THE BLOOD.
OFFAT'S
LE LIFE PILLS
AND
X BITTERS
celebrity which these pre-eminent
ed for their invariable efficacy in all
y profess to cure, has rendered the
g not only unnecessary, but unwor-
e known by their fruits; their good
, and they thrive not by the faith of
L CASES
E and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
BLADDER and KIDNEYS.
S & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
where these diseases prevail, they will
anters, farmers, and others, who once
never afterwards be without them.
and SEROUS Looseness, BILES,
LDS & COUGHS, CHOLIC,
ed with great success in this disease.
IORS, DROPSIES,
No person with this distressing dis-
these medicines immediately.
e Skin, ERYSIPELAS, FLATU-
GUE. For this scourge of the wes-
ines will be found a safe, speedy, and
medicines leave the system subject to a
are by these medicines is permanent.—
SFIED, AND BE CURED.
COMPLEXION.
DEBILITY,
GRAVEL, HEADACHES, of every
R, INFLAMMATORY RHEUMA-
OD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPE-
MPLAINTS,
ESS,
AL DISEASES.—
entirely all the effects of Mercury infi-
powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla,
NEVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS
kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS,
HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLIC,
original proprietor of these medicines
ears standing by the use of these Life
, back, limbs, joints and organs.
ISM. Those afflicted with this
re of relief by the Life Medicines.
D to the HEAD, SCURVY,
LINGS,
KING'S EVIL, in its
, of every description.
all kinds, are effectually expelled by
will do well to administer them when-
ected. Relief will be certain.
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
THE BLOOD,
ll disease from the system.
ce the LIFE PILLS and
ERS beyond the reach of compe-
of every patient.
medicines are now put up in white
gether with a pamphlet, called
an," containing the directions, &c.
Broadway from Wall street to our
rs visiting the city can very easily
and Samaritans are copyrighted,
them with white wrappers one
genuine. Be careful, and do not
rappers; but if you do, be satisfied
on us, or dont touch them.
pared and sold by
AM B. MOFFAT,
of Anthony street, New York.
NJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.
8 1848. 1
TEL FOR SALE.
having nearly completed
ents on the HURON
g desirous of giving up
ne, gives notice that he
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s. As a Hotel, the pro-
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for extent of business
Stabling, sheds, Hay-
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well furnished, and will
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his house.
JAMES GENTLES.
erienced and attentive
attendance.
, 1849. v2-n9-3m
Rebellion Losses.
General's Office,
l, 12th March, 1849.
is hereby given, that
Rebellion Losses in
ave not applied to, and
their Claims from the
the Bank of Montreal,
ts as heretofore notified
the first day of June
to apply for payment
ersonally or by duly
to the Parent Bank in
S. M. VIGER,
H. M. R. G.
2—12
TICE.
bted to BREWSTER
hrough the agency of
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either with him or
Frazer, Goderich, and
J. K. GOODING.
, 1848. 32tf
on Signal,
LISHED EVERY FRIDAY
MACQUEEN,
PROPRIETOR.
QUARE, GODERICH.
Printing, executed with
SIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-
paid strictly in advance,
NCE with the expiration
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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 II. | GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1849. | NUMBER XVI.

Cards.

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

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

ALEXANER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

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

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

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

Stokes,
CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST,*
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v-5n

MR. FRASER,
CORONER,
ST. PATRICK-ST. GODERICH.
Goderich, March 28, 1639. 2v-n8tf

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER.
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2-n8

A. NAYSMITH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v-n10tf

J. R. PHILIP,
SURGEON,
STRATFORD.
April 13, 1849, v2-n10

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 500,000 Acres are situated in the *Huron Tract*, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.*

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—whilst 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 yea 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. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colburne District; Dr. ALLINE, *Guelph*, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 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.
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

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, Black Salts &c. He begs 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. 44tf

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation: ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.
☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all parties indebted to the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, by Note or otherwise, that unless the same is paid by the First day of May next, proceedings will be instituted against them.
By Order,
R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1849.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.
MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGAZINE will devote all their talents to produce a useful entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose, Moral Essay, Statistics of the Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from the most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lend its support to encourage their arduous and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and is anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The VICTORIA MAGAZINE will contain twenty-four pages in each number printed on new type, and upon good paper; and will form at the end of the year a neat Volume, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front-street, Belleville—the Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed, (post-paid.) The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—*invariably to be paid in advance.*
Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2-n4tf

TO MERCHANTS.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS good clean Timothy Seed, for which the Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash, than any other buyers in the market.
BUCHANAN & GOLDIE.
Commission Merchants.
Victoria Block, King St. } 8tf4
Hamilton 29th Dec. 1848.

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 Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill. The Lot is boundedon the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road,—and is well watered.
☞ For particulars apply—if by letter post paid—to
DAVID CLARK, Esq.
CLAREMONT, 14th Dec. 1848. 45tf

THE FORTHCOMING
WORK,

BY E. H. MARLTON, ESQ., and dedicated, by permission, to the Right Honorable Colonel Bruce, is intended to be published by subscription. The subscription list now lies at Lancaster's for signature. Parties at a distance wishing to subscribe will please intimate the same to E. E. Marlton, Esq., Goderich, by letter post-paid.
Goderich, April 3rd, 1849. v2-n9tf

Poetry.

A DREAM OF SUMMER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Bland as the morning breath of June
The south west breezes play;
And, through its haze, the Winter noon
Seems warm as Summer's day.
The snow plumed Angel of the North
Has dropped his icy spear:
Again the mossy earth looks forth,
Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hill side cell forsakes—
The muskrat leaves his nook
The blue-bird in the meadow brakes,
Is singing with the brook.
"Bear up, O Mother Nature!" cry
Bird, breeze and streamlet free,
"Our winter voices prophecy
Of Summer days to thee!"

So, in those winters of the soul,
By bitter blasts and drear
O'er swept from Memory's frozen pole,
Will sunny days appear.
Reviving Hope and Faith, they show
The soul its living powers,
And how beneath the Winter's snow;
Lie gems of Summer flowers!

The Night is Mother of the day,
The winter of the Spring,
And even upon Old Decay
The greenest mosses cling.
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all His works,
Has left His Hope with all!

TO THE WILD PIGEON.

[In Canada, the arrival of the wild pigeon is a sure indication of the return of Spring.]

Now welcome, welcome, gentle birds,
Swift harbingers of Spring:
Ah! could I coin my heart in words,
A loftier note I'd sing.

Thy sire no warmer welcome claimed,
When to the ark he flew
With tidings that the waters waned,
Than I now give to you.

At peep of dawn, I've looked for thee,
What time the clouds put on
Their gorgeous eastern drapery,
To herald forth the sun;

Gazed on the cloud-piled ev'ning sky,
Thy coming wing to trace,
While meteor flags were waved on high,
His obsequies to grace.

Now forth to breathe the balmy air,
To hear the bright birds sings,
Reviving nature's joy to share,
To welcome back the Spring.

What time the basswood bough grew hoar,
The maple leaf grew red,
Away—for some far southern shore,
Thy restless wing was spread.

And now returned, ye rest not here,
Still onward—to proclaim
To lonely lakes, and forests drear,
"The Spring is come again."

Amid the boundless fields of space,
What pilot guides thy flight?
In what untrodden wilderness
Will ye at length alight?

Oh! would the bonds around me cast,
Were lightly bound as thine;
With thee I'd fly the wint'ry blast,
To dwell in the sunny clime.

A YANKEE AT A CHARITY SERMON.—The New York Day Book tells a story of a young gentleman, who, being more fond of ladies' society than good sermons, invited a daughter of a millionaire to attend church with him, to hear a distinguished divine of the orthodox faith. It so happened that the eloquent preacher preached that afternoon what is called a charity sermon, and our young gentleman, "not having come prepared" for such an occurrence, called upon his fair companion to respond to the call of the "contribution box." "Have you any money?" said he to the miss, "and if so, will you lend me a trifle?" "I have a bill," said the lady, offering him a bank note which he suddenly took and dropped into the plate. The next day he called upon his fair creditor to pay up. "how large a bill was that you gave me yesterday?" said he, as he drew a one-dollar note from his wallet. "Fifty dollars," was the reply he received. Mr. H——'s hands fell upon his lap, and for about three minutes he looked steadily into the lady's face without uttering a word. At length he gave a long low whistle, rose slowly from his seat, bid the lady good night, said he would call again, and left for home. Now, fifty dollars to Mr. H——was no very trifling sum, for he was "only a clerk" on a small salary, but he "scratched round," raised the money, and paid it over. That was the last contribution he has ever made to any charity sermons, they are his abhorrence. He considers himself now a "life member" of every benevolent institution in the Country.

☞ Some idea of the immense amount of travel now going over the Central Railroad, may be formed from the fact that two trains left the city on Thursday morning, crowded with passengers. Emigrants are arriving in great numbers. A large number left in a special train on Thursday.—*Bulletin.*

A CHAPTER ON WOMEN.

We love to look upon a stout healthy woman; she is a prodigy in the nineteenth century. Wherever you go you see scores and hundreds of spleeny, sickly, feeble girls who can hardly muster courage to make their beds, wash their faces, or drive an intruding cow from the yard. Tell them about early rising, fresh air and healthy exercise, and they heave a sigh as long as the moral law, and about faint away. You expect them to get up before day: to work in the kitchen; to breath the fresh air of the morning! Preposterous and absurd. They have never seen the sun rise, and would hardly know but the sun continued to shine forever if it were not for the almanacs and their grandmothers. No wonder that every year, sweeps to the grave so many young women, who have been seen sickly and effeminate ever since they were born into the world and death will continue to select them as his victims, till they learn their duty and pursue that course which insures health, strength, and long life.—Our great grandparents lived to a great age and never thought of complaining or lying down to die till they had at least reached the meridian of life. They were stout, strong, worked like beavers, and never spent the midnight hours in dancing. Instead of being frightened at a little mouse at their feet, a beetle on their necks, or a fly's foot on their arms, in the absence of their fathers and husbands, they would load their guns, shoot bears and catamounts, and keep at bay a party of savages. How have their daughters degenerated! What female is there now-a-days who wouldn't run from a gun, even if it had no lock? The ladies of olden times outlived their husbands years and years. How is it now? Widows are few and far between. It was no singular thing for our grandmothers to have three or four husbands in the course of their lives.

Now it is the reverse. Men have about as many wives; diseases have been so fatal of late among the female sex. Do you not know the cause? It is found in listless, idleness, inactivity, late hours, thin shoes, muslin dresses, a horror of the fresh morning air, in that detestible stuff stitched in pink and yellow covers, which is flooding our country. If they will do nothing else, young ladies will sit and read from morning till night, that sickly, sentimental, impure, and we will say licentious trash, that is thrown in such abundance from the press. This shrivels the mind, warps the affections, chills the better feelings, and makes the life wretched beyond description. Let females look into this subject and act like reasonable and accountable beings, and we should soon see a different state of things. We should hear of of fainting away, no sickly constitutions, no affection of the lungs; no elopements and no suicides.—*Amer. Paper.*

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the past week possess but little interest. The motion made by Sir Allan McNab for the production of any correspondence between the Home and Provincial Governments relating to the instructions given His Excellency with reference to the Rebellion Losses Bill, proves that the Tories while fiercely condemning Lord Elgin, for assenting to the bill, have done so without knowing whether, in this matter he was acting upon instructions from Home. They have burnt Lord Elgin in effigy, destroyed the Parliament buildings, appealed to the Queen to recall his Excellency, without knowing, as they admit, *whether the Home Government*, or he [sensible men would say, *the Canadian Ministry*] *be responsible for the act for which they have exhibited the most savage ferocity towards Lord Elgin!*—This is indeed hanging a man, and then inquiring whether he be guilty of the alleged offence. If it should appear when the correspondence is produced in the House of Commons, that Lord Elgin acted on instructions from the Home Government, how will the Canadian Tories hasten to repair the injury they have inflicted on His Excellency, and transfer all their malignity to the Queen! On their own confession, they have been striking in the dark without knowing whether their blows were aimed at friend or foe! A strong proof of political insanity.

The University Bill has passed the second reading by a majority of fifty to eleven. The *Pilot* gives an analysis of the vote:—

"The 11 were members of the Church of England; except Mr. Papineau, who was in favour of the principle of the bill, but wished delay. There were nine members of the Church of England from Upper Canada, in favour of the postponement; and twenty-four against it; thus it will be seen that there was a very large majority in favour of the bill from Upper Canada, and even a majority of the Upper Canada members of the Church of England."—*Examiner.*

The London District Assizes commenced on Thursday last. Mr. Justice McLean presiding. There are but few criminal cases on the calendar, and but one of a grave character, the case mentioned in our last, of the four persons charged with the murder of the Boy Robinson.

Yesterday, the case of Mr. George Brown on indictment for libel at the instance of Col. Prince came off. The case occupied the whole of the day, and excited considerable interest. About half-past nine in the evening the Jury retired, and returned an hour afterwards with a verdict of acquittal on the first count, and guilty on the second and third counts of the indictment.—*Free Press.*

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

It has seldom fallen to our lot, to read a greater number of falsehoods, than are to be found in the Weekly New York *Herald* of the 5th May, concerning the riots in Montreal, and the excitement in other places, on the same subject; two whole pages of the paper in question are filled with mis-statements and untruths culled from the Montreal *Gazette* and *Herald*, exclusive of the columns full of lies forwarded from the Montreal Correspondent of the Herald; the writer being either a paltry liner, a Tory Annexationist, or a person employed to caricature the truth, and thereby enable J. G. Bennet to sell a few extra numbers of his Herald. We pronounce the matter in the Herald, false from beginning to end, and that our readers may be able to judge of our reasons for making this assertion, we furnish an extract which may fairly be taken as a sample of the whole:

"Tidings have reached us from Quebec, that in that stronghold of the French Canadians, Lord Elgin was burnt in effigy, although the troops were out at the time.

"Accounts from Cobourg state the high from that the burning of the Governor's effigy was seen for thirty miles out on the Lake. In Hamilton and Toronto, the greatest excitement also prevails. A message has been sent from Kingston, offering assistance. Mr. Murray has moved the whole county of Hastings, and 2,000 men will march from there, on Montreal, when requested. Frontenac has 1,000 men ready.

"In Cornwall, J. S. McDonald's, (M. P.) house has been burnt, and offers of assistance to Montreal have been made. Amid the hills of Glengarry, also, there are strapping on of kilts and buckling on of claymores."

"Frontenac has a thousand men ready," and so it has, but not to assist the house burning Tories; 939 persons signed the address to the Governor in the city of Kingston alone, and avowed their readiness to support the Government and the cause of peace and order, although there is little necessity for that, the Modern Tory Rebellion having been put down without firing a shot or shedding a drop of blood, and this too by a Reform Ministry. "In Cornwall, J. S. McDonald's (M. P.) house has been burnt and offers of assistance to Montreal have been made: amid the hills of Glengarry, also there are strapping on of Kilts and buckling on of claymores," and so there has, and in support of the Government too, for there has been a mass meeting held in Glengarry, a deputation appointed, and an address to the Government adopted, approving of its course and avowing the readiness of the Glengarry men to put down Tory riots if necessary. J. S. McDonald's house has not been burned, nor has there been any disturbance whatever in Cornwall. But the richest treat for our readers is to be found in the information that "Mr. Murray has moved the whole county of Hastings, and 2,000 *men will march from there on Montreal!*" Who Mr. Murray is, we are unable to say, as we know of no gentleman of that name in this County of a warlike nature; it may be that Mr. Murney, ex M. P. is meant, but we believe that he, also, is of a very peaceable disposition and would much rather stay at home than march to a distance, and, least of all, at the head of 2,000 men; but where the 2,000 men are to come from is a mystery; there are between three and four thousand adults in Hastings, allowing for old men, absentees, Quakers, and others, there are probably 2,500 men capable of bearing arms; of these one half at the least are admitted by the Tories to be Reformers; deduct one third more and we will have about the exact number of those who hold ultra Tory opinions. And we believe the last election shewed pretty plainly that Mr. Murney is not exactly the man to move the whole County of Hastings, or even a great part of it. The lies in the Herald and in Canadian Tory papers are got up to serve the objects of the defeated faction in the Province, and in the end will only sink the Tories deeper in the mire of contempt and disgrace, from which it is impossible for them ever to emerge under responsible Government.—*Victoria Chronicle.*

LORD ELGIN'S REPLIES.—In perusing these replies, it is gratifying to perceive the moderation of their tone, notwithstanding the insults and indignities that have been heaped upon Lord Elgin. As if conscious of the rectitude of his course and the firm support of a free, intelligent people, neither Reform nor Tory leanings, (although he himself is an English Tory) are perceived, but strict adherence to Constitution and a fixedness of purpose to be governed by its provisions. This is precisely what should be expected of an honest Chief Magistrate. Lord Elgin did not make the Constitution; he found it made, and came here merely to administer it, and faithfully has he discharged his duty. He found the Tories in power; regarding them, as a matter of course, as honestly representing the majority of the people, it was his duty to co-operate with them; he did so until the electors of Canada drove the trustless incapables from office, and superceded them by those in whom they placed confidence. With *these* it was his duty to co-operate, because, as he says, and as many other governors before him have said, but forgot as soon as the words dropped from their lips—"he was sent by his Sovereign to administer the government in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people, as made known through their representatives." This he has done—the Tories themselves being judges; and this single admission condemns their entire proceedings, unless we are to understand that they regard themselves—the minority—as being "the people."—*Provincialist.*

TORY INVENTIONS.

The pressure of other matter, and the recent changes made in our establishment, have prevented us from paying that attention which we ought to do, to the scandalous misrepresentations and falsehoods with which the columns of our Tory contemporaries are daily loaded. Persons on the spot generally know the little weight to be attached to their productions; but for friends at a distance, it may be necessary to contradict them as they spring up. For instance:—

The *Gazette* of yesterday gives circulation to an idle story to the following effect,—which he states as "generally current:" That Messrs. Baldwin and Hincks, alarmed at public feeling, had advised the reservation of the Rebellion Losses Bill for the expression of Her Majesty's pleasure; but that Mr. LaFontaine insisted on the Governor General's sanction being given to it: that warm debates in the Executive Council ensued: that His Excellency the Governor General wavered: that Colonel Bruce and Major Campbell took different sides; the latter urging His Excellency to sanction, the former to reserve, the bill. All this, and much more twaddle of the same sort, is given in the *Gazette*: and, to add to the absurdity, he appeals to us to explain if such be the facts. Our answer is very simple: we can state, on the most undoubted authority, that the whole is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end; it is "a weak invention of the enemy," to which the Editor of the *Gazette* just gives as much credence as we do ourselves—perhaps, moreover, he could throw some light on the person who fabricated the report, which he states to have been "generally current," but of which neither we nor any one with whom we have met ever heard.

Another idle story was propagated on Saturday, that Colonel Bruce had left for England—some had even seen him embark on board the Laprairie steamer. Of course, he was despatched to make representations to the Home Government favourable to His Excellency and the Provincial Administration. This tale is also without foundation. Colonel Bruce is still at Monklands, nor have we heard a syllable breathed that could imply any intention on his part to leave Canada. The Tories need not be alarmed at any representations which may be made—the mere recital of their acts will furnish the best commentary on their designs.

Another Tory rumour which was circulated on Saturday was, that further arrests had been made of parties supposed to be implicated in the disturbances. Great blustering ensued; threats were held out of what the noble Anglo-Saxon race would do, if Government should dare to inquire into their actions; and, professing friends of Government, kindly volunteered to advise that no arrests should be made until the present excitement had subsided.—All we shall say on this matter is, that we have no doubt the Government is making proper investigation into past occurrences, and carefully providing for future events. We believe no such arrests have yet been made, but there is plenty of time for that.—*Pilot.*

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. The English papers contain the reply of our government to that of Great Britain, on the relaxation of the Navigation Laws. It is published by Parliament. The reply states that a pacific proposal had been made by the President of the United States, to the British government, through Mr. Bancroft, by a note addressed to Lord Palmerston, dated 3 November, 1847, to conclude a treaty, provided, "that British ships could trade from any port in the world to any port in the United States, and be received, protected, and, in respect to charges and duties, treated like American ships, if reciprocally, American ships could, in like manner, trade from any part of the world to any port under the dominion of Her Britannic Majesty." This proposal was not intended to embrace the coasting trade.

The West has long hoped for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The Canadians have repeatedly petitioned the Home Government to dissolve the restrictions. That once off, and a vast amount of Western produce would be shipped to Boston and foreign countries direct by water. Propellers could make a trip and return from Boston to this city in 24 days. A new era would be opened to the commerce of the whole Lake country. We should then receive our salt, West India goods, crockery, and hundreds of other foreign articles, without reloading or passing through the hands of half a dozen factors, each of whom receives a profit before it reaches the West. Our produce and grain would be shipped in payment for them.—*Detroit Bulletin.*

STATE OF GOVERNMENT.—The Tory party in Montreal having degenerated into a street mob, destroyed the Parliament Buildings, and rendered life and property insecure, that city is not a proper place for the Representatives of the people to assemble. A Resolution introduced by Mr. Sherwood, to hold the Parliament alternately in Quebec and Toronto, will probably be adopted. In both these cities Parliament Buildings already exist. The scheme seems to meet the views of two influential parties, formed on geographical rather than political grounds, which it meets with little opposition from any quarter. The only difficulty in the way of carrying out this plan is, the necessity of removing the public offices every four years, but this is more apparent than real. The public documents could be made out in duplicate, and deposited in each of these cities.—*Examiner.*