

# HURON SIGNAL

TEN SHILLINGS  
IN ADVANCE.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER"

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE  
AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1850.

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## The Huron Signal,

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## Poetry.

From the New York Evangelist.  
THE SELF-FREED.

BY W. W. OLAND BOHNER.

"No permit held to service or labor in one  
State, under the laws thereof, creeping into  
another, shall, in consequence of any laws or  
regulations therein, be discharged from such  
service or labor, but shall be subject to the  
claim of the party to whom such service is due."  
[Constitution of the United States, Art. III,  
Sec. 2.]

"I have not yet met with a man who, as a  
sergent who is engaged from his master until  
he shall dwell with me, even among you  
in that place where he shall choose, in one of  
my eyes, where it looks him best; that shall  
not oppress him." [Deut. xxiii-15, 16.]

I sat at my door on an eve in Spring,  
When the day with its toil was o'er,  
And I listened and heard my children sing  
The hymn I had often sung before.  
The full round moon was just lighting the sky,  
As it rose on the distant hill,  
And the stars looked down with a placid eye  
On the hamlet where our sunsets were still.

The hymn had died out on the whispering breeze,  
And low was the sweet, serf-sounding,  
While the shadows that fell from the tall poplars  
Were stretching along on the ground;  
When there stepped at the gate a man weary  
and worn,  
"Was I not here on the wicket and spoke,  
As he asked for a place where to sleep till the  
morn—  
He would go and get the neighbors awake.

He took off his hat and he bowed a sigh,  
As he asked for some bread to eat,  
And my bosom swelled up, I could scarce tell  
why,  
For my heart with its sympathy beat:  
I bade him walk in—I would bear his tale—  
He should rest and stay there for the night—  
So I bade him do, and he went by a rail,  
And a hand just pushed out of sight.

He held his hat in his hand on his knee,  
And he seemed very fearful first,  
But he saw of a friend he was certain in me,  
And he told me his tale, even the worst:  
He said—"I have come from the Land of the  
Slave—  
Where the waters of Omulgee rolled—  
And I'd rather lie down even now in my grave,  
Than go back to the South to be sold."

With a prayer in his gaze, and a tremulous voice,  
He begged me to help him along—  
And I told him to cheer, in his soul to rejoice,  
For I showed him the Curse and the Wrong:  
I would show him the way and send him to  
friends  
Who would help him, for Freedom to fly,  
Where the free air floats and the free soil  
beats  
To the Author of Freedom on high.

My heart swelled up with a holy joy,  
As I looked at his tall worn coat,  
And I bade him do, and he went by a rail,  
Sing a hymn ere they went to rest,  
And they went a d'look of their little store,  
And out of their hearts they gave,  
And we thanked our God that we had still more  
in love for the flying slave!

"The Law of God in the human soul—  
"The Law in the Word Divine—  
It shall while the earth in its course shall  
roll.  
IT SHALL LIVE IN THIS SOUL OF MINE!  
Let the law of the land forge its bond of wrong!  
For the law in my soul, bright beaming and  
strong.  
Bids me succor the flying slave!

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Fugitive Slave  
law has "smoked out" from their places of  
refuge in the free States so many runaways  
that their value is estimated at sixteen million  
dollars. We have been informed of a  
design, on the part of southern slaveholders,  
to insist, that this government shall,  
through the Secretary of State, make a demand  
on her Majesty's government for the return  
of the United States of the black fugitives  
who escape into the British North  
American provinces. We know that England  
has maintained that a slave, when he  
touches her soil, becomes free; but this  
point has always been controverted by our  
statesmen, and the contrary asserted in the  
celebrated case of the "Comet and Enter-  
prise." We know not whether reclamation  
will be insisted upon, but certain it is, that  
the idea of making an issue on this point is  
received with favor by those who have given  
it consideration.—Washington paper.

A PUFF AS IS A PUFF.—The Providence  
Journal alludes to a correspondent of the  
New York Courier & Enquirer who writes  
an account of a new iron safe which was  
exposed to a heat that completely destroyed  
its competitor, and from which were  
taken, after the trial a fine rooster and a  
lump and stamped butter. The butter was  
harder than when it was put in, the stamp  
remaining perfect, and the rooster came out  
alive and well, only suffering from the cold,  
and almost frozen, by the coldness of the  
temperature to which he had been exposed.

## AGRICULTURE.

### SHEEP AND WOOL.

A friend placed in our hands, a few days  
since, a copy of the Vermont Journal, con-  
taining the subjoined communication, which  
we willingly publish for the benefit  
of such of our readers as are interested in  
the Wool-trade. Our American neighbors  
are so fond of "tall stories" that we have  
not the utmost confidence in J. S. W.'s as-  
sertions; however, the truth of the matter  
could easily be tested by corresponding with  
the Editor of the Journal, and if the state-  
ments respecting these sheep be found cor-  
rect, we would recommend the President  
of the County of Oxford Agricultural Soci-  
ety to procure a couple of them at once  
for the benefit of the Society. Too much  
paine cannot be taken to improve the breed  
of farm Stock, and although we have, as  
yet no very extensive wool-growers in  
Canada, the introduction of such a superior  
breed of Sheep would undoubtedly induce  
many of our farmers to engage in a busi-  
ness which would be, at once profitable to  
themselves and beneficial to the Country  
at large:

"CLAREMONT, N. H., Sep. 30, 1850.  
"MR. EDITOR:—I find in your Claremont  
Eagle of this week, two short communica-  
tions taken from your paper on the subject  
of wool and sheep-breeding—both of them  
of the "right stripe" that is evincing a spir-  
it of improvement, and a commendable  
pride in the result of the efforts of the writ-  
ers.

Your Randolph correspondent, however,  
who according to his own statement has a  
remarkably good flock, goes needlessly out  
of his way to regret the readiness of his  
brother farmers to adopt anything better  
yet. Now instead of his handsome five  
pound fleeces, would it not be obviously  
better to raise sheep that will shear, the  
ewes 18 and the bucks 20 or 21 lbs. each?  
This is the actual yield of the fine grown  
"Taintor" sheep, or rather I should call  
the REAL SPANISH SPANISH SHEEP, from the  
Ranchman flocks of France—for such they  
are. If the wool-growers of Vermont wish  
to hear the particulars of these sheep from  
one of their own fraternity, I beg to refer  
them to the statement of ALONZO BINGHAM  
of Cornwall in the July Albany Cultivator.

Eighty-three of these French ewes averaged  
18 lbs. apiece, the average weight of car-  
cases being 125 lbs. This included 27  
lamb one ten months old when shorn.—  
The smallest, a lamb, sheared 13 1/2 lbs. and  
the largest, a ewe three years old, 25 1/2 lbs.  
What says Mr. Morrey?

It should be added that this was unwashed  
Deduct one pound in five for river  
washing, and it gives 14 3/5 lbs. each of  
fine, soft wool. This breed are remarkably  
hardy; and seem especially adapted to our  
climate; and the ewes generally year in Jan-  
uary. Are they not beyond all question,  
the most profitable sheep in the known  
world?

It is true Mr. Editor, that the care and  
attention bestowed upon sheep, and all other  
stock, from the time the young are drop-  
ped till they are matured, has very much to  
do with the appearance and value of the  
animal. If a careful and painstaking  
breeder should select a dozen of the best  
ewes he could find; breed them carefully;  
summer and winter discard every shearing  
time all the poorest lambs and remove them  
entirely from the flock; seeking constantly  
for precisely the qualities found in these  
Taintor sheep; follow this with unremit-  
ting fidelity during a reasonably long life;  
and entail the flock and the same care of  
them upon his successors, and his grandson  
would probably have some sheep equal or  
superior to these. They were produced by  
exactly this system. Such a system will  
produce magnificent animals of any kind.—  
But by taking animals already brought to  
this state of superiority, and crossing them  
with our best, or even by the slower method  
of breeding them pure, we arrive at the de-  
sired result by a much shorter and easier  
process.

Two years ago I bought 20 ewes, of fine  
wool, from a large flock which sheared by  
average about 21 lbs.—The ewes I purchas-  
ed were rather better than the average.—  
They were put in good feed. Their lambs  
the succeeding spring were vigorous and  
sprightly, and were kept growing through  
the season, and through the winter, and the  
spring the yearlings sheared, six pounds  
each of fine washed wool—while the ewes  
themselves had increased their fleeces to 4 1/2  
lbs. each, and raising another crop of lambs.  
All the grain they had was a peck a day,  
to the whole flock, of equal parts of corn  
and white beans, from the first of March till  
grass—and they lived in the open field, and  
were fed only twice a day with hay. Here  
certainly there was no "extra keeping,"  
yet my flock improved constantly, and were  
fat and strong in the spring.

I have a buck and a ewe lamb purchased

of Mr. Taintor when dropped in January  
last, and are consequently seven months  
old. The buck will weigh about 120 lbs.,  
and some of the Vermont wool-growers  
who have seen him, think he would shear  
now 10 lbs. The ewe is a perfect specimen  
of her breed, and is greatly admired. They  
are vastly superior to anything I had before,  
and superior to any I had etc. etc. I con-  
clude, therefore, that by judicious crossing  
I shall soon be in possession of a flock of  
sheep that will produce more and better  
wool, according to their weight of carcass  
and the food they consume, by about fifty  
per cent., than those of your Randolph cor-  
respondent, or of any other wool-grower,  
who has not the same kind.

I remain very truly yours,  
J. S. W."

FACTS WORTH ATTENDING TO.—TREAT-  
MENT TO DAIRY COWS.—Accurate trials  
show that warmth and care in feeding, exer-  
cise a most important influence on the  
secretion of milk. A herd of cows, to  
which water is usually supplied by pipes  
and troughs in the cowhouse where, from  
an obstruction in the pipes turned out twice  
a day to the water. The milk instantly  
decreased, and in three days the decrease  
became very considerable. The pipes were  
mended, the cows received a supply of  
water in the cowhouse, without being ex-  
posed to the cold, and the flow of milk re-  
turned. In another case the person who  
had the principal charge of the herd was  
obliged to leave home for a couple of days;  
the cows were placed under the care of a  
youth with strict charge as to their feed-  
ing. This he neglected, the yield of milk  
immediately declined, and during the rest  
of the season it never could be restored to  
its original quantity.—Times' Commissioner.

STEWART CHEESE.—In no article of farm  
production has Canada made great progress  
nor is there any of which it has more rea-  
son to be proud than "Cheese." A few  
years ago, it would be impossible to pro-  
duce in the whole of Upper Canada, a single  
pound of cheese fit to eat, although Ameri-  
can cheese of tolerable quality might be  
had.—Now, however, the dairy produce of  
the province is fully equal to any thing on  
the other side of the Lakes, and in many  
instances far superior. The Stilton cheese  
of Mr. Parsons of Guelph, is a case in  
point. Mr. P. has brought this article to  
unrivaled perfection. Unfortunately, a case  
of cheese, which he forwarded to Niagara  
for "the show," met with an accident,  
which precluded him from exhibiting it,  
and consequently from claiming the premium  
which it was fully admitted to deserve.—  
The Orders Mr. P. has already received  
will almost exhaust his whole stock; but  
we understand he is making great efforts to  
be well in advance for next season. By  
the way, we cannot, avoid remarking here,  
the very superior quality of the bacon and  
hams cured by the same gentleman.—Pat-  
riot.

THE SALE OF THE TICKETS FOR JENNY  
LIND'S FIRST CONCERT in Philadelphia  
was yesterday by auction, at the Chestnut  
street theatre, pursuant to notice, M. Thom-  
son & Sons officiating as the auctioneers.  
The theatre was thronged with people of  
all kinds, a large majority, however, being  
of the noisiest class, of which mobs are  
usually composed.

The first ticket was purchased by M. A.  
Root, daguerrotypist, \$625. There was  
but little competition for it. The rest of  
the tickets were sold at premiums from  
\$12 to 25 cents a piece, and the auction  
ended without all the second tier tickets  
being sold. The sale soon lost its inter-  
est, and the great crowd which had assem-  
bled in the theatre and outside of it, gradu-  
ally disappeared.

The Tickets number about 1700, and the  
proceeds of the sale amounted to about \$12-  
000; the average price per ticket being  
\$7. The purchasers of the tickets were  
most democratically composed of all classes  
of merchants, traders, &c., but a number of  
tickets were bought by music publishers to  
sell again.

IRISH PRACTICAL WIT.—A Tipperary  
Rinkito sends a letter of advice to a neigh-  
bor, about taking a certain piece of land  
or letting it alone, and ends with the  
pithy question: "What's the whole world  
to a man if his wife be a widow?"

PATCH OF ELOPING.—Dingham, tried for  
petit larceny in stealing the wearing ap-  
parel of Mrs. L. A. Sears, with whom he  
eloped, was convicted at Troy, and sent-  
ed to six months in the Penitentiary, and  
a fine of \$50.

An Irish soldier being asked if he met  
with much hospitality in Holland, replied  
that he was in the hospital nearly all the  
time he was there.

The Washington Intelligencer says that  
the British Government has withdrawn all  
its demands for port and other duties from  
the harbour of San Juan de Ficaragua and  
the navigation of that noble river and the  
lakes connected with it are fully open to  
American enterprise.

## LICENSE LAW.

After the last day of February next each  
Municipal Council in Upper Canada, will be  
vested with full power over the issue, regu-  
lation, limitation or refusal of tavern li-  
cences, within its respective jurisdiction.—  
Bye-laws will of course require to be pass-  
ed, embodying the necessary regulations  
before the time at which the law will come  
into force. From this new license law, ju-  
diciously worked, much good will doubtless  
result. That, unaided by the influence of  
moral means, it will exterminate intemper-  
ance, it were vain and delusive to hope.—  
Intemperance is a moral evil, for which  
there will not be found an adequate cure a-  
part from the employment of moral means.  
The new license law will be a great auxil-  
iary; but as a full and complete cure can-  
not be depended upon. A municipal regu-  
lation, the control over tavern licenses is  
much better and will be much more effec-  
tive than any Provincial regulation could  
possibly be. The prohibition of licenses by  
a Provincial, from the necessity of its be-  
ing general, could not in the present state  
of things, with the existing social usages  
and the prejudices growing out of them, be  
enacted or any thing like effectual if it were  
enacted. But what cannot be done gener-  
ally may be done in particular localities.—  
The limitation of prohibition in particular  
instances of licenses will have the advan-  
tage of being supported by public opinion,  
from which circumstance it will derive a  
moral power which it could not possess  
were the regulations opposed to the prevail-  
ing opinion, customs and prejudices of the  
public. In this consist its aptitude, its wid-  
edness, and its prospective usefulness. We  
do not see the advantages of municipal regu-  
lations of this nature over general or Provincial—  
taking things as they are—at all doubtful, the  
history of similar prohibitive laws, applying  
to a whole people, would settle the point.  
Take the case of tobacco for example. On  
the introduction of tobacco into the old  
world from this continent, its use was al-  
most universally prohibited by governments,  
as it was violently opposed by the churches.  
The reigning Sovereign of England, queen  
Elizabeth, published an edict against it.  
Her successor, James I., not only adopted  
her policy, but with his pen produced a  
very strong "counterbalance to tobacco," in  
which the dangerous effects of its use are  
repeatedly exaggerated. An import duty, in-  
deed to be prohibitive, of 6s. 8d. per pound  
was imposed upon it, and its cultivation was  
discouraged by an enactment restricting its  
production to 100 lbs. to each planter in  
the then new colony of Virginia. In  
France, the article was made and continued,  
as with royalty itself, a royal monopoly.  
Popes anatomized its consumers, and one  
of these spiritual functionaries, Innocent  
XII. excommunicated numbers for indulg-  
ing in the new vice. The opposition of  
that church was carried so far in 1625,  
smoking was prohibited, as an unnatural  
and irreligious custom, under pain of death.  
In Russia the Grand Duke of Moscow was  
not more lenient to the devotees of this new  
idol; he prohibited the entrance of tobacco  
into his dominions under pain of death for  
the second offence, the knout being ap-  
plied in the first case of disobedience. In  
some parts of Switzerland smoking was made  
a crime, next in enormity after adultery. It  
is the fate of customs which are strength-  
ened by the stimulus of persecution to tri-  
umph. So it was in this case. But in the  
case of the use of intoxicating drinks, the  
Provincial Parliament has attempted no  
such impossible crusade; and it has there-  
fore provided against the failure that, if his-  
tory be any guide, would probably have fol-  
lowed any such attempt. Though some  
may think it has not done much, we humbly  
conceive that it has done just what it  
could do wisely and effectively. It has done  
no violence to public opinion or popular  
prejudice. On the contrary it has enlisted  
both on its side; for the whole matter rests  
upon a popular vote of the municipalities.—  
Through this means a medium has been  
opened for the development and maturing  
of opinion. The fruit will fall just as fast  
as it ripens; its culture requires the use of  
moral forces. Upon the mere external  
force, that binds up the fruit as it ripens,  
too much reliance may be placed. Its office  
though most valuable, must be preceded  
as it has already been in many instances—  
by moral means.—Examiner.

the clumsiness of the details of some of  
their measures, have deepened the convic-  
tion of the necessity of such a course being  
adopted. If the administration have any  
regard for public opinion, or any desire to  
legislate according to the wishes of the  
people, they will, we are persuaded, accede  
to a proposition so reasonable and just.—  
They have depended too much on their own  
innate ability and resources, without stop-  
ping to ask their employers what is the na-  
ture of the measures they wish them to pro-  
ject and mature. This has been a great  
evil in the history of Canadian governments  
and legislation. We hope the time has  
come, or at least is near for its removal.—  
The people are, in our opinion, sufficiently  
advanced in intelligence, by this time, to  
direct and not be led like a flock of sheep,  
when interests so important to themselves  
are at stake. Had the Ryerson School Bill  
—the most important government measure  
of last Session, been submitted to public  
opinion before its introduction, the admin-  
istration would, in all probability, have seen  
how unpopular such a measure would be in  
the country; and have had an opportunity  
of remedying its defects, before making it a  
law, and bearing all the odium that now  
rests upon them for such an obnoxious  
measure. The alteration submitted to,  
when before the House, by which a section-  
ary character was given it, was condoned  
at the time by the Reform Press generally,  
even the Montreal Pilot and Toronto Globe  
raised their voices in accents of blame; but  
it was too late, the Bill had become law.—  
Then the Prussian character of the Bill,  
which almost all power is made to centre in  
one individual; and that person Dr. Ryerson,  
is another dark feature in the Bill, and  
must be condemned by every man who has  
a correct idea of the evils of centralizing  
power in a party, who is beyond public opin-  
ion and the control of the people. We  
might have had a measure that really would  
have been a blessing to the country, had  
the administration consulted public opinion  
rather than Dr. Ryerson's scheme for ob-  
taining a power and influence by which the  
whole Educational Institutions of the country  
are directed by his sovereign will. The  
evil is more aggravating still, when it is  
considered the want of confidence Reform-  
ers experience toward Mr. Ryerson—the  
suspicion with which they are led, by his  
former political conduct, to look upon every  
move he makes. We know that this  
objection is met by the saying, that "the  
office is non-political and that his former  
political acts should not be made a pretext  
for removing him." The fact of the office  
being non-political does not strip it of its  
importance of his political character. Dr.  
Ryerson is the same wily politician that he  
ever was, he loves power, and knows how  
to use it to advance his own purposes. If  
it was thought prudent to continue him at  
the head of the Educational Department, a  
check rein ought to be put on his acts, so  
that he would not have had the opportunity  
of rioting at will. He needs to be well  
watched; the head officers of the govern-  
ment need watching; but it will be fruitless  
unless the people can bring some greater  
influence to bear upon them, and cause them  
to bend to public sentiment as expressed  
through the Press of the country.—Bath-  
urst Courier.

NOCTURNAL VISIONS.—At night, as I  
lay down, I heard a lion roar in the vicinity  
of the camp, but soon I was asleep. In a  
few hours I was awake by an unusual dis-  
turbance in the camp, and raising my head,  
I saw the Beauchamp standing close to-  
gether, and the fire with their faces outwards,  
while they snored and talked with un-  
usual volubility. I guessed at once that  
a lion caused the rumour; and I was right  
The dogs were barking loud and angrily,  
and kept rushing back occasionally to the  
fire, as if pursued by some animal. The  
night was pitch dark, so that nothing  
could be seen; but Mollison told me that  
a lion and a leopard were prowling round  
us, endeavoring to obtain the venison of the  
zebras, which hung in festoons in the trees  
besides us; and next moment I heard the  
voices of both, for the lion roared and the  
leopard shrieked wildly as they sprang after  
the dogs. At length their boldness increas-  
ed; the lion chased the dogs with angry  
growls within twenty yards of where we  
stood, and the leopard actually sprang at  
the centre of my ladder beside the fire, and  
was making off with a large fragment of  
ribs, when the dogs went gallantly at him.  
He turned upon them, and so terribly  
lacerated two that they soon after died from  
their wounds. We now snatched up large  
flaming brands from the fire, and, meeting  
the lion as he advanced, we sent them fir-  
ing in his face, when I fancy he made off.  
I feared to use my rifle lest I should shoot  
the dogs. The horses and oxen, although  
much alarmed, did not endeavor to break  
loose, being still very much fatigued from  
the hardships they had undergone.—  
Canning's Adventures in South Africa.

It is said that no less than \$200,000  
were staked in Cincinnati on the issue of  
the late election.

## DR. STRACHAN AND HIS PROJECT- ED SECTARIAN UNIVERSITY.

Our readers are aware that Dr. Strachan and  
his confederates are no longer permitted to pro-  
mote, at public cost, their peculiar dogmas  
within the walls of the Provincial University.—  
The days are past too when Dr. Strachan could  
"borrow" the funds of the University for his  
own private purposes. In fact, the University  
fund was pretty well plundered. The Dr. there-  
fore taxed his wits to invent some new line of  
policy. Since it appeared probable that the  
Toronto University could no longer be continued  
as a mere nursery of sectarianism, a rival institu-  
tion must be created; to accomplish this object  
Dr. Strachan set to work with his usual energy.  
Shameless flatterers about the "infidel" character  
of the Toronto University, on its present footing,  
were invented, and circulated through the ex-  
tensive and efficient machinery of a clerical club,  
known as the "Church Society." Money be-  
came so plentiful for the purpose of creating the  
fund for the support of a new sectarian University,  
according to the principles of Dr. Strachan's  
present profession of faith; which he has found to  
pay much better than his cast-off Presbyterian-  
ism. The Church newspaper blasphemously de-  
clared, in a very solemn way, that the contribu-  
tions to the "Church University" fund formed a  
capital "investment for time and for eternity."  
Soon after this, contributions were announced  
from various quarters; and when the fund had  
swelled to a respectable amount, Dr. Strachan,  
with that commendable energy and singular as-  
surance which have ever characterized him, set  
off for England, where he again took up the stale  
cry of "infidel University," and appealed to the  
brethren pockets of English Churchmen, of  
whom a few zealous echoed his notes and drew  
out their cash. It would be an encouraging  
specimen to see the Dr. calling to his aid the  
contemned and unchristianized principle of volun-  
taryism, if the hard necessity of the case did not  
compel him to resort to misrepresentations. That  
necessity is a lamentable feature in the case. It  
seems, however, that the little tricks of the Dr.,  
such as circulating "infidel" and "robbery of  
the church," have had the desired effect; for the  
Dr. has just returned, having succeeded. It is  
stated, in rising subscriptions to the amount of  
about £16,000. Now, this should teach Dr.  
Strachan that there is virtue in the voluntary  
principle; and that if he were to come before  
the public with clear hands and a fair case, there  
would be no necessity for his persevering in the  
policy of insinuating that he and his clerical  
brothers shall continue to put their hands into  
the pockets of an unwilling people. If the  
Dr.'s object had required the use of no other than  
fair means—if he could have afforded to disperse  
with hands, there is no saying how great his  
success might not have been. We hope that  
the Dr. will take this into consideration, and  
renew his efforts to resort to no other than honest  
means to carry out his sectarian plans.—  
Examiner.

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY TRAINING.—The  
following dialogue is reported to have taken  
place at the Queen's County Assizes, bet-  
ween a medical witness and a barrister:—  
Mr. Hayes (the barrister)—"If a person,  
living on wet straw, were deprived of all  
the comforts or necessities of life, would it  
not hasten death?" Dr. Elge—"That  
would greatly depend upon whether he  
had been accustomed to them." Mr.  
Hayes—"Do you mean to tell us that if a  
person lived in a horse-pod, it would not  
be injurious to him?" Dr. Elge—"I think  
not, if he had lived sixty or seventy years  
in it."

David Thompson, M. P. P., was alarm-  
ingly ill last week; but we are happy to  
learn from a local journal that he is much  
better.—Examiner.

The Hon. Henry Sherwood has come out  
with a letter in favor of a Federal union of  
the British American Provinces.—Ex.

A report has been started that the Hon.  
Malcolm Cameron has resigned his seat for  
Kent. There is no doubt, we believe, of  
the accuracy of this rumour.—Ex.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—It is rumored  
that Mr. Sprague is to be Mr. Jamieson's  
successor, and that Mr. Gwynne is to be  
the new master.—Ex.

Mr. Gough, during his stay in Toronto,  
obtained 100 signatures to the Temperance  
Pledge. Of the number, 167 belonged to  
St. Ives, one of the speakers said—"What  
we ask for is justice, immortal and im-  
maculate; which, though all the guilty  
globe should hiss, would hiss above the  
blazing pile with not one downy feather  
ruffled by its fierceness."

Many men lose much by being too com-  
municative in their matters of business.—  
The great Indian philosopher, Shikre, says—  
"Keep shy; and if you see a partner on  
the ground, put your foot on it."

A LADY'S EYE.—"I live in Julia's eyes,"  
said an affected dandy, in Colman's hearing.  
"I don't wonder at it," replied George,  
"since I observed she had a sty in them  
when I saw her last."

"Oh, my friend," said a Dr. C., to an  
Irish patient, "be composed—we must all  
die."—"And it's that same, mo" replied  
Pat; "if I could see half a dozen  
times, I'd not care a ha'penny about this  
now."

A friend writing from the gold mines,  
says he has slept for the last six months  
on a bed stuffed with broken bottles, with  
nothing but a culler door for a blanket.  
He changes his shirt by two shingles.

MOSE'S CHARITIES.—The amount of chari-  
table donations given in Philadelphia by  
Jenny Lind was \$3000.

The receipts for passenger traffic on the  
Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, for  
the month of August 1850, amounts to  
\$11,471.43, increase nearly \$3000 over  
corresponding month last year.

CUSTOMS, MONTREAL.—The amount of  
duties collected at the Montreal Custom  
House for the quarter ending 10th October  
1849, £78,375 and for the same period  
the year 1848, £92,840, being an increase over  
the year of £14,465.

McDOUGALL,  
died at all hours, at  
Gooding's, Front-St.  
18th, 1848. 33

E. WIS,  
SOLICITOR, & C.,  
GODERICH.

W. OTTER,  
Attorney & Conveyancer  
FACOUNTS, &c. &c.  
GODERICH. 2-25

TRACHAN,  
ND ATTORNEY AT  
LAW,  
BY PUBLIC,  
West Street, Goderich  
unary, 1850. 2v-49

OME LIZARS,  
FY AT LAW,  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
&c.,  
formerly, in Stratford,  
ary, 1850. 2v-49

ichan, of the late firm o-  
n, continues to act as  
el for Mr. Lizars in all  
his Stratford.

& WILLIAMS,  
SON of Goderich,  
Y. LAW, &c. &c. and  
WILLIAMS, of Stratford,  
ator, Weller and Williams,  
to, having this day entered  
the Practice and Profes-  
sion and Conveyancing  
Offices at Goderich and  
y, under the name, style  
nd Williams,  
Goderich,  
as, Stratford, 2v-49

IAMS, & Co.  
AND DRUGGISTS,  
re in Groceries, Liquors,  
arines, Dye Stuffs,  
ware, &c.,  
TFORD.  
ned with accuracy and  
-3-15.

ODDING,  
TIONEER,  
ALES in any part of the  
asonable Terms. Ap-  
e, Light-House Street,  
th 1849. 2v-30

GORDON,  
T MAKER,  
of the Canada Co's Office,  
STREET,  
GODERICH.  
49. 2v-30

YOUNG,  
E Maker, one door West  
ge Videau's, Blacksmith,  
rich. 2v-30

R. LINTON,  
FURNITURE,  
Queen's Bench,  
NEVANCER,  
ATFORD.

H. LIZARS,  
imate to the inhabitants o-  
f the surrounding country,  
ed business as Conveyancer,  
accountant, by authori-  
y, and moderate charges,  
such as may require his  
ing to employ him in any  
ill please call at the  
housen street,  
rich, 1850. 2v-36

HN HYDE,  
FROM BRASS,  
AL HALL,  
STRATFORD.  
2v-36

REED,  
IGN PAINTER, &c.,  
SE ST. GODERICH.  
2v-36

LET,  
y Frame Dwelling House  
y Judge Acland, and im-  
provement, of this place  
well as a  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
mission from the Mer-  
ch, will receive prompt  
X. M. ROSS, North St.,  
1850. 2v-36

H. LIZARS,  
TIONEER,  
tend Sales in any part of  
nties on the most reason-  
y at the Registry Office,  
11, 1850. 2v-30

TICE,  
y having RENTED the  
SE and WHARF belong-  
ing to the Government, of this place  
well as a  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
mission from the Mer-  
ch,





Poetry.

TO JOHN B. GOUGL.
The champion of a high and holy cause;
Stoog to thine arm and hand thy heart. Hard

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

TOTAL WRECK OF THREE EAST INDIANS.

SUPPOSED DEADLY LOSS OF LIFE.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail from India, on Friday, the 21st inst., it was ascertained that the three East Indian steamers, the Aradine, the Nereid, and the Nereid, had been wrecked on the coast of Sumatra.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

Advised from Ostend announces the death of the Queen of the Belgians, at a quarter past 8 o'clock on Sunday, the 18th inst.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals state that in the night of the 4th inst., an insurrectionary movement took place in the canton of Fribourg.

THE SCHLESWIG WAR.

Advised from Hamburg, October 12, give the following account of the late Schleswig war.

PRUSSIA.

We learn from Berlin that General Radowski has virtually dissolved the parliamentarian army.

IRELAND.

Five new bishops have been created in the Anglo-Catholic Church, and Cardinal Wiseman has received the appointment of Archbishop of Ireland.

TURKEY—THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

Our accounts from Constantinople are of the 24th ultimo.

DALMATIA.

The Observer Dalmatian states that on the 18th ult., the Serbians were at Ploce.

NOTICE.

THE VILLAGE OF CLINTON.

An excellent opening for a good wagon maker will at present be found in the rising village of Clinton, situated at the junction of the roads leading from Hamilton and London to Goderich, and being twelve miles distant from the latter.

NOTICE.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN HESSE CASSEL.

All the newly appointed ministers are strongly adherent to the constitution, and the popular voice is said to be greatly in their favor.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a large supply of the LATEST IMPROVED PATENT

COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOUR STOVES.

which he offers for SALE at very REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has established himself in Stratford

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is LOT 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his property, consisting of the site of the Township of McGillicuddy, on the Big Square, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner.

FARMER'S HOTEL—MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLIGHT begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of his patrons, to merit a liberal patronage.

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. WILSON in the above establishment, is about to continue the Business on his own responsibility.

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent Farm.

LAND containing 100 acres—40 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered.

WINTER READING!

THE Montreal Weekly Transcript, a Family Newspaper, devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, the Arts, Science, and Amusement, is published every Tuesday morning at the following rates:—Single copies for ten months \$5.

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Cards.

Dr. P. A. McDougall, CAN be consulted at all hours, at Mrs. H. P. Godwin's, Front-st., Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1850.

I. LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, & C., June, 1848. GODERICH.

ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer, COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c. GODERICH. Oct. 1, 1849. 2-25

JOHN STRACHAN, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC, Has his office in West Street, Goderich, Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2-2-49

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Has his office as formerly, in Stratford, Stratford, 2nd January, 1850. 2-2-49

N. B.—Mr. Strachan, of the late firm of Strachan & Lizars, continues to act as Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all matters referred to him from Stratford.

WATSON & WILLIAMS, DIXIE WATSON of Goderich, BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford, Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered into co-partnership, in the Practice, and Profession of LAW, CHANCERY and CONVEYANCING, Stratford, respectively, under the name, style and firm of WATSON & WILLIAMS, DIXIE WATSON, Goderich, 24th December, 1849. 2-2-49

R. WILLIAMS & D. B. UGGISTS, And General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Nardines, Dry Stuffs, Hardware, &c. &c. STRATFORD. Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and promptitude. 3-2-15

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER, Will attend SALES in any part of the County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street, Goderich, April 4th 1849. 2-2-49

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER: Three doors East of the Canada Co's Office, WEST-STREET, GODERICH. August 27th, 1849. 2-2-30

R. YOUNG, BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Videns's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich. April 20th, 1850. 2-2-3

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Queen's Bench, AND CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD. DAVID H. LIZARS, in intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business as Conveyancer, General Agent and Accountant, and by his attention, accuracy, and moderate charges, hopes to be useful to such as may require his services. Those wishing to employ him in any of the above branches will please call at the Registry Office, Light-House Street, Goderich, 13th March, 1850. 2-2-36

DR. JOHN HYDE, (LATE FROM ENGLAND.) MEDICAL HALL, STRATFORD. July 31st, 1849. 2-2-26

WM. REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c., LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH. Oct. 25, 1849. 2-2-33

TO LET two story Frame Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Acland, and immediately opposite his present residence. For terms and further particulars apply to ALEX. M. ROSS, North St. Goderich, May 23, 1850. 2-2-16

DAVID H. LIZARS, AUCTIONEER, Is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Light-House street, Goderich, April 11, 1850. 2-2-30

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

HURON HOTEL, GODERICH, BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich, Sept. 13, 1850. 2-2-30

STOKES, Chemist and Druggist, WEST-STREET, GODERICH, July 1850. 20-3

THE OLD BAKERY, H. NEWMAN, BREAD, CAKE, CRACKER &c. and PASTRY BAKERY, first door East of the Canada Company's Office, West-street, Goderich, September 24, 1850. 2-2-2

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron. August 27, 1850. 2-2-16

JOBS PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office. December 30,

PEN AND INK

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EDITOR

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