in many instances of thousands of acres—into farms of fifty or a hundred acres. Such subdivisions would leave but little room, little occasion, for employment of slaves.

taken the pledge of total abstinance from intoxicating liquors, at Laprairie, since Sunday last. The greatest number of them appear to be of the rising generation."

This is another instance of the rapid progress which the temperance cause is making in this section of the Praymer with

do us more injury than twenty friends can repair. It is politic, therefore, to overlook a score of offences before you make a single foc. Moral arithmetic is sometimes very different from Cocker's. Thus, by imparting our griefs we halve them; by communicating our joys we double them. When a married our joys we doubte them. when a married couple are one, their success is pretty sure to be won too; when they are two, the chances are two to one that their affairs will be all at sixes and sevens. The money scraping miser, who is always thinking of scraping miser, who is always thinking of number one, and looking out for safe invest-ments, forgets that the only money we can

Men are like bugles; the more brass they contain, the farther you can hear them.-Ladies are like violets; the more

Blessed is the young lady whose parents are poor, as she will not be tormented by fortune-hunters.

modest and retiring they appear, the better

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