

HURON AND GODERICH, STRATFORD, ST. MARY, MITCHELL, AND BAYFIELD ADVERTISER.

"THE QUEEN, THE LAW AND THE PEOPLE"
GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1848.

NUMBER XIV.

Business Directory.
STRACHAN & LIZARS,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
Notaries Public, and Conveyancers, Goderich,
and Stratford, Huron District.
JOHN STRACHAN, Goderich.
DANIEL HORN LIZARS, Stratford.
April 20, 1848.

JOHN STEWART,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c.—
Office, one door West of W. E. Grace
& Co.'s Store, West-street, Goderich.
February 16, 1848. 1-1w

D. WATSON,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor
in Chancery, Bankruptcy, &c. &c.
Office, in the Market Place, Goderich.
February 16, 1848. 1-1w

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, Commr.
Q. B. Stratford.
Stratford, Feb. 1848. 1-6m

MR. LEGGO,
BARRISTER—Office, above Mr. Day's
Books, corner of King and Hughson
streets, entrance on Hughson-street, Hamilton.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-1w

MESSEURS FREEMAN & JONES,
BARRISTERS, &c. &c.
S. B. FREEMAN, Hamilton. 1-1w
S. J. JONES, Hamilton. 1-1w
Feb. 1, 1848.

MESSEURS BURTON & SADLER,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
King-street, Hamilton. 1-1w
GEORGE W. BURTON, }
CHARLES A. SADLER, }

GILBERT PORTE,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
West Street, Goderich, C. W.
March 1, 1848.

JOHN WOODS, Jr., Wholesale Grocer,
Provision and Wine Merchant,
King-street, Hamilton.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-1w

DR. HAMILTON,
WEST-STREET, GODERICH.
Feb. 16, 1848. 1-1w

MACKAY, BROTHERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit
Merchants, Hamilton.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-1w

**McGIVERN, Saddler and Harness
Maker, King-street, Hamilton.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-1w**

MR. H. B. WILLSON,
BARRISTER, and Attorney-at-Law,
&c. &c. &c., Hughson-street, Hamilton.
Feb. 1, 1848.

MESSEURS DUGGAN & HOLDEN,
BARRISTERS, &c. &c.,
E. O. DUGGAN, Hamilton.
J. B. HOLDEN, }
Feb. 1, 1848. 1

**H. PIPER, Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Cop-
per Smith, Brass Founder, and Beer
Pump Maker, No. 50 Yonge-st. Toronto.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-1w**

J. ROBINSON,

**IMPORTER of English, French, and
American Paper Hangings; Manufac-
turer of Picture Frames and Looking
Glasses; Window Cornices and Room
Bordering—No. 5, McNab's Buildings,
opposite the Market, James-street, Ham-
ilton.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-1w**

DR. VASTBINDER,
SURGEON, & C.,
HAYSVILLE.
April 10th, 1848. 8-1w

**WELLINGTON HOTEL,
CORNER of Church and Wellington
streets, Toronto.
RUSSELL, INCHES.
February 1, 1848. 1-1w**

**E. C. WATSON,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
FAVER HAMON, &c. &c.
GODERICH.
May 10th, 1848. 12**

**J. RUTLEDGE & Co.,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKERS,
DEG to intimate to the Inhabitants of
Goderich and surrounding country,
that they have commenced business in the
Premises lately occupied as the Division
Court Office, where they will constantly
have on hand an Assortment of SADDLES
and HARNESS, and all other articles in
their line of business, which will be sold at
moderate prices. A Liberal Discount will
be allowed to all Cash purchasers.
Goderich, 15th April, 1848. 2-m3**

Deeds.
MY OWN FIRESIDE.
Let others seek for empty joys,
At ball or concert, rout or play;
While far from fashion's idle noise,
I sit in quietude and ease,
I watch the wintry eve draw
Till book and lamp the hours divide,
And marvel how a bliss could spring
From this—my own fireside!

A gentle form is next me now!
A small white hand is clasped in mine;
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask what joys can equal thine;
I smile, whose lessons' hall divine,
I sleep his mother's eyes do hide;
Where may love seek a fitter shrine
Than this—my own fireside!

Shrine of my household duties!
Fair scenes of home's unsullied joys!
To thee my burdened spirits flee
When fortune frowns or care annoys;
Thine is the bliss that never cloy;
The smiles whose truth had oft been tried;
What, then, are this world's tinsel toys
To thee—my own fireside!

Oh may the yearnings, fond and sweet,
That bid my thoughts be all of thee,
Thou ever guide my wand'ring feet,
To thy heart's soothing sanctuary!
Whither my future years may be;
Let joy or grief my fate decide;
My own dear home be my delight,
My own dear home be my delight!

THE BIRTH OF HOPE.
An old man lay, all faint and sad,
Time's snow had o'er him falling;
Friends, kindred—all that makes life glad—
To him no joy recalling.
The tide of life was ebbing on,
While many, many years ago,
Flew o'er the wearied scenes of years,
Yet brought no joyous glow.
"Oh! life I've loved," that lone man cried,
"Where now are all your pleasures?
Where are your joys, so bright, so dear—
Where now are all your treasures?"

A little child was standing by,
The life thus fast decaying;
The old man watch'd its tiny hands,
The lips that mov'd while praying,
Away to youth's sweetening then,
This child the past recalling—
"O! bright hopes that beam'd around,
Sweet, sweet, the tears then falling,
"O! life I've loved," he cried, "I'm well!
I joy in o'er me springing;
There's mercy in a world more bright
Than this one here I'm clinging!"

THERE IS NO HURRY!
TALK OF LIFE-INSURANCE, BY MRS. E. C. HALL.
(Continued.)
Mrs. Adams burst into tears, and walk-
ed out of the room.
"Certainly," said John, "I intend to
provide for my children; but there is no hur-
ry, and—"
"There should be no hesitation in the
case," interrupted Charles, "every man
intends to provide for his children. God
forbid that I should imagine any man to
be sufficiently wicked to say, 'I have been
the means of bringing this child into ex-
istence—I have brought it up in the indul-
gence of all the luxuries which I in-
dulged myself; and now I intend to with-
draw them all from it, and leave it to fight
its own way through the world.' No man
could look on the face of the innocent child
nestling in your bosom and say that; but
if you do not appropriate a portion of the
means you possess to save that child from
the hereafter, you act as if you had resol-
ved so to cast it on the wildwaters of a tur-
bulent world."
"But, Charles, I intend to do all that
you counsel; no wonder poor Lucy could
not bear these words, when I, your own
and only brother, find them stern and
reproachful; no wonder that such should be
the case of course I intend to provide for
my children."
"Then no, sir!" said Charles.
"Why, so I will; but cannot in a moment.
I have already said there is no hurry. You
must give a little time."
"The time may come, my dear John,
when time will give you no time. You
have been spending over and above your
income—more than, as the father of four
children, you have any right to spend—
The duty parents owe their children, in
this respect has preyed more strongly on
my mind than usual, as I have been called
on lately to witness its effects—to see its
misery. One family at Repton, a family
of eight children, has been left entirely
without provision, by a man who enjoyed a
situation of five hundred a-year in quar-
terly payments."
"That man is, however, guiltless. What
could he save out of five hundred a-year?
How could he live on less?" replied the
doctor.
"Give upon four, and insure his life for
the benefit of those children. Nay," con-
tinued Charles in the vehemence of his
feelings, "the man who does not provide
means of existence for his helpless children,
until they are able to provide for them-
selves, cannot be called a reasonable person;
and the legislature ought to oblige such
to contribute to a fund to prevent the spread
of the worst sort of pauperism—that which
comes upon wellborn children from the
carelessness or selfishness of their parents.
God in his wisdom, and certainly in his
mercy, removed the poor broken-hearted
widow of the person I alluded to a month
after his death; and the infant, whose
nourishment from his birth had been min-
gled with bitterness, followed in a few days.
I saw myself seven children crowd round
the coffin that was provided by charity;

without refinement; but just fancy the
torment of such provision!"
"Much more Mrs. Adams talked; and
the doctor, who loved display, and had no
doubt to see Dr. Leoswor, his particular
rival, or even Dr. Fitzlane, better appointed
himself, felt strongly inclined towards
the new carriage, and thought it would
certainly be pleasanter to save than to in-
jure, and resolved to begin immediately
the purchase of a new equipage."
When persons are very prosperous a
lot of money is spent on such things, and
the principle of careless ex-
penditure is hard to curb.
Various things occurred to put off the
doctor's plan of laying by. Mrs. Adams
had an illness, that rendered a residence
absolutely necessary for a winter or two—
The oldest boy must go to Eton. As their
manage was not at home, the little girls
went to school. Bad as Mrs. Adams's
management was, it was better than no
management at all. If the doctor had
given up his entertainments, his "friends"
would have said he was going down in the
world, and his patients would have im-
paired his less skillful; besides, notwith-
standing his increase of expenditure, he
found he had ample means, not to lay by,
but to spend on without debt or difficulty.
Sometimes his promise to his brother would
weigh on his mind, but it was soon dis-
carded by what he had led himself to be-
lieve was the impossibility of attending to
them. When Mrs. Adams returned, she
complained that the children were too
idle for her nerves and strength, and her
husband's tenderness induced him to yield
his favorite plan of bringing up his girls
under his own roof. In process of time
little ones were added to the four, and
his means kept pace with his expenses;
and for ten years he was a favourite
in the class of persons who render fa-
vourable fortunes. It is impossible, with-
in the compass of a tale, to trace the mis-
deeds of the brothers' history; the children
of both were handsome, intelligent, and
well educated, and the world's opinion,
his eldest daughter was one amongst a
bevy of beauty of mind and person;
there was no greater display of figure or
talent in the family, and she was gentle,
tender, and kind, and her husband's
pride in all those rare virtues in her
sister which form at once the treasures of
domestic life and the ornaments of society,
it was who soothed the nervous irrita-
bility of her mother's sick chamber and
repel peevishness, and graced her
father's drawing-room by a presence that
was attractive to both old and young, from
its sweetness and unpretending modesty.
The two younger sisters called forth all her
tenderness, from the extreme delicacy of
her health; but her brother's were even
greater objects of solicitude—handsome,
well educated, the eldest waiting for a
marriage, promised, but not given; and
the youngest was at Eton. These three
young men thought, it incumbent on them
to devise their belief in their father's pros-
perity by their expenditure, and according-
ly they spent much more than the sons of
a professional man ought to spend under
such circumstances. Of all wastings, the
wasting upon patronage is the most tedious
and the most enervating to the waiter—
Dr. Adams felt it in all its bitterness when
his sons' bills came to be paid; but he con-
soled himself, also for his dilatoriness with
regard to a provision for his daughters—
it was impossible to lay by while his chil-
dren were being educated—but the most
eldest sons got the appointments they
were promised, he would certainly save, or
inure, or do something.
(To be continued.)

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS FORTUNE.—The
following letter from General A. de Chabanais
late aide-de-camp of King Louis Philippe
appeared in the *Journal des Debats*:—
Several courtiers have announced that
King Louis Philippe was in treaty for the
purchase of a considerable estate in England,
and that assertion is absolutely false. In ad-
dition, I can affirm and all the persons who
have known the affairs of the King will
affirm with me, that during the eighteen
years of his reign, King Louis Philippe ne-
ver invested any sum of money whatever
in foreign countries; and that, uniting the
fortunes of his family with that of his
country, he placed all his fortune on the
soil of France. The result, that, far
from being able to purchase estates in En-
gland, he lives from day to day, and in the
most straitened circumstances, at Clarc-
mont, under the hospitable roof of King
Leopold. These facts have already been
matters of history—they are incontro-
vertible. It is in the name of truth, which
every man of honour ought to proclaim, when
he is able to rectify an error, that I call
on you to publish these observations.

DISAPPROBATION IN THE ARMY, &c.—It is
said that a considerable degree of disaffec-
tion prevails among the Soldiers in Ireland,
and that some arrests have taken place
in consequence. There is also a story that
two Regiments quartered in Dublin, the
1st and 75th, had had a regular battle
between themselves, the men fighting with
their bayonetted bolts, and that they were
only separated by a strong party of another
regiment. All these statements must be ta-
ken with very considerable degrees of al-
lowance. We find them all originating in

Repeal papers, and it is, of course, their
interest to represent the Army to be disaf-
fected, as nothing is so likely to encourage
the populace as a belief that the troops
will not act against them. Similar reports
of sympathy of the Irish Soldiers with the
Repeal movement were current in 1843,
and at various other times; but when things
came to points, those Soldiers, as well as
their English and Scotch comrades, were
found true to their oath of obedience.
There are always some rascals in every ar-
my, such, for instance, as the fellows who
desert in Canada, but the mass of the
troops are good and well disposed men.
As for the collision between the two regi-
ments in Dublin, the only fact that seems
authenticated, we think nothing of—
There have been feuds between different
regiments in the Service almost from time
immemorial, and this is just as likely to
have been the revival of one of these ancient
quarrels, or the result of a canteen brawl,
as from any predilections for or against
Repeal. The letter, purporting to be from
a Soldier in the 57th Regiment, sympathiz-
ing with Repealers, and published in the
Nation, is a manifest forgery. Its language
is not that of a Soldier; and the 57th, at
the date of the letter, was quartered in
Leeds instead of Dublin, though it has
since arrived at the latter city. The Sol-
diers of the British Army, under all cir-
cumstances, have done their duty, and we
believe they will continue to do so, proof
against all the seductions of traitors and
rebels.

Since writing the above we found the
following paragraph, strongly confirmatory
of our opinions, in the able Irish Correspond-
ence of the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*:—
The papers are filled with rumours of the
disaffection of the constabulary, and mili-
tary—and the putting of the metropolis
under martial law, the spread of the rebel-
lous spirit in England and Scotland, in the
towns where Irish Repealers and Eng-
lish Chartists abound, and so on. They
are all groundless. The worst is—the
filling of the minds of the distressed—the
thoughtless—the reckless—and the lawless
spirits in England and Scotland, and the
alienation of the generous and benevolent,
or the filling them with despair of improv-
ing those who are so thankless and easily
misled.—*Montreal Courier.*

MEETING OF COMMUNISTS
The Communists of London had a great
meeting at the Literary Institute, John-st.
on the 24th ult. to explain their principles,
and to expose the proceedings of the rebel-
lous spirit in England and Scotland, and to
address the Provisional Government of France
on the subject. Robert Owen was called to
the Chair and spoke an hour in exposition
and advocacy of Communism. He was fol-
lowed by A. Campbell, Lloyd Jones, Bronterre
O'Brien, and others in the same vein, and
the meeting was only dissolved about mid-
night. Robert Owen was chosen delegate
to France, and immediately proceeded to
Paris, where he had an interview with the
provisional Government, and presented the
following

ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH NATION.
FRIENDS AND FELLOW MEN: I congratulate
late you on the attainment of a position
new in the history of nations: one that
will enable you to accomplish more for the
population of the world than has ever been
effected by any people, ancient or modern.
Enemies to human progress assert that
your Provisional Government has promised
more than it is possible for any men to
perform. Heed them not! They have no
knowledge of the principles or rational
practices which can effect these results.
They say it is impossible to give advan-
tageous employment to all—to make all
wealthy—or to make all acquire good habits,
and make them intelligent and rational on
mind and conduct.
This is a libel of the ignorant on hu-
man nature, and is an excuse for those who
govern society for the miserable condition
to which, with the most abundant means to
ensure happiness, they have brought the
mass of the population, even in the most civ-
ilized nation.
Those who are experienced know that by
plain, obvious, practical measures, arrange-
ments may be now formed to give perma-
nent beneficial employment to all; to well
educate and to form the character of all,
and to well place all, amid virtuous and su-
perior circumstances only: so far as men,
when cordially united with their fellows on
rational principles can create and control
circumstances.
These results are all that the human race
can rationally desire, and will be sufficient
to the happiness of all on the highest attain-
able state of equality.
My visit to Paris is solely with a view
to assist you to accomplish these practical
results, in the expectation that the success
of your example will speedily influence all
nations.
Universal charity, kindness and good will,
real liberty, equality and fraternity, for
the human family; one in interests and de-
sire for each other's happiness.
ROBERT OWEN.

It is said that there are as many as 30,000
persons in this country employed as com-
mercial travellers; and that their expenses (aver-
aging £1 per diem) amount to £11,000,000—
London Paper.

AN ARTFUL CREATURE.—She got Mr.
Jones by her cunning. He was a timid
young man, and very bashful, and did not
come up to the scratch, as my brother Jack
calls it; so, after two or three letters had
passed between them, she showed me a let-
ter she had written to him, and the artful
creature spelled her Christian name with
two R's, so that it read thus—"Marry Ann
Smith," and the poor creature took the hint,
and did marry Ann Smith.—*Sarak Ang-
side.*

DANGER OF PARLIAMENT QUOTATION.—
The following anecdote is a literal fact.—
In one of his speeches in the House of
Commons, the Minister, to illustrate a
point, quoted from *Hamlet*:—"There's some-
thing rotten in the state of Denmark!"
There have been feuds between different
regiments in the Service almost from time
immemorial, and this is just as likely to
have been the revival of one of these ancient
quarrels, or the result of a canteen brawl,
as from any predilections for or against
Repeal. The letter, purporting to be from
a Soldier in the 57th Regiment, sympathiz-
ing with Repealers, and published in the
Nation, is a manifest forgery. Its language
is not that of a Soldier; and the 57th, at
the date of the letter, was quartered in
Leeds instead of Dublin, though it has
since arrived at the latter city. The Sol-
diers of the British Army, under all cir-
cumstances, have done their duty, and we
believe they will continue to do so, proof
against all the seductions of traitors and
rebels.

Since writing the above we found the
following paragraph, strongly confirmatory
of our opinions, in the able Irish Correspond-
ence of the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*:—
The papers are filled with rumours of the
disaffection of the constabulary, and mili-
tary—and the putting of the metropolis
under martial law, the spread of the rebel-
lous spirit in England and Scotland, in the
towns where Irish Repealers and Eng-
lish Chartists abound, and so on. They
are all groundless. The worst is—the
filling of the minds of the distressed—the
thoughtless—the reckless—and the lawless
spirits in England and Scotland, and the
alienation of the generous and benevolent,
or the filling them with despair of improv-
ing those who are so thankless and easily
misled.—*Montreal Courier.*

EXECUTION.—The wretched boy-murder-
er, Gaunt—aged only 15 years—suffered
the extreme sentence of the law in Niagara,
on Saturday the 6th inst. A detailed ac-
count of the melancholy event has appear-
ed in the *Niagara Mail*. The execution was
sung by the persons who visited the offend-
er in his last moments, one in the cell;
the other upon the scaffold. The verses,
selected by the prisoner himself, were suit-
able to his fearful situation; although had
his own education, and the religious habits
and feelings of his friends been different,
he might have chosen, or there might have
been recommended to him, one of the peni-
tential Psalms of David. The selection,
however, made by the unhappy lad, betok
a right state of mind; the other hymn
—chosen by the persons who accompanied
him to the scaffold—evinced, we must say,
a very wrong state of mind. To introduce
upon the gallows verses appropriate only
to the quiet death-bed of the sincere Chris-
tian is, to our mind, an act of shocking pro-
fanity. It confounds the distinction be-
tween righteousness and sin; and gives an
ill-judged and debasing view of the redem-
tor's merciful atonement. And besides this,
the practical effect of such a proceeding
must be, to diminish the sense of degrada-
tion in the criminal's mind; to take away
the humiliation and ignominy of a public
execution, by making it an occasion of tri-
umph rather than disgrace; and to encour-
age, of course, in that degree, the com-
mission of murder.—*The Church.*

REMOVAL OF ALIENS BILL.—Consider-
able misapprehension has, we believe, arisen
in the minds of foreigners residing in this
country, as to the intended operation of the
"Removal of the Aliens Bill," introduced
into the House of Lords on Monday last,
by the Marquis of Lansdowne. The object
of the proposed measure is simply to give
to the Secretary of State and the Lord
Lieutenant the power to remove from the
United Kingdom, by warrant under their
hands respectively, aliens of disreputable
character, whose presence and conduct may
be deemed dangerous to the peace and so-
cial order of these realms. Under the
sixth clause of this bill, it is provided that
foreigners who have been domiciled and
settled in this country for the last seven
years cannot in any way be affected by the
act.—*The London Times, April 15.*

Mr. Danger a member of the Sydney
(New South Wales) Legislature, lately
elected, in Council, that it was fairly com-
puted, that no less than 64,000,000 lbs of
meat would be wasted by boiling down for
tallow, during the present year—sufficient
(said the Hon. Member) worthy the atten-
tion of British Ministers and statesmen
of the present day.

Mr. Henry Ellis, formerly Ambassador to
Persia, and Mr. Pakenham, who negotiated
the Oregon treaty, are about to be created
Knights-Commanders of the Bath. This
rank of the order has, been hitherto con-
fined to the Army and Navy; but we un-
derstand twenty-five Civil Knights-Com-
manders are to be made very shortly.—*Mov-
ing Chronicle.*

These results are all that the human race
can rationally desire, and will be sufficient
to the happiness of all on the highest attain-
able state of equality.
My visit to Paris is solely with a view
to assist you to accomplish these practical
results, in the expectation that the success
of your example will speedily influence all
nations.
Universal charity, kindness and good will,
real liberty, equality and fraternity, for
the human family; one in interests and de-
sire for each other's happiness.
ROBERT OWEN.

It is said that there are as many as 30,000
persons in this country employed as com-
mercial travellers; and that their expenses (aver-
aging £1 per diem) amount to £11,000,000—
London Paper.