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Anthony street, RSONS, Sole Agent.

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ANCASTER. LANKS, Signal Office

žignal, EVERY FRIDAY CQUEEN, ETOR.

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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, SEPTEMBER 1, 1848.

NUMBER 31.

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1.500.000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Cenada—nearly 500, 600 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 pre offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN-the plan of

Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one fifth Cash, and the balance in Instelments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cont. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY 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 year

of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREE-HOLD during the term, is secured to the Leasee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticited payment. Lists of Lands, and any further informa

tion 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. Dalr, Esq., Stratford, Huron District. Goderich, March 17, 1848.

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH.

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISSAC RATTENBURY,

THE Subscribers having Leased the above SUPERIOR HOTEL, beg 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. It will always be their study to furnish the Table with an ample portion of the best productions of the season, and to keep their Bar supplied with Wines and Liquors of the best de-scription, so as to ment the approval of their customers.

J. K. GOODING,

JOHN LANCASTER.
Goderich, Jan, 23, 1848. 1tf
N. B.—Excellent Stabing will be afforded, and an active and attentive Groom will be always in attendance.

STRACHAN & LIZARS, BARRISTERS and Attornies at Law, D Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankrupt-cy, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Gode-rich and Stratford, Huron District, C. W. JOHN STRACHAN, Goderich. DANIEL HOME LIZARS, Stratford. Goderich, April 20, 1848. 6m1

NOTICE.

A PPLICATION 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,—Eilice, Blanshard, Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert,— Wellesley, Mornington and Maryborough, and Western half of Wilmot, and the Block of Land behind Logan,—into a new District,

ALEX MITCHELL,
Sec'y of Committee.
Statford [Huron],
1st of April, 1843. \ 10m6

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 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. TERMS of Sale will be made known by

applying to William Robertson, Esq., Can-ada Company's Office, Goderich, or to the subscriber.

DAVID SMITH. Goderich, March 1st, 1848.

TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. OLIVER, having left the whole of his unsettled accounts with the Clerk of the 1st Division Court, Goderich, advises all parties indebted to him to see that gen-tleman before the 20th of next month.— Any information required, will be given at the office only, where a person will be al-Goderich, June 29, 1848.

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

poetrn.

LOW, MR. SHIJIVAN

He New York Herala present the fellow- The many touckers for

THE INDIAN WITH HIS DEAD CHILD. BY PELICIA HEMANS. Then the hunter turn'd away from that scene, Where the home of his fathers once had been, And burning thoughts flash'd over his mind, Of the white man's faith and love unkind.

In the silence of the midnight, I journey with the dead : In the darkness of the forest boughs,

A lonely path I tread. But my heart is high and fearless, As by mighty wings upborne; The mountain-eagle hath not plumes

So strong as love and scorn. I have raised thee from the grave-sod, By the white man's path defiled ; On to th' ancestral wilderness

I have ask'd the ancient deserts To give my dead a place, Where the stately footsteps of the free Alone should leave a trace :

I bear thy dust, my child !

Go, bring us back thine own ! And the streams from all the hunter's hills, Rush'd with an echoing tone.

And the rocking pines made answer

Thou shalt rest by sounding waters, That yet untamed may roll; The voices of those chainless ones With joy shall fill thy soul.

In the silence of the midnight I journey with the dead, Where the arrows of my father's bow Their falcon-flight have sped.

For emore behind ; Unmingled with their household sounds, For me shall sweep the wind. Alone, amidst their hearth-fires,

I have left the spoilers' dwellings

I watch'd my child's decay ; Uncheer'd I saw the spirit-light From his young eyes fade away. When his head sank on my bosom,

When the death-sleep o'er him fell, Was there one to say-"A friend is near ?" There was none !- Pale race, farewell ! To the forest, to the ceders.

To the warrior and his bow, Back, back ! I bore thee laughing thence. -I bear thee slumbering now ! I bear him unto burial

With the mighty hunters gone;-I shall hear thee in the forest-breeze,-Thou wilt speak of joy, my son !

In the silence of the midnight I journey with the dead; But my heart is strong, my step is fleet, My father's path I tread

> THE RECALL. BY FELICIA HEMANS.

Alas! the kind, the playful, and the gay,
They who have gladden'd their domestic board,
And cheer'd the winter hearth—do they return?
JOANSA BAILLIE.

Come home !- there is a sorrowing breath In music since ye went ; And the early flower-scents wander by,

With, mournful memories blent : The sounds of every household voice Are grown more sad and deep,

And the sweet word-Brother-wakes a wish To turn aside and weep. O ve beloved, come home !- the hour

Of many a greeting tone, The time of hearth-light and of song Returns-and ye are gone ! And darkly, heavily it falls

On the forsaken room. Burdening the heart with tenderness,

That deepens midst the gloom.

Where finds it you, our wandering ones? With all your boyhood's glee Untamed, beneath the desert's palm.

FROM THE MONTREAL TRANCRIPT. PHRENOLOGY .- No. V.

"It is the way with Nature! The genin the way with hatter? In a gen-une essence of Truth never dieg."

In my last, I compared the different sys-tems of Mental Philosophy, falsely so called, to artificial flowers. I have seen such ini-tations of Nature, so artfully constructed, that it required the closest observation to

Yet even in artificial flowers, there is always something real—something truly ment of the organ of comparison, this natural, or they would never be objects of interest. The size, the form, the colour, of the stems, branches, leaves, buds, and blossoms, were all real, but they wanted the organized substructive litely to constitute the state that they would listen to no arrublossoms, were all real, but they wanted the organized substance itself, to constitute them real flowers. So in all the human fabrications of Mental Philosophy, and all human fabrications of anything else, whether they relate to science, politics, morals, or religion, they must have something really natural about them, or they could never have any influence on the mind of man, who is a real being.—Bishop Berkley to the contrary natural that the substantial properties of the substantial properties. The substantial properties are all the substantial properties and real them.

who is a real being.—Bishop Berkley to the contrary, notwithstanding.

For Bishop Berkley says, "there is no matter;" therefore, it does not matter what he says.

But what is really true in connexion with a false system, may be likened to the size, form, and colour of artificial flowers; they serve only to deceive the beholder; and the serve of the ser

dies." I have often heard it said that it is the physiology of man—by the evidence of no matter what a man believes if he only which, we contend, that the science should acts right—aye, that's the if. Suppose a only be estimated. And just as certain as person who had never seen a rose, were any one proved his religion to be in oppopresented with an artificial one, which he was made believe was a real flower;—'tis true, a rose by any other name would smelt as sweet, but anything else by the name of a rose, would not,—therefore, the person would find himself mistaken if he attempted to make rose water of the leaves; nevertheless he would have gained in knowledge, inasmuch as he would have obtained just ideas of the form, size, and colour of a rose, which, in the abstract, are truths of nature; and these he might compare with other truths, and teach with advantage to his children. Thus it has always been with man
Thus it has always been with man
sition to these laws, so certain does he prove his religion to be false.

When we consider the many evils that mankind are suffering, in consequence of the ignorance that generally prevails in regard to human nature; in the discussion of such a subject as this, surely it is no time for bigoty to show itself. "But why need I take of time," as one of Ireland's orators remarks. O, there never will be a time of the compare with other truths, and teach with advantage to his children. Thus it has always been with man
very consider the many evils that mankind are suffering, in consequence of the many evils that mankind are suffering, in consequence of the suffering in consequence of the mankind are suffering. presented with an artificial one, which he sition to these laws, so certain does he made theories. Although they did nothing but deceive those who trusted in them, while they stood, yet when they fell, and they always did, and will fall, they ever left sange, and replume its wings for a sanguinary devastation. pon the general mind the impression of ome eternal truths, which have accumulated, and will accumulate, until the speculators in human credulity will find no place in the wide whereon to plant their fabrica
OF A PAIR OF ANDIRONS.

Then shall the harmony of the universe Then shall the harmony of the universe be demonstrated—when the sound politi-cian, the profound philosopher, the sincere-christian, and the universal philanthropist cian, the protonic particular philanthropist christian, and the universal philanthropist will meet in the same temple, to worship the same God. But it is only the gradual "Dear me!" exclaimed my aunt. the same God. But it is only the gradual development of the truths of nature, slowly but surely modifying the human mind, so as to render it amenable to the divine procepts of Revelations, that will ultimately produce the desired consummation. The many evils and deprivations to which men of every evils and deprivations to which men of every when the night. "I should like evils and deprivations to which meet the long rank in society are exposed, have been long deplored by philanthopic minds,—and many to know what you are talking about the long that the long talking talking the long talking tal My uncle bent forward, and planted his been promigrated as remedies; but these heretofore have been found utterly ineffectual, when it was attempted to carry them into practice. Why have they failed? I answer; because such schemes have always been based upon erroneous ideas of human attree. Fourier, for example, believed on the state of the nature. Fourier, for example, believed only in twelve principles of action in the hu-man mind, and he made out his theory for the regeneration of human society accord-ingly. But it was only a theory, never to be realized; because it took no notice of many of the most powerful sentiments in the nature of man. It was an artificial

Phrenology has even been classed amongst such vagaries by those who know nothing about its principles. All that Phrenologists contend for in the way of changing social institutions is, that men should study human nature as it exist. If phrenology be true, iet education be based upon it, and society will ultimately remudel.

With all your boyhood's give
Ustamed, because the desert's paint,
Or on the lose mid-ges?

With all your boyhood's give
Ustamed, because the desert's paint,
Or on the lose mid-ges?

With all your boyhood's give
Ustamed, because the desert's paint,
Or on the lose mid-ges?

With all your boyhood's give
Lose where the desert's paint,
Or on the lose mid-ges?

With all your boyhood's give
Or on the lose mid-ges?

With all your boyhood's give
Or on the lose mid-ges?

With all your boyhood's give
Or on the lose mid-ges?

With all your boyhood's give
Or on the lose mid-ges?

With all your boyhood's give
Or on the lose mid-ges?

With all your boyhood's give
Or where derk rivers foam?

Or where derk rivers foam?

Dr. Call began to incture on phrenology in Venns, in the year 1796, which soon and the stugy-looking old and what is attainable at present.

Dr. Call began to incture on phrenology in Venns, in the year 1796, which soon artificial distinctions, are supposed to look with jealuops upon the promingiation of natural truths. It was soon discovered the pipel of the promingian of natural truths. It was soon discovered the pipel of the promingian of natural truths. It was soon discovered the pipel of the promingian of natural truths. It was soon discovered the pipel of the pipel o

deceive the multitude; these may have all the appearance of real trees, but they having een so often grafted with new branches, to shelter the numerous cormorants, that roost amongst their follage, ultimately be-come top heavy; and when the enquirer af-ter fruth begins to trace out the roots of the new plant, it is very likely that he will undermine some of the robtless artifices which obstruct his progress, and these, having no foundation in nature, come thun-

more he is gratified with their appearance, the more egregiously will he be disappointed, if he does not discriminate between what ed, if he does not discriminate between what is merely superficial, and what is the production of nature.

To pursue the ides; the great mass of mankind have been living for ages upon soup made of such artificial weeds—hence the slowness of their moral and intellectual growth.

But "the genuine essence of truth never dies." I have often heard it said that it is the plysiology of man—by the evidence of the laws of nature in the plysiology of man—by the evidence of the laws of nature in the plysiology of man—by the evidence of the laws of nature in the plysiology of man—by the evidence of the laws of nature in the plysiology of man—by the evidence of the laws of the laws of nature in the plysiology of man—by the evidence of the laws of the la

Thus it has always been with man-theories. Although they did nothing eccive those who trusted in them, on some kindred rock, to whet its vulture anguinary devastation. Montreal, August, 1848.

"Peter," said my uncle, knocking the iece, and then rons; "Peter, those andirons cost me one thousand dol-

My uncle bent forward, and planted his

we had a pair of common old andirons. --Your cousin, Letty, says one day, 'Father, don't you think those old androns are get-ting too shabby! Shabby or not, I thought they would hold the wood up as nicely as if they were made of gold. So I paid no at-tention to Letty. I was afraid she was growing proud. Soon after that, Peter," my uncle continued, "your aunt took it

"There it goes," interrupted my aunt;

this one room. No sooner was this room is valuable, and good, and respectable. He finished than the complaints came from all is a philosopher in his religion, and a rascal quarters about the dining-room and entry.

Long before-this, I had surrendered at dis-

Fourteen hundred,"

"Then there must be a piazza in front—that cost two hundred."
"Sixteen hundred."

book.

'A new carriage came next, Peter—that

cost two hundred dollars."
"Eighteen hundred."
"Then there was a lan

"They put their heads together, Peter, as I was saying, and continued till I got a marble hearth, which cost me twenty dol other British minister that ever stood in shoe leather, from the days of old Captain I thought I was done with expenses, but I Noah of the Ark-whaler downwards, how thought wrong. Pretty soon I began to hear sly hints thrown out about the prick-onies? Well, there are just five. Rebel pawork around the fire place not corresponding with the hearth. I stood it out for a
month or two against your aunt and the
girls, but they at length got the better of
me, and I was forced to have marble instead
are as different from each other as a hoss is are as different from each other as a hoss is of brick. And then the old wooden mantelpiece was so out of character that it was enecessary to have a martile one. The cost of all this was nearly one hundred dollars. And now that the spirit of improvement had a start, there was no stopping place. The new marble mantel put to shame the old white-washed walls, and they must be painted, of course; and to prepare them for paint, sundry repairs were necessary.—

While this was going on, your aunt and the grifs appeared to be quite satisfied; and when it was done, they had no idea the old parlor could be made to look so eproce.—

But this was only a short respite. The old range carpet began to raise a dust, and I found there would be no peace.—"

"Now my dear," said the old lady with a pleasing simile, accompanied with a partial rotation of the head.

"Now father "exclaimed the girls."

"That armin. of brick. And then the old wooden mantel- from a jackass, or a handsaw. A rebel papleasing smile, accompanied with a partial rotation of the head.

"Now father "exclaimed the girls.

"Till I got a new carpet. That again, shamed the old furniture, and it had to be turned out and replaced with new. New, Peter count up, my lad; twenty dollars for the hearth, one hundred for the mantelpiece, and thirty for repairs. What does that make "

"One hundred and fifty, uncle."

"Well, fifty for paper and paint."

"Two hundred."

"Then fifty for a carpet, and one hundred at least for furniture."

"Three hundred and fifty."

"Three hundred and fifty."

"Ahem! There's that clock too, and the at least for furniture."

"Three hundred and fifty."

"Ahem! There's that clock too, and the blinds—fifty more."

My aunt and counsins winked at each other.

"Now" continued my uncle, so much for this one room. No scoper was this room. cretion, and handed in my submission.—
The dining room cost four hundred more.—
What does that count, Peter ?'
Eight hundred, uncle."

and most dangerous of all, and should go to the workhouse. The true patriot is one who is neither a sycophant to the government nor a tyrant to the people, but one "Then the chambers—at least four hundred to make them rayme with the down stairs."

"The outside of the house had to be repaired and painted, of course. Add two hundred for that."

"Fourteen hundred."

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF HUMANITY .- There Then there must be a piazza in front—that cost two hundred."

"Sixteen hundred."

Here aunt began to yawn, Letty to poke the fire, Jane to turn over the leaves of a book.

Then there must be a piazza in front—are good men everywhere. There are men who are good for goodness' sake. In observing the properties of the first properti there are good men; in adversity, in poverty, and temptations, amid all the severity of earthly trials, there are good men, whose "Eighteen hundred."
"Then there was a lawn to be laid cut and neatly fenced—a servant to be lived—parties given occasionally—bonnets and a hundred other little expenses in keeping with new order of things. And all those grew out of those very andirons, and persist in being wrong; that many are date to every holy trust, and latthless toward every holy affection; that many are coldly selfish, and meanly sensual; yes, cold and dead to everything that is not wrapped up in the opposition was now silenced. My aunt immediately rose, and guessed it was bed-time. I was left alone with my uncle, who was not inclined to drop the subject. He was a persevering man, and never gave up what he undertook till he had done the work thoroughly. So he brought out his books and accounts, and set about making an exact estimate of the expenses. He kept me up till after midnight, before he gar and road and fifty dollars!

The and temptations, amid all the severity of either that surround them. Be it true, if we must surround them. Be it true, if we hat surround them. Be it true, if we must surround them. Be it true, if we have surround them. Be it true, if we had surround them. Be it true, if we have surround them. Be it true, if we had surround them. Be it true, if we had surround them. Be it true, if we had a during the surround them. Be it true, if we must surround them. Be it true, if we had surround them. Be it true, if we had truth, that surround them. Be it true, if we must surround them. Be it true, if we must surround them. Be it true, if we must surround them. Be it true, if we The Madden's Lear.—A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was courted by a young Highland gentleman, much her inferior in rank and fortune. Her family, though they gave no encouragement to the match, permitted him to visit them at the castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire, and on such occasions the chamber assigned to him was in a tower, near another tower in which his lovely mistress slept. On one of his visits, the young lady, before the doors were shut, got into her lover's apartment, but some person of the family, having discovered in told her mother, who, cutting off all possibility of retreat, hastened togsurprise them. person of the family, having discovered it told her mother, who, cutting off all possibility of retreat, hastened togsurprise them. The young lady, however, hearing the well-known steps of her mother hobbling upstairs, ran to the leads and took a desparate leapped nine feet four inches, over chasin of sixty feet from the ground, alighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into bed. Her mother, having in yain soinght her in her lover's chumber, came in to her room, where finding her seemingly asieep, she apologised for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the following night with her lightand laddle, and was married. The chasin between the towers is still known under the appellation of the control of t

From the Bathurst Courier

Ma. Epiron,—I have seen with much satisfaction a series of articles on Capital Punishment which appeared in the Courier Punishment which appeared in the Courier few weeks ago, copied from the Huron Signal: and although the talented Editor of that paper has treated the subject in a masterly manner, yet a few ideas have occurred to me which probably escaped his attention, and which have not as yet, to me knowledge, been made public, which may possibly settle the scruples of those who still uphold the death punishment from conscientious motives. It you think them worthy of a place in your paper, they are at your service.

your service.

There is a class of goodmeaning men in the community, who would be decidedly in favour of the abolition of the death punish. Tayour of the abolition of the death punishment were it not for the Scrip ural proofs that are addited in support of the existing system. Now, it will be admitted that it must be either right or wrong to punish with death the man who takes the life of a fellow man. If it be right, then he who has the power and authority to inflict this punishment cannot dispense with it without doing wrong, because he who does not doright must evidently do wrong, as wrong is the converse of right. The first murderer was not punished with death. Hence, he who had the power to inflict the punishwho had the power to inflict the punishment must have done wrong. But it is impossible that the Creator could do wrong. Therefore, the death punishment cannot be right. It may be objected to this mode o ing that it places the question in a the first murderer to escape, and afterwards enacted the law of death punishment, there-fore if the death punishment were right, He did wrong in the first instance, and if wrong, He did wrong in the second instance.

THE PARTY OF THE P

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of the office of

Laws which are not right in the abstract Laws which are not right in the abstract
may be educated on the grounds of expedieney. I have already proven that the death
punishment law is wrong. If, therefore,
it were enacted by a just lawgiver, it must
have been as a matter of expediency. And
if this be the case, it cannot with any show of reason be maintained that a law which is the converse of right should be continued in existence when the exigencies of the circumstances which gave rise to it have

applied to the whole human race, then it should have a place in our Statute Book, and the Elders of the Church should stone every murderer to death; and the whole Levitical code should be put into practical operation, as no one part of it was repealed more than another. The advocates of the death punishment, if they wish to be consistent must therefore either the prepared to sistent, must therefore either be prepared to

sisters, must therefore either be prepared to do this, or else admit that there is no Scriptural authority binding on the Gentiles in support of Capital purishment.

If the death punishment law were right according to the nature of things, (i. e. if it were a divine law possessing the same invariableness of action as the law of gravitation, which all divine laws do every purishment. tion, which all divine laws do,) every mur-derer would perish by virtue of its invaria-ble and natural action, and it would require no human authority to establish it. But if it were merely a law of expediency, i. e. if it were enacted to suit the exigencies of cir-cumstances and times, it would exist in no

the fourth paragraph of this article.

I have frequently heard objections made, on Scriptural grounds, to the abolition of capital punishment: these objections led me to think on the subject, the result of which is briefly stated above. The reasoning is to think on the subject, the result of which is briefly stated above. The reasoning is satisfactory to my own mind; whether it will be so to others, of course rests entirely with themselves. Trusting that it may not be said of the above, as Hume said of Berkley's I lea!ism, that "it is logically irrefutable, and yet convinces no man, I re-main for the present, yours, &c., AMATOR VERITATIS.

Perth, August 15. 1848.

Nice ECONOMY .- These are temperand

We never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people acold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How, then, can they govern-

THOMAS STEEL, ESQ.

Poor Tom Steel ! Well may be applie to him the words of Shakspeare's Mark Anthony upon Brutus:—

"This was the noblest Roman of them all; "This was the noblest Roman of them all; All the conspirators, save only he, Did that they did in eavy of great Caser; He only, in a general thought, And common good to all, made one of them, His tife was gevile; and the elements So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up And say to all the world! This was a man I'

"Honest Tom Steel" was born at Derrynore, in the county of Ciare, in 1788, and eccived his education at the university of ambridge, which he obtained distinction for his scientific acquirement's. His family went to Ireland from the surname of Cham-pion. The death of the uncle placed him in possession of his heriditary property just at the time when the Spanyards rose in insurrection against the tyrany of Ferdinand VII: and one of Steel's first acts was to fit out and fill a vessel which he brought to Cadiz. He accepted a commission from the Cortes, and distinguished himself in several engagement's against the French, who had come to the aid of the Spanish Monarch. The struggle, however, proved wain, and Steel returned to Ireland, to devote hims if heart and soul to O'Connell, then engaged in the mighty effects to obvain Catholic Exmancipation. In all the plans of this great leader, Mr. Steel was an annualisatic coajutor, and at the celebrated anthusiastic coajutor, and at the celebrated Clare Election of 1828, he secunded the nomination of Mr. O Connell. Subsequentnomination of Mr. G. Connell. Subsequentity, his character of Head Pacificator, he rendered the most essential service in the community in tranquilizing the disturbed district of North Tipperary. Mr. Steel was included with O'Connell in the famous indictment, and shared in the triumph of the writ of error. Despite of lost wealth and writ of error. Despite of lost wealth and writ of error. Despite or lost wealth and broken down fortunes, he persevered in agitation with hones ardor, and wild though powerful eloquence, until the death of O'Connell when his spirits totally gave way in his grief for his idol. He became an undone man. A contemporary paper, the "Standard," thus eloquently describes his ultimate fate:—

"With a broken spirit, a broken heart, "With a broken spirit, a broken heart, and a booken fortune, he dies almost deserted at an Inn in London—a pauper, alas! but to the most is not right, then I will leave the dilemma to be solved by those who feel inclined to do so, merely remarking that it does not invalidate the arguments from which it is drawn. The Levitical code of Laws, of which death punishment is but a part; must have been enacted either to apply exclusively to the Jews under the old dispensation, or to the whole human race. If it applied exclusively to the Jews, then the Gentiles have nothing so do with it, and it cannot consequently be binding upon them. If it applied to the whole human race, then it contrasted in the separate, strangely should be seen to be separate. ture would not permit him to accept. The country which he loved and that from which he sought to seperate, strangely centrasted in their conduct towards him. Ireland took his life, England gave him grave. How bitter must have been the refections of that death bed! Poor fellow what must have been his feeling when he found Lord Brougham, hastening to his aid, and Colonel Perceval, chief among the Or-angemen by his death bed! Fare the well noble honest victimized Tom Steel! A braver spirit, in a gentler heart, never left, earth—let us humbly hope for that home where the weary find rest."

Mr. Steel died-at Peel's Coffee House, in Fleetstreet, from the host of which hotel

he received every care and attention during the last illness .- Illustrated London

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN .- The history gene alogical and otherwise, of this gentleman, cannot fail to be interesting to the public at this moment. He was born at Promoland, County Clare, on the 17th of October, country, unless established by the laws of that country. The fact that the first nurch that country. The fact that the first nurch that country was permitted to escape with his life, is sufficient to overthow the first hypothesis. And the facts that it has been altered, amended, extended, and curtailed to suit circumstances and times, and that in some amended, extended, and curtained to said the cumstances and times, and that in some countries it has been abolished altogether, are sufficient to establish the second; hence, are sufficient to establish the second; hence, the latter of O'Brien, or O'Bryen, is the Martin of O'Bryen, is the latter. are sufficient to establish the second; hence, there can be no divine authority for continuing it on the Statute book any longer than it may be found expedient. There can, therefore be no ground for maintaining it on the supposition that it is a divine institution eq ally binding upon all men.

"Whose sheddeth mun's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," is a command which existed prior to the institution of the Lewitical code, but it was contained in, and made a part and parcel of, the Lewitical code of the superceded and made a part and parcel of, the Levitical code was superceded and holished by the New Testament dispensation, and that it is not binding upon Christians at the present day as a code of laws, now, although it is evident that a part cannot contain the whole; yet it is equally evident contain the whole; yet it is equally evident of the first poined the repeal ranks. Since 1845 well to do in the world now, was, some to contain the whole; yet it is equally evident that a whole can and must contain all its parts. The command above quoted was a part of the Livitical code. The whole of that code has been abolished. Therefore, the above command is no authority for maintaining capital punishment on the ground that it existed prior to the Mosaic dispensation. Those who consider themselves under the Livitical code may be referred to the foirth paragraph of this article.

I have frequently heard objections made. and possessing a property of about £5,000 per annum, to which her second son was always considered to be the heir; but in no other respect than as heir in prospect, Mr. O'Brien ever was wealthy. He has, when in Ireland, taken up his residence at the seat of his mother.—Abridged from the Moraing Post.

JOHN MITCHEL We learn from a con respondent that a person who was a steward over some public works in Bermuda, arrived in this city, on Tuesday. When he left Bermuda, about ten duys since, Mitchel was well, and a certain limit on which he could walk for the benefit of his health.— Nrcs Economy.—These are temperance times we well know, but some people will drink brotwithstanding. A shrewd and economical dealer of this city, drinks his glass regularly. With his proof glass he draws the brandy from the cask, very accurately guaging the quantity; the moment the brandy is qualied, he measures an equal quantity of water and pours it back into the cask. This is an invariable rule with him. We understand, however, that he uses the purcet of water, so that no possible harm can come of the dilution.

We novel know a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people account govern themselves. How, then, can they govern enter the strong hope of his country's freedom and his own release.—Packet.

Napoleon's Personal Appearance .-Napoleon was careless in his personal appearance. His waisteat pockets were always full of snuff, and upon the white trousers he usually wore, he was in the habit of making memoranda with a pencil he invariably carried about him. The little cocked hat and grey coat under which the images of Napoleon will throughout all time be so familiarly recognized, were supposed to have been the costume enjoined upon his observance by the chief of the Illuminati as a safegued against assassination. Into the bosom of that dark fraternity he had been admitted at Grand Cairo. eon was careless in his personal ap-ce. His waistcoat pockets were

ty he had been admitted at Grand Cairo, under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, and had sworn and signed with his blood and obligation to wage enternal war with all tyrants, and forfeit his life rather than hold dealings with monarchy. "If fute should ever place thee at the head of a great nation," thus he had been addressed by the grand-master of the Philadelphia, "beware of grasping the diadems of Kings."

These are strange times! The Austrian Prince Metternich is now living at Brompton Park, which has been let to him by its owner, Lord Ingestre. Within a stone's ton Park, which has been let to him by its owner, Lord Ingestre. Within a stone's throw of this mansion, (by no means large,) is the modest residence at present tenanted by M. Guizot. Who would have expected such an association for this neighborhood twelve months back? The hotel keepers of the Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland lake districts, compain that their of the Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cum-berland lake, districts, complain that their accounts would exhibit a beggarly receipt of custom, in comparison with former, years, were it not for the patronage of the nume-rous French families who have been driven to this country by the storms of the revolu-tion, and are now luxuriating in the beau-ties of Windermere, Ullswater, Conisten, Grammere, Derwent, and the rest of the Grasmere, Derwent, and the rest of the noble sheets of water that gem the North

CROPS IN FRANCE.—It will be seen by he following extract that notwithstanding the wretchedness of man, the prospects are

most favourable :- THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.-At a tim when France is convulsed by political strug-gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, the such as the such a gles, the such as in the environs of Faris and in the departments. The Courrier de l'An says, that in the Bresse harvest has commenced. Every where the appearance of the fields is magnificent. The temperature of the month of June was most fayourable for the development of the different kinds of grain, so much so that rye arrived at perfect maturity withcost either being divided burst up by a content of the different kinds of pains. being dried or burnt up by a too sun. Wheat is heavy in the ear straw is abundant. Indian corn re very far advanced. Vines preout either powerful sun. Wheat is heavy and the straw is abundant. I and oats are very far advanced. sent the best appearance. The same paper adds,—"It appears that God in spreading his munificence over the soil, seeks to re-pair the disastrous effects of our internal dissensions. Providence gives us in abundance the fruits of the earth. Why then the inhabitants agree to eat them i

THE DISCIPLINE OF JOURNALISM .- It is i the first germination of truth that convic-tion is born. It needs the genius of repeti-tion to reproduce the first impression tili it is indelible. Permanent impression is con-viction, The journalist drills men into the consciousness of principle as the military officer drills men into the use of arms. In both cases the discipline must be continued till the practice is perfect. The habit of reason, when established, will surpass the habit of arms. We have been told by one who never deceived the people; and knew from trial the comparative efficacy both of arms and argument, that the most formidathey are distinguished by no special uni they are distinguished by no special uniform, their cost figures in no financial estimate. But they exist, and the corps augments. In the office, in the workshop, at the anvil, at the loom, or the plough, they pursue accustomed duties. They are distinguishable by bearing and purpose. They think, they watch, they work, they wait.—Their numbers and their power daily increase. Such are the materials of which the programment of the changes are made .- The Cause of the Peo

SIMPLE DIVISION .- We heard a story the other night on the subject of "Division" that we thought "some" of at the time, and never having seen it in print, we are tempted to give our readers the benefit

"Very."
"How much might Judge B---- be

Why, about ten thousand dollars !" was the reply.

"And how many children has Judge
B——?" continued the inquirer.

"Only three."

"Three-into ten goes three times, and a

pered, and they were married.

The honeymoon passed off as all other honeymoons do, and they were happy.—
The bride was lively and chatty, and often made allusions to her brothers and sisters shade alusions to her workers and elsters. Startled at a number of names he thought should not be in the catalogue of relations, one evening at tea he said, "My dear, I thought there were only three of you?"

"So there are by Ma—Pa's first wife had eight more!"

had eight more!"
"Eleven into ten goes no times, and one

A COURT SCENE.—There is a point beyond which human forbearance cannot go, and the most even of tempers will become ruffled at times. At the Assizes held during the past year at Lincoln in England, both Judge and counsel had much trouble to make the timid witness upon a trial speak sufficiently loud to be heard by the jury, and it is possible that the temper of the counsel may thereby have been turned aside from the even tenor of its way! and the more likely perhaps owing to his feeling himself to be a man of consignable importance since he had married a dowager Duchess. After this gentleman had gone A COURT SCENE. -There is a point be Duchess. After this gentleman had gone through the various stages of bar pleading and had coaxed, threatened, and, even bul

and had coaxed, threatened, and, even bullied witnesses, there was one called into
the hox, a young osiler, who appeared to
be simplicity personified.

"Now, sir," said the above named, counsel, in a tone which at any other time would
have been denounced as vulgarly loud, "I
hope we shallflave no difficulty in making
you speak up."

"I hope not, sir," was shouted or rather
bellowed out by the witness, in tones which
almost shook the building, and would have
certainly alarmed any timid or nervous la-

certainly alarmed any timed or nervous la "How dare you speak in that way air?"

said the counsel,
"Please, zur, I can't speak no louder,
zur," said the astonished witness, attempting to shout fouder than before, evidently
thinking the fault to be his speaking too

low.
"Pray, have you been drinking this mo ning ?"-shouted the counsel, who had now thoroughly lost the last remnant of his tem-

per.

"Yes, zur," was the reply.

"And what have you been drinking?"

"Corfee, zur,"

"And what did you have in your coffee

sir?" shouted the exasperated counsel.

"A spune, zur," was the answer, innocently spoken, amid the roars of the whole Court, excepting only the now thoroughly wild counsel, who flung down his brief, and rushed out of the Court.

MORALITY OF LAWYERS .- McAnley the well known essayist and reviewer has re-cently written a severe philippic on the icentiousness of the English Bar. H shows the lawyers no mercy, and seems to think that in their professional career, they repeatedly commit acts which, under other circumstances, they would be ashamed to acknowledge. We have no doubt that acknowledge. We have no doubt that many instances of this kind occur where der the innocence of their clients apparent der the innocence of their clients apparent, although, at the same time, they are fully aware of their guilt. In reference, to the abuse of their powers and privileges in this respect. McAuley says, "I do not think it right that a man with a wig on his head, and a band round his neck, should do for a guinea, what, without these appendages, he would think it wicked and infamous to do for an empire." for an empire."

LIGHTNING .- On Friday afternoon last LIGHTNING.—On Friday afternoon last we ware startled by a report in the room occupied by the telegraph office. It was as loud as a rifle crack. The sky at the time was nearly clear of clouds that indicated a violent storm being near. On examining the wire of the receiving magnet it was found melted.

These occurrences are so frequent, and in many cases so violent that great care ought to be exercised in all telegraphic arrangements. The present plan of passing the wires over the country on poles is, in the opinion of scientific men, very dangerous to the public. They are the constant conductors of electricity between the clouds and the earth, when the two points operating on each other are some miles distant. When overcharged, a flash will pass from the wire there being no appearance of a storm, it very moderate rate of obtaining the use of they are now endeavouring to soothe the disapwas not attached, hence the spark. - Trencapital.

FIRE BY LIGHTNING .- Yesterday about 1 o'clock a thunder storm pased over this neighbourhood, and we very much regret to have to record that the Barn of Mr. David Thompson in East Zorra, 3 miles north of Woodstock, was set on fire by the lightning. Mr. T. and his sons had just harvested and

outhouses, were totally consumed.

As Mr. T., who is a most worthy and excellent individual, and his family, who are most industrious and praiseworthy, were good folks of St. Ma uninsured, and have seriously suffered by a ject of Agriculture. calamity to which all are equally liable, though not of every day occurrence we firmly believe the entire neighbourhood will cordially lend them a helping hand—par-ticularly in putting up a new barn and set of outhouses.—We point to this calamity, and say to all Farmers, Go and ensure, and that without one days procrastination or delay! "We'll think about it," or "We'll delay! "We'll think about it," or "we it see to it next week, or by and bye," are very common, but very dangerous, nay wicked, "inventions of the enemy."—Oz ford Star.

WAR AGAINST THE GROG SHOPS .- A WOman, in Cincinnati, whose husband was in the habit of drinking at a neighbouring ta-vern and then coming home and abusing her, requested the landlord to give her hueband no more drink. The landlord refused the perty, a crowd gathered arround, sympa-thized with the woman, assaulted the house gutted it completely, and then proceeded round to the destruction of other coffee round to the destruction or control by the the police arrived and stopped the progress of temperance reform in Cincinnati, where in a legal way, it seems to be most particularly nee

> A writer in the London Times states that the master of one of the London Work-houses told him that at least five out of every six of the girls educated in the tions become prostitutes.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN.

The New York Herald passes the follow ing encomium upon the above named gen-tleman, which will doubtless be some what flattering to the Canadians generally:
"We observed in the Senate Chaimbers

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBI

710N.—We understand that the Agricultural Society of this District have only subscribed £25 in aid of the funds of the "Provincial Agricultural Association Show," to be held on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October, in the town of Cobourg: Now if the Midland District Agricutural Society ever intend to have the exhibition held in Kingston, it strikes us that they would do well to add £25 to the sum already subwell to add \$25 to the sum already subscribed, and thereby set an example to other Districts to give liberally. We see by the Star that the small Districts of Huron, Talbot and Simcoe have given £20 each; now if these can give so much, surely this District, second in wealth and importance is Conference.

in Canada West, can at least give £50. The Newcastle District, has, we are told, always subscribed £75 per annum to the Provincial exhibition, and will probably continue to do so unless discouraged by the paltry sums proposed to be given by this and other Districts, upon the present occasion .- Argus.

ESCAPE FROM BONDAGE .- While the sympathisers in the United States are sending to the world the most false stories in regard to Irish oppression and misrule, and the most ridiculous fabrications about great victories over the British forces, it is gratifying to report that from forty to fifty slaves have lately gone in a body from Kentucky, they not being satisfied that they were living in a land of liberty; a most unwarrantable thing, when the world is so often told that all liberty is in the United States. But these wicked sceptics won't believe it. The poor fellows were pursued and fired on, and several of them killed. A considerable several of them killed. A considerable number, we believe, have got safe into Ohio, where they have friends, and when once they yet into what should be called the "People's Line," they are safe from pursuit. It is a strange thing for propely to run off on its own legs—Globe.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTY.—We are gratified in being able to state that the heavy dif-erential duty lately exacted at Chicago on ferential duty lately exacted at Ghicago on-certain goods, the property of an eminent commercial house in this city, was not authorised by the laws of the United States, and that it will be refunded. The actual differential duty authorised is 10 per cent. on the duty and not on the invoice, as was erroneously exacted. Strong tapresenta-tions have been made to the American Gov-ermment on the subject of these duties, by rnment on the subject of these dulies, by he Hon. Messrs, Lafontaine and Sullivan. riminating duties on goods imported from Canada where similar duties are not charged in Canada. This is a most satisfactory settlement of the question.—Pilot.



HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTÉMBER 1, 1848.

IT It is intimated in our Advertising columns that the sale of two half shares, £50 each, of the Huron District Building Society, will take place Should a per in the British Hotel to morrow, (Saturday the er the wires at 2nd inst.) at 7 o'clock, and although the value derness of romance, in order to devise or disreat risk of be- of money is pretty correctly felt in our locality at cover some means of calumniating the Governor ing struck, particularly if it were raining and his clothes were wet. In each office ing from the Society are but inadequately under- shadowing forth a faint gleam of hope to the there is a ground wire, which the operator attaches when a storm approaches, and that conveys the charge into the ground, and it does no harm. On the above occasion, capital.

ral Society, which will take place at St. Marys on Wednesday first,—but have been prevented not be true; and whether true or false it is still housed a very heavy crop of fall wheat and other grain, which and the barn and other outhouses, were totally consumed.

As Mr. T., who is a most worthy and

> We have no sympathy with " Blusterers," we have no desire to draw largely either on the credulity or the purses of our readers. But if the year 1849.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

may be disposed to discuss the question. And nors received their information. ion of the Total Abstinence Societies, every by these Societies is all-efficient for the accom-plishment of the purpose. And the incalculable representative system, and it is almost overlooked ravages of drunkenness which are to be seen in by those who speak and write on electoral right;

every village, and read in every newspaper, are of that principle. It ought ever to be remem bered that the advocates of Total Abstinence are not actuated by selfish motives-that their sala "We observed in the Senate Chaimbers this morning, the Hon. Mr. Sullivan of the Canadian Counsel. He appeared to view the proceedings with interest, and we have no death with satisfaction. Mr. Sullivan is one of the meet initiant orators we ever for popularity, and that however much they may instead to—containing the eloquence of a Corwin, with the profundity of a Webster. the gratification and advantages must be mu greater to those who are persuaded by their arguments. The man who becomes so liberates himself from the thraldom of his own vitiated appetites-who brusts through the absurd and debasing usages of societyhimself free from the delusions and dangers of intemperance, is the principal gainer in the moral reformation of society. Think on the millions who have been ruined; look on the multitude who are now posting on to ruin—think on the despised, injured, trampled, heart-broken thousands of fond, confiding, innocent, virtuous women—on the mass of ragged, wretched, famished, uneducated children, and on the dark catalogue of crime and degradation which have resulted from drunkenness; and ask yourselves seriously what security you have that yours may not be a similar destiny. Talk not of your extreme caution, nor of your great firmness thousands have possessed these qualities equally abundant with yourselves, and yet have gradually sunk down into confirmed drunkenness and its consequent ruin. Rest assured that however talented, intelligent or wealthy you may be, the sepulchre of ruined drunkards can boast of righter, wiser, richer men than you. They cherished the same hopes, felt the same assurance and used the same cautious moderation sa you do now, and if you continue in their path and pursue their indulgence maybe you may escape, out there are fifty maybes that you will meet

> the same doom. IF Mr. Macqueen will Lecture next week Stanley, on Tuesday evening; in the School louse north of the Sauble bridge, township of sborne, on Wednesday evening; and in the School House south of the McGillivray Post Office on Thursday evening. Our friends in the different localities are requested to give publicity to this notice, and to make the necessary preparations. The Lecture will commence each evening at 7 o'clock.

WARLIKE LADIES .- One day last week a hungry Hawk seized a hen at the door of Mr. Dunan McDonald of Colborne, and finding his inability to bear away his prize sunk his talons deep into the body of his victim, but was still unable to lift her. He soon discovered, however, that like the Irishman, he had caught a Tartar, for before he could relax his grasp, the hen flew into the kitchen bearing the affrighted prey-bird and we are gratified in being able to state that instructions have been given to the Collectors of Customs not to exact dismaid regreted that there was no man near, to maid regreted that there was no man near, to shoot the impertment creature, but in detestation of the animal, called up their heroism to the shooting point, and determined to make was on the felon. They were but little skilled in the art of gunnery, but they succeeded admirably.—
Mrs. McDonald levelled the piece and her maid after several unsuccessful attempts, at length succeeded in drawing the tricker. The shot went off and the gun followed it, and when Mr. McDonald came up the two ladies had fallen either through fear or joy. The gun was lying on one side of the fence and the dead hawk on the other. So much for female sportemen.

> CANADA AND HER GOVERNORS. After having exhausted their ingenuity and

pointed expectations of their credulous dupes, by persuading them that Lord Elgin is about to We intended to have been at the Annual resign his Governorship and return to England. Exhibition of the Blanshard Branch AgricultuThis may be regarded as the forlorn hope of by other previous arrangements. However, as but a forforn hope. Every good man in Canada we are not a "bird of passage," as we have no would certainly be sorry to hear of Lord Elgin's intention of "cutting in October," but expect resignation. He has, during the short period of may yet have an opportunity of speechifying the rights and interests of the subject; therefore, we good folks of St. Marys, on the important sub- say his removal from the Province would be regretted by all good men. At the same time, we are unable to percieve any parmanent advantage that such an event could confer on the Tories. because we never knew a blusterer who did not It is probable that the political sentiments of turn out a downright dirt, in the end. We rare- particular Governors may, in times past, have ly promise more than we expect to perform, and influenced the prosperity of the Colony; but therefore we will not promise to publish the Signal twice a week!!! simply because we have not the slightest intention of doing so; and Government exists. The Government of the our subscription list increases in the same ratio offspring of a narrow selfishness, acting reciproas it has done during the bygone six months, we cally between a paltry oligarchy, and an unprinwill promise our subscribers a better paper in cipled, secular priesthood, whose duplicity and misrepresentation were just as purchasable commodities as white pine

The Compact was a Joint Stock Company of mbition, avarice, sectarianism, cant, sin As formerly announced, Mr. Macqueen will and bare-faced villiany. The oligarchy promis-Lecture in the United Presbyterian Church, ed large revenues and gave large rectories; and the priesthood duped, and guiled, and prayed, and day evening the 4th instant, at 7 o'clock, when an opportunity will be given to any person who from this polluted source the respective Goveras the subject is one of deep interest it is hoped people believed, and many did not believe, but that many will be willing to listen with candour, they had no means of making themselves heard. and to consider with unprejudiced deliberation, the necessity of adopting some means of checking tion to the members of the little oligarchy; all the withering and demoralising influence of intemperance. And though the subject has been side, and in the pay of the Compact, and the long before the public, and though everything Governors were obliged to receive the legislahas already been said that can be said in vindicawhile in reality they were just about as little reman must be satisfied that the principle proposed lated to each other as they were to the man in by these Societies is all-efficient for the accom-

long as these vot exclusively. Twenty years bers of the Famil matter of indiffere 000 or 600,000 have been the leg tem of representa it produces misch Church-and-State despicable the co been, or however evil which it the must be viewed as Canada's future p puny mole-hills of the clergy had national Church falsehood and mean aroused the Britis duty, and placed to a basis which is elements of revolu and fearless press And though Lord succeeded by Sir F the change would would appeal to the out having recours tone that would n disregarded; and in hero of the Toronto Administration wo other, as dull and m again governing Ca extravagant in it th the chivalry of Don Lord Matcalfe migl and retard the pros kind of arbitary mu as Ogle R. Gowan fatten under the sh the distorted fragme again gather rou bedy-guard, and the as the Quaker said there!" but you cou Lord Metcalfe, and nick Daly, and Her

out it must bec

it is a matter of

shall vote for

what class the

never spoke nor ever would have been pre The expulsion of ments of office was substantially caused Elgin to the Govern long before, decided was an outrage up though the people treat it with serious that merriment and r ludicriousness could had resolved that, lil be muzzled, lest per pranks and buffoonry. producing another s though Lord Metcall witness a general have been exactly as clave of Church-andbe governed to please like principles of equi

Gowan did not gove occupied the place

formerly resided, and

things of the Govern

in the name of the I

provement, and wn

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SHORT ESSAYS

With the excepti which have recently against the tide of po have devoted more tit in the study and inve than perhaps all oth them, all modes of ju They are founded eit nature or in defiance know what mind i means it is associate rience and observation tion does affect the pl weaken and exhaust In short, sc infallible, has long sin the action of the min brain. Now the bra physical system, its nature and accompli supported by the san the same laws as any its health, like the depends on the treatm

Very many children

of age, and some eve

that age is soft and j

for intense thought as labour ; it is growing solidity or size, and th it, has no inclination to know it asks que examines them, asks t little experiments, and able means to gather l materials for a future ; have acquired sufficie for subjecting them to speaking in her own l own rules, developing expressing her own But this does not method is too deffuse improve it. The mo swers a few of the chil then pusnes him aw be troubled with vot McClarty said, " I can the natural thirst for k a rebuff for the time be I have often been so sending little children althy you may be,

rds can boast of

ian you. They

It the same assur-

in their path and

you may escape,

duplicity and hasable com Company of ant, simony, rehy promisid prayed, and tatistics; and ective Gover-Many of the believe, but selves heard. d the legislaigarchy alt were on the act, and the the legislathe people, as little renaly in the t overlooked ctoral right;

r. It was the

cting recipro-

nd an unprin-

it is a matter of little consequence how many quite sincere and honest in their intentions, bu shall vote for a member of Parliament, or to they were not aware of the injury which they what class the franchise may be extended, so were inflicting on their children. They did not long as these votes must be tendered for one class seem to know that the confinement and drudgery exclusively.

have been the legislators. This is a sham system of representation and like all other shams should be expanding and strengthening by free-th produces mischief. The Government of the Church-and-State minority of Canada, ended in like a lifeless thing for a certain number of hours, a small rebellion, and however unworthy and almost without the liberty of external motion. despicable the cause of that rebellion may have Were the child allowed to indulge in sleep unde been, or however serious may have been the this confinement; were the mind suffered to evil which it then inflicted on the province, it rest with the body, the evil would not be so must be viewed as one of the greatest causes of great; because, in that case, the circulation of the clergy had thrown around their tilliputian but the mind is allowed, nay, is literally com national Church; it exposed the silly presump-tion of the miniature Aristocracy, unmasked the falsehood and mean secondrelism of lip-loyalty; aroused the British Government to a sense of elements of revolution. There is now a free also exhausts the brain itself, by tasking its ene and fearless press established in the country.— gies with an amount of labour much beyond its though Lord Elgin should resign and be natural strength and solidity. It is true the Administration would be standing gaping at each | while the brain of the child being soft and incom lar of Lot's wife. The idea of Toryism ever which it has acquired, but employs, in action extravagant in it that it always reminds us of and proper developement, not only of the brain as Ogle R. Gowan might again luxuriate and be of comparitively little service to him. We

ments of office was perhaps accelerated, but not substantially caused by the appointment of Lord accomplishment of it, Nature sends him forth Elgis to the Governorship. Public opinion had, duly qualified. He wonders, looks, examines and Elgin to the Governorship.

Loang before, decided that the Metcalfe policy enquires into everything within the range of his se that it shall be governed on something like principles of equity.

SHORT ESSAYS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

means it is associated with the body, yet expenerves. In short, science, whose teachings are and employment of which, his usefulness and his infallible, has long since satisfied the world that felicity in his present sphere of existence are the action of the mind produces exertion of the suspended. brain. Now the brain is just a portion of the physical system, its growth is of the same nature and accomplished by the same means, supported by the same fluids, and regulated by the same laws as any other portion of the body. its health, like the health of the stomach,

depends on the treatment.

Very many children go to school at five years of age, and some even earlier. The brain at that age is soft and jellyish-equally incapable for intense thought as the muscles are for intense shall bring the subject fully under the notice of labour; it is growing and has not attained its our readers, and before the legal advisers of the ize, and the mind, in sympathy wish Crown, next week. it, has no inclination to think; it merely seeks to know-it asks questions, looks on objects, examines them, asks their names and uses, tries little experiments, and in short, uses every available niceans to gather knowledge, to every available niceans to gather knowledge. able means to gather knowledge, to store up the materials for a future period when the brain shall have acquired sufficient strength and solidity dation for the silly rumours circulated by a contemporaries regarding the for anheeting them to thought. This is nature of our cotemporaries regarding the speaking in her own language, laying down her own rules, developing her own powers, and expressing her own desires in her own way. method is too deffuse and too slow, and we must improve it. The mother or the guardian answers a few of the child's anxious enquiries, and then pusace him away, saying—"OI cannot be troubled with you just now," or as Mrs. McClarty said, "I cannot be fash'd," and thus the natural thirst for knowledge."

Method is too deffuse and too slow, and we must improve it. The mother or the guardian answers a few of the child's anxious enquiries, and then pusace him away, saying—"OI cannot be troubled with you just now," or as Mrs. McClarty said, "I cannot be fash'd," and thus thrice welcome to the natural thirst for knowledge.

sending little children to school merely to keep all climes."

but it must become apparent to every man, that them out of the way. I believe the parents were BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL. of a common school to a child of five years exclusively.

Twenty years ago, and almost nobody was eligible to a cast in Parliament except the members of the Family Compact; heace, it was a growth of the body depends upon exercise; and matter of indifference whether Canada contained 00 or 600,000 voters: the same men would only result from a sound physical constitution Canada's future prosperity. It broke down the puny mole hills which the underground workings still be under the regular management of nature:

duty, and placed the Government of Canada on the other portions of the system, by demanding a basis which is never likely to eagender the succeeded by Sir Francis Bond Head to-morrow, studies are simple and childish, but two hours the change would produce buy a temporary destudy on the alphabet, requires from a child of rangement in our colonial affairs. The press five years old, as much exertion of the brain as would appeal to the people, and the people, with out having recourse to the Tory alternative of problem does from the Philosopher or the man of annexation, would appeal to the legislature in a science. And it must be remembered that the tone that would neither be misunderstood nor brain of the adult has acquired its full strength, disregarded; and in less than three months the and solidity, and can, consequently, suffer no hero of the Toronto barricades and his Loyalist other injury from common exertion than fatigue, other, as dull and motionless as the petrified pil- plete, not only wearies out the little energy again governing Canada, has something so truly that sustenance which is necessary to the growth the chivalry of Don Quixote. Such a man as but of the entire system Besides, the labour of Lord Matcalfe might again invade the liberties the child is rendered additionally fatiguing by and retard the prosperity of the Province by a being forced; by teaching what he does not kind of arbitary muleishness, and such characters want to learn, and what at his period of life can fatten under the shadow of his despotism, and teach him that each of these characters or letters the distorted fragments of the Compact might is called by a particular name and that certain again gather round him in a little conclave or combinations or unions of them are pronounced body-guard, and then you might say of Toryism by certain sounds, but in the majority of cases as the Quaker said of the rusty horse, " It is we associate no ideas with the sounds, we leave there!" but you could not say it is governing .- him to find out their meaning at his leisure, and Lord Metcalfe, and D. B. Papineau, and Dominick Daly, and Henry Sherwood, and Ogle R. estimation, to possess neither charms nor interest. political offences. Several well informed Gowan did not govern Canada. They merely The exercise is altogether in advance of his parties seem to think that the movement liable for the payment, benefit and satisfac occupied the place where the Government had nature, and the dull monotony and apparant want may be successful. things of the Government, and borrowed money rassing. The object which, to the hundan be-in the name of the Province, and kep: back im-ing, is paramount to all others is practical taken place in Paris, and Lord Palmerston provement, and wrangled, and quarrelled, and knowledge; an acquaintance with his own navorried each other about the fat bits; but they ture and the properties and uses of the things that Majesty's Government is deeply sensible of never spoke nor even thought of governing-that are about him and around him; in short, to know the great importance of seeing a terminasomething of the world he inhabits, and the re-The expulsion of the Tories from the emolu- lation in which he stands to other material ob-

was an outrage upon Canadian Liberty; and observation; desires to know the use of it, and vernment" though the people were not disposed to gazes with intense curiosity and interest on any treat it with seriousness, but regarded it with the people were not treat it with seriousness, but regarded it with that merrimeat and redicule which its grostesque ludieriousness could not fail to excite. Yet they had resolved that, like the tamed Bear, it should be muzzled, lest peradventure it might in its pranks and buffoonry, use it carniverous tusks in pranks and buffoonry, use it carniverous tusks in the mind which are most serviceable to our mode the mind which are most serviceable to our mode suppression pronounced on the 27th June, J. McDONALD, Sherif H. D. producing another small rebellion. And although Lord Metcalfe had lived and reigned to witness a general election, the result would have been exactly as it is. Canada is no longer subject to the will of a Governor and a little conclude of Church-and-State Cormorants. It must be governed to please that it shall be governed on something. ter educated at ten years of age, would possess a more extensive understanding, more intimacy with his own nature, and with nature in general, and a greater number of sound practical ideas, tained.

To Wit: 5 - Writ of Fierd Facinas, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Gavin Hamilton at the suit of Joshua Calloway, I have a more extensive understanding, more intimacy than are generally possessed by men at the age of forty, And this method of instruction so far With the exception of a very few schools from preventing or retarding the child's prowhich have recently been forced into existence gress in reading, writing, &c., would render it against the tide of popular prejudice by men who have devoted more time, and talent, and capital perceive the advantage of being deligent at in the study and investigation of school systems school. He would understand that the only use than perhaps all others who have gone before of this reading and writing was the propagation them, all modes of juvenile instruction are false.

Of knowledge—that these were merely invented and calculated for the purpose of extending the nature or in defiance of it. Although we do not range of our actual intelligence, and that the know what mind is, nor by what mysterious sooner they were acquired, the sooner would be funds have declined in consequence of its possess the means of gratifying more abundantly rience and observation tell us that mental exertifiat thirst for information, that desire to know, tion does affect the physical system, that it does which Nature has placed at the head of all his weaken and exhaust the healthy action of the propensities, and upon the proper gratification

> A somewhat remarkable illustration of what is called evenlanded Justice, took place
>
> Directors—the persons who were lodged in
> the Gaol have been bailed ont—and the conyesterday before our Magistrates, where Vere John Hunt was fined ten dollars for refusing, (in company with his brother Printers,) to work without wages, for John Bevans Giles, Esquire, GENTLEMAN, Proprietor, Publisher, sometimes Editor of the Huron Gazette.

McClarty said, "I canna be fash'd," and thus the natural thirst for knowledge is checked with a rebuff for the time being.

I have often been sorry to hear parents talk of any it claim the respectful observance of any it claim the respectful observance of any it claim the respectful observance of all claims."

FRIDAY, September 1, 1848.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. New York, August 26, 34 P. M.

The Britannia arrived at Boston this morning thalf-past 9 o'clock, with one week's later inligence from Europe.

IRELAND.—Affaire in Ireland are not materially changed, though every day seems

to lessen the probability of any serious W. S. O'Brien was arrested on Saturday

evening last, at the railroad station at Thurles, while in the act of procuring ticket for Limerick, where it is said he in tended taking refuge among his friends .-Immediately after his arrest he was marched to Bridewell, and subsequently conveyed to Dublin. He was lodged in Kilmainhan Goal. He is said to have exgressed himsel satisfied of the hopelessness of accomplishing his object. He was induced to leave his retreat in the mountains, because the further he went the more the people seemed to fear connexion with him. O'Brien is said to be cheerful.

His wife is allowed to visit him, and other friends are allowed to converse with him in the presence of the goal authorities. There does not appear to have been any serious disturbance since the Cambria sailed, and according to the English papers it seems quite impossible there should be any as long as the government sustains heir present attitude of suppression.

Richard O'Gormon was arrested when rying to escape, but he persuaded the police that he was a more traveller from Kerry to Clare, and was suffered to proceed. He boarded a vessel bound to Americe, in which he has escaped. A war teamer had been despatched after the ves-

important movement. The Clergy, it is said, are shortly to assume the office of peacemakers. It is said that a memorial court, and put in bail to the actions within has been got up on the part of the Bishops three calender months or cause the same to be discharged, all the real and personal estate of the said Henry Elliott, or so much and Clergy for a general amnesty of all

CRITICAL STATE OF NORTHERN ITALY. in the House of Commons stated that Her tion put to that unfortunate, warfare, and he added "I am able although I have no right lieve I may assure the house that that desire is generally shared by the French Go-

One unsuccessful attempt was made on

with the Danes. The exact position which

Austria .- The latest news from Vienna was, that the Emperor of Austria had resigned, but no credit was given to it.

THE CHOLERA.—The whole range of Albert, which Lands I shall offer for sale. Eastern Europe seems to be more or less Saturday, the 25th day of November new affected with the Cholera. Four cases appeared at Berlin, all which terminated fu-

The Journals from Paris are entirely occupied with the Italion question, and the threatening aspect.

Two thousand insurgents have been sen tenced to transportation, and sent to Prest L'Orient where they were to be confined till Government shall fix their destination. It is probable that their familes will be permitted to join them.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.-The whole this structure is now in the hands of the tending parties are preparing for hestile op perations in the Courts — Niagara Chro

MARRYING FOR MONEY .- The man who marries for money has one advantage ove he can know what he gets; if he can feed upon husks and chaff, it is competent to him to see that his trough is filled.—Henry

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS

THE cheapest BOOTS and SHOES o good quality ever offered for sale in this District. The subscriber in leaving Goderich returns his sincere thinks for the

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

WHEAT WANTED.

CASH paid for FALL WHEAT till the ASH paid for FALL ... 20th day of this month. C. CRABB. Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Farmers and the public in general, that he will sell BOOTS and SHOES cheaper, for cash, than they can be purchased elsewhere in this country. Intending purwhere in this country. Intending pur-chasers are requested to call and examine for themselves, at his Shop on Lighthouse street, near the British Hotel. He has also a Horse, Waggon and Harness, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. N. CLARK. AUCTION SALE. ON Wednesday the 13th inst., there w be sold by public auction on the premises of William Macqueen, Jr., Far-mer, London road, township of Tucker-

STOCK, viz: three Horses, one Yoke of Oxen, three Milch Cows, two 2 years old Heifers, one 2 years old Steer, and ten Sheep; all the property of William Macqueen, Sen. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. 'clock, noon.
TERMS-6 months credit on approved

endursed notes. J. K. GOODING, Auctioneer.
Tuckersmith, 1st Sept., 1848. 31td

> BY AUTHORITY. ATTACHMENT.

HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of two To Wit: writs of Attachment issued out of the District Court and Court of Queen's Bench, and to me di rected against the estate real as well as personal, of Henry Elliott, an absconding or concealed debtor at the respective suits LIYERPOOL, August 12th, 10 o'clock.

It was currently reported, and pretty generally believed, that the Roman Cotholic Church and Clergy were to make a most hereof as may be necessary, will be held J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,.
Goderich, 28th August, 1848.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a

To Wit: Writ of Fieri
Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron
District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Charles at the suit of Robert Ellis; I have seized and taken in Execution, as belong-ing to the said Thomas Charles, Lot numthree, on the North side of East street or Lot running number one thousand and three in the town of Goderich, containing

To Wit: writ of Fieri seized and taken in Execution, Park Lot number one, on the North side of Melbourne street, and Lot number forty, on the East side of Wellington street in the town o at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Cour House in the town of Goderich J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 15th August, 1848. 3m29

Sheriff's Sale of Lauds.

HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a To Wit: Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Duc-lington, at the suit of Robert Park; I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot number our in the seventh Concession, E. D. in the Township of Colborne, containing 100 acres; which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich. on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 14th August, 1848. 3m29 HURON DISTRICT

BUILDING SOCIETY. SECOND SALE.

THE Huron District Building Society will
dispose of Two half SHARES of FIFTY
POUNDS each, at the British Hotel, Goderich,
on Saturday the 2d September next, at 7 o'clock,
P. M. By order.
THOMAS KYDD.

Goderich, August 22d, 1848.

NOTICE.

A LL those who have dealings with this authorized to receive or collect monies for us within this District. Persons wishing to settle their accounts, must do so with the Editor, or by money letters addressed to him.

Hukon Signal Oppics, 2 25th August, 1848.

E. C. WATSON, PAINTER AND GLAZIER PAPER HANGER, Sec. Sec. GODERICH.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned assignee of the Estate of Patrick Downie, do hereby notify all parties (creditors of said Patrick Downie) residing in Canada to come into the assignment and accept the benefit there-of, on or before the eleventh day of Sep-tember next. And I do hereby give notice, that after that day I shall close actions of the Estate, and those creditors who have not signed or accepted of the assignment will be excluded from any bene-Dated at Stratford, this 18th August

THOMAS M. DALY, Assignee. Stratford, August 18.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from Lot 18, 8th concession, Downie, a Yoke of Oxen seven years old. One of them black, with a white spot siong the back, and white tail; also a white spot under each eye. The other red with a white spot in the face; some white spots about the flanks, and hind feet white,— Any person finding them or giving such in formation to the subscriber as will lead t their recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN THOMSON.
Township of Downie, 22d August, 1848. 301f

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot running No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neily 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. Aprily to three annual instalments. Apply to
BENJ. PARSONS.
Goderich, August 24, 1848. 300f

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED!!! THE GENUINE

INDIAN RHEUMATIC MIZTURE!!



IN. B.-Wholesale buyers treated on Libe-

ral Terms.
For Sale by C. CRABB, sole Agent for Canada
West.

| None Genuine unless signed Dr. BOYD
DICKINSON. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

ALSO,—Dickisson's COUGH DROPS, a Certain Remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c. &c.— Price—1s. 3d. per bottle. Detroit, Michigan, July 4th, 1846. 26-16

CAMANCHEE IN
USED by that TRIBE sol
BANKFUL DISEASE,—Preps
Alabama, U. S., and for
throughout the Unioh, and
Canada West, to whom al
with the Cash.
Goderich, C. W., August INTERMIT IBE solety
—Prepared and for 8 10th, and by whom all of 2,—ONE I

DIAN Rety for the red sole of Sale 1 by C. C. Corders ROOT PRI r the Preventi slely by J. Cat e by all the c Caab, God rs must be add PREPARAT
vention and C
J. Catrivins, N
the Princip
Goderich, so
be addressed, FEVER.

SPARATION,
and CURE of that
vs., M. D. Mobile,
sipal Bruggists
tole Agent for
vecomps

SALE BY AUCTION

THERE will be sold by Public Auction at the house of Mr. THOMAS CARTER, in Tuckersmith, on Friday, the 15th September, two Yoke of Working Oxen, one Yoke of tour scears old Steers, two Yoke of three years old do., one Yoke of two years old do., Six Milch Cows, two 2 years old Heiters in east, one year old do., three Calves, fourteen Sheep, four Pigs, one MARE in foal. -ALSO-

A superior Thrashing Machine, two horse power and a variety of other Stock and Farming Implements, too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—Under one pound, Cash. One pound and upwards, seven moths Credit, on approved endorsed notes.

TP SALE TO COMMENCE AT TEN
O'CLOCK, A. M. C.
J. K. GOODING,
Auctioneer,

Auctioneer. 271d

August 4, 1848.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of the late WILLIAM DITTON, are requested to settle their accounts immediate-THOMAS DITTON,

JOHON LANCASTER. Goderich, July 20, 1848. SALT ! SALT !!

IN BARRELS, cheap for cash or market-able produce, at the Store of T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848.

NOTICE. THE inhabitants of the town of Goderich will apply to Parliament for an Act to Icorporate the said town.

Goderich, July 29th, 1848.

DR. HAMILTON. SURGEON, GODERICH

WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS. NO. 7 EAST STREET, NEARLY OFPOSITE TER PRESEYTERIAN

THE Subscribers begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to :cou've orders for LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS, which shall be mannfactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen. Harrows and Drags made to order; Flough Castings Wooded. ALEXANDER MELVIN. Goderich, I'eb. 9, 1848. 2tf

EXTENSIVE

IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. WOULD respectfully intimate that they have just received, direct from the New York and Montreal Markets, a very large assortment of Straw, Leghorn, Dun-stable, Tuscan, and imitation Silk BON-NETS, and a great variety of almost every description of FANCY GOODS, suited to the fashion and taste of the season Also, an extensive stock of HABERDASHERY, CLOTHS, HABERDASHERY, CLOTHS, and all kinds of Stuple Goods. Likewise, large quantities of GROCERIES, particularly a very seperior supply of TEAS, from 1s. 3d, per pound upwards, according to quality; and Pobacco at all prices.

As the whole extensive stock has been selected by the proprietors in person, they can confidently recommend them to their friends and customers, and as the purchases

friends and customers, and as the purchases have been effected exclusively on cash principles, they have resolved to sell on the most reasonable terms and at the lowest possible profits FOR CASH.

Marketable produce of every description taken in exchange at the highest mar-

ket price. THOS. GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, 18th May, 1848.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848.

A FULL variety of the newest and most improved Spring and Summer Fash-ions 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. NAVSMITH.
Goderich 12th April, 1848.

MONEY AND TIME SAVED!!! FARE REDUCED & SPEED INCREASED.

CHEAP AND DIRECT ROUTE Through Canada to State of New York, via. Chatham, London, Woodstock, Buntfort, Hamilton, Waterlov Ferry to Buffulo.

STEAMBOAT BROTHERS!

CAPT. W. EBERTS,
WILL run the Season of 1848 as follows:—
Leaves Chatham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Windsor and Detroit, thence to Amhertsburg at 3 o'clock. lo'clock.
Leaves Amhertsburg every Tuesday, Thurs-ley and Saturday Mornings at half-past 7 o'clk.
ouching at Detroit and Windsor for Chatham.
The BROTHERS runs in connection with a

DAILY LINE OF STAGE COACHES. D.MI.V LINE OF STAGE COACHES.
Established between Chatham and Queenston, by which (and the Steamers on Lake Ontario) passengers will be enabled to reach Kingston in at least three days from Chatham. Passengers can leave Hamilton by steamboat for Toronto, Rochester, Oswego, Kingston, or any of the incremediate ports on Lake Ontario. 'Genlementom all parts of the States will find this route very agreeable during the summer and winter, as it passes through the most flourishing parts of Canada West. The Chatham and Lordon road is now completed, and is a very good road. upleted, and is a very good road.

STEAMBOAT FARES REDUCED, VIZ. Chatham to Detroit and Windsor, and rice versa Cabin Passage \$1,75: Deck Passage \$1,00; Children, half-price; Horse, Buggy and one Gentleman \$3,00; Double Team, Wagon and Driver \$4,00: Ox or Cow \$1,00; all other Freight in proportion.

References.—Chatham. Eberts, Waddell & Dev-

References.—Chatham. Eberts, Waddell & Co.; T. M. Taylor. Windsor, L. & H. Devenport, C. Hunt. Detroit, Ives & Black.—Louisville, Knight & Weaver. Tecumseh House, H. N. Smith. Wardsville, Auderson & Babe. Mosa, S. Fleming. Ecfrid, G. J. Smith. Delaware, Ballen. Junction House, Joseph Rollins. London, M. Segur. Brantford, G. Babcock. Hamilton, M. Babcock; M. Davis. Davis.
NO CREDIT ON THIS BOAT.

Chatham, April, 1848. FOR SALE,

VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE.

A PART or portion of BLOCK G, in the township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, with 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 32 feet; also, a Frame Born 50 by 35, and Two Frame Sheds, each 30 feet long, with a Log Farm House in tolerable repair.—There are three running streams of water through the Lot; two of which are in the clearing, and a first rate Well in the cellar of the frame house. Wood upon the land, chiefly hard timber. Said farm is situated but 2½ miles from Goderich, the District town.

This desirable property will be sold at a reasonable price. For terms apply to Messrs. STRACHAN & LIZARS. Goderich, March 22, 1848. 7tf

HENRY NEWMAN,

BREAD, CAKE and PASTRY BAKER, B respectfully solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, and trusts, by strict attention, to merit a hare of their favours.

N. B.—Hard Biscuit and all kinds of Crackers on hand. Cakes made to order. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

EXAMINATION.

THE Public Examination of the Huron District Grammar School will take place on MONDAY the Sist instant, at II Goderich, July 25th, 1848.

H. D. A

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Section 1

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A T A MEETING of the Committee of the STRATFORD AGRICULTU-RAL SOCIETY, held at the Farmers' lon, the following PREMIUMS were awarded, to be Shown for at the Society's seventh Annual Exhibition, at STRATEORD, on Friday, October 13th, 1848. And SQUETT-And of an in Planes of Inc.

Actual Fichistics at STRATEOID.

Fig. 7. Clark Spr. 2. d. of Planes (Large of Spr. 2) and the Spr. 2. december of Spr. 2. dece Por best Oats 0 7 6
Por best Oats 0 5 0
THE subscriber begs leave to intimate their n For hest Pease (one acre) 0 7 6 1 to the Public that he has and will keep grown in 1848, 1
2nd best 0 1
For best Timothy Seed (one bush.) 0 DAIRY PRODUCE. For best firkin Salt Butter, 56 lbs. packed and cured 0 15 2nd best 0 12 3rd best 0 10 For best newly made Butter, 25 lbs. 0 10 d best 2nd best 0 10 0

Srd best 0 7 6

For best Maple Sugar, [cake] produced on exhibitor's premises, 25 lbs 0 12 6

2nd best 0 7 6 DOMESTICS. 2nd best ... 0 5 0

For best 9 yards of Blanketing, all wool do [twilled not folled, do. 0 10 0 2nd best ... 0 7 6

3rd best ... 0 5 0

For best new Double Horse Wagmember or members of the Society, ... 0 15 0 2nd best ... 0 10 0 For best Fanning Mill, any improved kind do ... 0 10 0 2nd best ... 0 2 ved kind do 0 10 0
2nd best 10 0 15 0
best Plough, any improved kind
do 0 15 0
2nd best 0 10 0

For any Agricultural Implement,

AGRICULTURE.

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made and purchased, by a Member or Memmade and purchased by a Member of Members of this Society, of an improved description, to be decided by the Judges-Prize in discretion of Committee.

FALL WHEAT—To be shown in Stratford on on first Friday of September, [Ist September] at 12 o'clock; noon:—Prize first, £2. Second, £1 10. Third, £1 5. Fourth, £4 00: and 20 bushels be brought by each Exhibitor, and sold to any Member of the Society at 72 more than the then Calt price.

constantly on hand, LEATHER OF ALL KINDS, and of the very best quality, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the lowest remune-

Is also just in receipt of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Poil de Cheins, Organdees, Muslins, Cashmere de Laines, Orleans Lustres, Cobourg and other Dresses, fancy Barage Scarfs, Blonde Veils, Scarfs and Handkerchiels,—Cashmere and other Shawls in great variety. Superier COTTON YARN, &c., &c. Ladies' walking Boots and Shoes in great variety.

-ALSO-A general assortment of GROCERIES, SHELF and other HARDWARE, Sickles, Scythes, Scythe Soaths, Crockery, Prints, Oil and Turpentine; Pitch, Rosin, Tar and Oakem, Nails in 100 lbs. Kegs or in any other quantity. C. CRABB.

Goderich, August 4th, 1848. GILBERT PORTE

L ADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, Market
Square, Goderich.
March, 1st, 1848.

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GODERICH, C. W. 11th August, 1848:

THE Subscribers are just in receipt of, from England, considerable additions to their stocks of DRY GOODS and HARD-WARE, amongst the former will be found an assortment of Ladies' Bonnetts, of the latest style, Silk and Satin Parasols, Balzerine and Muslin de Laine Dresses, 5.4 Orange and Blue Prints, and

5-4 Orange and Blue Prints, and 7-8 Navy Blue do., &c. &c. &c.

Barrels Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s Porter, And Barrels Barton Pale Ale. M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

BLANSHARD (BRANCH) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS FOR 1848. THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CATTLE, FARM PRODUCE, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. will be held at ST. MARY'S, on Wednesday the 6th of September, 1848, when the following PRE-MIUMS will be awarded:—

For the best 10 yards Fulled Cloth, ... 0 10 0 2d best, 0 5 0
For the best 10 yards Flannel and Woo!, 10 0 2d best, 5 0

ALBION HOUSE, invariably to be paid in advance.

JAMES' Street, one door west of the Commercial Bank, Hamilton, by January, 1848. I. ESMONDE. J. STEWART,

A TTORNEY AND BARRISTER at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office West Street.

Goderich, March 1st, 1848.

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NEW STORE. STRATFORD.

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.

WM. H. HINE. Stratford, March 24, 1848. 9 6m

STRATFORD HOTEL.

TSAAC MAY, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the BRICK TAVERN, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brown, at the East end of Stratford, where nothing shall be wapting on his part to promote the comfort and convenience of his greets. gdests.
I. M. flatters himself that his selection of

Wine and Liquors is equal to any in the country, and his Stabling department is of et complete descripti Stratford, 28th April, 1848.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, that valuable property aftuated in the township of Goderich, on Lot 19, 4th concession, within 51 miles of the town of Goderich; there is a good Saw Mill onit and 80 acres of land, 20 acres cleared. It is a never failing stream well adapted for any Machinery, such as Carding and Fulling Machinery, Distillery, and Grest Mill.

And Grist Mill.

N. B.—Will be sold cheap for cash, or part of the money may lie for a few years.

Apply to the proprieter.

WM. ALLIGHEM.

Goderich, Feb. 18, 1848.

NEW WORK.

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY. USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, Edited by Robert CHAMBERS, author of Cyclo pedia of English Literature: With Elegant

and upon good paper; and will form at the end form a fide property of the Exhibitor a month bere the Show, and all other articles shown ast have been produced on the Farm of the will be issued Monthly, commencing on the shibitor. fore the Show, and all other articles shown must have been produced on the Farm of the Exhibitor.

Any person violating, or attempting to violate these Rules, shall be rendered incapable of competing on any inture occasion.

St. Mary, 8th June, 1848.

ALBIONHOUSE,

ALBIONHOUSE,

Series Will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front-street, Belleville—the Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed, (post-paid.) The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—with half an acre Lot belonging.

Goderich, March 3, 1848.

VALUABLE FARM LOTS

TOUR Lots on the First Concession of Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, containing 82, 72, 671, and 581 acres respectively. Two of these Lots have considerable improvements, and one of them a commodious Two Story Log House, with Garden and Orchard. Likewise, SIX LOTS on the Second Concession, containing 80 acres each, two of them partially improved.

These Lots are situated on the Bayfield IN THE HURON TRACT, NAMELY: Road, from six to eight miles south of the flourishing Town of Goderich; the land is of the best quality, and well watered, and the front Lots command a beautiful view of the Lake.

For particulars apply (if by letter post paid), to JOHN CLARK, Goderich.

March 17, 1848.

BEGS to intimate to the public that he has commenced the above line of Business in the Shop on the East side of the Market-Square,—lately occupied by J. Rutledge & Co.,—and hopes by strict attention to merit a liberal share

of the public patronage.

TAll Articles in the Trade will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. HIDES, WHEAT, TIMOTHY SEED, and all kinds of Marketable Produce will be ta-ken in exchange. IFA liberal discount will be made for Cash.

* * FOR SALE, an excellent Span of Horses, and a first rate Two Horse Buggy.

June 14th, 1848.

D. WATSON. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. BOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, BANKRUPTCY, &C. OFFICE IN THE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

IS Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Low Price of Bold Saturday 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 During the approaching Session of Par-

During the approaching session of rar-liament the Transcript will contain Reports of the Proceedings, sufficiently comprehen-sive to furnish Record of all that occurs in both Legislative Bodies. As a Family Newspaper, the Transcript will support its old character. A portion of its spare space will be devoted to the in-sertion of miscellaneous matter of an in-

during the present season, notice will be taken of the Lectures delivered at the several Literary Institutions of this city, which we commenced last winter, and which gave general satisfaction.

TERMS OF THE TRANSCRIPT BY MAIL.
The price of Subscription of the

MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, (when sent by mail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per anmail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per anum, payable in advance. To facilitate remittances FIFTEEN SHILLINGS will pay for Fifteen Months. TEN SHILLINGS for Ten Months, and FIVE SHILLINGS for Ten Months, and FIVE SHILLINGS for Five Months. When the period of subscription is nearly expired, we shall send three different copies of the Transcript enclosed in blue or green covers; and if no remittance is made, the Paper, shall in every case, he discontinuation. The most powerful preparation of Sarsapa-Paper shall, in every case, be discon-tinued. As the paper is given to subscri-bers at the lowest possible price, all money letters must be post paid; and those which are not, the amount of postage will be de-ducted from the money sent.

The Transcript is sent to Subscribers in the country twice or three times a week, at their option. The tehole of the reading matter of Thursday and Saturday's papers being pat into one sheet-thus sav papers being pat into one spect—thou saving the Subscribers one-thing postage, the price of subscription to the both is the same. Subscribers, in writing for the Transcript, will please mention whether they wish the tri-weekly or semi-weekly paper sent to

Newspapers with whom we exchange will please copy this Notice which we w be happy to reciprocate in the same way. Goderich, March 3, 1848.

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 facili the following valuable property for sale situated in the flourishing town of Chatham

the District seat for Kent, for cash only,

-ALSO-

SEVENTY-FIVE Acres of excellent

Land situated on the banks of the River and in the present instance, his reluctance must yield to necessity.

Thames, only three nules below the town of Chatham, with a dwelling House there, on, about 40 acres cleared, and in a high

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 Trav-TRUNK, CARPET-BAG, AND VALISE
MANUFACTORY.
H. HORTON,
BEGS to intimate to the public that he has commenced the above line of Business in the

NOTICE.

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

THE Subscribers beg to intimate that they have this day closed their Books, and that no further credit will be given until all their accounts are settled. Those having accounts unsettled last January are requested to call and pay them immediately to save costs. Goods at very reduced rates for Cash or Produce.

C. R. DICKSON & CO. Stratford, August 1st, 1848.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISES.

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Each subsequent insertion, ... 20 26

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PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFATS VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND

PHECENIX BITTERS. THE high and envied celebrity which THE high and envice celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of pulling 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. IN ALL CASES of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheunatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

Liver Complaints.
In the South and West where these dis-

of its spare space will be devoted to the insertion of miscellaneous matter of an interesting and Literary character, and every thing offensive to morals will be carefully avoided.

We have commenced, and intended to centinue, a series of Biographical Sketches, from Chamber's Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts and other Works; and during the present season, notice will be likely of the continue of the Dropsies, Dyspepsia. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eroptions of the Skin. Erysipelas, Flatulency.

fever and Ague. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remebe found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be CURED.

Foulness of Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaints, Leprosy, Leprosy, Marchiel Disease.

Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complains of all kinds, Organic Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's

Cholic.
PHLES. The original proprieter of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.
PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, points and orrans.

RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Saltrheum, Swellings.

Scroula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms, Vicers, of every description.

WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents wilf do well to administer them whenever their victories as assessed.

existence is suspected. Relief will be cer-

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX
BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, and
thus remove all disease from the system.
A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS
and PHŒNIX BITTFRS beyond the
reach of competition in the estimation of
every patient.
The genuine of these medicines are now
up up in white wrappers and labels, to-

The genuine of these menicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Maffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which situated in the flourishing town of Chatham the District seat for Kent, for cash only, the Wrappers and Samaritans are copyrighted, therefore, those who produce the Chatham North, containing FOUR was ter Lots—according to the town, plot sur.

PAN ATTENTION!!

A NW pay your debts, as the subscriber has trooked that all Notes and Book accounts due to him and remaining unsettled, will, positively, on the loth of July next, be handed over to an Attorney for collection. It is certainly, with some rejuctance that he has adopted this resolution, as he has no desire to incur additional expense to those who are still owing him—but it is, a saying, that, necessity is a merciless master, and in the present instance, his reluctance must yield to necessity.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having relinquished the business of Baking in favour of Mr. Henry Newman, begs to return thanks for the support he has heretofore received, and can confidently recommend his success as worthy of public support. worthy of public support.

JOHN LANCASTER.

Goderich, 26th May, 1848.

17tf

DIV. COURT BLANKS. PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Huron Signal Office, cheap for Cash Goderich Jan , 28, 1848.

The Buron Signal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH. "," Book and Job Printing, executed with

Lage to do so.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

IJ All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office.



VOLUM:

1,500,000 A FO CANA THE CANAL

LAND dispersed Townships in Up well known as or of the Province tion in five year tion in five year wards of 20,000.i The LANDS LEASE, Sule, CASH on fifth Cash, a ments being done. The Rents pa year, are about Cent.upon the pri of the Lots, when IS REQUIRED

others, according three years Ren from farther calls of his term of Lei
The right to 1
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pated payment.
Lists of Lands tion can be obtain Toronto and Go
E-q., Asphodel,
Alling, Guelph,
Stratford, Huron
Goderich, Marc

BRITE . GO LATELY OCCUPIED

THE Subscriber for the reception Boarders and Tra be happy to receither with their be their study to with Wines and scription, so as their customers.

ed, and an active

STRACHA BARRISTERS ich and Stratt JOHN STRACHAN DANIEL HOME LIG Goderich, April

> A PPLICATIO form the follows and Block of Lar South Easthope Blanshard, Full Wellesley, Morn and Western half

of Land behind

NO

Statford, [Hur 1st of April, 1

FARM

THE Subscribe Township of Co with 15 acres un well fenced. quality, and within Goderich, containi TERMS of Sal applying to Willia ada Company's Osubscriber.

Goderich, March

TO THOSE I MR. OLIVER, of the 1st Division all parties indebted tleman before the the office only, w Goderich, June

JOHN J. NOTAR Commissione AND CO STR