

WELLINGTON



SIGNAL

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1848.

NUMBER 46.

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 300,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has contained 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 by Sale, CASH, or DOWN—The plan of one-half Cash, and the balance in instalments being done every year.

The Rents payable 1st February 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—what upon the 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 year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee 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 Goderich, of R. HOSKINS, Esq., Asphodel, Colborne District; Dr. ALLEN, Goderich, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.

Goderich, March 17, 1848.

MARBLE FACTORY SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS—OBELISKS, TOMB STONES, &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 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars 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, 12-1/2 Galt, Nov. 8th, 1847.

REMOVAL.

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 PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT from Lighthouse street to East street, next door to James Bassett, Carpenter, 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 received.

Goderich, Oct. 27, 1848. 30

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, that he intends carrying on business 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. He solicits his Customers to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal Patronage, and hopes still to receive a Share.

THOMAS M. DALY, Stratford Nov. 29th, 1848. 41ff

DR. GEORGE HARVEY.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

HAVING practiced his profession for several years in the Province of Nova Scotia, takes leave respectfully to offer his professional services to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity.

Residence in the cottage lately occupied by Mrs. Montgomery.

Goderich, Nov. 10th, 1848. 42

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR SALE.

LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES.

Within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grain Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill. The Lot is bounded on the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road, and is well watered.

For particulars, apply, if by letter post paid—

DAVID CLARK, Esq., CLAREMONT, 14th Dec. 1848. 43ff

ALEXANDER WILKINSON, Provincial Land Surveyor, OFFICE AT GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, Nov. 24, 1848. 43

MORNINGTON AND WELLESLEY.

THESE Townships are at present included in the Wellington District, and held by a very doubtful claim. By neglect or oversight, the mistake—as it evidently is—has occurred. Nor has it been tried to be remedied since, the extent of the Huron territory was brought before Parliament in 1846. Nor have the Magistrate in Quarter Sessions at Goderich, in their application to the Assembly, claimed the full extent of the right. The following Memorandum having a reference to the subject, was drawn up in July, 1847, to revise the claim, and is now submitted to the public:

July 13, 1847.

MEMORANDUM—to show that the Townships of Mornington and Wellesley were reserved to form part of the Huron District. On the 26th of March, 1838, the Act was passed, erecting the Huron District, (1st Vic. chap. 30). By the 3rd clause, two rights were established, as reserved for this District, viz: a range of townships to the north of the Huron District, and the division of the District of Huron (ala fac. ture into two counties). That clause is as follows:—"And be it enacted, &c., That any future survey of the territory lying to the northward of the said County of Huron, one range of townships lying immediately contiguous to the northern boundary of the said County, shall be attached to and become part of the said intended new District; and that at any convenient time subsequent to the survey of the said range of townships, as aforesaid, it shall and may be divided into and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs thereof, to divide the said new District into two counties, under such names and with such limits as may be expedient."

By the above clause, the anticipated division of the Huron District was contemplated, and as the townships of Mornington and Wellesley are in the range reserved, and though included in the Wellington District by the Act 8, Vic. chap. 7 (which act describes the limits of all counties and districts), it was done by a mistake, or through the inadvertence or neglect of the then member for the County of Huron, Dr. Dunlop, and besides, is only in the schedule to that act, no enactment being made to repeal the right.

The 7th W. 4, chap. 116, (assented to in 1838), established the Wellington District—and in the preamble a triangular piece of land is referred to, to the north of the Huron District, which a casual reader of the act might think referred to the land in the north range behind North Easthope, (Huron District) but it does not—for what is that triangular piece of land is fixed by the 2nd W. 4, chap. 22, s. 2, (1834) and is referable to the territory to the north, which the Bill for the District of Peel does not affect or touch. To prevent further encroachments on the north, Act 9, Vic. chap. 47, (1846) was passed, which declares that the territory to the north (but then heretofore included in the Wellington or Simcoe District), should belong to the Huron District. Of this territory, the Block of Land to the north of the Logan (in the Bill for the District of Peel) is a part, and this Block to the extent of two Townships is asked, and it is placed to the west of Mornington and Maryborough, and to the north of Minto—(This last township in the Wellington District, as well for the present as Mornington and Maryborough, and Wellesley.)

[Signed] JOHN J. E. LINTON, November 20th, 1848.

STRATFORD POST-OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Stratford Post-Office 4th December, 1848:—

Arnold, Lorenz
Aron, Thomas
Brown, James
Briden, Robert
Barton, Mills
Byers, Michael
Buck, Thomas
Ball, William
Barr, William
Boomer, Robert
Blair, Robert
Carter, John
Casey, James
Carr, David
Crosbie, Robert
Doyle, Arthur
Ducklow, John
Dwyer, Peter
Dillon, Anne 2
Dunn, James
Facke, Valentine
Edwards, James
Erwin, Henry
Fraser, Robert
Fulton, Andrew
Gambett, George
Gault, R.
Gibson, Walter
Hibbs, Mrs. A. S.
Hamilton, James
Hamilton, Hugh
Hamilton, Alex. 2

A. P. MICKLE, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being about to close his present business, all those INDEBTED TO HIM, are requested to call and settle their Accounts on or before the 30th December, next, after which they will be put in suit for collection, without fail.

JAMES GORDON, Hay, Dec. 8, 1848. 45

APPLES! APPLES!!

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS choice Grafted APPLES, for sale by the subscribers. THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Dec. 8, 1848. 45w3

Poetry.

ONE GLASS MORE.

Stay, mortal, stay! nor heedless thus Thy sure destruction seal; Within that cup there's such a curse, Disease and death for everigh.

Stand ready at the door, And give me 't' One Glass more!"

Go, view that prison's gloomy cells, He palled tenants scan; Gaze, gaze upon those earthly hells, And ask when they began.

Had they a tongue—O man, thy cheek; The safe would crimson'er;

Had these a tongue, they'd to thee speak, And answer, "One Glass more."

Behold the wretched female form, An outcast from her home; Bleach'd in affliction's blighting storm, And doom'd in want to roam;

Behold her—ask that prattler dear, Why mother is she poor, He'll linger at thy startled ear,

"'Twas father's "One Glass more." Stay mortal, stay! repeat, return, Reflect upon thy fate;

The poisonous draught indignant spurn, Spurn, spurn it, ere too late, Or by the side-house, horrid den!

Not linger at the door; Lest thou, perchance, should'st sip again The treacherous "One Glass more."

THE WIDOWED MOTHER.

She sat beside the Abbey gate,— The sun was setting fast; His light played in her baby's face! Her own was woe-struck!

"Oh smile not here, my baby dear! Smile not while I deplore; And seek relief in tears of grief For him who is no more!"

The clouds lay turning to the west Their gold and crimson rim; And still—as if the babe they blest— Three golden smiles on him!

"O charge that golden smile, my boy, On ore thy gaze from me; Fear not, my 'midst all my care, Thy little smile to see."

Some pity take for his dear sake Who loved her whilst he'd breath; And hold thee thus with his last kiss, And cling to thee in death!

But still that ray in golden play Around that baby's crest; And still would smile, though all the while The widow weeps this!

TIME TO MEET THIS TRUTH IS TAUGHT.

Time to me this truth has taught, (Tis a truth that's worth revealing.) More often for want of thought, Than from want of feeling— If we would convey, There's a time we should convey it; If we've but a word to say, There's a time in which to say it.

Of unknowing the tongue Touches on a chord soaching, That a word or accent wrong, Pains the heart almost to breaking— Many a tear of wounded pride, Many a fault of human blindness, Has been soothed or turned aside, By a quiet voice of kindness.

Many a beauteous flower decays, Though we tend it 'er so much— Somethings secret in it preys, Which no human aid can touch; So, in many a lovely breast Lies some canker grief concealed, That if touched, is more oppress'd— Left unto itself, is healed!

DISTRICT COUNCILS CANNOT LEASE OR SELL GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCE FOR ROADS.

In accordance with our last week's promise, we now proceed to state, briefly, the particulars of this case, chiefly because we conceive the principle involved in the decision lately had, to be one affecting the rights of every man in Canada, in whose neighborhood it may be attempted, under any pretext whatever, to shut up a government allowance. Messrs. Hagens and Stewart are owners of property on the Brock Road—the first being on the westerly, the latter on the easterly, side of the road in question. In 1827, or thereabouts, it became necessary to lay out a new line of road, from what is called Flambaro West to Guelph; this road is well known as "the Brock road," it was surveyed by Mr. Martlett, under the directions of the Hon. James Crooks. It is only necessary to mention this in order to show that its existence was long before either Hagens or Stewart had any interest in the property adjoining. Between this Brock Road and the farm of Hagens, is the government side road allowance, forming, in fact, the eastern boundary of Hagens's property. This side road it has been attempted to close, and this attempt has produced a state of feeling not very agreeable to parties along the Brock Road. Application was made by Mr. Arch-

MR. ROLLO CAMPBELL.

Treasurer of the Transcript Libl Fund.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith the sum of two pounds ten shillings, being my subscription to the fund for the purchase of the Transcript for the year ending on the 31st of December. When the subscription was first set on foot, I understood that it was confined to the public journals, and I thought that in this particular case no better mode of defraying the expenses attending a most vexatious lawsuit could have been adopted. Before I became aware that subscriptions would be received from the public generally, an action for libel had been commenced against myself, and I felt that a subscription offered at such a time might subject me to ungenerous remarks. The case referred to having now been decided in my favour, I lose no time in sending you this my first subscription to the Transcript Funds and I beg to assure you that I shall be ready to go on subscribing in proportion to my means to the various funds which will I trust be established in memory of the proprietors of the public journals, without distinction of party, for the expenses incurred in the actions which have been, or may be, brought against them. The question has now to be solved—Are we to have a Free Press in Lower Canada? It remains, first with the Jurist; secondly with the public, to decide the point. It has been repeatedly laid down by the man who has undertaken to crush the Press, that no matter what he may say or do as a public man, he is amenable only to the Courts of Justice and not to the Press. Mr. Justice Day has, by his charge to the Jury, supported the doctrine of Colonel Guy, informing them that any man who exercises his right of free speech to an individual is libellous, and making no distinction between private individuals and men engaged in public life. Such is the law in Lower Canada. I presume that it will be laid down by the learned Judge, but I hesitate not to say that if such be the case, there is no Free Press in Lower Canada, and that it would be better by far that a century should be at once established. The result of the late trials must convince every one that Montreal Jurists have little sympathy with the Press. The freedom of the Press in England is owing, not to the firmness and determination of the English Jurists, who refused to find verdicts against the Press. In Upper Canada the Jurists have evinced a similar determination, and the consequence is that Upper Canada has a Free Press. After the late verdict against the Transcript, the second within a few months, it appears to me that the time has arrived when, unless the public interfere, the Press will be crushed. It would not perhaps be far to charge the Montreal public with apathy on the subject of the freedom of the Press. The interest taken in the late trials, and which was evinced by the number of spectators evidently sympathizing with the persecuted, and the determination to sustain an objection of the persecutor, who availed himself of the privilege of his stuff-gown to utter the foulest libels in the coarsest language against the Press, are certainly not to be ascribed to a cold indifference. An opportunity, however, is about being presented of evincing sympathy in a more substantial way.— Mr. Fleet, to whom the Press and the public are deeply indebted for the stand which he has taken in defence of the former, has announced that he will deliver a lecture at Donegan's Hotel on the evening of the 6th of December, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the expenses incurred in the late action against the Transcript. Surely that lecture will be well attended, and it is to be believed that Mr. Fleet will follow it up. By this lecture two objects will be gained, 1st. A sum of money will be raised to defray the expenses; and 2ndly. The conduct of those who would silence and crush the Press will be held up to deserved reprobation. Mr. Fleet's known ability, and his powers of oratory, are such that all other men in the country he is best fitted for the task which he has undertaken. But more has to be done. The subscriptions to these lectures will be insufficient for the purpose if Jurists are determined to give damages to Colonel Guy and all others who, witnessing his success, may come before the Court to tell Mr. Justice Day that they have suffered some unnecessary loss in the public prints. A subscription list must be opened and presented to the public. Can it be doubted that our citizens generally will subscribe to such a fund? Above all, is there a member of Parliament, of any party,—is there a man (always excepting Colonel Guy) who has ever been, or who ever hopes to be, engaged in public life who will refuse to contribute to such a fund? Under our Free British Institutions such men owe every thing to the names of all who should refuse, public opinion would soon teach them that they had committed a grave error.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—FIRST LECTURE.

It is gratifying to know that the Perth Mechanics Institute, is to be revived, and that during the winter months a lecture in connection with the institution will be delivered weekly. Our Sheriff, Andrew Dickson, Esq., led off by delivering the introductory lecture on Tuesday evening last, before a large audience. The lecture in many respects was very appropriate to the occasion. Mr. A's ignorance and his improvement—the superiority of females over the other sex, in the matter of intellectual ability and the importance of subsequent education of a man existing of scientific illustrations of the benefits of scientific knowledge in the ordinary affairs of life. He remarked that the prejudice against Geology and Paleontology was fast disappearing. The illustrations of natural Philosophy and Chemistry were very apt.

THE REV. W. BELL, we understand, lectures next Tuesday evening, on "the evils of intemperance."—Bathurst Courier.

OLD MEN.—Their shadows are long, and their evening sun lies coldly upon the earth; still their shadows all point towards morning.

From the Montreal Pilot.

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MR. ROLLO CAMPBELL.

Treasurer of the Transcript Libl Fund.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith the sum of two pounds ten shillings, being my subscription to the fund for the purchase of the Transcript for the year ending on the 31st of December. When the subscription was first set on foot, I understood that it was confined to the public journals, and I thought that in this particular case no better mode of defraying the expenses attending a most vexatious lawsuit could have been adopted. Before I became aware that subscriptions would be received from the public generally, an action for libel had been commenced against myself, and I felt that a subscription offered at such a time might subject me to ungenerous remarks. The case referred to having now been decided in my favour, I lose no time in sending you this my first subscription to the Transcript Funds and I beg to assure you that I shall be ready to go on subscribing in proportion to my means to the various funds which will I trust be established in memory of the proprietors of the public journals, without distinction of party, for the expenses incurred in the actions which have been, or may be, brought against them. The question has now to be solved—Are we to have a Free Press in Lower Canada? It remains, first with the Jurist; secondly with the public, to decide the point. It has been repeatedly laid down by the man who has undertaken to crush the Press, that no matter what he may say or do as a public man, he is amenable only to the Courts of Justice and not to the Press. Mr. Justice Day has, by his charge to the Jury, supported the doctrine of Colonel Guy, informing them that any man who exercises his right of free speech to an individual is libellous, and making no distinction between private individuals and men engaged in public life. Such is the law in Lower Canada. I presume that it will be laid down by the learned Judge, but I hesitate not to say that if such be the case, there is no Free Press in Lower Canada, and that it would be better by far that a century should be at once established. The result of the late trials must convince every one that Montreal Jurists have little sympathy with the Press. The freedom of the Press in England is owing, not to the firmness and determination of the English Jurists, who refused to find verdicts against the Press. In Upper Canada the Jurists have evinced a similar determination, and the consequence is that Upper Canada has a Free Press. After the late verdict against the Transcript, the second within a few months, it appears to me that the time has arrived when, unless the public interfere, the Press will be crushed. It would not perhaps be far to charge the Montreal public with apathy on the subject of the freedom of the Press. The interest taken in the late trials, and which was evinced by the number of spectators evidently sympathizing with the persecuted, and the determination to sustain an objection of the persecutor, who availed himself of the privilege of his stuff-gown to utter the foulest libels in the coarsest language against the Press, are certainly not to be ascribed to a cold indifference. An opportunity, however, is about being presented of evincing sympathy in a more substantial way.— Mr. Fleet, to whom the Press and the public are deeply indebted for the stand which he has taken in defence of the former, has announced that he will deliver a lecture at Donegan's Hotel on the evening of the 6th of December, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the expenses incurred in the late action against the Transcript. Surely that lecture will be well attended, and it is to be believed that Mr. Fleet will follow it up. By this lecture two objects will be gained, 1st. A sum of money will be raised to defray the expenses; and 2ndly. The conduct of those who would silence and crush the Press will be held up to deserved reprobation. Mr. Fleet's known ability, and his powers of oratory, are such that all other men in the country he is best fitted for the task which he has undertaken. But more has to be done. The subscriptions to these lectures will be insufficient for the purpose if Jurists are determined to give damages to Colonel Guy and all others who, witnessing his success, may come before the Court to tell Mr. Justice Day that they have suffered some unnecessary loss in the public prints. A subscription list must be opened and presented to the public. Can it be doubted that our citizens generally will subscribe to such a fund? Above all, is there a member of Parliament, of any party,—is there a man (always excepting Colonel Guy) who has ever been, or who ever hopes to be, engaged in public life who will refuse to contribute to such a fund? Under our Free British Institutions such men owe every thing to the names of all who should refuse, public opinion would soon teach them that they had committed a grave error.

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