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, APRIL 20, 1849. NUMBER XI.

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, 1839. 2v–n8tf

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

A. NAYSMITH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:
ST-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. ALLING, *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

EDUCATION.
MR. NAIRN, WILL Re-Open his SCHOOL upon Monday the 16th of April next, in the house adjoining that of Mr. Gordon, Cabinet Maker, West Street; and as he will then be enabled to give his undivided attention to it, he flatters himself that those who may attend will make satisfactory progress. There will be exercises in Grammar, Geography, History, and Diction,—and the strictest attention will be bestowed upon correct pronunciation
MRS. NAIRN will superintend a Writing Class for Young Ladies at one O'clock each day.
There will be a FRENCH CLASS, at six in the evening.
Goderich, 14th March, 1849. 6n–2v

STALLIONS.
THE HURON DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL AWARD the sum of Ten Pounds Cy. to the best Stallion shewn at Goderich on Saturday, the 21st day of April next. The Horse receiving the Premium shall be obliged to travel, (during the season) within the limits of the Society.
The Directors may withhold the Premium, should the Judges consider the Horse shewn, unworthy.
R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1949.

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.

THE next sittings of the DIVISION COURT will be held at the gaol, Goderich, on Saturday the 14th day of April next,
A. F. MORGAN,
Clerk 1st Division Court.
Goderich, March 7th, 1849. 6n–2v4

Lottery in Goderich.
NO BLANKS!!
THE Subscriber intends having a LOTTERY on TUESDAY the 1st May, for the Disposal of PROPERTY, by 1000 Tickets, at 5s. each. Each holder of a Ticket will be entitled to a Prize; and the following will be the principal Prizes.

LIST OF PRIZES.

One Span of Horses, valued at	£75	0	0
One Mare [4 years old],	19	10	0
One Covered Carriage,	45	0	0
One Wagon,	20	0	0
One Light Buggy,	15	0	0
One Set Double Harness, Silver Mounted,	13	0	0
One Double Barreled Gun and Case, [Egg, maker,]	15	0	0
One Double Sleigh, [new],	7	10	0
One Cutter,	3	0	0
One Set Double Harness, [new],	7	10	0
One Set do do	5	0	0
One Set Single Harness,	3	0	0
One Bridle, Saddle, and Martingale,	2	10	0
One Silver Watch,	2	0	0
One Fanning Mill, [new,]	6	0	0
One do do	6	0	0
One Thorough Bred Berkshire Boar,	1	10	0
One do, do Sow,	1	10	0
One Set Whipple Trees, valued at	0	15	0
One Set do do	0	10	0
One Neck Yoke,	0	10	0
One do do	0	5	0
	£250	0	0

The following Gentlemen have consented to act as Managers:
Messrs. J. Seeg Miller, H. B. O'Connor, Robert Parke, W. E. Grace, Robert Gibbons, John Lancaster, and Alfred W. Otter; and Mr. James Watson, as Treasurer.
On the day of Drawing the Prizes, the holders of Tickets will have the privilege of appointing two other Gentlemen to assist the above mentioned in the management of the Lottery.
THOS. DARK.
Goderich, 7th March, 1849. 2v–5n

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.

FOR SALE.
THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot running No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now rented to Mr. James Orr. The Cottage is very conveniently arranged, and well suited for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well of water; the garden contains several choice fruit trees, and the whole enclosed with a strong picket fence. Only a portion of the money would be required down,—the remainder in three annual instalments.
Apply to William Rattenbury of the Clinton Arms, or to
BENJ. PARSONS.
Goderich, August 24, 1848. 30tf

TAKE NOTICE.
THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since his arrival in Goderich, wishes to inform them that he has disposed of the business to JAMES DONALDSON. All those indebted to him by Note or Book account will please call and settle the same before the twentieth day of February, as all Notes and Book accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be given to a Lawyer for collection.
THOMAS WATKINS.
Goderich, Jan. 12, 1849. 49

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

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

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place, has established himself as a
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN.
Windsor, March, 1849. 2v–7ntf.

LOST.
A DEBENTURE on the District for the sum of £12 8 3, drawn payable to EDWARD RUTLEDGE or bearer on demand; there is £2 8 3 paid on the same and endorsed on the back. I hereby caution any person or persons from purchasing the same.
JOHN RUTLEDGE.
Stratford, Feb. 26, 1849. 2v–4 3t

GODERICH FOUNDRY.
THE Subscribers in returning thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have enjoyed since commencing business, Beg to intimate that they have now on hand and are making to order a large assortment of Cooking, parlour, and box stoves plough castings, fire grates, fanning mill castings, smut machines, and every other article usually connected with the trade, which they will be happy to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.
G. M. & Co., having made extensive alterations and improvements in the finishing department of their establishment, by the introduction of self-acting machinery, are now enabled to execute all orders with which they may be entrusted for the supply of thrashing machines, grist and saw mills gearing and every other discription of machinery, on the most scientific and economical principles, and with the greatest facility and dispatch.
The subscribers would also inform the public that as the lowest cash price will in future be charged for all goods manufactured at their establishment, their credit business must necessarily become extremely limited. They would also request, that all those indepted to them either by note or account, will come forward immediately and settle their respective debts, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection without further notice.
G. MILLER & Co.,
Goderich, Dec. 15th, 1848.

Poetry.

THE FALLEN.

We had hopes that rose as proudly
As each sculptored marble shrine;
And our prophets spake as loudly
As their oracles divine.
Grand resolves of giant daring,
Such as Titans breathed of old,
Brilliant aims their front uprearing,
Like a temple roofed with gold.

Souls of fire, like columns pointing,
Flame-like upwards to the skies;
Glorious brows which God's anointing
Consecrated altar-wise.
Stainless hearts, like temples olden,
None but priests have ever trod;
Hands as pure as were the golden
Staves which bore the ark of God.

Oh, they built up radiant visions,
Like an iris after rain;
How all Paradise traditions
Might be made to live again.
Of humanity's sad story,
How their hand should turn the page,
And the ancient primal glory,
Fling upon this latter age.

How with God-like aspirations,
Up the souls of men would climb,
Till the fallen, enslaved nations
Trod in rythmic march sublime:
Reaching heights the people knew not,
Till their prophet Leaders led—
Bathed in light that mortals view not,
While the spirit life lies dead.

How the pallad sons of Labor,
They should toil and toil to raise,
Till a glory, like to Tabor,
Once again should meet earth's gaze,
How the poor, no longer keeping
Count of life alone by groans,
With the strong cry of their weeping,
Start the angels on their thrones.

Ah, that vision's bright ideal,
Must it fade and perish thus?
Must its fall alone be real?
Are its ruins trod by us?
Ah, they dreamed an El Dorado,
Given not to mortal sight:
Yet the souls that walk in shadow,
Still bend forward to its light.

Earnest dreamers, sooth we blame not
If ye failed to reach the gaol.
If the glorious Real came not
At the strong prayer of your soul.
By the path ye've trod to duty,
Blessings yet to man may flow.
Though the proud and stately beauty
Of your structure lieth low.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

A recent number of *Frazer's Magazine* contains an interesting articles, in relation to the expeditions of Sir John Franklin, for the discovery of a Northwest passage to the Pacific, and also to the expeditions in search of him which have been fitted out within a year. The greatest apprehensions are now felt for the safety of Sir John Franklin, who has now been absent nearly four years.

The origin of the expedition of Sir John Franklin is stated in the following extract:

"In December, 1844, Sir John Barrow, then one of the secretaries to the admiralty, submitted a proposition to the Council of the Royal Society, for the discovery of the Northwest passage, in which he strongly urged the equipment of an expedition which should endeavour to pass from Melville Island to Behring's Strait, a distance of about nine hundred miles, keeping midway between the supposed Banks' Land and the coast of America. Sir John Barrow conceived that although Parry saw from Melville Island something that looked like the looming of land to the southward, which is marked on the polar chart as Banks' Land yet, even were it so, it would not in any way interfere with the direct track between Behring's Strait and Cape Walker, (the last land on the south of Barrow's Strait, which leads to Melville Island;) and the ground on which he assumed that in this track no land intervenes, is that the whole north coast of America has been traversed by various persons by land, and in boats by water; that nothing like land could be discovered from the high coast between the meridians of Cape Walker and Behring's Strait; and that little or no ice was observable."

Acting under these suggestions, an expedition was fitted out in the early part of 1845, which was entrusted to the command of Sir John Franklin, a vetran in the British naval service, who had just returned from an arduous service as Governor of Van Diemen's land. The vessels composing the expedition were the *Erebus*, under commander James Fitzjames, and the *Terror*, under Capt. Francis Rawdon M. Crosier.—The crew of the former consisted of 12 warrant and pettyofficers, and 58 seamen and marines, and of the latter of 11 warrant and petty-officers, and 57 seamen and marines. The vessels were constructed especially for service among the ice, and had returned on the previous year from an Antarctic expedition under Sir James Ross.—The ships were fitted with a small steam engine and Archimedean screw, which, however, it was expected would prove a failure, as the vessels could only make three knots an hour with steam, and carried fuel for only twelve days. They were also provided with the most improved magnetical and meteorological instruments, and with everything which the experience of repeated Arctic expeditions could suggest.

On the 26th May, 1845, the expedition departed. The instructions of Sir John Franklin, set forth, in the first instance, the expediency of making another attempt for the accomplishment of a Northwest passage, and then gave him general directions as to the course which he was to pursue. He was to proceed through Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait, to Melville Island, the extreme limit of former expeditions, from whence he was to proceed westward, and endeavour to reach Behring's Strait. In case of being so fortunate as to make the passage he was to proceed home by the way of the Sandwich Islands and Cape Horn.

For the purpose of ascertaining the set of the currents, as well as of affording more frequent chances of hearing of the progress of the expedition, Sir John was directed, after passing the latitude of sixty-five North to throw overboard, once every day when in an ascertained current, a bottle or copper cylinder, closely sealed, containing a paper stating the date, position, &c.

The last accounts received from the expedition bore the date of July 26, 1845, when Capt. Dennett, of the Prince of *Wales* whaler, fell in with the ships in Melville bay, lat. 74 48 North, longitude 66 14 W. A boat with seven officers boarded the whaler, and Capt. Dennet was to have dinned on board Sir John Franklin's ship the next day, but the wind favouring him he sailed during the night, and was, therefore, unable to be the bearer of letters which would otherwise have been sent by him.—Capt. Dennet says the officers he saw were all well and in high spirits. Since that time no authentic tidings have been received from the adventurous navigators, and the icy curtain of the frigid ocean has shut them out from the view of friends and kindred, perhaps forever. Not a trace or vestige of the expedition has been found, which is the more surprising when we are told of a current setting from the West, and remember the instructions to throw overboard daily a bottle or copper cylinder, after passing the latitude of 65 North.

A LONDON SCENE.—There may be a miserable baby in the arms or on the back, with the naked feet and legs appearing from beneath the rags that cover it—sallow, sickly, sharp-faced, keen-eyed—the nursling of misery, despair, and vice—the destined victim of every evil passion and every degrading crime. Above, below, around, from every window, in cellar, in attic, in the middle floors, come forth the varied murmurs, in different tongues and tones—the slang and cant of English rogues and vagabonds—the brongue of Ireland or the old Irish language itself—the shouts of wrath or merriment—the groans of anguish—the cries of pain or sorrow—the gay laugh—the dull buzz of tongues, consulting over deeds of evil, or telling tales of despair and woe, or asking counsel how to avoid starvation. As you go on innumerable are the different forms you meet in every shape of degradation; the fierce bludgeoned bully, the dexterous pickpocket, the wretched woman who acts as their decoy, the boys and girls serving an apprenticeship to vice, the hoary promoters of all evil, who in the shape of receivers, profit by the crimes of the younger and more active.—Look at that girl there, in the tattered chintz gown. She can be scarcely sixteen; and yet see how she reels from side to side, in beastly intoxication. And then, that elderly man, in the shabby brown coat, with venerable white hair who goes walking along by the side of the gutter, and every now and then stops and gazes in, as if he saw something curious there! He is a respectable looking man, with gentlemanly air and carriage.—A thief and a man suspected for murder are just passing him; but he is quite safe; they know he has nothing to lose; and his emaciated body would not fetch two pounds at the anatomist's. What is it that has brought him to this state? Look in his face—see the dull, meaningless eye, the nose and lips bloated with habitual, sottish tippling. That man can boast that he never was drunk in his life—but for more than forty years he has never been quite sober. Hark to the screams coming forth from that house where one half of the window panes, at least, are covered up with paper! They are produced by a drunken scoundrel beating his unhappy wife. She was once an honest cheerful, happy, country girl, and now, I must not stay to tell the various stages of degradation she has gone through, till she is here, the wife of a drunken savage, in one of the lowest and vilest dens of London. Hark, how the poor thing screams under the ruffian's blow, while one of his brutal companions sits hard by and witnesses it, laughing! Three days hence, by one too fatally directed blow, that man shall murder the wretched woman in the presence of her two children, and then shall go to end his own days on a scaffold, leaving those wretched infants to follow the same course in after years.—*G. P. R. James.*

"PUNCH."—This is the name of a *cordial,* manufactured on an extensive scale in the city of Montreal,—destined, we believe, for the especial use and benefit of that class in the body politic usually called "Tories." It is taken once a fortnight, and each dose has a happy effect upon the *patient.* It causes him to forget his political *crimes* and *sins.* It blots from his memory all thoughts of his duplicity and cunning. Conscience ceases to accuse, while under its potent influence. It revives spirits drooping under disappointed hopes; and affords a happiness only to be equalled by that which the Point au Poice Prince experienced in his cold blooded butchery of the fool-hardy invaders; or that of the knight of Dundurn in sending the "*Caroline*" over the Falls. "Punch," whilst an agreeable cordial for *Tories,* is poison to Reformers. They in coming in contact with it discover that it "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."—Now as the Tories are averse to paying the *L. Canada Rebels* by a direct Tax., and as "Punch" is a luxury peculiarly their own—we would recommend that the Legislature, tax both the manufactures and *users* of it, and that the proceeds go to pay the losses. This plan might meet their hearty approval, but pay them out of the Consolidated Revenue—never! The Tory threat to rebel and become Republicans, because they no longer enjoy the government pay—appears to us an acknowledgment on their part, that the Rebellion in '37 was right—for it is conceded on all hands that there was great provocation to it. What say you "Punch?" At a meeting in the West, one of the "boys" damned the Queen, for her Amnesty. Is this Tory "Loyalty?" "Punch" probably will explain. In the House of representatives of the United States, a petition was presented praying that Canada might be annexed, peaceably and quietly to the Union. Is this from the Tories of Canada?—Come "Punch," explain.—*Bathurst Courier.*

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

It is now evident that general emigration to Canada is not, for the present, to be encouraged. We hardly like the use of the term pauper emigration. We suppose it is never to be contemplated that any but able-bodied laborers should be sent out; and it seems to us that the penniless man, with his capital in his thews and sinews, is a boon to the colony in *his* way, as the man with his capital in his hand, or in his pocket-book, is in *his* way. When the poor man quits his parish he might be allowed to leave parochial distinctions behind him, and need not be sent into a new sphere ticketed—pauper.

We have letters from correspondents in Canada inviting adventurers to their province, with a full confidence in its abundant resources to support an unlimited population, and to afford a rich return for capital. These invitations, of course, are addressed to men with some capital, however small. But it is manifest that an influx of capital will be unproductive, without a corresponding influx of labour. It tends little, therefore, to encourage the hesitating capitalist who is looking towards Canada as a field for investment, to be informed that no measures are to be taken for increasing the supply of labour, upon which the success of his investment depends. The effect of this announcement will be to determine the current of immigration, whether in the shape of able bodied labourers or of small capitalists, still, as it has long set, towards the States of the Union.

We are fully aware that prudential considerations must be allowed to set a limit to the encouragement of immigration, and that it would be a serious injury to the colonies to force emigrants upon them faster than their resources are developed to absorb the supply. But, admitting that the despatches produced, exactly represented the opinion of Lord ELGIN and the council, that there was likely to be little demand for labour in the colony during the present year; admitting further that this opinion of the Governor and council is not the mere echo of suggestions from home, may we not be permitted to ask whether the opinion of the body of the residents in Canada is in accordance with that of their executive; or whether it is thought worth while to ask their opinion on the matter? Downing-street lies under no suspicion of injuring its policy by the excessive candor of its statements; nor is it very highly renowned for adapting itself to the wishes of those whose destinies it is called upon to control.

But admitting, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that Lord ELGIN, the council, and *the emigration agent,* are right in strongly recommending that a large proportion of emigrants should not be advised to proceed to Canada this year, is it unreasonable to ask why the United States should be so much more capable of receiving and absorbing the stream of emigration than Canada—how it happens that New York can afford to welcome the *stranger,* while Quebec and Montreal are closed against the *subject.* How is it that in the United States the immigrants tread upon nobody's toes, as they wend their way to the westward, pushing forward into the waste the frontier of civilization, and enlarging the productive territory of the State which has sheltered them; while in Canada the Government sits shuddering with horror at every fresh footfall upon the landing place? Are all the resources of that mighty continent to be found to the southward of the Lakes and the parallel of 49 deg.? Or is it—we hope not—that the Republican form of Government affords facilities for human progress and development, which Monarchy cannot afford? Or is it that the form of Government is a matter of indifference, but that the United States happen not to be clogged with a colonial system?

Misgovernment, they say—we do not believe it—is forcing people to emigrate; mismanagement, we do believe, is closing the British Colonies against the immigrant, and forcing him to a foreign shore. Mistakes of policy may be corrected—the caprices of Government may be restrained—fiscal regulations may restore prosperity to the planters of Jamaica or Guiana—concessions may propitiate the recusant Boers—and fancy constitutions may be withdraw if disagreeable to the recipients: but what shall we say of an inert system which lays a boundless territory under the ban of unproductiveness? When my Lord GREY speaks of a demand for agricultural labor in the "far west" of Canada, does he deem