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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 I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1848.

NUMBER 14.

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THOMAS MACQUEEN, Editor.

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English and French languages, executed with
accuracy and dispatch.

From the Birmingham Journal.

CHARACTERISTICS AND TENDEN- CIES OF THE AGE.

MR. DAWSON'S LECTURE AT THE TOWN HALL.

At the request of the Mercantile Literary
Institute, George Dawson, Esq., M. A.,
delivered a lecture on the "Characteristics
and Tendencies of the Present Age," on
Thursday evening at the Town Hall. The
audience was very numerous. Amongst
those present were Aldermen Martineau,
Cutler, Weston, and Palmer; Councillors
Barnett and Spicer; Reverends T. Swan,
W. Daniels, A. A. O'Neill, Dr.
Malcom, Messrs. George Edmondson, T.
Osler, A. Ryland, Brooke Smith, E. Blyth,
T. Ryland, and many influential inhabitants
of the town.

Mr. Dawson, who received with much
applause, remarked in opening that he
should take his usual course by speaking
out plainly and what was true. That they
would all agree with him was as improbable
as it was undesirable, for to suppose this
would be to infer that all progress was
over, and that he could neither serve them
nor their him. They would therefore give
him the usual privilege of speaking what he
thought. If they agreed with him, good;
if not, good again. The time most pleasant
in this world was that when the energies
and the blood were young, and hope was
constant. It was a different thing when
one got old; and it was possible when he
got to be so old as to long for something of
a quiet life, with for those arduous times
when shepherds piped and lambs played, and
leave politics alone under the prudent belief
that no good could be got from them.

To that time of life, however, he had not
yet come. He was rather partial, he con-
fessed, to politics, and was rather fond
of troubled waters; for if the waters were
troubled, he would be the most pleasant
man to be in the bottom, nor would the
water itself be purified. The famous pool
of history did not heal till its waters were
troubled. So it was with the great
waters of life. To draw attention to the
trouble of life is to be wished to look to
at them, they must turn to the past genera-
tion, merely keeping in view that they did
not confound two totally different things.
The great mistake of the present generation
was in confounding these things together—
the national government of the kingdom,
which was mechanical, with the feeling and
spirit of the people, which were dynamical.

For instance, they saw a steam engine, with
its polished wheels and well ordered machin-
ery. That was the mechanical part. A
motive power, the steam, was wanting. That
was the dynamical part, and without it
the machine could not run. Now the me-
chanical part of the state machine was the
constitution. They supposed that if the state
machine would not work right some part
of the machinery must be out of repair;
they considered that if they mended, pitched
up, or tinkered some of the parts, or changed
particular one for another, that all would be
well again. They paid too much attention
to the mechanical part. Those who wished
the change proposed a millennium, that all
went and every sort of suffering should
vanish, and everybody should be ex-
ceedingly happy. On the other hand, those
who opposed the change predicted all sorts
of evil. Within his own recollection, the
world should have come to an end at least
every year; but somehow or other it had
been put off; and the promised millennium
had been postponed sine die. How was it
both sides were wrong? Why, the great
mistake was, that they were not being made
for them, they would find that the talk hung
down in front. Constitutions were, only
good so far as they represented the real
feelings of the nation. They would gain
little by a change in the constitution.

manager's property. Had a man some pe-
culiar notion about religion, or went the
turnip, the candle was lit within, and round
went the wheel. What that the laws were
bad, and ought to be changed, out came the
goblin again to frighten fools. The ground
they went on was that man did not like to
be governed, whereas all past experience
went to prove that they only objected to
bad government. It was a characteristic
of the present day that men were becoming
more quick at finding out imposture, trick-
ery, and deceit; and history had just shown
another great example in a man who for
many years was esteemed wise, being first
found out and then put out. Let them
look to the state of France at the first Re-
volution. Two great promises were made
one was that men would really govern the
people, and the other that the church would
really guide them. Now, it was an old
agricultural notion, that the lower the sheep
were kept the better their wool, and the
lower the diet the better their condition.

The same principle guided the church and
Government of France. "The people bore it
long; but at length they relieved themselves
at a spring; just as an elastic body, if pres-
sured down too hard, would bound up with a
violence equal to the pressure placed on it,
but if it gave the operator a knock on the
head, he was to blame more than the elastic
substance. The people did not want to get
a good one; and it was for the sake of the
nations were struggling and making noises.
The last generation did not understand this,
and many did not understand it now. Some
believed that if they had a reduction of tax-
ation, and better horses in the streets, or if
they were dressed in this particular uniform
or that, the nation would be all right. He
did not say that it would not be better, but
he did not think that all would be well—
The nation might get into what was called
previously called easy circumstances; but
too large a shoe would give a corn as soon
as one too small. They all knew the story
of the soap-bubble, who became what they
called independent. He was putting a
dirty man into a clean shirt, under the idea
that it would make him clean, whereas it
would have quite a contrary effect. Now
all this showed that the reform of a nation
could not be effected by a pennyworth of
whitewash. The reform must begin in the
nation itself; for it was true that a truly
noble nation would never have an ignoble
government. Tricky, imposture, and a
lie, would not reform. He did not oppose
the meaning of men's circumstances; but
to do so they must first widen themselves.
He found room for two things—the better-
ing of man, and the bettering of his cir-
cumstances. He began with the man, and was
sure that when he was mended, his cir-
cumstances would better themselves. Hence
it was that the reform of a people lay with
itself. Education must do it. By educa-
tion he meant not instruction, but the
bringing out the rudiments of mankind, and
teaching their proper use. Instruction was
merely a supply of tools for mental use—
excellent to dig with after education, but
not the thing itself. England he thought
the best educated nation for the world; it
was not the best instructed. This arose
from their thorough freedom; their un-
licensed liberty to grumble, to make a noise,
and talk. No nation was safe that had not
a right to grumble. Why they first grum-
bled at a tax, and then paid it. It was true
that all men and boys would shout out
cries in the street which they knew not
the meaning, and then mourn in bitterness
their broken heads, and that they had left
the best educated nation for the world; it
did it another way. There the safety-valve
of grumbling and talking was tied down;
twenty men might not meet to pray to
God; so the boiler burst. They had not
the right to grumble. The French did not
do it but to go out to the streets and
fight. Now this increased knowledge of
freedom was a great characteristic of the
age. They did get better as to persecution
for opinion. In former days men were
brought out openly, and manfully should
be by sound of trumpet. Now it was
all sneaking and cowardly. As a point
of view he preferred the fifteenth century;
as a matter of practice he liked the nine-
teenth best. The persecutions of the pre-
sent day did not wield the sword; they only
used the tar brush; and hinted dirty doubts
of men's characters. The thing had altered,
but the spirit was the same; the insect
put their hand upon a single ray of nobil-
ity of beauty. These exclusive people did
that. Dickens said that in America he
found a society to give everybody every-
thing. The joke was excusable, but in Eng-
land it is becoming truer. Time was when
a King's ransom would hardly buy a book;
when they borrowed one they left many
valuables in pawn for it. Then as society
advanced the Bible was chained in churches;
then came the days of his folios and grand
quartos, with pompous dedications, the poor
poet driving his book into twelve cantos,
that he might have a dedication to each.—
Now they might buy a Bible for 10s., and
one of Shakespeare's plays for a penny.—
He was sorry for the exclusives that they
could not even keep Shakespeare to them-
selves. Then came the cheap letter carry-
ing, with the post-bag like the grave—the
high and low lying together. It was a
painful thing, too, that even the Queen's
singularity could not be kept exclusive; but
that the working men of Manchester could
have them for 3d. The same thing was
taking place in art; the few were no longer
turned to, but the many. It was said that
popularizing a thing made it poor; that even
the best cure for this was to believe that
other men might be as honest as themselves,
although they differed in opinion. But they

must not imagine that everything in the
present generation was improving. There
was the associative system—good in some
things, but it did mischief in more. He
did not like joint-stock morality. The num-
bers did not palliate the offence. There
might be one piece of knavery committed,
and a hundred people to do it, so that there
were not less than a hundred knives at it.
It got no launch into thinking. A
young man wished to get good society, but
he must have ganteel opinions—for there
were fashions in thinking as well as in
raiment—but as he had't them, he had to try
the associative system, and the secretary
sent him a set all ready cut and dry. As-
sociation had got out of its right place.—
So also with manners. He had a great con-
tempt for eccentricity of a certain kind. It
was true that there were mad men, and
hooping cough as well as physical, and
most young men were troubled with them
once in their lives. It was, to be sure,
a good thing to let them come out; for
knowing what was wrong, would not do it,
and knowing right, that would do. Great
men must be eccentric. What was the
case at the present day? The question
was, does the teacher's doctrine agree with
any opinions? The preacher must please
the great man in the green pew, the church-
warden, or some big man of the congrega-
tion. If not, green pew calls next day,
and tells him, "you don't meet my views;
you must alter your opinions, or I can't
meet your expenses. Now a man who
agreed with them in everything was of no
use to them at all. The eccentricity of the
man who had examined his principles well,
knew they were right, and stuck to them,
had the true victory. He said, "Well, the
Magistrate would reply, "very sorry;
but then you must go to jail." In them
would come a man who affected drab, wear
a broad-brimmed hat, and said, "I won't
take the oath," says he. "Very well, you
needn't," replied the Magistrate, "I'll
take your oath. How was this? I'll
stand, I can do no other. If a man
agrees with their opinions, why should they
set round their gossipping tables and ex-
press surprise? If he should write "your
most obedient servant" to a man he never
knew, how shall this cause annoyance? If
he didn't think it necessary to show the depth
of his sorrow on the death of his father by
the length of his craps, what right had
society to interfere? Mind their own busi-
ness, and know what would collapse; they
could tell a solid thing from a wind-bag.—
So Martin Luther stood before the Council.
"It is not safe," said he, "for a man to do
anything contrary to his conscience. Here I
stand, how shall this cause annoyance? If
a man agrees with their opinions, why should they
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in science—but great truths, were under-
stood by all. Hence was the wisdom of
technicalities—hence the blunders in reli-
gion and science. They never heard cer-
tain preachers past for a man's wife. No;
it was his partner in life, his bosom friend,
his helpmate, or something of this sort. So
also the sea became the great deep, or the
mighty waters. That was technically de-
generated into being the most common
man would order, smiled at, and com-
mended for the real thing came. Don't let them
scold this popularizing of a thing with
the equality doctrine, which were absurd
and impracticable. There was another
doctrine, which they called leveling, which
was exposed by three classes only—the
lazy, the passionate, and the envious.—
They all had a pet vice or two; and they
never got drunk, or were extravagant;
it was taxation that caused all their misery.
How they knew that this was untrue; that
they all had a pet vice or two; and they
never got drunk, or were extravagant;
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never got drunk, or were extravagant;
it was taxation that caused all their misery.

THE LAPLANDER'S ADDRESS TO HIS REINDEER.

BY A. O.

Haste my Reindeer, speed away,
Why dost thou linger so?
Haste, while the golden orb of day
Gleams on the frozen snow;
Upon the wings of speed I fly,
The path is far before—
Oh haste! I hear the gentle sigh,
That bids thee speed the more.

Haste my Reindeer, bear me on,
My love is waiting me,
Speed, ere the short-lived light is gone,
And night's dark shadow there;
Speed on, how rapidly we glide
Along the crusty snow;
The lover hastes to claim his bride,
And merrily we go!

Speed on, I see her pleasant cot,
The lover's friendly light,
That brights the rest, and eases toil,
A home to me to-night;
Oh haste, she sees and beckons me,
To speed along the road—
Oh my beloved! I soon shall be
With thee, in thy abode.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

How can we little we may admire the in-
stitutions of our republican neighbors, we
certainly must give them credit for great
enterprise, and wonderful perseverance, in
developing the resources of their country.
Among the latest instances of the power
of our neighborly nations, we have seen
western papers an announcement of the
completion of a canal to unite Lake Mich-
igan with the Mississippi, a project which
half a century ago would have been looked
upon as utterly impracticable. Our neigh-
bors, therefore, are scarcely behind us in
uniting their great lakes with the ocean;
although the labor required to accomplish
the grand object must have been twenty-fold
more, whether the expenditure of the
same ratio. The Yankees can un-
questionably execute work cheaper, and
more expeditiously, than any people under
the sun; and at the same time they appear
more reckless of life and destroy more
people, through explosions on the water,
and carelessness on the land, than are peri-
odically sacrificed under the wheels of
Juggernaut. This is probably considered a
matter of little consequence. Our neigh-
bors, however, are scarcely behind us in
deserving of notice as an object to the rapid
progress made, and the spirit of improve-
ment which every where prevails in the
model republic. The following, from the
Chicago Journal, is a notice of the jubilee
attended upon the completion of the Illinois
and Michigan Canal, a work certainly equal
in importance to any undertaken on the
Continent:

Yesterday was an eventful day in the
history of our city, of the State, and of the
West. It was the wedding of the Father of
Rivers to our inland seas—a union of the
Mississippi with Lake Michigan, for the
fruits of which union, Chicago stands
apronce—commenced in its first-born agricul-
ture and general prosperity its increase.
The first boat borne on the Illinois canal,
passed through from Lockport to our city
yesterday. At an early hour yesterday
afternoon, the whole city was in motion.—
By 2 o'clock the completion of the Illinois
population had been emptied down at lock
No. 1. The splendid machinery for pump-
ing water into the canal, was in operation
and was examined with great satisfaction
by all present, working, as it did, with such
clock-like regularity. About half past
four, the Gen. Fry hove in sight, upon the
ribbon-like sheet of water, which was
stretching far away to the south-west, and
a volunteer escort dashed off, carriage,
ladies on horseback, and horsemen—to meet
her as she came on, crowded to her utmost
with ladies and gentlemen from the interior.
At a little after five she reached the lock,
when "three times three" were given for
the boat and delegation, and the bands strik-
ing up exhilarating airs, she passed easily
into the river, the first boat through. At
this point, the committee, through the
mayor of the city, Mr. Woodworth, ex-
tended to them a cordial welcome, and spoke
of the triumph that was at last achieved in
the successful accomplishment of the great
design, and the final completion of the
Illinois and Michigan Canal. G. D. A.
Paris repeated, in behalf of Lockport, after
which a short address was delivered by Mr.
Charles Walker of Chicago. The Gen.
Fry was then taken in tow by the Rescu-
er, the fine bands on board each boat
struck up, and they proceeded upon their
winding way to our garden city. The
scene which was presented along the
wharves was animated in the extreme. At
every point the citizens had assembled, and
cheer upon cheer arose as the boat swept
by, and in the clear moonlight the effect
was beautiful. As if to make the baptism
complete, a circuit of a mile or two was
taken out in the lake. Upon passing out of
the harbor, the boats were welcomed with
a salute of a hundred guns. The bay, at
length, opened the Illinois and Michigan
Canal. The long and eventful period that
has marked its progress has, at last been
passed—the doubts, and distrust, and un-
certainties which have hung over it, have
been dispelled—our canal is finished!

PARIS AS IT IS.

From a long letter of Douglas Jerrold's,
from Paris, to the Weekly Newspaper, we
extract the following:—
"But let us go to Paris."
"As I have already said, the city is per-
fectly calm, awaiting the elections. In the
meanwhile the Provisional Government
work almost day and night. No doubt they
have committed their mistakes; but how
few, in comparison with the difficulties
that beset them. When we consider the
load upon their shoulders, let us wonder
that they have stood so unshrinkingly
under it. But there are folks who consider
Atlas himself, would wonder why he bent
quite so much—taking it for nothing that
it was only the world upon his back."
"A little more generous sympathy—a
little less readiness to be severe, or scorn-
ful, or even humorous towards the gen-
tlemen whose noble and no less difficult
task it is to keep in harmony the social elements
of a mighty kingdom, can be no hard or
useless sacrifice on the part of Englishmen."
"Whatever be the result, consider
what France has accomplished by its her-
last—may it be her last!—Revolution."
"Has she not awakened all Europe?—
From State to State, the torch of freedom
has been on the torch lighted at the basins
throne, consumed at the Bastille. A few
days ago, and the Emperor of Austria—
imperial hydrocephalus—talked about using
against his discontented subjects, "the
power that Providence had placed in his
hands." Such powers of Providence—in
the dictionary of Kings—mean bayonets
and artillery. The Divine right of royalty
is always manufactured in the royal arsenal.
Well; where is the Emperor now?—Why
abject before his risen people! Europe,
dropped by despotism, was falling into
torpor, when the tocsin of Notre Dame
awakened her to strength and liberty.—
Where is Austria, where Prussia, Saxony,
Bavaria? Why there is not a gamin of
Paris who may not rub his hands and kick
his heels, rejoicing at the task that even he
—small political schoolmaster!—has taught
the imperial and kingly deities."
"Whatever be the issue of the French
Republic, mankind must be ever lasting
liberation. It has gloriously worked out the
liberation of thought. The free intellect
of man is no longer snipped and killed by
the censor's scissors—there is not a press
throughout Europe whose untrammelled
working is not an added voice to the chorus
of Freedom."
"And for us, what have Englishmen to
fear from the consolidation of the French
Republic? We have other means to work
out our reforms as the spirit of our times
demands, and will have. Our enemies are
public meetings, and our barricades in the
House of Commons."
"Douglas Jerrold."
"Paris, 23rd March, 1848."

BRADFORD.

Breakfast—Breakfast has been famed
as one of the most delightful of meals.
And so it is to persons who meet one
another in all the bloom and freshness of the
morning toilette, but certainly not to those
who come down stairs with all the marks
of haste and carelessness—hair peked up in
any fashion—gowns unhooked—shoes un-
laced at the heel, or other signs of neglect, either
in male or female attire. The conscious-
ness of this makes the party uncomfortable; and
in existence, he will be seated on the throne
amid the acclamations of the people; if he
be not, France will go back to a Republic
for no other hand will dare to seize a sceptre
which it cannot wield. The Orleans branch,
though smothered, are too much like other
branches, and will show the same fate. If
they do not choose to live as simple citizens
under whatever changes take place. France
once more a republic other countries will
follow her example—Germans, Prussians,
Italians, Danes, Swedes and Prus-
sians, will all join in the crusade for liberty."

DEATH BY HYPOPHOSPHATE.

On Tuesday
evening last, Robert Stewart a drummer
of the reverse Battalion of the 20th Regiment,
stationed in this town, died from the bite
of a mad dog. He was bitten about two
months ago while attempting to catch the
dog to put it into a cage, and he was
destroyed; the Commandant having previ-
ously ordered all dogs to be kept out of
the Barracks or destroyed.—The deceased
was taken into Hospital on the 29th, when
Hydrophobia rapidly developed itself in its
most aggravated form. The unfortunate
man was sensible to the last, of the horrible
disease by which he was about to be so
suddenly cut off.—Hibernian Canadian.

NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY.

During his
imprisonment in St. Helena, Napoleon made
to Las Casas the following prediction—
part of which has been already fulfilled:—
"In less than twenty five years from the
present time, the whole European system
will be changed. The French will cast the
Bourbons and the d'Orleans off, as my Arabian
steed would any stranger who would dare
to mount him. Then, if my son be in
existence, he will be seated on the throne
amid the acclamations of the people; if he
be not, France will go back to a Republic
for no other hand will dare to seize a sceptre
which it cannot wield. The Orleans branch,
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Italians, Danes, Swedes and Prus-
sians, will all join in the crusade for liberty."

THE ARMS OF EUROPE.

According to
the most recent authorities, the arms of
the principal powers are: follows:—

Russia.....	568,000
Austria.....	314,000
France.....	340,000
Prussia.....	320,000
Spain.....	268,128
Great Britain.....	187,895

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HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1848.

Original and select poetry, etc., see fourth page.

PROSCRIPTION.

We adopt this subject from the same motive that induced the agitator to ride upon the staff, namely, for the sake of the editor; and we certainly think that the editor of Canada in general, should get up a subscription among themselves and present a silver snuff-box or a pair of miniature portraits to Mr. Hincks, or whoever was the cause of removing Mr. Ferres from office. The act has been a great God-send to the knights of the broad sheet,—for it is really apparent that without this occurrence, we would have been entirely out of a subject. There is perhaps no class of men who understand the great secret of making much out of little, better than editors; even the very Tory brothers of the order, who can coolly and deliberately defend the most profigate expenditure of the people's earnings upon state churches and genteel lazyness, can do a great deal with the smallest moiety of political capital. Almost every paper of the Province, both Tory and Radical, have seized upon this windfall, and have either condemned or defended it till they have turned it to some account. The people pay for all this discussion, and so long as they are willing to do so, it is all well enough, so far as the mechanical drudgery of speaking and writing and the substantial act of paying is concerned. But the people pay for many things they do not like, and for a great many more which they do not need nor care much about; and we think that were the question to be put to the whole inhabitants of Canada, nineteen out of every twenty would freely declare that they would give one farthing of difference between having the license of Montreal inspected by Mr. Ferres, and having the same duties performed by Mr. Ryan, therefore if the duties of the office are well and truly performed, it is a matter of no consequence to the public what name or creed the performer may chance to wear.

But the intention of the alarm is to persuade the people that the Government have erred—that they have become despotic and gone beyond their authority. Now, the easy method of ascertaining the truth of such an allegation, is simply to ask who put Mr. Ferres into office? If he was put in by a Government, then consequently another Government have equal power to get him out; as there is no such thing as successfully defending the principle of any party of men legislating for their successors, or making laws which a future party has no power to repeal. Such a principle, if adopted and persevered in, would soon put an end to all legislation, and a generation might come forth that would have nothing to do but warm their fingers at the sun, and talk of the wonderful wisdom of their forefathers. What a ludicrous idea! Every generation and every Government come into existence with the full power of making their own laws, and with the steady determination of exercising that power. Hence the dismissal of Mr. Ferres does not infringe any principle of justice, nor invade any prerogative of coming generation. It is merely a question of property or taste. And the right of the Government to dismiss him being a limited, demands a reason why they should not do so; which would be very difficult to find.

In the first place supposing Mr. Ferres to have conducted himself with the strictest propriety, and to have fulfilled the duties of his office with credit to himself and advantage to the country. If under these circumstances he has lived comfortably upon the emoluments of a public office for a number of years, is that any reason why he should always continue to do so, while at the same time there may be fifty individuals equally qualified, and equally deserving of public patronage in the same locality? We think not. We do not at all believe in that kind of policy which teaches that because there are fifty clerical well-behaved men in a neighbourhood, one of them shall enjoy a perpetual reward and the other forty-nine shall be allowed to pass unnoticed. Such policy just reminds us of Sinbad the Sailor and the Old Man of the sea. If we carry the individual a certain length, he attempts to convince us that he has a positive right to become a permanent burthen upon our shoulders.

The foregoing consideration is altogether apart from political feeling; but there is a political view of the question which would be difficult to gain. We are certainly not going too far, when we affirm, that what is called the Conservative party in Canada, at present constitute a mere nominal portion of the people, and yet all offices of emolument, or nearly so, are filled by Conservatives; and let us only imagine the ridiculous absurdity of the whole people toiling and struggling to raise salaries to a few individuals, whose whole study and desire are to deprive them of their rights. We are actually increasing and strengthening an influence to be exerted against ourselves; and there is certainly something very anomalous in such conduct. But it might also be worth enquiring at what time or by whose authority the present incumbents came into office. Either they succeeded other prescribed characters during the reign of the late Administration and in that case it is just time to short fair play. Or they were appointed by the family Compact, and were allowed to retain place throughout the former Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration. Or they were appointed by that Administration and in the year forty-three turned round like the frozen serpent and stung their benefactors, so that in either case they should be duly grateful for what they have received, and should depart in peace; as their antiquated notions have now left them in the unenviable position of the enemies of human improvement. And therefore we think it is not only just but a positive duty to remove such obstructions, at all events we cannot see the justice of compelling the people to patronize and support their own enemies.

We would direct attention to the intimation in our Advertising columns respecting the Rev. A. McKim, from Hamilton, from our knowledge of Mr. McKim, we certainly wish and expect a full attendance in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday at 11 o'clock.

INFIDELITY AND ITS CAUSES.

There is perhaps nothing that creates so much alarm or occupies so much attention among the thinking and well-disposed portion of the community, as the progress of infidelity. And although the term is neither properly defined nor well understood by the majority of the people, it has become inseparably associated with such that it is in vogue, and with everything that is unpopular in theory. All revolutions in politics and religion—all opposition to despotism and oppression, and all innovations on the usages and customs of former generations; the prejudices, absurdities, and superstitions of vulgar ages unhesitating and indiscriminately attributed to infidelity, by some class or party in the great conventional distinctions of the human family. Now, however, dangerous or pernicious to the best interests of society infidelity may be, or however much its progress and tendency ought to be deprecated, we are of opinion that this indiscriminate use of the term is productive of much evil. The proper meaning of infidelity we think is a falsification of faith, or a professing to believe what we really do not believe; and according to the common acceptation it means a disbelief in Divine Revelation, or more frequently an opposition to the popular notions and interpretations of Scripture. Were men's actions to be taken as the measure of their faith, there would be little exaggeration in asserting that we live in a world of infidels; but this is unfortunately not the case. Men may cheat, swindle, lie, slander, beat, bruise, maltreat, and ruin his fellow-men, but so long as he verbally declares that he believes certain doctrines, so long as he observes the outward ceremonies of religion, you may denounce him as a bad man, you may call him a conduct wicked, but you dare not call himself an infidel. Men may congregate together for the most selfish and unworthy purposes, they may institute clubs and societies for the attainment of ends altogether hostile to the spirit and genius of religion, but if they say they are religious, and give a pecuniary support to religious institutions, you are not allowed to call them infidels. Even nations may rise against nations, may rob, ravish, plunder, burn, murder thousands, yes, millions of innocent human beings. They may drench the earth with the blood of virtue; rend the air with the flames of desolation; shriek of the bereaved, and the agonized groans of the dying; and may even send myriads of unprepared immortal souls to their eternal doom; but this is not infidelity! These are Christian nations. They profess religion—they pay for religion by an Act of Parliament, and they have no difficulty whatever in getting a priesthood who will pray for their victories and sing in *Duana* over their butcheries and devastations! and the man who would fearlessly denounce such revolting atrocities, or question the divinity of such mockery of everything that is sacred or worthy the name of religion, will be scoffed at and perhaps treated as an infidel. The Government of a nation may wage fifty millions of pounds annually, and be engaged in the most atrocious and bloody wars, and blasphemies of fifty thousand tavern and tap-rooms, and may expend the whole sum in supporting bride-wells, jails, and workhouses for punishing the crimes, and protecting the misery and starvation which this legalized system of degradation has produced. But if that Government will patronize the laudable exertions of a few private individuals who unite for the purpose of sending missionaries of the Gospel into heathen lands, it will assume at once the name of an enlightened, philanthropic Christian nation. What a perversion of language! We love plain dealing, we call things by their proper names, and therefore we call this conduct "practical infidelity;" and whether it is perpetrated by an individual or by a nation of individuals, the man who would attempt to justify or defend it by quotations from the word of God, is calculated to do more evil to society than a thousand speculative infidels. As to two blacks do not make a white, speculative infidelity is not good because practical infidelity is bad. Every species of infidelity tends to prevent the belief and practice of pure religion, which teaches peace and good-will to all, and which alone is able to redeem man from the error of his ways; and hence every species of infidelity is bad. But as the denunciations of the religious world are principally directed against speculative infidelity, we think it would be wise to ascertain the cause of the evil, and then we would be aware whether it is a removable or a necessary evil. The real speculative unbelievers are men of a peculiar cast of mind who love, and are delighted with abstract metaphysical reasoning. They care not how dark, or how deep, or how high, or how difficult, or how mysterious the subject may be, they will encounter it, and as facts, or evidence, or circumstances have nothing to do with metaphysics, they generally follow their chain of reasoning till they either prove too much or prove nothing at all. There is, however, but comparatively little evil can arise from this class of unbelievers, as only very few can understand them, or take trouble and patience to give their writings a careful perusal; and therefore of all the writings in the world metaphysical writings are the least productive. The most numerous, and consequently the most dangerous class of speculative unbelievers, are those who call themselves the matter-of-fact, but who should be more properly termed the *Asarany* individuals. They exist in hundreds, yes, in thousands in Britain, France, Germany and all over Europe and America, we think a late census of Manchester estimates their number, in that single town, at upwards of thirty thousand. In Glasgow, in the year 1840, they were estimated at upwards of six thousand, and in Prussia they are said to be still more numerous. Now this class of unbelievers is composed of shrewd, clever men, who are generally possessed of good perceptive powers, superior reasoning faculties, and a tolerable share of intelligence; and are, therefore, capable of disseminating their views, and of gaining proselytes on an extensive scale; and while the cause of their infidelity remains, their numbers will consequently increase. But the cause is removable, and if, instead of their pride, and denouncing the progress of infidelity, the pious and sincere Christians would unite with zeal and earnestness to remove the cause, there would soon be an end of the effect. The cause is a misapplication or perversion of the word of God. In other words, an attempt to support or defend, by Divine authority, institutions and actions which are in themselves

positively wicked and unjust, and which have never produced, and cannot possibly produce anything but evil. For example, could any man, in his common senses, suppose for a moment that such an establishment as the national Church, would be tolerated in an intelligent country like England, for a single week, or for a single day? could he suppose that such a host of Bishops would be supported in wealth and luxury, or incomes varying from 5000 to 100,000 pounds a year? We wish, could any reasonable man suppose that such extravagance and oppression would be tolerated for a single day, were it not that the people are led to believe that such an institution is of Divine authority? that it is sanctioned by the word of God? Could it be imagined that the millions of men which have been sacrificed to the ambition of Princes and Emperors, in Europe and America even during the last fifty years, would have been thus wantonly wasted had it not been that war was recognized and defended by prayer in the pulpit, and generally regarded as a necessary occurrence, sanctioned and patronized by heaven? Could it be believed that the millions of human beings who have groined, and are now groining under the merciless tyranny and oppression of a few fellow-women, would submit to such degradation, for a single hour, were it not for the impious perversion of that text of Scripture which saith "The Powers that be are ordained of God." So was the Devil, but not an object of veneration or respect. In short, these abuses and inequalities have been brought into existence, and supported, and perpetuated by the assistance of a secular, and in some instances a profigate priesthood, who have dared to defend everything in the shape of wickedness emanating from "the powers that be." Which burning, despoiling invasions, wars of aggression, wars of extermination, opium eating, national drunkenness, all, everything which despotism could devise or oppression and cruelty execute, has been professedly defended by quotations from Scripture, or by the sanction or culpable silence of men professing to be the teachers of religion. The millions identify these teachings with the written word of God, and hence they believe and suffer; but the *Jesus* who have learned to think and reason, know that these atrocities are at variance with the eternal principles of truth and equity. They know they are incompatible with the attributes and perfections of the Creator. But they are too little to search the Scriptures, and ascertain "are these things so?" they ask it and grant that the Christian volume does sanction or countenance these barbarous iniquities, and therefore they declare that the Christian Scriptures are not the word of God. Their infidelity or unbelief is thus founded upon hearsay.

A question will therefore arise, has the Deputy Superintendent of the Huron District, given his report for 1845 within the time appointed by the Chief Superintendent, if he has the appointment for 1846 should be grounded on it and on the report of 1845. If he has not then, it was the duty of the Chief Superintendent to take proceedings against him, in accordance with the 41st section. Has this been done? I may with confidence answer No. Will the inhabitants of this District remain passive under such injustice at the hands of officials. I hope not. I trust some person or persons having more time to spare than I have will warmly espouse this cause. In the mean time I would suggest the propriety of calling a District meeting, by requisition, in order that measures may be adopted to obtain, if possible, our rights.

Ever since I obtained the honour of being one of the self-called representatives of this District, [now nearly 7 years] I have on all occasions manifested an anxiety for its prosperity, and in no particular, more than in its education, which I hope will be some apology for my coming thus before the public.

I have, &c. &c.

JOHN HOLMES.
Towanship of Goderich,
April, 1848.

unconscious and menacing; if so, I hardly regret it—my letters will speak for themselves. It is certainly true that I did not appreciate the compliment conferred on me by his Reverend's first letter as highly as it would appear he considered I should. I considered him a public servant, who annually secured a large amount from the School fund for his services, and who, to use his own words, (speaking of those that have to do with the payment of the School fund) "should be able to give from year to year beyond suspicion, that they have faithfully performed this part of their duty." I considered the Rev. Superintendent included in the above, and that he would be both able and willing to show from whence the deficiency arose, so that we might be able to form some opinion relative to the same. The Rev. Superintendent says, that the appointment for the years 1845 and '46 was made from the reports of 1844: that the Ottawa reported 2,356 children, the Huron 1,974 and 1847. In a printed statistical report, compiled from every source of information accessible to the Education office for the same year, 1844, the Ottawa is put down 2,425, the Huron 2,149; this latter statement was made in September, 1846, and must consequently be the most correct. From this statement it appears that the Ottawa District received a portion out of the government grant for 531 children more than it was entitled to; and that the Huron in 1845 was entitled to the several officers performed the duty assigned them—a portion for 202 children more than it did receive. In 1846 we received our portion for 1947 or 1974, whereas, by the school report of 1845, it should be for 3043; here, therefore, are upward of 1000 children for whom no portion of the government grant has been received for 1846, being about one-third of the whole. But the Superintendent says, the appointment was made in February, and the reports were not received until April, and therefore he was compelled to ground his appointment on the returns of 1844; so that between the officials, we are divided out of our rights. The 40th section of the then existing school law, (7 Vic. chap. 29) says, "that it shall be the duty of each County Superintendent to make an annual report to the Chief Superintendent at such time and in such form as shall be appointed by the said Chief Superintendent." Sec. 41. That each County Superintendent shall refuse or neglect to make such report at such time or in such form as the Chief Superintendent shall require, shall forfeit the sum of £15, for every such refusal or neglect; and such penalty shall be recoverable with costs from such County Superintendent or from his sureties by a writ of *mandamus*, or by the Court of Warden's.

A question will therefore arise, has the Deputy Superintendent of the Huron District, given his report for 1845 within the time appointed by the Chief Superintendent, if he has the appointment for 1846 should be grounded on it and on the report of 1845. If he has not then, it was the duty of the Chief Superintendent to take proceedings against him, in accordance with the 41st section. Has this been done? I may with confidence answer No. Will the inhabitants of this District remain passive under such injustice at the hands of officials. I hope not. I trust some person or persons having more time to spare than I have will warmly espouse this cause. In the mean time I would suggest the propriety of calling a District meeting, by requisition, in order that measures may be adopted to obtain, if possible, our rights.

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enter this country free, provided we obtained a like privilege; for in that case both parties would have been reciprocated—benefited our timber. Our grain, &c. &c., would have entered freed from duty, and we would in return have received the merchandise we consume from her and them. This would have strengthened the connection and been beneficial to all concerned. It would have been a step in advance, and have shown the spirit that I yet hope to see regulating the affairs of the great Empire of which we form a part; it would have been getting an example of the free trade that ought to exist—the several members of the same community. With what justice can we go to England and ask her preferences in her markets, with such a disagreeable state in force in this country? It says much for the liberality of the British Government that it has been allowed to take effect at all, and it contrasts badly with the fostering care the trade of this Province has ever received at her hands.

This statute is one for which the exclusive legal Conservative party considers itself entitled to credit. Let it enjoy all the satisfaction that can be derived from the knowledge that it is the first political party in any colony that ever proposed to make commerce and intercourse with the Mother Country of secondary importance. I hope never to see the day, that the Liberal party will set in so unusual and suicidal a manner.

I shall now take leave of the subject for the present, proposing in my next to point out that, as before stated, the agricultural interests of the Province have received little consideration at the hands of the former of the measure, although he represents the interest of a colony that depends entirely on agriculture for prosperity.

JOHN GALT.

¶ We thank our friends for the numerous communications which, in our absence, they have kindly forwarded as antidotes against the venom of the "Plain Lies," and his little availing, savilling conductor. We hesitate, however, to give publicity to them, as we do not require any assistance for such an undertaking, to which we shall render ample justice next week. In the mean time, we will feel obliged to the people of Goderich to compare our "Plain Lies" with his "Plain Lying," and to observe that we have not made a single allusion to his personal conduct or character. We do not promise to observe this rule in future.

An "Independent Thinker" in our next.

LOSS OF THE MAIL.

Concerning the loss of the Mail, a Stratford correspondent writes thus:—"The mail bag was found by a Dutch farmer about a mile below Hayville. He was moving into a new house when he found it, and not knowing what it was he had found, and being in the bustle of a removal, the bag, and valuable contents, lay from Wednesday evening the 19th to Thursday evening the 20th, in an unprotected house, close to the road side. The bag had dropped out of the wagon, the back board having fallen down. The greatest blame is certainly due the Contractors in the shameful manner in which her Majesty's mail is conveyed; and though I have hitherto been silent, I could adduce facts to show that owing to the contractors negligence and avariciousness, neither passengers or mail have been well accommodated or safely conveyed for a long time past. I have seen the mail-bag lying in a wagon with no protector to it; the driver of necessity being about for a moment or more. It is useless for the contractors to blame the drivers. Why do not these gentlemen buy a proper box, under lock and key to the wagon, or cart, where the mail bag can be safely deposited? And why is it, that the public, (who pay the postage, and I for one, pay near \$70 a year of postage), have to wait for the conveyance of passengers—the pure profit of the contractors—her Majesty's mail being a secondary consideration. The conveyance of the mail-bag, and the conveyance of passengers, should be by different stages or wagons. It is all in my eye and Betty Martin," for the Post Office Surveyor and the Contractors to endeavor to the contrary, the present arrangement furnish a poor to be made up by the passengers and parcels. This is the way the inhabitants of this part of Canada have for several years been served,—and all owing to the remissness or avarice of a too highly paid official, Mr. E. S. Freer. And in the present instance of the loss of this mail-bag—containing money and deeds to the extent of many hundred pounds—what was the reward to the honest German by the contractors? What do you think? I have been informed he was offered 25 6d or 34 by Mr. George Hibson!! But to show the ridiculousness of the present anxiety of the loss of the mail-bag, a great many of the inhabitants of Hayville and vicinity, were actually sworn by a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace, that they did not steal the bag or did not know any thing of it; and so far did this go, that a person was high being committed, without information or any data, to show he knew anything of the missing bag."

HURON DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Subscribers to the Huron District Building Society took place at the British Hotel, on Monday last the 1st instant, when the following Office Bearers were appointed for the ensuing year:

President, THOMAS M. JONES, Esq.
Vice President, JOHN GALT, Esq.

Directors,
Messrs GEORGE BROWN,
ROBERT GIBSON,
W. BENNETT RICE,
ROSS ROBERTSON,
W. WATSON,
ROBERT MCDONWELL,
WILLIAM STORY,
Treasurer, Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
Secretary, Mr. THOMAS KYDD.
Solicitor, Mr. D. WATSON.
Inspectors, { Mr. W. PIPER,
 { Mr. JOHN McDONWELL,
 { Mr. ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Auditors, { Mr. JAMES WATSON.

The Directors having this day decided on a code of By-laws and Regulations to be submitted to the Shareholders for their approval and adoption, a general meeting will take place at the British Hotel, on Monday the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take the same into consideration.

THOMAS M. JONES, President.
THOMAS KYDD, Secretary.
Goderich, May 5, 1848.

From the Globe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Seen days later from Europe.

LIVERPOOL, April 15, 1848.
Corn Trade. *Amor* on the 14th of April, Indian Corn 2s 3d 6d. Flour 2s 4d 6d. Meal 10s 11s. Wheat, white 7s 7d 10d. Cotton had been down, but recovered. The Charter Meeting was a complete failure, and passed off quietly; 500,000 Special Constables turned out. Consols in London were 82 1/2.

The Prussian troops are advancing into Holsatia.
The King of Denmark left Copenhagen to join the army.
Hungary had declared herself independent.

Serious disturbances have broken out at St. Petersburg.
Some disturbances occurred at Cologne, but they were suppressed.
The Sicilian Independent Parliament is in Session.

Large bodies of troops are concentrated on the Sardinian frontier.
The Austrian and Sardinian troops are approaching each other in Lombardy.
In the Venetian territory the defiles are guarded to prevent the Austrian reinforcements from entering the city.
The general character of Continental affairs is much more satisfactory than for some time previous.
In Berlin no Banking houses have failed.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

The war of words has terminated on both the side of the people and the government. There are no more prosecutions; they are abandoned for some striking argument. Neither are the people idle. The hour they used to pass in attendance at meetings, are now spent in military exercises, and learning the art of gunnery.
The *Limerick Reporter*, urging the issue of every man to arm, and at once says:—"There can be little doubt that every peasant who has not a gun will soon provide himself with the cheaper and far more effectual national weapon." But there is a large and important class of our fellow-countrymen that are not yet armed, unless they have done so recently. We mean the middle and farming class. We confess we have great anxiety about them. For their own sakes, and for the sake of the country, it is the utmost importance they should have the means of self defence.—*Dublin Nation*.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.

At this morning's market there was a good attendance of buyers, and a fair business was transacted in wheat at an improvement on Tuesday's prices of 2d per bushel on old and new. Flour was 1s per sack and 9d per boll, higher—27s per 100 lbs. was the top of quotations for western canal.

Indian corn and meal was in extensive demand for Ireland and prices improved a little.
The sale of American white corn meal at 2s and yellow 1b to 27 per 480 lbs. Indian meal sold at 11 to 12 per 100 lbs. In London corn market there was very little fresh wheat up, and no improvement in the trade. The trifling done was at former rates—wheat 51s 5d. Barley 22s.

INCREASE OF NEWSPAPERS IN PARIS.

One of the most striking effects of the late political catastrophe, is exhibited in Journalism. Not only is the circulation of the established journals enormously increased, that of *La Presse* alone having risen from 56,000 to nearly 80,000, but a swarm of smaller journals have come into existence. A sort of spurious race of newspapers, distributed by hawkers in all quarters of Paris, and sold usually for one sou, the profits being five-twifths of a sou, has begun. The names of these *feuilletons* are sufficiently significant of their quality and character. Here are some specimens given from memory:—*L'Ami du Peuple, La Liberté, La Fraternité, La République, La Voix des Clubs, La Saint Public, La Démocratie, L'Atelier, Les Peuples, L'Assemblée Nationale, La Voix des Français, Le Journal des Ouvriers, La Liberté Religieuse, &c.* These are distributed in all the public promenades by thousands, free from the control of any police. On the public ways the vendors spread them out on the trottoirs, stick them on the hands of their hats, and hang them round their persons by way of promoting the appetite of purchasers; they sometimes shout out the leading lines of remembrance, and as much as to tantalize the buyer, and extract the sou.

MARSHAL NAY.

A decree from the Provisional Government has been issued for the erection of a monument to Marshal Ney on the very spot where he was shot, and another changing the name of the town of Bourbon Vendoe to that of Napoleon Vendoe.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION FOR MURDER AT NAGARA.

On the 14th inst., Alfred Smith Grant was tried at Niagara for the Murder of Mrs. Bell. The Court House was crowded to excess, and the prisoner appeared to be the only unconcerned person in the assemblage, as he never exhibited the slightest indication of feeling. The murder was committed at Port Robinson, on the 21st of January last. The prisoner is a coloured youth about 14 years of age. He confessed the murder to the constable at the time he took him into custody. The evidence against him was clear. Mr. Justice Draper in passing sentence addressed the prisoner as follows:—"You have but a short time to live—yet short as it is, and deep as has been your offence, that time may, if rightly used, be sufficient for repentance and pardon; pardon, not in this world, for the magnitude of your guilt against human laws forbids all hope of earthly clemency, but from that heavenly judge in whose presence you will shortly appear. Let your awful situation have its full weight on your mind, and from the dreadful fate which awaits the impenitent sinner, may God in his mercy save you! The sentence of the Court is that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the common place of execution on Saturday the 6th day of May next, that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that your body be dissected and anatomized; and may God have mercy on your soul!"

The steamer Niagara wrecked!

This splendid new steamer, belonging to the Ontario Line, was driven ashore at the mouth of the Genesee river, during the gale yesterday afternoon. She is reported to be a total loss.

The Farmer.

It is to see a sturdy, round, dependent, and yet so proud. So rich, so patient, and so persevering. He is generally drunk with him, and you as young we know come. He will do you expecting a return. It is not so with generally more honest people to deal in. Low sleep, this many we a society its support, that sustains the edifice in the lot of nature his homestead greets him if you will—but I back if he pleases!"

PARISIAN PRISONERS.

Paris took an active interest. They were taken rank everywhere, conveying the people to victory which at it efforts. We cannot be difficult that steamship fighting with pen or pencil, for the liberties manes. Our readers the printers of Paris, that twenty-seven of killed. In the month 1831, upwards of 60 fighting—again with

MAGNETIC POWER.

There was a man of in the bend of the About sunset, an uncrew came up the river wind, were not able to and, consequently we follow view of the city of over fifty vessels most grand and imp that we ever beheld. difficulty that steamship the Welland Canal in gentleman aboard of that when they came counted thirty other ones, making a swarm. Some fifty or sixty of ed up for Chicago. Advertiser.

Business on the W.

On the authority of through courtesy we them, that no less than passed through the W day last; they were a quest on Tuesday's prices of 2d per bushel on old and new. Flour was 1s per sack and 9d per boll, higher—27s per 100 lbs. was the top of quotations for western canal.

Three thousand in for America during 25, and as many more next week.

Sixty-five officers of themselves in the c have been voted avow of Virginia.

The Zanesville Co.

of lightning risted it that place, passed through it almost red hot, but on a very small space. Melting this, the flux window in front.

THE MANHATTAN.

of wheat at Chicago, low. Her stern is at lost forced into the supposed she may be.

ABOLITION OF FRENCH.

The following is the population of the 1 liberated by decree of
Martinique 100,000
Guadeloupe 100,000
Guiana 100,000

Ten Months Max.

yet been heard of, a possible kind are still that his body was to Basin, and that it committed suicide, by way to the press, and the effect of direct grand object, namely the man really is.

Miss Robinson Ca.

After a time beside you to put down my making a sort of debt of my position in a

Evil, I am through.

land, without a blessing singled out to be a might have been a w good. Then I wish. There's no body sea have been married at a grandmother at eig

And so summing.

I thought, as my den when she butted her might be said on bot

A good Surgeon.

heard an eagle's eye. Tissues.—A thir as the dress of the sparks, raise a flame.

Best.—One anim.

to torture another, fo third.

Why has a clock?

Because it always ke face.

Oh, dear! exclaim.

obscuring a green app add-follow!" "An he is giving me the g

Jack, your wife.

used to be?" "No become plaguy xx-p

A western edito.

exhortation to bac sporing words—"I erable, lonely, deseri parts animated as he talked to."

ERICA. Europe. 15, 1848. The hour is a complete by 100,000. Copenagen. self independ. taken out at at Cologne. ment is in concentrated. a troops are ready. a delles are a reinforce. political ad. ry than for have failed. on both the overment. us; they are argument. The hours ice at meet. g exercises. ing the duty well and as le doubt that le will soon eper and far epon. But e class of our it as yet un- recently, an- sity about and for the utmost im- be means of April 15. there was a d a fair but an improve- in the paper. It is in par sack n 196 lbs. was tern canal. in an exten- sive im- to corn meal 480 lbs. ore was very n sufficient a was at ver- ley 22s.

THE FARMER.—It does one's heart good to see a sturdy, round faced farmer. So independent, and yet so free from vanities and pride. So rich, yet so industrious—so patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind, social and obliging. There are thousands of people that bear his character. He is generally hospitable—eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you as some we know will—yet you are well expecting a return by a kindness without cost. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by a kindness without cost. It is not so with everybody. He is generally more honest and sincere, less disposed to deal in low and underhand cunning, than many we could name. He gives society its support, is the firmest pillar that sustains the edifice of government—he is the lord of nature. Look at him in his homespun greys! gentlemen laugh at him if you will—but believe it, he can laugh back if he pleases!

PARISH PASTORS.—The printers of Paris took an active part in the late revolution. They were foremost in the fighting ranks everywhere—leading on and encouraging the people to achieve the glorious victory which at length crowned their efforts. We cannot but feel proud of their conduct, when we find the minority of them fighting with pen or sword, as those may be, for the liberties of the down-trodden masses. Our readers may guess the part these printers took when we tell them that twenty-seven of their number were killed. In the memorable Three Days in 1830, upwards of 60 printers lost their lives fighting—again with the oppressed.

MAJOR'S BURN.—On Monday evening there was a magnificent sight presented in the bend of the river below the city. About sunset, an unusual large fleet of sail craft came up the river, and, owing to the wind, were unable to turn the point, and consequently were obliged to anchor in full view of the city. The fleet numbered over sixty vessels, and presented the most grand and imposing forest of masts that we ever beheld. It was with much difficulty that steamboats could pass among them. Fifty of the vessels came through the Welland Canal in one "gang;" and a gentleman aboard of one of them, told us that when they came into the Lake, they counted thirty other sail at no great distance, making a swarm of eighty vessels. Some fifty or sixty of this fleet have passed up for Chicago for loading.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

BUSINESS ON THE WELLAND.—We learn, on the authority of a gentleman, who through curiosity was tempted to count them, that no less than eighty schooners passed through the Welland in the first day last. They were all bound westward, in quest of grain and produce. This fact augurs well for our spring trade.—*Brantford Dispatch.*

THREE THOUSAND EMIGRANTS LEFT Liverpool for America during the week ending March 25, and as many more were to leave the next week.

SIXTY-FIVE OFFICERS who have distinguished themselves in the campaigns of Mexico, have been voted swords by the Legislature of Virginia.

THE Zanesville Courier states that a flash of lightning visited the telegraph office at that place, passed through the magnet, heating it almost red hot, and then went off on a very small spiral wire used as a spring. Melting this, the fluid went out of the open window in front.

THE MANHATTAN.—The Propeller Manhattan, anchored at the beach at Racine, is full of water. She loaded with 7000 bu. of wheat at Chicago, and is bound for Racine. Her stern is stove in, and her small boat forced into the ladies' cabin. It is supposed she may be gotten off and repaired.—*Ch. Jr.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The following is an estimate of the slave population of the French colonies, now liberated by decree of the new Republic:—

Martinique	contains a slave population of	117,502
Guadeloupe	92,609
Guiana	16,822
		226,933

THE MINISTER MAR.—Thompson has not yet been heard of. Stories of the most improbable kind are still in circulation. One, that his body was taken out of the Canal Basin, and that he was subsequently found, his committed suicide, has unfortunately found its way to the press, and may, for a time, have the effect of directing attention from the grand object, namely, to ascertain where the man really is.—*Dundas Warbler of 28th.*

MISS ROBINSON CAUTION ON CELEBRITY.—After a time considering my situation, I began to put down my name in writing, making a sort of debt and creditor account of my position, thus:—

Evil. I am thrown upon a desolate island, without a blessed to speak to. I am singled out to be a single woman, when I might have been a wife and a parent. I am good. Then I have this consolation.—There's no body scandalizes me. I might have been married early to a brute, and been a grandmother at eight and thirty.

And so summing up this sad account I thought, as my dear mother used to say, when she buttered her crumpets, that such might be said on both sides.

A good Surgeon should have a lion's heart, an eagle's eye, a lady's hand.

THUNDER.—A thin ray,—such for instance, as the dress of flints,—intended to catch the sparks, raise a flame, and light up a match.

BART.—One animal impaled on a hook, to torture another, for the amusement of a third.

Why has a clock a beautiful appearance? Because it always keeps its hands before its face.

Oh, dear," exclaimed an urchin who was observing a green apple. "I've swallowed an odd fellow!" "An odd fellow?" "Yes, he is giving me the grip."

"Jack, your wife is not so positive as she used to be." "No—she's half that off and become plucky as positive!"

A western editor commences a long exhortation to his readers with the following words:—"Come, you poor miserable, lonely, desolate, vulgar, fractious, parts of animated nature, come up here and be talked to."

STRACHAN & LIZARS,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankrupts,
Notary Public and Conveyancers, Gode-
rich and Stratford, Huron District, C. W.
John STRACHAN, Goderich.
DANIEL HOME LIZARS, Stratford.
Goderich, April 20, 1848. 6ml

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, &c.
TO LET,
AT STRATFORD.

THE Subscriber being anxious to retire from business, wishes to let the well known BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, Sheds, and DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the west end of the thriving town of Stratford; with the good will of the business. The above premises have been for many years occupied, and the run of business is equal to the best stand in the District. The lease may be for as many years as may be agreed on. The Tools, Foss, &c. will also be disposed of. Rent moderate.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Stratford, 17th April, 1848. 12lf

J. RUTLEDGE & CO.
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS,
Beg to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the premises lately occupied by the late Mr. J. S. Rutledge, who they will constantly have on hand an assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS, and all other articles in their line of business, which will be sold at moderate prices. A liberal discount will be allowed to all purchasers.

Goderich, April 18, 1848. 15lf

NOTICE.

THE fast sailing Schooner AMHERST, E. BURGH, Capt. Warwick, will leave Hamilton Monday first day of May, and Toronto 2d of May, and will take Passengers and Goods for Goderich.

Goderich, April 21, 1848. 12

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is about discontinuing business as Blacksmith in the town of Goderich, and hereby notifies all those indebted to him, that they will be waited upon for settlement immediately; and the obstinate ones who disregard this intimation will be handed over to that efficient officer the Clerk of the Court, who will perhaps effect a settlement on more costly and less favourable terms.

HENRY ELLIOT,
Goderich, April 28, 1848. 11lf

NOTICE.

ALL Notes and Accounts due to the subscriber that remain unsettled on the first of May next, will be handed to the Clerk of the Division Court for collection.

ROSS ROBERTSON,
Goderich, April 4, 1848. 104f

CUT NAILS.

40 CASES CUT NAILS, assorted sizes, for sale by the Subscriber, wholesale and retail.

M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7w4

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for leave to bring in a Bill to constitute and form the following Townships and Gore, and Block of Land, viz:—North Easthope, South Easthope, Downie and Gore, Ellice, Blanshard, Fullerton, Logan and Hibbert, Wesleyley, Morangton and Maryborough, and Western Hill of Wilmet, and the Block of Land behind the new Barracks.

ALEX. MITCHELL,
Secy of Committee.
Stratford, [Huron],
1st of April, 1848. 10m6

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Valuable Real Estate hereinafter mentioned (formerly belonging to Mr. W. J. GEARY), will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the door of the Court House, in the Town of London, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz:—

TOWNSHIP OF COLBOURNE.
South part of Block A, in the Western Division, (subject to a mortgage), containing 569 acres.

Lot No. 23, in the Maitland Concession, of the Eastern Division, 178 Acres.

GORE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LONDON.
Some Park Lots in the Gore, near the Newmarket Tavern, containing 24 and 2 Acres, each.

TOWNSHIP OF BARNIA.
WESTERN DISTRICT.
West half of Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession, containing 100 Acres.

TOWNSHIP OF LYMPTON.
East half of Lot 19, in the 14th Concession, containing 100 Acres.

THOMAS or SALES will be made known on application to the subscriber, and the Title Deeds of the said property, and other particulars, may be examined at the office of Messrs. WILSON & HUGHES, Barristers, London, C. W.

Those persons who purchased Lots at the former sale of Mr. Geary's Lands, will please pay in all instalments due, to the undersigned, who is now empowered to complete agreements for title, and receive the purchase moneys on the same.

JOHN FRASER,
Agent of the Bank of Montreal
Dated 15th March, 1848. 10td

NOTICE.

ALL those Indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. HICKS of Stratford, will please settle the same without delay, and without extra expense; and also all those having any Claims against the above Estate, are required immediately to present the same for Adjustment to JOHN HICKS, Mitchell, March 24, 1848. 8

HARPURHEY BRANCH
OF THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE HARPURHEY BRANCH of the Huron District Agricultural Society will hold a Meeting for the Exhibition of FARM STOCK, &c. &c. &c.

at Mr. Jones Cope's Tavern, Harpurhey, on Friday, Sept. 22, 1848.

For the purpose of Adjudging and Awarding PRIZES for the various Animals and Articles hereinafter mentioned—

FIRST CLASS.

For the best Entire Horse	£ s. d.
1st best	1 10 0
2nd do	0 15 0
3rd do	0 10 0
For the best Brood Mare and Foal	1 0 0
1st best	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
For the best Two-year old Filly	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0
3rd do	0 5 0
For the best Yearling	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 5 0

SECOND CLASS.

For the best Bull	1 10 0
1st best	0 45 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 5 0
For the best Milk Cow having had a Calf in 1848	1 0 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 5 0
3rd best	0 5 0
For the best Two-year old Heifer calved after the 1st Jan, 1848	0 15 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
For the best Heifer Calf calved after the 1st Jan, 1848	0 15 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
For the best Fat Ox	0 15 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6
For the best Fat Cow	0 15 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6

THIRD CLASS.

For the best Ram	0 15 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
For the best pair of Ewes having suckled their Lambs till the 1st of July	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
For the best pair Ewe Lambs	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
For the best Top Lamb	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6

FOURTH CLASS.

For the best Boar	1 0 0
1st best	0 15 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0
For the best Sow having had Pigs in 1848	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

For the best 2 bush's of Fall Wheat	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0
For the best 2 bush's of Spring Wheat	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0
For the best 2 bush's Siberian Spring Wheat	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0
For the best 2 bush's of Oats	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6
For the best 2 bush's of Peas	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6
For the best bushel of Timothy	0 5 0
1st best	0 5 0
2nd do	0 5 0
3rd do	0 5 0
For the best 20 lbs. Clover Seed	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0
For the best 10 lbs. Swedish Turnip Seed	0 10 0
1st best	0 5 0
2nd do	0 5 0
3rd do	0 5 0
For the best 12 Root's Mangale	0 5 0
1st best	0 5 0
2nd do	0 5 0
3rd do	0 5 0
For the best 25 lbs. Salt Butter	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0
For the best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6
For the best 25 lbs. Cheese	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0

DAIRY PRODUCE.

For the best 25 lbs. Salt Butter	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0
For the best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6
For the best 25 lbs. Cheese	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0

DOMESTICS.

For the best 10 yards manufacturer's Cloth	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd do	0 10 0
3rd do	0 10 0
For the best 10 yards Flannel	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6
For the best 20 lbs. Maple Sugar	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION:

1. Any person receiving a Premium for any of the above-named Grain and Peas, to be obliged to sell to any member of the Society, at home or abroad, at the same price shown, at the highest market price.
2. The Material of the Domestic Manufactured Cloth and Flannel to be produced from the Farm of the Competitor.
3. All Subscribers having paid their subscription, and only such, to be entitled to compete for any Premium.
4. Bulls must have a ring or screw in the nose, with a rope or chain attached to, prevent accidents.
5. Heifers with Calf at foot may show as Heifers.
6. All Stock exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the Exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles shown must have been produced on the Farm of the Exhibitor. Any person violating, or attempting to violate, this rule, shall be rendered incapable of competing on any future occasion.
7. Any person neglecting to pay their subscription on or before the 27th of June, will be debarred from competing or entering for any Premiums offered, unless they pay to the Treasurer, two weeks before the Cattle Show, a sum equal to the proportion which such subscription paid, on or before that date, would have secured from government or other sources, so as to place their subscriptions on the same footing as that of others, who pay in time to get such addition to the funds.
8. All Competitors for Prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock or Produce they intend to show, before the day of Exhibition.
9. All Stock and Produce to be on the Show Ground by 10 o'clock on the day of the Show. The Show to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
10. The Society's PLOUGHING MATCH will take place in October.

G. THOMPSON,
Secretary, H. B. A. S.
Harpurhey, 7th April, 1848 13

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848.

A FULL variety of the newest and most improved French and English Fashions for 1848, have been received by the subscriber, who will promptly attend to the orders of all who may favour him with their patronage.

A. NAYSMITH,
Goderich 12th April, 1848. 1y

HURON DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
PREMIUMS FOR 1848.

AN EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, SEEDS, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c. will be held at Goderich, on Tuesday the 22nd September, 1848, when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded:—

BHORSES.

For the best Brood Mare and Foal	£ s. d.
1st best	1 10 0
2nd best	1 0 0
3rd best	0 15 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best 2 year old Filly	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best 2 year old Colt	0 10 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best Span of Farm Horses	1 10 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0

CATTLE.

For the best Milk Cow	1 00 0
1st best	0 15 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best 2 year old Heifer	0 10 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best Yearling ditto	0 10 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
4th best	0 7 6
For the best Bull	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best Yoke of 3 year old Steers	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
4th best	0 7 6
For the best Fatted Ox	1 00 0
1st best	0 15 0
2nd best	0 15 0
3rd best	0 15 0
4th best	0 15 0
For the best Fatted Cow or Heifer	0 10 0
1st best	0 15 0
2nd best	0 15 0
3rd best	0 15 0
4th best	0 15 0

SHEEP AND HOGS.

For the best Ram	1 00 0
1st best	0 15 0
2nd best	0 15 0
3rd best	0 15 0
4th best	0 15 0
For the best pair of Ewes having suckled their Lambs till the 1st of July	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
4th best	0 7 6
For the best pair Ewe Lambs	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
4th best	0 7 6
For the best Top Lamb	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd do	0 7 6
3rd do	0 7 6
4th do	0 7 6

GRAIN, SEEDS AND DAIRY.

For the best 2 bush's of Fall Wheat	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best 40 lbs. of Cheese	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
4th best	0 7 6
For the best 10 Bushels Fall Wheat	0 5 0
1st best	0 5 0
2nd best	0 5 0
3rd best	0 5 0
4th best	0 5 0
For the best 10 Bushels Spring Wheat	0 5 0
1st best	0 5 0
2nd best	0 5 0
3rd best	0 5 0
4th best	0 5 0
For the best 4 Bushels Rye	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best 4 Bushels of Barley	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best 4 Bushels of Oats	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best 4 Bushels of Peas	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best 25 lbs. Salt Butter	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
4th best	0 7 6
For the best 25 lbs. Cheese	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0

ROOTS.

For the best Acre of Turnips	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best Acre of Potatoes	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0

MANUFACTURES.

For the best 10 yards Domestic Manufactured Cloth	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best Pair of Domestic made Blankets	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
For the best Pair of Domestic made Flannel	0 15 0
1st best	0 10 0
2nd best	0 10 0
3rd best	0 10 0
4th best	0 10 0
The above material to be from the Farm of the Competitor.	
For the best 25 lbs. Maple Sugar	0 10 0
1st best	0 7 6
2nd best	0 7 6
3rd best	0 7 6
4th best	0 7 6

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION.

1. Any Farmer within the District, not a Member of this Society, by paying a donation of One Pound, shall be entitled to compete for any Premium.
2. All Subscribers in arrears to the Society, who may wish to exhibit anything at the Show are to pay the Treasurer the sum of Ten Shillings, on or before the 15th of August; all others to be admitted on paying the usual sum of Five Shillings.
3. All Subscribers having paid the subscription, and only such, to be entitled to compete.
4. All Stock exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the Exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles shown must have been produced on the Farm of the Exhibitor. Any person violating, or attempting to violate, this rule, shall be rendered incapable of competing on any future occasion.
5. All Subscriptions to be paid on or before the 10th day

Poetry. WHY DON'T YOU TAKE THE PAPERS!

BY GEORGE F. WILLIS. Why don't you take the papers? They are "the life of my delight" Except about election times, And then I read for spite.

MORTALITY.

A STARKE—BY W. WEST. O keenest intellect—fond self— Fair beauty's glaze and blooming health! Where is your boasted fame!

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

THE Subscriber will be obliged to enter those in arrears to him, with the Clerk of the Court, if not immediately settled.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Land, situated on the Bayfield Road, five miles and a half from Goderich—will be sold cheap.

ROPEMAKING.

THE Subscriber of Lot No. 4, Cession 39th, Fullarton, manufactures ROPES of all sizes, made from Hemp grown by himself.

THE DEAR LITTLE FELLOW.

"Ma flour been sick?" "Sick! why no. What under the canopy made you ask that question?" "Cuz the Express says 'Flour is better'."

CLOVER SEED.

FOR Sale by the subscriber at 7 1/2 pence per pound. R. MODERWELL. Goderich, March 24, 1848.

GODERICH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. HAVE always on hand a choice assortment of all kinds of fancy and STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, that valuable property situated in the township of Goderich, on Lot 19, 4th concession, within 5 1/2 miles of the town of Goderich; there is a good Saw Mill on it a d 80 acres of land, 20 acres cleared.

TO CAPITALISTS.

GOOD and safe Investments. Valuable MILL SITES and FARMS for sale on Lake Huron. A good Mill Privilege on the Lake shore within six miles of Goderich, having 36 acres of excellent Land, the Mill can be built on the rocks and within 50 feet of ten feet deep water in the Lake; the Mill dam can be made 16 to 18 feet high at a trifling expense and on a never failing stream, abundance of Saw-logs in the vicinity.

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH.

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISAAC HATTENBURY. THE Subscribers having Leased the above SUPERIOR HOTEL, will leave respectfully to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have opened for the reception and accommodation of Boarders and Travellers, where they will be happy to receive those who may honour them with their patronage.

FARMERS' INN, STRATFORD.

BY THOMAS DOUGLASS. THE Subscriber (from Galt) has lately rented the above well established INN and HOTEL in the West end of Stratford, from the proprietor and late occupant, Mr. John Sherman; and he begs to say that he will endeavour to see the Public and Travellers well accommodated, and their comforts attended to.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

THE Subscriber will be obliged to enter those in arrears to him, with the Clerk of the Court, if not immediately settled.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Land, situated on the Bayfield Road, five miles and a half from Goderich—will be sold cheap.

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THE Subscriber of Lot No. 4, Cession 39th, Fullarton, manufactures ROPES of all sizes, made from Hemp grown by himself.

CLOVER SEED.

FOR Sale by the subscriber at 7 1/2 pence per pound. R. MODERWELL. Goderich, March 24, 1848.

VALUABLE ARM LOTS IN THE HURON TRACT, NAMELY:

FOUR Lots on the First Concession of Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, containing 62, 78, 87, and 88 1/2 acres respectively. Two of these Lots have considerable improvements, and one of them a commodious Two Story Log House, with Garden and Orchard.

GODERICH CARRIAGE SHOP.

LIGHTHOUSE-STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF ALLEN'S INN. THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER & LIGHT WAGGONS, Cutters, Lumber Sleighs, Gigs, Dog Carts, &c., and all other articles in his line of business.

WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS.

NO. 7 EAST STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. THE Subscribers begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to receive orders for LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS, which shall be manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 1, one in the seventh Concession of the Township of Colborne, West Division. There is on the premises a small Log Barn, with 15 acres under good cultivation, and well fenced. The Land is of excellent quality, and within 6 miles of the Town of Goderich, containing 100 acres.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE.

A PART of portion of BLOCK G. in the township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, with 25 acres cleared and in good order; fences in repair. There is a good Frame House (Cottage style), upon the premises, 35 by 33 feet; also, a Frame Barn 50 by 35, and Two Frame Sheds, each 50 feet long, with a Log Farm House in tolerable repair.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first of May next; after that date all demands, remaining unsettled, will positively be handed over to an Attorney for immediate collection.

H. B. O'CONNOR, IMPORTER, WEST STREET.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support and distinguished patronage he has received since the opening of his Establishment in Goderich, and begs to assure them: that he will continue to supply them with the best and cheapest articles in his line as usual.

ALBION HOUSE, JAMES' STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF COMMERCIAL BANK, HAMILTON.

BY WM. H. HINE. THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has opened a STORE at the east end of Stratford, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. And he hopes for a share of the patronage of his neighbours and the public. He sells cheap for Cash or Produce.

CHATHAM DISTRICT OF KENT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS. THE subscriber having commenced business in Goderich—and with the view of carrying on his operations, with more facility and success, is in want of cash—offers the following valuable property for sale, situated in the flourishing town of Chatham, the District seat for Kent, for cash only viz—

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PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invincible efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

IS Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Low Price of TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable invariably in advance. The Transcript is printed on a sheet nearly as large as any used in the Province; and should circumstances permit, it will be still further enlarged in the course of the ensuing summer.

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.

NEW STORE, STRATFORD.

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That advantageously situated property in Chatham North, containing FOUR water Lots—according to the town plot survey—with a good and substantial two story Dwelling House, summer house, &c., &c., suitable for a large family or a public Hotel, a Barn 40 feet by 24, and a large enclosed Building well adapted for distilling or for storage, being erected on a substantial wharf, mooring vessels of over 500 tons burthen.

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