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McDOUGALL,
ulted at all hours, at
Gooding's, Front-St.
18th, 1848. 33 -

EWIS,
SOLICITOR, &C.,
GODERICH.

W. OTTER,
it & Conveyancer
FACCOUNTS, &c. &c.
DERICH.
2-n25

TRACHAN,
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LAW,
ancery, Conveyancer,
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West Street, Goderich
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OME LIZARS,
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& WILLIAMS,
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IAMS, & Co.
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ATFORD.
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4th 1849. v-9n

L GORDON,
T MAKER:
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GODERICH.
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YOUNG,
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E. LINTON,
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ATFORD.

H. LIZARS,
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. REED,
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GE ST. GODERICH.
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O LET,
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H. LIZARS,
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LD BAKERY.
BREAD, CAKE, CRACKER
BAKER, first door East of the
Office, West-street, Gode-
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HINGTON
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$1,000,000.
S, Hamilton, Agent for
f Waterloo and Huron.
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f every description, neatly
uted at this office.

HURON 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 III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1850. NUMBER XXXIX.

The Huron Signal,

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OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

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TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or TWELVE AND SIX PENCE with the expiration of the year.

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Poetry.

From the New York Evangelist.

THE SELF-FREED.

BY WM. OLAND BOURNE.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any laws or regulations therein, be discharged from such service or labor, BUT SHALL BE DELIVERED UP on claim of the party to whom such service is due." [Constitution of the United States, Art. III., Sec 2]

"THOU SHALT NOT DELIVER unto his master, the servant who is escaped from his master unto thee: he shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place where he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him." [Deut. xxiii. 15, 16.]

I sat at my door on an eve in Spring,
When the day with its toil was o'er,
And I listened and heard my children sing
The hymn I had often sung before:
The full round moon was just lighting the sky,
As it rose on the distant hill,
And the stars looked down with a placid eye
On the hamlet whose inmates were still.

The hymn had died out on the whispering breeze,
And lost was the sweet, tuneful sound,
While the shadows that fell from the tall poplar trees
Were stretching along on the ground;
When there stopped at the gate a man weary and worn,
Who leaned on the wicket and spoke,
As he asked for a place where to sleep till the morn—
He would go ere the neighbors awoke.

He took off his hat and he heaved a sigh,
As he asked for some bread to eat,
And my bosom swelled up, I could scarce tell why,
For my heart with its sympathy beat:
I bade him walk in—I would hear his tale—
He should eat and stay there for the night—
So he left his old staff leaning on by a rail,
And a bundle just pushed out of sight.

He held his torn hat in his hand on his knee,
And he seemed very fearful at first,
But he saw of a friend he was certain in me,
And he told me his tale, e'en the worst:
He said—"I have come from the Land of the Slave—
Where the waters of Ocmulgee rolled—
And I'd rather lie down even now in my grave,
Than go back to the South to be sold."

With a prayer in his gaze, and a tremulous voice,
He begged me to help him along—
And I told him to cheer, in his soul to rejoice,
For I hated the Curse and the Wrong:
I would show him the way and send him to friends
Who would help him for Freedom to fly,
Where the free air floats and the free soul bends
To the Author of Freedom on high.

My heart swelled up with a holy joy,
As I looked at my toil worn guest,
And I bade my darling girl and boy
Sing a hymn ere they went to rest:
And they went and took of their little store,
And out of their heart they gave,
And we thanked our God that we had still more
To love for the flying slave.

'Tis the Law of God in the human soul—
'Tis the Law in the Word Divine—
It shall live while the earth in its course shall roll,
IT SHALL LIVE IN THIS SOUL OF MINE!
Let the law of the land forge its bond of wrong!
I will help when the self-freed crave!
For the law in my soul, bringht beaming and strong,
Bids me succor the flying slave!

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Fugitive Slave law has "smoked out" from their places of refuge in the free States so many runaways that their value is estimated at sixteen million of dollars. We have been informed of a design, on the part of southern slaveholders, to insist, that this government shall, through the Secretary of State, make a demand on her Majesty's government for the return to the United States of the black fugitives who escape into the British North American provinces. We know that England has maintained that a slave, when he touches her soil, becomes free; but this point has always been controverted by our statesmen, and the contrary asserted in the celebrated cases of the Comet and Enterprize. We know not whether reclamation will be insisted upon, but certain it is, that the idea of making an issue on this point is received with favor by those who have given it consideration.—Washington paper.

A PUFF AS IS A PUFF.—The *Providence Journal* alludes to a correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer* who writes an account of a new iron safe which was exposed to a heat that completely destroyed its competitor, and from which were taken, after the trial a *live rooster* and a *lump and stamped butter*. The butter was harder than when it was put in, the stamp remaining perfect, and the rooster came out alive and well, only suffering from the cold, and *almost frozen* by the coldness of the temperature to which he had been exposed.

AGRICULTURE.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A friend placed in our hands, a few days since, a copy of the Verment *Journal*, containing the subjoined communication, which we willingly publish for the benefit of such of our readers as are interested in the Wool-trade. Our American neighbors are so fond of "tall stories," that we have not the utmost confidence in J. S. W's assertions; however, the truth of the matter could easily be tested by corresponding with the Editor of the *Journal*, and if the statements respecting these sheep be found correct, we would recommend the President of the County of Oxford Agricultural Society to procure a couple of them at once for the benefit of the Society. Too much pains cannot be taken to improve the breed of farm Stock, and although we have, as yet no very extensive wool-growers in Canada, the introduction of such a superior breed of Sheep would undoubtedly induce many of our farmers to engage in a business which would be, at once profitable to themselves and beneficial to the Country at large:

"CLAREMONT, N. H., Sep. 30, 1850.

"MR. EDITOR:—I find in our Claremont *Eagle* of this week, two short communications taken from your paper on the subject of wool and sheep-breeding—both of them of the "right stripe" that is evincing a spirit of *improvement*, and a commendable pride in the result of the efforts of the writers.

Your Randolph correspondent, however, who according to his own statement has a remarkably good flock, goes needlessly out of his way to regret the readiness of his brother farmers to adopt anything *better yet*. Now instead of his handsome *five pound* fleeces, would it not be obviously better to raise sheep that will sheer, the ewes 18 and the bucks 20 or 22 lbs. each? This is the actual yield of the full grown "Taintor" sheep, or rather I should call the REAL INFANTADO SPANISH SHEEP, from the Rambouliet flocks of France—for such they are. If the wool-growers of Vermont wish to hear the particulars of these sheep from one of their own fraternity, I beg to refer them to the statement of ALONZO BINGHAM of Cornwall in the July Albany Cultivator. Eighty-three of these French ewes averaged 18 lbs. apiece, the averge weight of carcass being 126 lbs. This included 27 lambs only ten months old when shorn.—The smallest, a lamb, sheared 13½ lbs. and the largest, a ewe three years old, 25½ lbs.! What says Mr. Morrey?

It should be added that this was unwashed. Deduct one pound in five for river washing, and it gives 14 2-5 lbs. each of fine, soft wool. This breed are remarkably *hardy*, and seem especially adapted to our climate; the ewes generally yean in January. Are they not beyond all question, the most profitable sheep in the known world?

It is true Mr. Editor, that the care and attention bestowed upon sheep, and all other stock, from the time the young are dropped till they are matured, has very much to do with the appearance and value of the animal. If a careful and painstaking breeder should select a dozen of the best ewes he could find; breed them carefully; summer and winter; discard every shearing time all the poorest lambs and remove them entirely from the flock; seeking constantly for precisely the qualities found in these Taintor sheep; follow this with unremitting fidelity during a reasonably long life; and entail the flock and the same care of them upon his successors, and his grandson would probably have some sheep equal or superior to these. They were produced by exactly this system. Such a system will produce magnificent animals of any kind.—But by taking animals already brought to this state of superiority, and crossing them with our best, or even by the slower method of breeding them pure, we arrive at the desired result by a much shorter and easier process.

Two years ago I bought 20 ewes, of fine wool, from a large flock which sheared by average about 2½ lbs. The ewes I purchased were rather better than the average.—They were put in good feed. Their lambs the succeeding spring were vigorous and sprightly, and were *kept growing* through the season, and through the winter, and this spring the yearlings sheared six pounds each of fine washed wool—while the ewes themselves had increased their fleeces to 4½ lbs. each, and raising another crop of lambs. All the grain they had was a peck a day, to the whole flock, of equal parts of corn and white beans, from the first of March till grass—and they lived in the open field, on a side hill lying to the east, with a comfortable shed which they could repair to, and near which was a running brook. They were fed only twice a day with hay. Here certainly there was no "extra keeping," yet my flock improved constantly, and were fat and strong in the spring.

I have a buck and a ewe lamb purchased of Mr. Taintor when dropped in January last, and are consequently seven months old. The buck will weigh about 120 lbs., and some of the Vermont wool-growers who have seen him, think he would shear now 10 lbs. The ewe is a perfect specimen of her breed, and is greatly admired. They are vastly superior to anything I had before and superior to any I had ever seen. I conclude, therefore, that by judicious crossing I shall soon be in possession of a flock of sheep that will produce more and better wool, according to their weight of carcass and the food they consume, by about fifty per cent., than those of your Randolph correspondent, or of any other wool-grower, who has not the same kind.

I remain very truly yours,
J. S. W."

FACTS WORTH ATTENDING TO—TREATMENT TO DAIRY COWS.—Accurate trials show that warmth and care in feeding, exercise a most important influence on the secretion of milk. A herd of cows, to which water is usually supplied by pipes and troughs in the cowhouse where, from an obstruction in the pipes turned out twice a day to the water. The milk instantly decreased, and in three days the decrease became very considerable. The pipes were mended, the cows received a supply of water in the cowhouse, without being exposed to the cold, and the flow of milk returned. In another case the person who had the principal charge of the herd was obliged to leave home for a couple of days; the cows were placed under the care of a youth with strict charge as to their feeding. This he neglected, the yield of milk immediately declined, and during the rest of the season it never could be restored to its original quantity.—*Times'. Commissioner.*

STILON CHEESE.—In no article of farm production has Canada made great progress nor is there any of which it has more reason to be proud than "Cheese." A few years ago, it would been impassible to procure in the whole of Upper Canada, a single pound of cheese fit to eat, although American cheese of tolerable quality might be had. Now, however, the dairy produce of this province is fully equal to any thing on the other side of the Lakes, and in many instances far superior. The Stilton cheese of Mr. Parsons of Guelph, is a case in point. Mr. P. has brought this article to unrivaled perfection. Unfortunately, a case of cheeses, which he forwarded to Niagara for "the show," met with an accident, which precluded him from exhibiting it, and consequently from claiming the premium which it was fully admitted to deserve.—The Orders Mr. P. has already received will almost exhaust his whole stock; but we understand he is making great efforts to be well in advance for next season. By the way, we cannot, avoid remarking here, the very superior quality of the bacon and hams cured by the same gentleman.—*Patriot.*

THE SALE OF THE TICKETS FOR JENNY LIND'S FIRST CONCERT in Philadelphia was made yesterday by auction, at the Chesnut street theatre, pursuant to notice, M. Thomas & Sons officiating as the auctioneers. The theatre was thronged with people of all kinds, a large majority, however, being of the noisiest class, of which mobs are usually composed.

The first ticket was purchased by M. A. Root, daguerreotypist, $625. There was but little competition for it. The rest of the tickets were sold at premiums from $12 to 25 cents a piece, and the auction ended without all the second tier tickets being sold. The sale soon lost its interest, and the great crowd which had assembled in the theatre and outside of it, gradually disappeared.

The Tickets number about 1700, and the proceeds of the sale amounted to about $12,000; the average price per ticket being $7. The purchasers of the tickets were most democratically composed of all classes of merchants, traders, &c., but a number of tickets were bought by music publishers to sell again.

IRISH PRACTICAL WIT.—A Tipperary Rockite sends a letter of advice to a *neighbour*, about taking a certain piece of land or letting it alone; and ends with this pithy question: "What's the whole world to a man *if his wife be a widow!*"

PRICE OF ELOPING.—Dingham, tried for pettit larceny in stealing the wearing apparal of Mrs. L. A. Sears, with whom he eloped, was convicted at Troy, and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, and a fine of £50.

An Irish soldier being asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland, replied that he was in the hospital nearly all the time he was there.

The Washington *Intelligencer* says that the British Government has withdrawn all its demands for port and other duties from the harbour of San Juan de Ficaragua and the navigation of that noble river and the lakes connected with it are fully open to American enterprise.

LICENSE LAW.

After the last day of February next each Municipal Council in Upper Canada, will be vested with full power over the issue, regulation, limitation or refusal of tavern licenses, within its respective jurisdiction.—Bye-laws will of course require to be passed, embodying the necessary regulations before the time at which the law will come into force. From this new license law, judiciously worked, much good will doubtless result. That, unaided by the influence of moral means, it will exterminate intemperance, it were vain and delusive to hope.—Intemperance is a moral evil, for which there will not be found an adequate cure apart from the employment of moral means. The new license law will be a great auxiliary; but as a full and complete cure it cannot be depended upon. A municipal regulation, the control over tavern licenses is much better and will be much more effective than any Provincial regulation could possibly be. The prohibition of licenses by a Provincial, from the necessity of its being general, could not in the present state of things, with the existing social usages and the prejudices growing out of them, be enacted or any thing like effectual if it were enacted. But what cannot be done generally may be done in particular localities.—The limitation of prohibition in particular instances of licenses will have the advantage of being supported by public opinion, from which circumstance it will derive a moral power which it could not possess were the regulations opposed to the prevalent opinion, customs and prejudices of the public. In this consist its aptitude, its wisdom, and its prospective usefulness. Were the advantages of municipal regulations of this nature over general or Provincial—taking things as they are—at all doubtful, the history of similar prohibitive laws, applying to a whole people, would settle the point. Take the case of tobacco for example. On the introduction of tobacco into the old world from this continent, its use was all but universally prohibited by governments, as it was violently opposed by the churches. The reigning Sovereign of England, queen Elizabeth, published an edict against it.—Her successor, James I., not only adopted her policy, but with his pen produced a very strong "counterblaste to tobacco," in which the dangerous effects of its use are still considered to have been almost ridiculously exaggerated. An import duty, intended to be prohibitive, of 6s. 8d. per pound was imposed upon it, and its cultivation was discouraged by an enactment restricting its production to 100 lbs. to each planter in the then new colony of Virginia. In France, the article was made and continued, as long as royalty itself, a royal monopyly. Popes anathmatized its consumers, and one of these spiritual functionaries, Innocent XII. excommunicated numbers for indulging in the new vice. The opposition of that church was carried so far in 1625, smoking was prohibited, as an unnatural and irreligious custom, under pain of death. In Russia the Grand Duke of Moscow was not more lenient to the devotees of this new idol: he prohibited the entrance of tobacco into his dominions under pain of death for the second offence, the knout being applied in the first case of disobedience. In some parts of Switzerland smoking was made a crime, next in enormity after adultery. It is the fate of customs which are strengthened by the stimulus of persecution to triumph. So it was in this case. But in the case of the use of intoxicating drinks, the Provincial Parliament has attempted no such impossible crusade; and it has therefore provided against the failure that, if history be any guide, would probably have followed any such attempt. Though some may think it has not done much, we humbly conceive that it has done just what it could do wisely and effectively. It has done no violence to public opinion or popular prejudice. On the contrary it has enlisted both on its side; for the whole matter rests upon a popular vote of the municipalities.—Through this means a medium has been opened for the development and maturing of opinion. The fruit will fall just as fast as it ripens; its culture requires the use of moral forces. Upon the mere external force, that binds up the fruit as it ripens, too much reliance may be placed. Its office though most valuable, must be preceded as it has already been in many instances—by moral means.—*Examiner.*

The necessity of the country being early informed in reference to the measures the administration propose introducing to the Legislature, is becoming more and more apparent, so that the Press by discussing their merits may have an opportunity of giving the Administration an idea of what would meet the demands of the country. We hinted at the desirability of this before the meeting of the recent Session of the Legislature; but it was unattended to, although backed up and endorsed by the Globe—the government organ. The dissatisfaction that is felt at the result of the Session, and the clumsiness of the details of some of their measures, have deepened the conviction of the necessity of such a course being adopted. If the administration have any regard for public opinion, or any desire to legislate according to the wishes of the people, they will, we are persuaded, accede to a proposition so reasonable and just.—They have depended too much on their own innate ability and resources, without *stooping* to ask their employers what is the nature of the measures they wish them to project and mature. This has been a great evil in the history of Canadian governments and legislation. We hope the time has come, or at least is near for its removal.—The people are, in our opinion, sufficiently advanced in intelligence, by this time, to *direct* and not be led like a flock of sheep, when interests so important to themselves are at stake. Had the Ryerson School Bill—the most important government measure of last Session, been submitted to public opinion before its introduction, the administration would, in all probability, have seen how unpopular such a measure would be in the country; and have had an opportunity of remedying its defects, before making it a law, and bearing all the odium that now rests upon them for such an obnoxious measure. The alteration submitted to, when before the House, by which a sectarian character was given it, was condemned at the time by the Reform Press generally, *even* the Montreal Pilot and Toronto Globe raised their voices in accents of blame; but it was too late, the Bill had become law.—Then the Prussian character of the Bill, by which almost all power is made to centre in *one individual*; and that person Dr. Ryerson, is another *dark* feature in the Bill, and must be condemned by every man who has a correct idea of the evils of centralizing power in a party, who is beyond public opinion and the control of the people. We might have had a measure that really would have been a blessing to the country, had the administration consulted public opinion rather than Dr. Ryerson's scheme for obtaining a power and influence by which the whole Educational Institutions of the country are directed by his *sovereign* will. The evil is more aggravating still, when it is considered the want of confidence Reformers experience toward Mr. Ryerson—the suspicion with which they are led, by his former political conduct, to look upon every move he makes. We know that this objection is met by the saying, that "the office is non-political and that his former political acts should not be made a pretext for removing him." The fact of the office being non-political does not strip its incumbent of his political character. Dr. Ryerson is the same wily politician that he ever was, he loves power, and knows how to use it to advance his own purposes. If it was thought prudent to continue him at the head of the Educational Department, a check rein ought to be put on his acts, so that he would not have had the opportunity of rioting at will. He needs *to be well watched*. The head officers of the government need watching; but it will be fruitless unless the people can bring some greater influence to bear upon them, and cause them to *bend* to public sentiment as expressed through the Press of the country.—*Bathurst Courier.*

NOCTURNAL VISITORS.—At night, as I lay down, I heard a lion roar in the vicinity of the camp, but soon I was asleep. In a few hours I was awoke by an unusual disturbance in the camp, and raising my head, I saw the Bechuance standing close together round the fire with their faces outwards, while they shrieked and talked with unusual volubility. I guessed at once that a lion caused the rumpus; and I was right The dogs were barking loud and angrily, and kept rushing back occasionally to the fire, as if pursued by some animal. The night was pitch dark, so that nothing could be seen; but Mollyeon told me that a lion and a leopard were prowling round us, endeavoring to obtain the version of the zebras, which hung in festons in the trees besides us; and next moment I heard the voices of both, for the lion roared and the leopard shrieked wildly as they sprang after the dogs. At length their boldness increased; the lion chased the dogs with angry growls within twenty yards of where we stood, and the leopard actually sprang past the centre of my larder beside the fire, and was making off with a large fragment of ribs, when the dogs went gallantly at him. He turned upon them, and so terribly lacerated two that they soon after died from their wounds. We now snatched up large flaming brands from the fire, and, meeting the lion as he advanced, we sent them flying in his face, when I fancy he made off. I feared to use my rifle lest I should shoot the dogs. The horses and oxen, although much alarmed, did not endeavor to break loose, being still very much fatigued from the hardships they had undergone.—*Cumming's Adventures in South Africa.*

It is said that no less than $200,000 were staked in Cincinnati on the issue of the late election.

DR. STRANCHAN AND HIS PROJECTED SECTARIAN UNIVERSITY.

Our readers are aware that Dr. Strachan and his confederates are no longer permitted to promulgate, at public cost, their peculiar dogmas within the walls of the Provincial University.—The days are past too when Dr. Strachan could "borrow" the funds of the University for his own private purposes. In fact, the University bird was pretty well plucked. The Dr. therefore taxed his wits to invent some new line of policy. Since it appeared probable that the Toronto University could no longer be continued a mere nursery of sectarianism, a rival institution must be created; to accomplish this object Dr. Strachan set to work with his usual energy. Shameless fictions about the "infidel" character of the Toronto University, on its present footing, were invented, and circulated through the extensive and efficient machinery of a clerical club, known as the "Church Society." Money began to pour in for the purpose of creating a fund for the support of a new sectarian University, according to the principles of Dr. Strachan's present profession of faith; which he has found to pay much better than his cast-off Presbyterianism. The *Church* newspaper blasphemously declared, in a very solemn way, that the contributions to the "Church University" fund formed a capital "investment for time and for eternity."

Soon after this, contributions were announced from various quarters; and, when the fund had swelled to a respectable amount, Dr. Strachan, with that commendable energy and singular assurance which have ever characterized him, set off for England, where he again took up the stale cry of "infidel University," and appealed to the breeches pockets of English Churchmen, of whom a few zealots echoed his notes and drew out their cash. It would be an encouraging spectacle to see the Dr. calling to his aid the contemned and anathamatized principle of voluntaryism, if the hard necessity of the case did not compel him to resort to misrepresentations. That necessity is a lamentable feature in the case. It seems, however, that the little tricks of the Dr., such as ejaculating "infidel" and "robbery of the church," have had the desired effect; for the Dr. has just returned, having succeeded, it is stated, in raising subscriptions to the amount of about £16,000. Now, this should teach Dr. Strachan that there is virtue in the voluntary principle, and that if he were to come before the public with clear hands and a fair case, there would be no necessity for his persevering in the policy of insisting that he and his clerical brethern shall continue to put their hands into the pockets of an unwilling people. If the Dr.'s object had required the use of no other than fair means—if he could have afforded to dispense with humbug, there is no saying how great his success might not have been. We hope that the Dr. will take this into consideration, and resolve hereafter to resort to no other than honest means to carry out his sectarian plans.—*Examiner.*

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY TRAINING.—The following dialogue is reported to have taken place at the Queen's County Assizes, between a medical witness and a barrister:—Mr. Hayes (the barrister)—"If a person, lying on wet straw, were deprived of all the comforts or necessaries of life, would it not hasten death?" Dr. Edge—"That would greatly depend upon whether he had been accustomed to them." Mr. Hayes—"Do you mean to tell us that if a person lived in a horse-pond, it would not be injurious to him?" Dr. Edge—"I think not, if he had lived sixty or seventy years in it."

David Thompson, M. P. P., was alarmingly ill last week; but we are happy to learn from a local journal that he is much better.—*Examiner.*

The Hon. Henry Sherwood has come out with a letter in favor of a Federal union of the British American Provinces.—*Ex.*

A report has been started that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has resigned his seat for Kent. There is no doubt, we believe, of the accuracy of this rumour.—*Ex.*

COURT OF CHANCERY.—It is rumoured that Mr. Spragge is to be Mr. Jamieson's successor, and that Mr. Gwynne is to be the new master.—*Ex.*

Mr. Gough, during his stay in Toronto, obtained 1400 signatures to the Temperance Pledge. Of the number, 167 belonged to the military, and 155 were juveniles. Mr. Gough has, since leaving Toronto, been lecturing in Hamilton, where he has given great satisfaction.—*Ex.*

THE ELOQUENCE OF THE SHOPBOARD.—At a meeting of the journeymen tailors at Cambridge, lately, relative to a strike at St. Ives, one of the speakers said:—"What we ask for is justice, immortal and immaculate! which, though all the guilty globe should blaze, would rise above the blazing pile with not one downcy feather ruffled by its fierceness!"

Many men lose much by being too communicative in their matters of business.—The great laconic philosopher, Shirke, says: "Keep shady; and if you see a quarter on the ground, put your foot on it."

A LADY'S EYES.—"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affected dandy, in Colman's hearing. "I don't wonder at it," replied George, "since I observed she had a stye in them when I saw her last.

"Oh, my friend," said a Dr. C——, to an Irish patient, "be composed—we must all die *once*." "An' it's that vexes me," replied Pat; "if I could die half a dozen times, I'd not care a ha'penny about this now."

A friend writing from the gold mines, says he has slept for the last six months on a bed stuffed with broken bottles, with nothing but a cellar door for a blanket. He changes his shirt by two shingles.

MORE CHARITIES.—The amount of charitable donations given in Philadelphia by Jenny Lind was $3000.

The receipts for passenger traffic on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, for the month of August 1850, amounts to $11,471.43, increase nearly $4000 over corresponding month last year.

CUSTOMS, MONTREAL.—The amount of duties collected at the Montreal Custom House for the quarter ending 10th October in 1849, £78 576 and for the same period this year £92,840, being an increase over 1849 of £14,264.