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Those afflicted with will be sure of relief the Head, Scurvy,

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LLS AND PHCENIX Y THE BLOOD, and ase from the system. place the LIFE PILLS ITTFRS beyond the n in the estimation of

rese medicines are new rappers and labels, to-phlet, called "Maffat's ontaining the directions, drawing of Broadway our Office, by which he city can very easily appers and Samaritans refore, those who prowhite wrappers can be e genuine. Be careful, e genuine. Be careful, e with yellow wrappers; itisfied that they come ont touch them. ed and sold by M B. MOFFAT, ner of Anthony street,

VJ. PARSONS, Sole Agent. 1848.

## H CABINET IR FACTORY.

ERBE, Southwest st., Big Chair, beg most aint the public general-settlers coming into the it they will find it to purchase at the above iey continue to manu. re of every description, Drawers, Sofas, plain is, Centre, Telescope, ast Tables, &c., &co. ers, and as cheap as any in the District. facture Grecian, Fancy in good workmanship the best meterials. ways taken in exchange

. request all those inor long credit by note call and settle the same March next, or other-ollected after that date

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WINER. DRUGGIST; dealer s, Varnishes and colors; ne English Chemicule. No. S. Stinson's

e. No. a OR SIGNAL .- TEN SHILpaid strictly in advan-

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essed to the Editor must be



TEN SHILLINGS

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME I.

GDERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1848.

NUMBER 11.

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## The Buron Signal,

BY CHARLES DOLSEN, MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH. THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR.

EPAll kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the English and French languages, executed with neatness and dispatch.

fund, and must be paid when demanded.—
A statement therefore of the actual balance at the credit of the consolidated fund, without any reference to the liabilities, would not afford to Parliament and the public that satisfactory information which the Inspector General ought to communicate. Mr. Cayley not only neglected on former occasions to give such information, but it may be doubted whether he even took the trouble to examine the real state of public affeirs. The consolidated revenue fund appears by the account furnished and by the books of the Province to have £200,811 14 to its credit, and this certainly might justify Mr. Cayley's declarations in the House.—
But the present Inspector General has call-lower finished. And this Mr. Cayley and in the condition of the Province might have completed the old once. Again, we deny that there was any large amount, and moment at the credit of the Consolidated from the finished. They took the best the best to the stimulation of having so acted. They took the best the set of the consolidated in the responsibility of having so acted. They took the best which £78,000 would be subject to the charges specified in the Inspector General's the fund £50,000 in debt. But as the balance at the credit of the Consolidated for the consolidated to raise one while in office, the Inspect of General was justified in attributing existing embarrassments to the row one should be subject to the charges specified in the Inspector General's the fund £50,000 in debt. But as the balance at the credit of the Consolidated from the inspect of obtaining a loan, Mr. Cayley and having failed to raise one while in office, the Inspector General was justified in attributing existing embarrassments to the row one should be subject to the charges specified in the Inspector of the Consolidated from the inspect of other than the inspect of the Consolidated from the inspect of the Consolidated from the consolidated from the inspect of the Consolidated from the consolidated from the inspect of the Consolidate But the present Inspector General has called attention to the fact that this balance is

pended during the past year without the authority of Parliament." In this case the money has been actually paid, It cannot be charged against the fund until it has been actually paid, It cannot be charged against the fund until it has been actually paid. It cannot be charged against the fund until it has been voted by Parliament; but Mr. Cayley may make, it cannot be authority of Parliament," as if they had been intended repreachfully; but such an assertion was quite absurd. No blame was attached to the late Ministry for ordering this expenditure—there was no cavilling at the details, although some of them were very open to criticism—(for instance, the expenditure on a new wing to the Old Government House, which ought to have been either delayed or submitted to Parliament lest session.) There was a simple statement of facts to shew that this £22, 283 5 9 would have to be charged to the consolidated revenue fund, and of course would reduce the balance. This Mr. Cayley has committed gross blunders as a financier. He has attempted to carnot him, who know more of precedents and of quibbling, than of figures, which no one had attacked; and yet the blockheads around him, who know more of precedents and of quibbling, than of figures, which no one had attacked; and yet the blockheads around him, who know more of precedents and of quibbling, than of figures, actually cheared him. The third item was the £29,000 for immigration and quarantine, voted in the Supply Bill of last year,

but not yet charged. Now, on this point both Messrs. Cayley and Cameron talked a great deal, asked how the Inspector General knew that it would not be paid by the Imperial Government, &c. &c. Mr. Cayley and his colleagues have expended during last year, in round figures, on immigration and quarantine, £150,000. Of this, the Imperial Government. ETAIN kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the English and Presch languages, executed with endured for the Common Co the Imperial Government have paid about £50,000, exclusive of a large sum paid through the Commissariat. About £20,-

revenue fund on the 31st January last.—
This account may be compared to the profit and loss account of a merchant. All the original appropriations were that all Parliamentary appropriations are charged upon the consolidated revenue fund, and that it frequently happens that the sums voted for the service of a year may not be called for within the year, although they are charged upon the fund, and must be paid when demanded.—

Asterment therefore of the actual balance.—

Baldwin Administration. It is pretty noto-that profit of the profit appropriations were dated Fund.

Baldwin Administration of the profit and the original appropriations were dated Fund.

Balances due by various Public Accountants, Collectors, &continued friends are not very scrupulous in their assertions. This, however, is the fact. But, says Mr. Cayley, the present Ministers; when last in office, sanctioned the change in the Well-year, although they are charged upon the fund, and must be paid when demanded.—

Asterment therefore of the actual balance.

Baldwin Administration. It is pretty noto-dated Fund.

Actual Purplement of the consolidations were dated Fund.

Actual Purplement of the province. But Mr. Cayley and his friends are not very scrupulous in their assertions.

This account may be compared to the profit of the Consolidations were dated Fund.

Actual Purplement of the year are brought under it, and that Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Last And Cash in the Consolidation were dated Fund.

Actual Purplement of the province. But Mr. Cayley and his friends are not very scrupulous in their assertions.

This account may be compared to the following that the original appropriations were dated Fund.

Actual Purplement of the province of the service of the province of the province of the province of the service of the province of the province of the province of the service of the province of the pr

But the present Inspector General has called attention to the fact that this balance is incessity for going on at present with the liable for appropriations charged upon it by law to £50,000 over and above the entire balance, thus leaving the fund largely in debt on the 31st January last, instead of being in credit. Has Mr. Cayley disputed a single fact? He asked for copies in debt on the asked for copies in the state of the money market, which tail of the items constituting the charges are promptly furnished with them.

And now let us follow him in his remarks.

The first charge is £35,000, "principally for public works, appropriated by Parlia ment in 1845, 1846, and 1847, but not yet paid." Is this denied? No; but Mr. Cayley disputed awated this year. Even were he correct in this, which we believe he is not, the appropriations in question were obviously charged upon the consolidated revenue fund of former years by the laste Ministry, and must be paid. They are contragage on the fund. 2d. The sum of £22,233 5 9, "expended during the past year without the authority of Parliament." In this case the money has been actually paid, It cannot be charged against the fund notil it has a top to some promptions. And now let us follow him in his remarks.

The first charge is £35,000, "principally for public works, appropriated by Parlia ment in 1845, 1846, and 1847, but not yet paid." Is this denied? No; but Mr. Cayley disputed a sungle for the money has been actually paid. It cannot be charged during the past year without the authority of Parliament." In this case the money has been actually paid. It cannot be charged against the fund until it has a top to some propriations, and for £220,000 over and above the loan contracted, wase time tation contracted, wase the state of the money market, which has a the state of the money and have the parliament. And now let us follow him in his remarks.

The first charge is £35,000, "principally for public works, appropriate by Parlia ment in 1845, 1846, and 1847, but not yet paid."

about £130,000-all for permanent works, -was charged upon the consolidated revenue fund; and it will be found that during the last three years, a sum of not less than £300,000 has been charged on the same

We have already referred to the natur of the "consolidated revenue fund" ac count; but, as every person acquainted with business will understand, that account does not show the whole state of our public

It will be seen from the foregoing state-ment, that if the immigrant advance and the merchants' bonds were all collected, there would be an available balance, at the moment at the credit of the Consolidated

were finished. And this Mr. Cayley and his a colleagues have done to a great extent.

Had no new works been commenced, the Province might have completed the old ones. Again, we deny that there was any necessity for going on at present with the Wolfand Canal works; and we say emphatically, that to enter into contracts for about £100,000 over and above the parliamentary appropriations, and for £270,000 dover and above the loan contracted, was—in the state of the money market, which has existed for some time past—an set of the money market, which has existed for some time past—an set of delications and Mr. Cayley, between them, have brought the Government of the Province into disgrace by their system of issuing certificates to contractors, payable ti. s months after date, without any prospect of being better able to pay at the end of the time. All the banks would tell the same story about these terrificates, which Mr. Holmes very pro-

Dancing.—A gentleman describing the absurdity of a man's dancing the Polka, appropriately said, 'that it appeared as if the individual had a hole in his pocket and was furtively endeavoring to shake a shili-ing down the leg of his trowsers."

the lady how largely its funeral be attended

A shopkeeper had, for his virtue, obtained the name of the "Little Rascal." A stranger asked him why this appellation had been given to him. To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all great rascals." An Irish gentleman having a small pic

ture room, several gentlemen desired to see it at the same time. "Faith, gentle-men," said he, "if you all go in it will not hold you."

'Rous'd by the text, that chanc'd to be :

8,000

A lady pulled a grey hair out of her head, a friend who was standing by remarked, that for every one pulled out 10 would come to its funeral. I don't care rejoined so the mourners come dressed in black.

"Genius will always work its w. through," as the poet said when he saw

Doetry. THE SCOLDING WIFE. BY W. WEST. A country clown, whose scolding wife Made him quite weary of his life, As once at Church he silent sat, Devoutly fumbling with his hat, And cursing in his heart the bans And parson that had join'd their hands;

" Take up your Cross and follow me." The poor man seriously attended, Till Spencer had his sermon ended ; His mind thus by conviction stung, Like light'ning from his seat he sprung, And threw his WIFE upon his back, As pedlars do a heavy pack!

Spite of her threat'ning and her squalling. He-thro' the church his burden bauling-O'ertook the parson in the road, And down, before him, threw his load. The congregation was amaz'd, Whilst every eye upon him gaz'd.

Spencer cried : " Man you're surely wild, Or liquor has your brain beguil'd; Or why this uproar, fellow, say! Know you not 'tis the Sabbath-day !' "Drunk?-no, and please you-drunk I'm no But sure your Rev'rence has fogot Your Text, just now, which you'llargree, Was : ' Take your Cross and follow me.' THIS IS MY CROSS-A JADE preverse :

THE WORSHIP OF NATURE.

"It hath beene as it were especially rendered unto mee, and made plaine and legible to my un-derstandynge, that a great worshipp is going on among thyngs of God."—Graft.

The Ocean looketh up to Heaven As 'twere a livin thing, The homage of its waves is given In ceaseless worshipping. They kneel upon the sloping sand,

In truth, she is my only curse."

As bends the human knee, A besutiful and tireless band, The Priesthood of the Sea ! They pour the glittering treasures out Which in the deep have birth, And chant their awful hymns about

The watching hills of earth. The green earth sends its incense up From every mountain shrine, From every flower and dewy cup

That greeteth the sunshine. The mists are lifted from the rills Like the white wing of prayer, They lean above the ancient hills As doing homage there.

The forest tops are lowly cast O'er breezy hill and glen, As if a prayerful spirit pass'd On Nature as on men.

The clouds weep o'er the fallen world, E'en as repentant love ; Ere to the blessed breeze unfurl'd, They fade in light above. The sky is as a temple's arch, The blue and wavy air

Is glorious with the spirit-march Of messengers of prayer. The gentle moon, the kindling sun, The many stars are given, As shrines to burn earth's incense on-

The after-fires of Heaven!

GENERAL CONTRARIETY OF WAR TO REVEALED RELIGION.

own profession. Napoleon, in a temporary fit of candor, denounced war as "the trade barbarians," and he excluded priests from his armies, because he held the maxim, the worse the man, better the soldier. Wellington himself once declared in the House of Lords, that men tho have nice notions about religion, have no business to be soldiers.—
Two British officers were once cashierd for refusing, on a foreign station, to join in what they conscientional arbitration establish. We may safely presume warriors to

Well, then, does the venerable missionary Ward say, " Either our religion is a fable, or there are unanswerable arguments against war, and the profession of arms."— With equal truth does Jeremy Taylor aver, "If men would obey Christ's doctrine, they would never war one against another :

as an enemy is concerned, the basis of all so-ciety, of all civilization and virtue; for the cicty, of all civilization and wirtue; for the basis of these is the good-will due to every basis of these is the good-will due to every mould be calculated to promote individual of the species, as being a part of ourselves. The sword, and that slone, cuts easunder the bond of consabguinity which unites man to man. Hence the morality of peaceful times is directly opposite to the maxime of war. The fundamental rule of the first is to do good; of the latter to inflict injuries. The former teaches men to love their enemies; the latter, to make themselves terrible even to strangers.—

The rules of morality will not suffer us to The rules of morality will not suffer us to promote the dearest interests by falsehood the maxims of war applaud it when employ-ed in the destruction of others."

Let us put war and Christainity side by Let us put war and Christainity side by side, and see how far they agree. Christianity saves men; war destroys them.—Christianity elevates men, war debases and degrades them. Christianity purifies men; war corrupts and defiles them. Christianity blesses men; war curses them. God says. thou shalt not kill; war says, thou shalt kill. God says, blessed are the peace-makers war says, blessed are war-makers. God war says, love your enemies; war says, hate them. God says, forgive men their trespasses; war says, forgive them not.—God enions forgiveness, and forbids revenge:

and commands enjoins forgiveness, and forbids revenge: while war scorns the former, and commands the latter. God says, resist not evil; war says, you may and must resist evil. God enjoins forgiveness, and forbids revenge: while war scorns the former, and commands the latter. God says, resist not evil; war says, you may and must resist evil. God says, you may and must resist evil. God says, if any man smite thee on one cheek turn to him the other also; war says, turn not the other cheek, but knock the smiter down. God says, bless those who curse took who curse you; curse, and bless not. God says, pray for those who despitefully yes you; wag\_says, pray gainst them seed seek\_blasssdestruction. God says, see that none render evil for evil unto any man; war says, besure to render evil for evil unto all that issigne you. God says, overcome evil with evil. God says, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; war says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a says, if you do supply your enemies with the says is the most copious and useful merit; he says is a says, if you do supply your enemies with the says is a says, if you do supply your enemies with the says is a says if you do supply your enemies with the say the says is a says if you do sup feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; war says, if you do supply your enemies with food and clothing, you shall be shot as a traitor. God says, do good unto all men; war says, do as much evil as you can to your enemies—God says, to all men, love one another; war says, hate send kill one another. God says, they that take the sword; wah says, they that take the sword shall be saved by the sword. God says, blessed is he that trusteth in the Lord; war says, cursed is such a man, and blessed is he who trusteth in swords and guns. God says, blest your swords into ploughshares, your spears into pruning-hooks, and learn war no more: war says, make swords and spears still, and continue to learn war.

Century. Appostolical Prracking Considered is in the eighth edition; his Evidences of Christianity in the sixth; his Prize Essay in the Creation, in two vols. 8vo., in the fifth; his Sermons on the Christian all of sitem have been frequently reprinted. We repeat, therefore, that the Premier has had a fine opportunity of discharging a great duty to the Church; and he has promptly and wisely availed himself of it.

The rumours most prevalent with reference to the see of Chester, now about to be vacated, point to Dr. Graham Master of Christ's College, Cambridge; to Dr. Whewell Master of Trinity College; and to Dr. Waddington, the Dean of Durham.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

A meeting very numerously attended, as held at the public room, Bridgewater, establishing Diplomatic Relations with the speakers addressed the meeting in opposition to any increase of the supplies for warlike purposes. An address to the inhabitants of Strasburg, in France, in favour of peaceof Strasburg, in France, in favour of peace-ful principles, was then moved and carried unanimously.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Darlington was held on the 26th ult., when resolution opposed to the

refusing, on a foreign station, to join in what they conscientiously deemed idolatrous worship; and the king, in confirming the sentence, said. "If religious principles were allowed to be urged by individual officers as a plea for disobedience of orders, discipline of the army would sustain an injury which might be dangerous to the latter of Preston, held in the states." of the inhabitants of Preston, held in the

tonishment and regret, that it is intended to icrease the present enormous expenditure of the country in the army, navy, and ordnan they would never war one against another:
for, as contrary as cruelty is to mercy,
tyranny to charity, so is war and bloodshed
to the meckness and gentleness of the
Christian religion."
"War, says Robert Hall," is the fruitful
parent of crimes. It reverses all the rules
of morality. It is nothing less than a
TEMPORARY REPEAL OF THE PRINCIPLIES or
VIRTUE. It is a system out of which almost
all virtue is excluded, and in which nearly
all the vices are included.—Whatever renof ders than a triple of giving an explanation,
the country in the strmy, navy, and ordnance
departments; and this after 32 years of a
can be parent of crimes. It reverses all the rules
of morality. It is nothing less than a
TEMPORARY REPEAL OF THE PRINCIPLIES or
virtue is excluded.—Whatever renof ders than a triple of giving an explanation,
the country on just, Christian, and pacific
principles, to promote the utmost freedom
of commercial intercourse, and to abstain
from intermeddling with the quarrels or
domestic affilirs of other nations. Your
sacrificed at its shrine. It removes, so far

duction, rather than an increase of the existing so-called 'Peace Establishments' of

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.— Dr. Sumner, on whom the distinguished office lately filled by Dr. Howley has been conferred, was bern in 1780, and is consequently now in his 68th year. He was educated, we believe, at Eton, and became, in the course a Fullwy of King's Callege. in due course, a Fellow of King's College,
Cambridge; and subsequently a Prebendary
of Durham. He was raised to the bench in
the year 1828, on the promotion of Dr.
Blomfield to the see of London, and has
remained Bishop of Chester for nearly 20 remained Bishop of Chester for nearly 20 vears. When we state that the annual value of that see is 3250%, and that it has

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

was neid at the public room, Bridgewater, on the 25th ult., when a petition to Paritic ment, was agreed upon by a large majority, praying that no increase might be made in the annual grants of money for waritic purposes. The petition further stated that the petitioners deprecated even the agitation of the question, as it was calculated to excite observation and distrust among continental governments, and to kindle a spirit of animosity and war with nations between whom there is now a good understanding.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield took place on the 27th ult, in the Friend's Meeting-house, in that town, on the subject of the national defences.—About 2000 persons were present. E. Smith, Esq., took the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Stanmus, Mr. Jackson, Rev. C. Larom, Mr. E. Burritt, Rev. T. Horsfield, and other speakers addressed the meeting in opposition to any increase of the supplies for warity. on the 25th ult., when a petition to Parlia- Court of Rome went through committee,

their pocket votes into use.

In the House of Commons Lord J. Russell made his financial statement, which, like the prophet's roll, was "full of mournunanimously.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Darlington was held on the 26th ult., when resolution opposed to the increase of the army were unanimously adopted. Their spirit and tenor may be gathered from the following, which was be third resolution:—

"That this meeting, believing that the maintenance of was actabilities."

"That this meeting, believing that the maintenance of was actabilities." ing, lamentation, and woe." It is unministry, and in that, and in that only, there is ground of hope.

MAKE A JOYFUL Noise.—A female member of Dr. S's church having safely passed through her pineteenth accordementher, hashand sent the following note to the Rev.Dr. to be read before the congregation. "Mrs. A. having been safely delivered

of her ninetecenth child, she, with her husband, would return hearty and unfeigned thanks to God for this great favour, and humbly ask for a countinuance of his bless-

HERE'S A CHANCE GIRLS .- There is a place in New Hampshire where they never have any old maids When a girl reaches twenty-nine, and is still on the ladder of Temperance-hall, on the 27th, the following petition to the House of Commons was unanimously adopted:—

"Your petitioners have heard with asescape pay a bonus to the one who gets her. There's gallantry for you.