

THE HURON SIGNAL

Is Printed & Published every Thursday BY GEO. & JOHN COX. Office, Market Square, Goderich.

Terms of the Huron Signal.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum, paid strictly in advance, or Twelve and Six Pence with the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publishers think their advantage to do so.

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Cups

Dr. P. A. McDOUGALL, CONSULTANT AT ALL HOURS, at Mr. L. T. Taylor's Boarding House, (formerly the British Hotel.) Goderich, April 29th, 1852.

IRA LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich. June 1848.

DANIEL HOME LEZARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford. Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER, Three doors East of the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich. August 27th, 1849.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

WILLIAM REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c. Light-house-street, Goderich. Oct. 25th, 1849.

HURON HOTEL, BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich.—Attentive Hostlers always on hand. Goderich, Sept. 19th, 1850.

STRACHAN AND BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, &c. Goderich, Sept. 19th, 1850.

JOHN STRACHAN, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer. Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

MISS E. SHARMAN, (From Manchester, England.) MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER. WEST STREET, GODERICH. (3 doors East of the Canada Co. Office.)

WHERE also intends to carry on the above business. Dresses made in the latest fashions. Goderich, Dec. 24th, 1852.

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West Street, Goderich. Feb. 19, 1852.

WANTED.—TWO good BAKERS and SHOES Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the subscriber, West-street, Goderich. Sept. 9th, 1851.

VICTORIA HOTEL, WEST-STREET, GODERICH. (Near the Market Square.)

BY MESSRS JOHN & ROBT. DONOCH, GOOD Accommodations for Travellers, and an attentive Hostler at all times, to the charge of Teams. Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

ENZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron. August 27, 1850.

MR. JOHN MACARA, BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office: Ontario Buildings, King-St. opposite the Gore Bank, and the Bank of British North America, HAMILTON. 4 10

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich. April 30, 1851.

DR. HYNDMAN, QUICK'S TAYLOR, London Road. May 1851.

JAMES WOODS, Auctioneer, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms. Stratford, May 1850.

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR, NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich. Clothes made and repaired, and cutting done on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. December 3rd, 1851.

W. & R. SIMPSON, (LATE HOPE, BIRRELL, & Co.) GODERICH, West-street, Goderich, and Oshawa, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W. February 25th 1852.

ROWLAND WILLIAMS, Auctioneer, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms. Apply at the First Division Court office, or at his house, East Street, Goderich.

N. B.—Goods and other property will be received to sell either by private or public sale. January 6, 1852.

STOKES, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West-street, Goderich. July 1850.

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 V. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1852. NUMBER XXXVII.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.

INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods. Houses & Lands Sold & Rented, Goods forwarded. Office over the Treasury, Goderich. July 23, 1852.

J. DENISON, CIVIL ENGINEER, Ac. GODERICH, C. W. Aug. 25th, 1852.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER, Office 27, Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W. August 16th, 1852.

HORACE HORTON, AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto. Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. July 1850.

Poetry.

A DUTCH CURE.

Ven I lays myself down in my lonely bed, And tries for to sleep very sound.

Oh, how I wish I was under de ground. Till I wish I was under de ground.

Sometimes, ven I eats one pig supper, I Dat mine chitmak ish fill full of stones.

Und out in my sleep, like ter trivel, I Und licks off ped clothes and groans.

Den dere, ash I lays, mit de ped-clothes all I kites myself all over froze.

In de morning I vake mit de beh acho and Ud' I'm slick from my peot to mine toes.

Oh, vet shall pe tun for a hot man like me; Vet for do I best such a life!

Some shays dere's a cure for dis double of Dink I'll dhyr it, and kit me a—wirr.

Literature.

THE OLD BACHELOR IN PROSPECT.

OR, AUNT KATE'S LECTURE TO YOUNG KATE. You don't see the signs? I hardly fancy you would. I did not suppose that your seventeen summers would be so ripened.

Your prospective faculties. You do not discover that Ned Woodhouse is chiselled out of that "pardonable stuff" of which old bachelors are made, and that old Father Time, day after day, and year by year, is bringing out a capital specimen of his art.

Well, go on! Set his brow, his hawking nose, his iron eyes, his curls, in your letter's table, as fairly as ever the poor Helena did, but do not think your "bright, particular" will show you more favourably than did here. Swear your young man, that your lily fingers over the melody-answering keys, half melt him with welcoming glances of those dark eyes, touch his white teeth by the pure and classic beauty of your thoughts, and his plato by your dainty lit-cookery—the whole, in a friendly, bantering parallel line, that will run beside you for any number of ages, or come to the angle of Love and Proposal. He may become somewhat warmer, a great deal more agreeable, considerate for you, and quite "opria" with your society (for you are one of the best listeners I know), but I say, I that Mr. Woodhouse will remain a bachelor to his dying day.

Perfectly disinterested.—"Yod has no fortune, I'm afraid, dear, nobody knows that better than your suitor. If I did not, perhaps you would have been spared this lecture; neither do I say you are blinded by love. It's all a mistake about loves binding his true virtues: in his mischievous, he claps golden spears on some eyes, and bangs the rusty veil of flattery over others; but I do not believe he has succeeded thus with your bright eyes, if you are but in the humour to use them. You are young and continue to be so, and you are reasonable and persevered. If Ned had all the perfection in the world, it would not do for you to think of him, for, from the first of my acquaintance with him, I felt assured he would never marry. I have known him a long time, half his life. He was his mother's spoiled darling; a sulky, exacting little plague as ever I did see. Then he grew up a clever lad, and ladies, who wanted his drawings for fire-screens, and his complimentary verses, to make their lovers jealous, praised and petted him, till, though he conceals it wonderfully, he has more conceit than any woman I know. He was having his picture taken—there was popping about him then; he's taken a better tone now, it's one of his virtues that he is improvable—having his picture taken, boy of sixteen, in a flowered morning gown, with a guitar by his side. Then in his room he kept flower-vascs and a jessand cigar-case. Don't tell him what I say, it would mortify him; and the advantage of his precocity is that now he sees his folly and foppishness, though to be sure, he only throws it aside as a mere affectation.

You believe that I am in love with the boy myself!—"Kato I love thee not." What! in my summer-time of life, reaching for orange fruit, especially that hard and sour, gives no promise of future rejoices? Don't be jealous, dear, the next plume of my cap are never stirred by cognate breeze. Not that I have any hesitation in saying, that of the two I would be his choice. He has long ago outgrown you. At this period of his life he cannot appreciate you; in eight or ten years it will be different; then he will begin to admire your young ladies. It is one of the most convincing signs to me, that he now prefers ladies older than himself, gay and chatty widows, and even blue maidens like me. What! I've shown you nothing, yet nothing at all! Well! perhaps there is no precocious about him, no self-sufficing-

ness, no quiet sneers at the real excellence of woman, no stubborn determination to take his own way, no monopolizing all the luxuries about him, no disposition to make every body uncomfortable when he is sick and peevish,—oh no, it is of some one else I am thinking, and perhaps it is St. Clair who is going to be the stagnant, hearted, selfish old bachelor of my provision. "Noh!"—That's the first good word you've said for my old platmate, and god, on this many a day. But trip up, and stare with me onto Ned's sanctum. Look at his shelves, every book covered with brown paper, and pasted with labels, and keep out dust. Here are his geraniums, with their ingenious supports of cutlery cane—the finest plants in the neighborhood. See one shiny brass his double curtains, the Sleepy Hollow rocking chair, with a watch on its chin; cover. Surely nobody that knows so well how to take care of himself, will take his business with a dear little wife to pet and nurse him, and think of all his small comforts. And if no particular now, have you any what he will gradually refine himself into? What poor creature could ever encourage all his whims?

Well, if I ever! Peep into this closet. Here are his tea caddy and tins, a parcel of chocolate, his sugar bowl, and some mouldy cake. Ah, the faded and dusty, as regularly as in my side-board! Quite a perfect little establishment! Do you fancy you could be of use in such a one? He can handle that hair brush as well as a violin, and spies cob webs a deal sooner. You are too flighty to sit still and be looked at, doll lady! And I will take you into my room when he's gone out history too unbearably.

"Tis true, that he talks beautifully, tells anecdotes with considerable point, and is never at a loss for an illustration; but it is tiresome, now is it not, to be always listening, or to be listened to with an unmeaning, inattentive smile?"

He has some good qualities, though—He has a great many. Don't quarrel that, pretty lip, when I tell you that his heart is as true as steel, and his head as far above your mark as his real merits place him below you. He has been an indefatigable student, and his mind is one of those compact, memorizing store-houses, which let not a trifle escape. He reads like a play actor; writes well, though in a didactic style; he is a great talker, and he has learned to play artistically on some instruments. He draws charmingly—that crayon sketch on the wall has both spirit and correctness. The accomplishments may be esteemed by others, but no one values them so high as himself.

He is a very sensible, tolerably regulated man, his talents will do more for him than his actual exertions. His quietude and sense of personal honor will prevent his making a fortune, but his frugal and delicate habits prevent his exceeding his income. He will always seem richer than he really is. The accomplishments and delicate habits prevent his exceeding his income. He will always seem richer than he really is.

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(Dr. Rolph) had not risen to join issue upon the unworthy attack upon the members of the party and the Government by him, he should take his leave of the hon. member for the present; and while discussing the repeal of 3 & 4 Vic, under which their constitutional power has been wrongfully abridged, he might occasionally pay his respects to him again. We could not but be gratified to see the hon. member in the power, the recognized power, of legislation upon the Clergy Reserves, of which the funds arising from them, and upon their bearing on the religion and churches of the country; and over any legislation connected with the subject. This power was in fact, connected with the peace, welfare, and good government of the country; for the attainment of which great ends our constituents have been ready upon us. The power, however, has been taken from us by the 3 & 4 Vic, ch. 70. And was, therefore, by the resolutions before the House, seek for its repeal.—This course, among other things, would be the most judicious, and promise to be the most successful. It must be borne in mind that we have not only to contend with difficulties in our domestic arena, but with distant and very perplexing obstructions in Great Britain, where, indeed, none should exist, but where, lately there have, it must be admitted, very much increased. And our efforts and appeal will be enfeebled or strengthened, defeated or consummated, according to the particular course we may pursue at this particular juncture and under the present state of the question. There is one point upon which we all agree, that the right to legislate upon the subject constitutionally, belongs to us; and cannot be rightfully withheld from us. It is possible, most assuredly, for us to take several different courses. We may determine first what we desire, and then ask for its confirmation—or we may ask the British Parliament to think and do for us in the matter, instead of thinking and doing for ourselves—or we may claim at once as for ourselves, the right of free domestic legislation. If we present our views for ratification, we necessarily provoke at this critical juncture, a discussion, a hostile difference, upon our domestic religious differences, embracing the whole question of ecclesiastical establishments and endowments. It forces upon the British Parliament discussion and adjudication upon affairs strictly local and domestic. If we ask them to think and do for us, we surrender our constitutional power, and our discretion into the bargain—a power and a discretion which the people have delegated to us, and which we have no right to delegate to others.—But if we ask for our own appropriate power over all constitutional grounds, we ask for what they know they ought to give, and for what we are entitled to receive.—If the power is unsatisfactorily exercised by us, the British Parliament are not to blame.—They have done their duty by an act of constitutional justice, in placing a domestic matter at our constitutional disposal. But we ought not, as a matter of choice, to ask them to carry out a policy they may disapprove or which might needlessly expose them to parliamentary or other embarrassments,—embarrassments too, which must operate directly against ourselves.—They might, under their prepossessions, say, do your wicked work for yourselves. It is one thing to give a man a faithful discretionary power, for the application of which you are not responsible; it is another thing to volunteer or consent to do your work for him. Just what questionable matters he may choose to require. No man would ask them to do or confirm our wicked, bad, or indifferent work only, until our hands, and we will do it for ourselves.—Again—If we ask for the repeal of the 3 & 4 Vic, cap. 78, we ask from Earl Deley what Earl Grey has already promised, instead of asking what may be asked and promised. We have made a proposition. It has been substantially assented to. The right course now is to call for the embodiment of that assent in the promised measure. We shall in that case, be entitled to the support of Earl Grey in the House of Lords, and that of his late colleagues who may be in the House of Commons. To retain and desert their support may insure a victory; to lose it, by the mistaken abandonment of a recognised course, may be certain defeat. We ask, therefore, for this act of justice, because Earl Grey has promised it, emphatically promised it. He says, "You will further inform the House, that while her Majesty's servants regret that a subject of so much difficulty as that of the Clergy Reserves, after an interval of some years, have again been brought under discussion, it has appeared to them on mature deliberation, that the desire expressed by the assembly in this address ought to be acceded to, and they will accordingly be prepared to recommend to Parliament that an act should be passed giving the provincial legislature full authority to make such alterations as they may think fit in the existing arrangements with regard to the Clergy Reserves, provided that existing interests are respected. In coming to this conclusion Her Majesty's

Government have been mainly influenced by the consideration that great as would, in their judgment, be the advantages which would result from leaving undisturbed the existing arrangement by which a certain portion of the public lands of Canada are available for the purpose of creating a fund for the religious instruction of the inhabitants of the Province, still, the question whether that arrangement is to be maintained or altered, is one so exclusively affecting the people of Canada that its decision ought not to be withdrawn from the Provincial Legislature, to which it properly belongs, to regulate all matters concerning the domestic interests of the Province. It has therefore appeared to Her Majesty's Government that it would be impossible for them consistently with the principles on which they have always held that the Government of Canada ought to be conducted to advise her Majesty to refuse to comply with the prayer of the address of the House of Assembly." Such are the assurances of Earl Grey, and the high constitutional principles upon which they are given. We ask for the repeal on these further grounds, that our past colonial Bills, instead of being ratified, were disallowed; and that disallowance was a virtual reference to us of the question again. In 1840 under the administration of P. Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, a bill was passed by the Canadian Parliament intended for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, and transmitted to England. It was disallowed. The British Parliament might have assumed that a law to give validity to this bill of 1840. It would have confirmed the seeming wishes of the people, however justly abortive and distasteful it might have proved in the end. The Bill, though void, was a guide to the British Parliament; and those who furnished the guide, all things being in good faith, could not complain of its being followed. Under the sincere desire to realize the expressed desires of the country we should naturally expect this opportunity earnestly sought to embody that expression in a British Act, if British action in the case was deemed justifiable at all. It would have stamped sincerely perhaps, on a profusion of promises through a course of years, always to fulfil the pleasure of the Colonists. This course, however, was avoided. The invalid bill, instead of being converted, by the transforming influences of the British Senate, into a valid law, was formerly disallowed. The moment this Bill, seemingly cognomized in this country by mysterious agencies, was disallowed, we were restored to the position we occupied before the bill was passed. Had things so remained, we might now legislate as freely as ever; and it might be fairly presumed, till the contrary appeared, that the disallowance was intended to again transfer the matter to the constitutional action of the Imperial Parliament.—The justice of this expectation is verified by numerous despatches—extracts from some of which, he would read to the House. Lord Glenelg, in 1836, addresses himself thus to Sir F. B. Head:—"Your predecessor and the Council agree in the opinion, that it is vain to expect the concurrence of the two branches of the local legislature in any adjustment of this question, and they therefore invoke the interposition of Parliament; which interposition the Assembly on the other hand deprecate with equal earnestness.

The chief practical question, then, which at present demands consideration, is whether Her Majesty should be advised to recommend to Parliament the assumption of the use of the office of deciding upon the future appropriation of these lands." From this course his Lordship decidedly disents, and remarks:—"In referring the subject to the future Canadian Legislature, the authors of the constitutional Act must be supposed to have contemplated the crisis at which we have now arrived—the era of war and protracted debate, which in a free government may be said to be a necessary precursor to the settlement of any great principle of national policy. We must not have recourse to an extreme remedy, merely to avoid the embarrassment which the present though temporary result of our own deliberate interposition would create. It is not, therefore, that I wish to withdraw from the Canadian to the Imperial Legislature the question respecting the Clergy Reserves, but that I wish to insist on any such condition as an indispensable preliminary to an adjustment of the question;" adding, "that such an interference on the part of Government with the Provincial Legislature, would, as his Lordship apprehends, tend to create a not unreasonable suspicion of the sincerity with which the Legislatures have been invited to the exercise of the power reserved to them on the subject of the Constitutional Act of 1791."

And again:—"With respect," he says, "to the charge of showing undue preference to the teachers of religion belonging to the established Church of this country, it is so utterly at variance with the whole course of policy which it has been the object of my despatches to yourself (Sir J. Colborne) to prescribe, and I cannot pause to repeat it in any formal manner. His Majesty has studiously abstained from endowing literary or other corporations until he should obtain the advice of the Representatives of the Canadian people for his guidance. Indeed Lord Glenelg goes the whole length of complying with the public wish for the secularization of the Reserves. His Majesty is sufficient to repeat that His Majesty's Government have advised the absolute retention of the Reserves, for the simple reason, that after an experience of forty years they have been found not to answer the expectations entertained at the time the system was established, but without producing any corresponding advantage."

In another despatch of the same date, Lord Glenelg unfolding, in detail, the course of the Reserves, gives instructions for the repeal by the Imperial Canada Legislature of those clauses of the Constitutional Act which relate to the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and observes:—"That to remove all doubts as to the effect of the repeal; it should be expressly provided that the Reserves should immediately vest in His Majesty, and be held by him, his heirs, and successors, in the same manner in every respect as the provisions to be repealed had never been enacted."

But with a distinct knowledge of this intricate question in the colony on the subject and with a distinct knowledge of the way in which the Bill of 1840 had been carried, and, assuredly with a distinct recollection of the policy that had been avowed, and the assertions of sincerity that had been made, the British Government carried through Parliament a measure by which the churches of England and Scotland, comprising at the time about one-third of the population—were assigned about three-fourths of the Clergy Reserves; the remaining fraction being offered to the dissenting churches, or heretical churches, or the schismatic churches, or by whatever name you may choose to call them, as unworthy of an equitable division of the spoils. We, therefore, ask for the repeal of this law, as doing violence to the acknowledged public opinion of the country, and subversive of the good faith pledged by numerous despatches. We still further asked for its repeal, because it is unconstitutional; as such as our bill of 1840, which was on that very ground disallowed—and on that ground we hope they will now disallow their own. Let us glance at the official opinion of Lord Glenelg, Lord John Russell and the Crown Officers. Lord John Russell in a despatch from which he (Mr. Rolph) quoted, after advertising too diffidently from delay in transmitting the bill of 1840, says:—"That this difficulty not arise, there were other motives which would have effectively prevented the acceptance of this measure by Her Majesty's Parliament delegated to the local legislature the right of appropriating the Clergy Reserves, and the effect of the Bill is to re-transfer this duty from the local legislature to Parliament, with a particular restriction. I am advised by the law officers of the crown that this is an unconstitutional proceeding. It is certainly unusual and inconvenient. Her Majesty cannot assume that Parliament will accept this delegated office."

Lord Glenelg was of the same opinion, saying, that "Parliament legislation on any subject, but exclusively local concerns, in any British colony possessing a representative assembly, is a general rule, unconstitutional. It is a right exercise of which is reserved for extreme cases, in which necessity at once creates and justifies the exception. This his Lordship not only states the unconstitutionality, but the reason of it.—The language of these noble Lords goes the length of declaring that it is unconstitutional for the British Parliament to usurp a Legislative power which they have delegated to a colonial Parliament. The surrender of the power is an estoppel to a reclamation of it. If used in an extreme case, sufficiently extreme, as Lord Glenelg observes, not one to create and justify the exception; it would be an under the law of necessity superseding for the time the law of the land. It would be analogous to the bombardment of Copenhagen and the seizure of the fleet—when passing events any where deprive the majesty of the law, the law of nations intervenes.—This was the clumsy pretext for Napoleon's late visit to Rome. The case before us comprehends the gift of a constitution, which the giver cannot recall without consent or a paramount necessity. It is analogous to the recognition of the United States; a recognition which could not be constitutionally excepted, though possible by war, dictated by the laws of the crown, and necessities of the Empire. I do not question the Power of the British Parliament, but the Right to exercise it in the case before us. Fox and Brough, in terms which are not ambiguous. Fox says expressly, "I will also apportion the good, the bad, or the indifferent. Right expresses ability, but is circumscribed by moral bounds. Her Majesty had the power to destroy all the male children in his kingdom, but he had not the right to do it. Roman parents had an absolute power over the lives of their children, but not the right to murder them. Her Majesty's power would be a direct contempt for the British Parliament to enact that we Canadians should, in the legislature, and out of it, only speak French, as the most unusual language in the world, and that we should be obliged to keep all public records, the Gazette, as belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race; or that, in order to avoid jealousies and promote classical learning, we should all speak Latin; or that we should on decorative occasions, be obliged to dress in the lawful manner by a minister of the Church of England, and in the Legislative Council always walk on all fours, anything in a colonial act to the contrary notwithstanding. Assuredly we should think all this very unconstitutional! It would be a violation of those principles of liberty, which it is the object and duty of all governments to maintain. But if we have a right to speak an idiom, as the men, we have a right to walk erect as Christians, with the harmless rights of Christians among our own churches, and with our own government of them. It is a strange doctrine,

Church of this country, it is so utterly at variance with the whole course of policy which it has been the object of my despatches to yourself (Sir J. Colborne) to prescribe, and I cannot pause to repeat it in any formal manner. His Majesty has studiously abstained from endowing literary or other corporations until he should obtain the advice of the Representatives of the Canadian people for his guidance. Indeed Lord Glenelg goes the whole length of complying with the public wish for the secularization of the Reserves. His Majesty is sufficient to repeat that His Majesty's Government have advised the absolute retention of the Reserves, for the simple reason, that after an experience of forty years they have been found not to answer the expectations entertained at the time the system was established, but without producing any corresponding advantage."

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