t, 1848. 3m30 Lands is postponed sry, 1849. i McDONALD,

f Lands is postpon-April, 1849. N McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. сн, } 52td

43td

e Huron, eighteen rich, a case of Look-The owner is re-AN McLENAN. 7th, 1848. 46tf

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Signal, HED EVERY FRIDAY IACQUEEN, PRIETOR. ARE, GODERICH. nting, executed with

GRAL.—TEN SHILwith the expiration d until arrears are r thinks it his advan

country becoming re-

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TEN SHILLINGS

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME II.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1849.

NUMBER 6.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours, at the British Hotel, (Lancastra's')
Goderich, Sept. 13th. 1848. 33-

E. C. WATSON, PAINTER AND GLAZIER PAPER HANGER, &c. 4c. GODERICH.

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

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER, *LL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply a the British Hotel.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2r-5n

I. LEWIS, LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING. 48. GODERICH. June, 1848.

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

Stokes. CHEMIST and DRUGGIST WEST-STREET. GODERICH.



well known as one of the most fertile parts

Cent.upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the N. B.—(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 yea

of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREE-HOLD during the term, is secured to the Leasee 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 Goderick; of R. Birdsall, Esq., Asphodel, Colburno District; Dr. ALLING, Guelph, or J. C. W. Dalry, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848.

MARBLE FACTORY SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to man-ufacture HEADSTONES, MONU. MENTS, 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 5 to 30 dollars. of Freestone from 6 to 30 doilars; Monu-ments &c., from 50 doilars 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.

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR .SALE.

LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ash-field, 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 read, and is well water than the east by a cut road, and is well we OF For particulars, apply-if by letter

post paid—to
DAVID CLARK, Esq.
CLAREMONT, 14th Dec. 1848. 45tf

LOST. A DEBEN FURE on the District for the sum of £12 8 3, drawn payable to EDWARD RUTLEDGE or bearer on demand; there is £2 3 8 paid on the same and endorsed on the back. I hereby cau-tion any person or persons from purchasing JOHN RUTLEDGE. Stratford, Feb. 26, 1849.

A HOPE,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to numerous friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore received,—and informs them that he has REMOVED his TAI-LORING ESTABLISHMENT Lighthouse street to East street, next door to James Bissett, Carpener, and a few doors west of the Goderich Foundry, where all orders will be promptly executed; and customers may depend on having their garments made up in the most improved and fashionable style.

A full variety of the newest Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1848-9 just

REMOVAL.

Goderich, Oct 27, 1848. 39

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, that he intends carbusiness 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 THOMAS M. DALY. Stratford Nov. 29th 1848.

EXTRA ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

THE Subscriber has just received from the New York and Montreal Markets, the largest Stock of Morchandize which has the hard hard the Huron District yet been brought into the Huron District.
And as the purchases were made personally
by one of the Firm, the quality of the by one of the Firm, the quality of the goods is as superior as the quantity is extensive—"prompt payments and small rofits," is the motto which they have adopted, and the public may depend upon being suited with every description of goods in their establishment, at the very description of goods in the good in their establishment, at the very description of goods in their establishment, at the very description of goods in their establishment, at the very description of goods in their establishment, at the very description of goods in their establishment, at the very description of goods in their establishment, at t

ROBERT MODERWELL.

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, Jor. Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of an entity being done areasy with.

The Rents payable 1st February each years are about the Interest at Six Per Cent.upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY purchasers.

Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848.

A FULL variety of the newest and most improved Spaing and Summer Fash-tons for 1848, have been received by the subscriber, who will promptly attend to the orders of all who may favour him with their A. NAYSMITH.

Goderich 12th April, 1848.

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 acrea 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.

LT For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.

Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has now on terms of lease and part ownership, the entire management of the Goderich Mills, and that he is prepared to pay each for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat at the said Mills; provided the same be delivered there in time for manufaction.

WM. PIPER.

Though his years

The forrow's on his check.

In a fetid kell, with fevered brain,
And loaded dice in hand,
Site he who played "a quiet gime,"
Whea courted by the band.
In seauker eye, excitement high,
With maniac light glares forth;
And the oath rings loud, when cast the die.
Which leaves not beggar's worth.

LADIES LOOK HERE.

A N extensive stock of Fall and Winter
BRESSES of the most fashionable colors and patrone; also a large assortment of fancy dress goods. French-worked Capes, Collars, Kuffs, Muffs, Shawls, Manetillas, Cloaks, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Dress Cape, Ribbons, Shoes, &c. &c., all of the very best quality and at the most reduced prices, by

ROBERTSMODERWELL,
Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848.

poetry.

THE ANGEL WATCHER.

A daughter watched at midnight Her dying mother's bed ; For five long years she had not slept, And many tears were shed ; vision, like an angel came,

Which none but her might "Sleep, dutious child," the angel said. " And I will watch for thee !" Sweet slumber, like a blessing fell Upon the daughter's face ;

The angel smiled, and touched her not, But gently took her place ; And, oh, so full of human love Those pitying eyes did shine, The angel guest half mortal ecemed-

The slumberer talf divine. Like rays of light the sleeper's locks In warm loose curls were thrown-Like rays of light the angel's hair Seemed like the sleeper's own,

A rose-like shadow on the cheek, Dissolving into pearl-A something in that angel's face Seemed sister to the girl !

The mortal and immortal each Reflecting each were seen ; The earthly and the spiritual, With death's pale face between. Oh, human love, what strength like thine

From thee those prayers arise, Which, entering late Paradise, Draw angels from the skies. The dawn looked through the casement cold

A wintry dawn of gloom, And sadder showed the curtained bed-The still and sickly room : " My daughter ! art thou there, my child !

Oh, haste, thee, love, come nigh, That I may see once more thy face, And bless thee ere I die !

" If ever I were harsh to thee, Forgive me now," she cried: God knows my heart, I loved the most When most I seemed to chide Now bend and kiss thy mother's lips,

And for her spirit pray;"
The angel kissed her, and her soul Passed blisefully away ! A sudden start, what dream, what sound.

The slumbering girl alarms? She wakes-she sees her mother dead Within the angel's arms-She wakes-she springe with wild embrace But nothing there appears

Her own convulsive tears. CAUSE AND EFFECT. BY TIMOTHY LINKINWATER, ESQ

Except her mother's sweet dead face.

Cause. More wine! Fill high! Let the festive hour, With joyous mirth be crowned. We'll drink to the lady ein her bower— The troubagour renowned.

We'll drink to the ladye in ner nower— The troubagour renowned.
Fill high, pale youth! fools may prate of truth:
It lieth in the glass.
A cravea he, who will not in sooth,
Drink to each lovely lass. Ring the bell! More dice! You're come at last:

Only a quiet game:
And, of course, he who in play is cast,
Loses but in name. Come, youngster, come: let it not be said,
You still wear leading strings;
Heed naught of the precepts you have read;
They are but idle things.

Hurrah! hurrah! Who would not live
A life of liberty?
For we take from weelth, that will A life of liberty?

For we take from wealth, that will not give,
A sweeping moiety.

Then, orphan, up! think not of the prayer
Your dying mother made:
You're-mortal: she's but a thing of air;
Small matter what she said.

COBDEN'S HERESIES

MEETING IN MANCHESTER. [continued from our last.]

Now where is the difficulty of returning to the expenditure of 1885? Why the whole question lies in the amount of your warks armaments. The whole question lies in the should read the content to waste ten millions in unproductive services like your fighing establishments,—I mean fighting establishments in a time of peace?—Will your Government be content with ten millions? and if not, why not? I was asked the other day by a member of Parliament, when are you going into the details, to do as with the moon. There was the arguments: why not? I was asked the other day by a member of Parliament, "When are you going into the details, to do as with the from the arguments: why not? I was asked the other day by a member of Parliament, the Maine houndary: and the Govern-"When are you going into the details, to show how you are to carry on the Govern-ment upon your plan?" My answer was, that I should be a very bad tactitian, and a very bad logician, if, when I made a pro-posal that the Government should carry on its warlike establishments with ten millions, if I did not call upon them to give me an answer, and to show me why they cannot answer, and to show me why they cannot answer, and to show me why they cannot, carry on with ten millions. [Applause.]—I put them on the defensive, I ask them whether they make the mest of the money they have got. Why, how do you think they dispose of the money? Why you have 150 admirals, beside 50 retired admirals. Well, now, how many do you think they employ? Why, during the late great French war, the greatest on record, when learly a thousand repnants were fiving. nearly a thousand pennants were flying, you never employed more than 36 admirals at any one times—["Shame"]—and at this time you have but 14 admirals that you can time you have but 14 admirals that you can find active service for. With all their ingenuity in putting admirals to work where they are not wanted—[laughter]—you can only find work for 14. [Great laughter and applause.] Well, then, I find, in your army, you have a colonel for every regiment who does the work; and you have a mother colonel for every regiment that is the tailor to the regiment. [Laughter.] He never you must be regiment. [Laughter.] He never you must be regiment.

goes near the regiment; he never sees it; if the were to go near it, the men would not obey him; he has no more to do with the regiment than I have; but he supplies the clothes; and gets the profit of a tailor.— [Hear and laughter.] These are illustra-tions of how the money is wasted that you already vote for these services. But I will not confine myself to the abuses and waste that take place; I will not lend myself to the delusion that is being practised upon the country by those politicians who pre tend to run with us for real financial reform, but who are only travelling a red herring scross our path as they used to do upon the Free Trade question. [Insultant debugged.] Free Trade question-[laughter and cheurs] who tell us that by saying, by economy in the dockyards, by better management, you can make a saying; and that you must have no saying by a reduction of your lorces. Now, I isn'd myself to no delasion

number of your men. [Hear.] I held \$\forall n\$ I held \$\forall n\$ my hand a statement made by Lord John my hand a statement made by Lord John not act of the French people. I say, to was react of the French people. I say, to was react of the French people. I say, to was react of the French people. I say, to was react of the French people. I say, to was react of the french people. I say, to was react of the french people. I say, to was react of the french people. I say, to was react of the french people. I say, to was react of the french people. I say, to was react of the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, or instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Tract Society, was 19 for instance would probably send colorate the same kind. Their Instance would probably send colorate the same kind. The i As weeping moiety.
Then, orphan, up! think not of the prayer Your dying mother made:
Your dying mother made:
Your dying mother made:
Somall matter what she said.
Night comes! All hall to the It bringeth with it gloom:
Eige the morning sends its heralds bright.
The corpse shall wait the tomb.
Child of Sin! come forth; your hands shall glean
The helples: sleeper's gold.
"Let them keep who can;" but ne'er I ween,
Can rich keep from the bold.

Effect.
All haggard and pale, in mashood's prime,
Ween you life, and loaded dice in hand.
The helper's sleeper's gold.
The winter wind is bleat:
Though his years be face, he hash grown eld:
The forrow's on his cheek.
When you have voted the anen you had loaded dice in hand.
Site he who played "a quiet grime,"
When courted by the band.

In help layer a quiet grime,"
When courted by the band.

In help and minds a mind and undoubled control; as well as in all some are a mighty hobygobling, and the said more upon that country, because to that a few come and devour the people are a mighty hobygobling, and the said more upon that country, because to that the passing a large of the world. I said to the respect to the tendency of the great mass of the Prench people are a mighty hobygobling, and sevous to come and devour the people as maxious to come and devour the people as maxious to come and devour the people are a mighty hobygobling, and sevous to come and devour the people are a mighty hobygobling, and sevous to come and devour the people as maxious to come material reductions in your armaments, you must at once boldly face this plan of reducing the number of men engaged in those services. Well, now, gentlemen, why should you not reduce them? Whenever there has been an augmentation of the army, navy, or ordnance, there has always been an excuse for it at the time; but what I complain of is this, that when the occabeen an excuse for it at the time; but what I complain of is this, that when the occasion for that increase has passed away, we never have a diminution. [Ifear, hear.]—
I have told you the sum in 1835; it was the lowest point. In 1836 there was a cry got up that we were going to be invaded by the Russians. It was that which made me first turn pamphleteer, to write against the notion that the Russians were going to in the control of the world whether they cannot point to a nation, which has gone through a revolution because of the multitule of it, and exerted corselves with him to alter but whether they cannot point to a nation, which has gone through a revolution because of the multitule of it, and exerted corselves with him to alter but whether they cannot point to a nation. Paddy save that Paddy's defence was a bad one, from the moment we first heard it, and exerted corselves with him to alter but whether they cannot point to an anion. Paddy save that Paddy's defence was a bad one, from the moment we first heard it, and exerted corselves with him to alter but whether they cannot point to an instance of the world where a nation and one, from the moment we first heard it, and exerted corselves with him to alter but whether they cannot point to a nation. Paddy gave the apron an additional hitch for the bringing up of something, but it was no go; the man was a "naygur," and that hands—(great cheering)—and there was and would be his defence.

We were sorry for Paddy's color, quite and whether they can point to an instance in the history of the world where a nation are the history of the world where a nation and one, to much the polarity. We saw that Paddy's defence was a bad one, from the moment we first heard in the nation; and exerted corselves with him to alter the pleadings; but it was to no purpose.—Paddy gave the apron an additional hitch for the bringing up of something in the nation; and one of the pleadings in the pleadings in the pleadings in the pleadings in the pleadings. The pleadings is the policy of frest turn pamphleteer, to write against the notion that the Russians were going to in vade us on the coast of Norfolk, some forgy morning. [Laughter and cheers.] That was made the excuse for increasing our navy. I remember very well that in 1839, after those unfortunate scenes of Mon-

was immediately a proposal made by Lord John Russell for an increase in the army of 5,000 men. It was proposed specifically to meet the case of these Charlist riots; but then in 1845, we had another about the Oregon boundaries; and as Mr. President Polk and some few men in the American House of Representatives talked more non-House of Representatives talked more non-sense than usual, some of our men voted an increase in the navy. We had this great quadron of evolution, which is still going on with its evolutions. It was perfectly understood at the time, that this augmenta-tion of the navy was a demonstration against America. But the Maine boundary is set-tled, the Oregon boundary is settled, the Tahiti question is set at rest, the Chartists, I hope, are employed and comfortable; and where, then, is the pretence for keeping up all these armaments, which were created and got together to meet these cases!— [Cheers.] But I have not forgotten the last excuse. You remember this time last year. [Hear.] As nearly as possible this time last year, I stood on this platform to raise my voice, in conjunction with yours; and we stood almost alone, against that wicked attempt to impose upon us, by increasing our national defences, to protect us against an invasion from France. Now, gentlemen, by way of parenthesis, and for your encouragement, and the encourage-ment of the country, let me just remind out of the progress of opinion since then We then had to fight against an increase of our overgrown establishments, and to fight an up-hill battle; but we succeeded. Now, here is a proposal before the country to reduce the cost of our armaments nearly one-half; and that proposal is receiving more favor now, within a twelvemonth—
[great applause]—with the public, than our resistance to an increase of our armaments did just twelve months ago. Why is it?—
Why, because in spite of all the attempts to more than the public of the publ to mystify the public mind on this subject.

mouth, of Frost, Williams, and Jones, there

events on the Continent have, trumpet-tongued, declared that that attempt to slander and malign the French nation at that time, was a most wicked injustice perpetrated upon a great people.
Why were we told this time last have no eaving by a reduction of your proces. Now, I info investif to no decision into that; and I tell you plainly from the tell you plainly from the course, that in order to effect such a reduction of your expenditure for your armaments as you require, and as will be a material relief felt in the homes, at the fire-sides of the population of this country—you must reduce the number of men; you must be content with a smailer manifestation of brute force in the eyes of the world.—
[Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I bring this matter home to my opponents with a very few figures. How is it that we had this great increase of water, by an increase of fee-simple by the persons who cultivate it, than in any other country in the world.—
[Hear.] And let me say, fly way of parenthesis, that when I hear certain wise men, writing in certain aristocratic journals, talking of the dangers to a country from the minute subdivision of its property, I am very much diposed to wisper in their ears, whether the lessons of history have not transfer and the would not have done if he had been a white man, the idea of a "may gur" assisting in the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man and the capture of a man of Paddy's color-counter than the capture of a man and th not taught us a totally different doctrine; the capture of a man of Paddy's color, of

As the annexation of Canada to the Uni-

AN IMPORTANT TOPIC.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EFFECTS.

1st, Annexation would propably make all our institutions and migistrates elective. 2nd, it would do away with all custom-houses and smuggling along our very ex-tended frontier, and established Free Trade with the North American Continent.

with the North American Continent.

3rd, it would introduce the system of direct taxation for all the expenses of our own government.

4th, It would introduce the American cur-

rency of dollars and cents, and the American postage system would be immediately extended over Canada.

5th, It would introduce American capital

freely into Canada, to creet factories, carry on manufactures, and purchase the products of the soil, but we would lose all remaining advantages in Britain. 6th, It would raise the value of fixed pro-

perty in Canada to a par with property si-milarly circumstanced on the other side of milarly circumstanced on the other side of the lines.

7th, It would greatly promote the construction of railroads in Canada, and especially that of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, which the Eastern States very much need as a connecting link with the West.

West West.

8th, It would probably cause a great part of the produce of the West to flow down the St. Lawrence.

9th, It would deprive us of the whole ex-

penditure of the British military, naval, com-missariat and ordinance departments in Ca-

nads.

10th, It would immediately subject us to
the American tariff on imported goods,
which is in many respects much higher

than our own.

11th, The money thus raised by duties on our importations, would be taken to Washington to be spent there, perheps in annexting the rest of Mexico with a view to increase the slave power. ERLIGIOUS AND MORAL CONSIDERATIONS.

1st, Annexation would, we presume, away the tithe system at once from

was and would be his defence.

to the Editor must be be taken out of the