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* Vol. V., page 380.



TEN SHILLINGS

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1848.

NUMBER 9.

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The Buron Signal, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDA

BY CHARLES DOLSEN. MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR

ETAll kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the English and French languages, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Doetrn.

MOTHERWELL'S GRAVE. BY EDMOND HUGOMONT.

When I beneath the cold red earth am sleening Life's fever o'er, re for me be any bright eye weeping That I'm no more?

Will there be any heart still memory keeping Of heretofore ? When the great winds through leafless forests

Sad music make; When the swollen streams, o'er crag and gully gushing, Like full hearts break,

Will there then one whose heart despair is crush-

Mourn for my sake ?" MOTHERWELL. In the number of the LITERARY GARLAND for August, of last year, in quoting the stanzas of which the above form the commencement," we took occasion to remark on the shamefully ne-

glected state of that spot where rest the remains of the departed poet. His grave, in the Necropolis of Glasgow. is unmarked by the simplest head-stone; and unless some remedy be applied, the stranger who may visit that "City of the Dead," some years hence, will search in vain for the spot where lies all that was mortal of William Motherwell .-Even now, the task were a difficult one; and such it was found by William Kennedy, a poe of kindred genius, when, on his return to Sco land from a sojurn in a foreign land, he sough the " narrow dwelling" of his brother bard. The feelings aroused in Kennedy's mind, at this wan ton neglect of a name which Scotland might justly place at the head of her modern mino poets, found expression in the following lines :-Place we a stone at his head and his feet;

Sprinkle his sward with the small flowers sweet Piously hallow the Poet's retreat ! Ever approvingly, Ever most lovingly,

Turned he to nature, a worshipper meet. farm not the thorn which grows at his head : Odorous honours its blossoms will shed, Grateful to him-early summoned-who sped

Hence, not unwillingly-For he felt thrillingly. To rest his poor heart 'mong the low-lying dead Dearer to him than the deep Minster bell, Winds of sad cadence, at midnight, will swell.

Who-for the early day-Plaining this roundelay, Might his own fate from a brother's foretell Worldly ones, treading this terrace of graves, Grudge not the minstrel the little he craves, When o'er the snow-mound the winter-blas

raves— Tears—which devotedly, Though all unnotedly, Flow from their spring, in the soul's silent caves Dreamers of noble thoughts, raise him a shrine, Graced with the beauty, which glows in his line; Strew with pale flowers, when pensive moon

His grassy covering, Where spirits hovering, Chant, for his requiem, music divine

Not as a record he lacketh a stone !-Pay a light debt to the singer we've known-Proof that our love for his name hath not flow With the frame perishing-

of ingratitude, by doing due hoad to his resting place.

The subject, however, has excited the attention of some of the admirers of Motherwell's poetry on this side of the Atlantic. A subscription has been opened in this city, towards erecting a monument over his grave, for which purpose contributions are also being made at Quebec and New York. We would will agly add our humble efforts towards the furtherance of this scheme, and we trust that among our readers we may number a few who may wish to add their contributions to those already collected. We have permission to state that subscriptions, in aid of the proposed monument, will be received the clump of alders.

The subject, however, has excited the attentions of blood, were almost insupportation and until a long time after twilight had deepened into night, the suffered hearing upon the lake, beging the restriction of his humble afterwards shot up a moment afterwards shot up a mong the rushes close in to the shore.

Its navigator sprang to the land, and entered the clump of alders.

"Its it you, Ma-mi-ah-jun?" feebly infortunate termination of the expeditions which is a contributions to those already collected. We have permission to state that subscriptions, in aid of the proposed monument, will be received.

The subject, however, has excited the attentions of blood, were almost insupportations to subscription the land of the land of the paddle of an approaching conce, which in a moment afterwards shot up a mong the rushes close in to the shore.

Were the writer to attend to colosely to ferre theard a gentle pashing upon the lake, begging Lord Byron's pardon for the spread of the paddle of an approaching conce, which in a moment afterwards shot up and New York. We would will agily add our the land, and entered the clump of alders.

Its it you, Ma-mi-ah-jun?" feebly infortunate termination of the expeditions we must hasten the catastrophe. The unifortunate termination of the expeditions which is a concept of the same instant a couple of boats putting of boats aid of the proposed monument, will be received by our publishers, or by Messrs. Armour &

It is to be hoped that the scheme thus set or foot will be successful, and that, if the fellow eitizens of the deceased poet be not shamed by this movement into a tardy act of justice to his memory, enough will be done to show the future

isitor of the Glasgow Necropolis that the fame of Motherwell extended far beyond his native and, and that the Trans-Atlantic admirers of his genius have taken care to provide against what, with prophetic soul, he had himself anticipated

I am not sad, though sadness seem At times to cloud my brow; I cherished once a foolish dream-Thank Heaven, 'tis not so now. Truth's sunshine broke.

To feel 'twas right to bow To Fate's decree, and this my doom The darkness of a Nameless Tomb. I grieve not, though a tear may fill This glazed and vacant eye;

Old thoughts will rise, do what we will, But soon again they die; An idle gush, And all is hush. The fount is soon run dry ; And cheerly now I meet my doom, The darkness of a Nameless Tomb

I am not mad, although I see Things of no better mould Than I myselfam, greedily In Fame's bright page enrolled, The story well.

What shines may not be gold. No, no! content I court my doom, The darkness of a Nameless Tomb The luck is theirs-the loss is mine. And yet no loss at all :

The mighty ones of eldest tin I ask where they did fall? Tell me the one Who ever could shun Touch with Oblivion's pall ? All bear with me an equal doom, The darkness of a Nameless Tomb

Brave temple and huge pyramid, Hill sepulchred by art, The barrow acre-vast, where hid Moulders some Nimrod's heart; one birth Cumbers old earth, But acts a voiceless part. Resolving all to mine own doom, The darkness of a Nameless Tomb

Tradition with her palsied hand, And purblind History may Grope and guess well that in this land Some great one lived this day; And what is this, Blind hit or miss. But labour thrown away, For counterparts to mine own door

The darkness of a Nameless Tomb That Nameless Tomb of which he sung is n the meed of Motherwell. Oh! that the stigma which such a fact casts on his compatriots may be soon effaced!

LAKE ST. SACRAMENT.

BY WILLIAM L. STONE.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] After the battle storm had rolled away, and the ranger began to expect the return of his captors, a heavier t. cad soon announcof his captors, a heavier f. cad soon announced, as he supposed, their approach. A dark form of gigantic mould emerged from a thicket; but as his snaky eye discovered the unfortunate pri-oner, he was evidently surprised, having been passing that way merely by chance. A second scrutinizing look and the recognition was multipled. look, and the recognition was mutual—it was Ma-Mi-Asi-JUN, the wounded warrior of the French Mountain! The Indian stood still for an instant, as though deliberating what he should do—then motioning for silence, and unbinding our hero from the tree, he took him upon his shoulder as though he had been a child, and trampled off upon an Indian trot. After proceeding a mile or upwards in a direction quite dif-ferent from the works of the enemy. Thorndyke perceived that they were approaching the lake—but his comrades had fled, and the last of their flotilla must already have disappeared. The Indian now entered a

quired the ranger.

'I liet!' whispered the savage, who understood and could speak a little English.
'Let—white man—silent!'

'At this moment a rusting among the

bushwood at a distance, and a crash of some of the dried limbs under foot, but too plain-ly indicated that there was cause both for lence and expedition. In an instant the savage had the ranger in his arms, and in the next he was placed in the canoe into which next he was placed in the cance into which his deliverer himself sprung, and by a pow-aerful and dexterous application of the pad-dle, the light craft shot forward like an ar-

The heavens had become overclouded in the course of the alternoon, and the night was very dark, as we have already mentioned. But the gloom of the voyage was in no small degree enlightened, if not enlivened, by an unexpected occurrence, which presented to the wounded soldier a spectacle of striking sublimity and grandeur. An Indian never suffers himself to betray a feeling of curiosity or wonder at any thing, and Ma-mi-ah-jun paddled along his cance past the scene we are about to describe, as unmoved and steadily as though the darkunmoved and steadily as though the dark-ness had not been dissipated by the blazing glories of a burning mountain. It happend that some compa ies of the routed army, on their passage up the lake during the pre-ceding afternoon, landed upon the western shore, and kindled several fires to cook their shore, and kindled several fires to cook their provisions; and as our present voyagesure doubled Sabbath-day Point, they describe immense fires flaming high upon the lofty eminences in the vicinity. Those heights had once before been run over, and the timber scorched and deadened by fire; and by a long drought, the leaves, and fallen trees, and the scathed trunks of giant hemlocks and pines yet standing, had become as combustible as tinder. From the fires so kindled below by the soldiers, the consuming element had spread with great rapidity, making its way from the water's edge, and ascending from cliff to cliff, to a great height. In some instances, the trunks of immense ing from cliff to cliff, to a great height. In some instances, the trunks of immense trees, rearing their tops to the clouds, stood trees, rearing their tops to the crouds, stood like so many huge columns wrapped from root to crest in winding sheets of flame.—At other points, the flames were running over and playing upon the broken surfaces of rocks, and through their crevices, wherever combustibles offered, climbing

wherever combustibles offered, climbing like chains linked along the ledges, to an elevation of from six to eight hundred feet. The whole western barrier of the lake was; for a long distance, clothed in flame. All this fiery splendour was perfectly reflected back from the bosom of the lake, now lying unruffled by a breath of air; while overhead the clouds were lighted up like a canopy of lurid red, imparting to the whole scene a degree of sublimity and terrific splendou which can better be imagined than described Never was seen a more magnificent display of the fiery element; and the pleasure, as the flames curled towards the heavens, or were reflected like meteors streaming across the waters, was accompanied by the conso-lation, that for once the work of destruc-tion was in progress, while not a single human habitation was exposed, or the life of a human being endangered. Wild beasts and rattlesnakes, of which reptiles the mountains were full, were the only living subjects of the scorching element which subjects of the scorching element which was now so fearfully, yet so gloriously lighting the pathway of the unfortunate Thorndyke. The latter, reclining in the stern of the canoe, and having a soul which kindled at the sublime like the dry mountain forest before him, almost forgot his pains in contemplating the wonderful exhibition. But the rich perceiting of the clouds the But the rich pencilling of the clouds, the bright gleaming upon the waters, and the blazing and crackling of the fire itself upon the mountains were alike unheeded by the

"What can be more terrific, more transcendantly glorious!" exclaimed the ranger, feeble as he was, half-rising from his re-

cumbent position.
"Ugh!" grunted the Indian; and he paddled briskly onward, as silent and sullen

as before.

Before noon of the ensuing day, the canon Anese beautiful stanzas appeared in several Scottish newspapers towards the close of the past year, but we are not aware that they have had the effect of rousing his former friends and fellow-citizens of Glasgow, to obviate the charge of ingratitude, by doing due honour to his resting place.

The subject, however, has excited the attention of some of the admirers of Motherwell's poetry on this side of the Atlantic. had approached so near the head of the lake as to attract the attention of the discounfited

much as it disheartened the colonists. The consequence was, that the frontiers, again expreed to their irruptions were more irrequently and cruelly harassed than before.

No sooner, however, had Thorndyke recovered from his wound, than he was again in the field, sometimes with the veteran Rogers, sometimes with the veteran Rogers, sometimes with the intrepid Putnau, and at others the master of his own movements, equally brave and fearless with either. And many were the savage warriors who felt the power of his arm, before

quanted. The While Lynx had not been many minutes in the possession of his dark masters, before he discoved that the warrior who like a tiger had leaped upon him from the tree, was none other than the Iroquois, Ma-mi-ah-jun; but Thorndyke recollected the parting words of their former singular interview—"INDIAN — WHITE MAN — EVEN!"—and he presently saw that he should obtain no favours from him on the present occasion. Nay, the burning glances of his eyes spoke as much exultation, and shot forth rays of vengeance as

Their march was in the direction of St. Francis, in the wilderness between Montreal and Quebec, a place colebrated in the history of those times as the grand lodgement of the Indians in the French service, and the bead-quarters of their feasts, executions, and sacrifices. Arriving within hearing distance of this Indian Golgoths, the warriors compunioned their success by the announces the result of their expedition, and prepares the lodge for their reception. After proclaiming their own loss, which had been severe, by raising the death-cry for deach of the slain, they announced, by the appropriate cry, that they had captured a great chief—The White Lynx of the Long of this fair world as he could see beyond the savages poured forth from their lodges in many dark groups to meet them—to obtain further particulars of the slain, and to exult over and insult the captive. Passing through their dusky ranks, amidst the wailings and howings and menaces of those wild scream, a female rushed through the wailings and howlings and menaces of those who were now apprized of their fallen rela-tives, and by whose hands several of them had been slain, the captive arrived in their camp, where a spectacle met his eyes suffi-cient to harrow up the soul, and freeze the blood even of those the most inured to war. It was the eight of more than a thousand scalps of his countrymen—of men, women, and children—suspended upon the branches of the trees, many of them yet fresh, and some reeking with blood, waving in the air as trophies of their successful cruelties.

Distinguished captives, eminent for their deed on the war-rath, must atone for the

deeds on the war-path, must atone for the blood they have shed, and the scalps they have taken, by the torture of fire, aggravated in every way their ingenious tormentors can devise. The more refined and exquisite summoned to assist at the sanguinary rite.
Nothing could exceed the wild and frantic expressions of joy manifested by the savages tat having so notable a prisoner, and the preparations for the feast were made upon a scale corresponding with the importance of the event. The council of chiefs sat in judgment, and the day of execution was fixed. But to the presoner, delay was no bject, for the cruel method of his confinement made him look upon death as a welcome relief.

A vast number of savages had been con-

A vast number of savages had been con-A vast number of savages had been convened on this occosion, and all those who had suffered the loss of friends and relatives by the Yengeese Long Knife, were especially summoned to participate in the revenge to be taken. The preparations having been completed, the warriors came forth into the camp. hereibly disfigured with

venture, and feats of individual valour, on the part of the colonial rangers, who guarded the trontiers; but the service was of the most harassing description, and their foes, full of all craft and subtlety never meeting them in the field, and in the woods only at great odds, and by ambuscade if possible. It was only upon unarmed pected night attacks, that the savages would therefore, the ranger was compelled, by the

row, dancing swiftly over the waters as though it disdained to touch them. A few moments more, and several random shots came whizzing past, followed by the reports of half a dozen carabines; but the pitchy darkness of the night rendered it impossible that they should be descried at the distance they had already reached from the shore, and no further attempt was made to interrupt their flight. Having pulled some three or four miles ahead, the Indian drew in his paddle, and administered to Thorndyke such rude comforts as in his haste he had been able clandestinely to obtain—not excepting a flask of rum, which to the wounded ranger, was a cordial. Then binding up the maimed leg, he resumed his voyage, but without speaking a word; and Thorndyke was too busy with his own thoughts, and too feeble withal to care much about breaking the sullen and characteristic silence of his companion.

The heavens had become overclouded in the course of the atternoon, and the night was very dark, as we have already mention—

lion-hearted chief, he would have done with alacrity—boasting at the same time of his prowess, and not forgetting to inform his tormentors how many of their own warriors he had slain. He would likewise have mocked at every species of refined crucity practised, as being nothing in comparison with the tortures which he had inflicted upon some of their own tribe.

The combustubles, consisting chiefly of pitch-pine knots and dried brush-wood, had previously been securely bound, the work of torture commenced by piercing his flesh with bodkins, and driving sharp plugs of resinous wood into the wounds. These, when the fire should take hold of them, would render his sufferings more exquisite. glances of his eyes spoke as much strong and shot forth rays of vengeance as tion, and shot forth rays of vengeance as fiercely, as those of his savage companions.

Having, as we have seen, been a long time the most formidable foe whom the warparties of the Iroquois had encountered, as hundred stratagems had been employed to take him off, or, what they most coveted, to make him a prisoner. He had at length fallen into their possession; and they were to the fallen into their possession; and they were to the fallen into their possession; and they were to the full. His arms were pinioned by though a hundred crevices about the house until now unnoticed. The snow melted upon the roof, and the attics were drenched fallen into their possession; and they were to the full. His arms were pinioned by though a hundred crevices about the house until now unnoticed. The snow melted upon the roof, and the attics were drenched as an amusement for the lade, which would at once serve to try their set to the full. His arms were pinioned by though a hundred crevices about the house until now unnoticed. The snow melted upon the roof, and the attics were drenched as an amusement for the lade, which would at once serve to try their set to the full. His arms were pinioned by though a hundred crevices about the house until now unnoticed. The snow melted upon the roof, and the attics were drenched as an amusement for the lade, which would at once serve to try their set. Indeed, it also into their possession; and they were tikewise sufferings more exquisite.

French man found a "natural bath room unnoticed. The snow unnoticed. The snow until now unnoticed. The snow in the roof, and the cold air rushed in through a hundred crevices about the house until now unnoticed. The snow at the strongth and arrow to a vital part. Indeed, it also the proposed to the recommendation of their bows, nor the virgour through a hundred crevices about the house until now

numerous others which it would be tedious to enumerate, hundreds of grim visages were fixed intently upon him, ready to raise the shout of exultation, and upbraid him with being "a woman," in the event of his uttering a groan, or showing any indications of pain or fear. But they were discappointed. Although his flesh often quivered with agony as the diabolical work proceeded, yet not a sigh nor a groan escaped his lips. He had been bred to the Indian wars from his youth, and well knowing their customs, and his own fate, he had steeled himself for the trial, and bore every cruelty with such unflinching fortilitude, such unshrinking and unchanging ing distance of this Indian Golgoths, the tude, such unshrinking and unchanging warriors communicated their success by the different whoops and cries, answering as signals, by which a returning war-party standard their success by the different whoops and cries, answering as signals, by which a returning war-party announces the result of their expedition, and contemptuous and scornful curl of his "But you can have it longer if you

smake to curl around him, when, with a wild scream, a female rushed through the crowd which was exultingly singing, and yelling, and dancing about the stake, and with her own hands scattered the combustibles from the prisoner in the twinkling of an eye. Heaving and panting with the exertion she had made, she took from her bosom the silk handkerchief mentioned in an early part of this narrative, and holding it aloft for an instant, drew a knife from her wampum belt and severed the bands which bound the victim—she herself falling to the earth speechless at the same instant. The Indians, who had stood appalled at the boldness of the adventure, divined the cause at the sight of the handkerchief, knowing well its history; their vengeance was at once disarmed, and they immediately manifested can devise. The more refined and exquisite their approbation of the woman's grattude for the preservation of her child, and the victim who writhes under it; and arrange noble and resolute manner which she had ments were forthwith commenced for a accomplished her purpose. Mis-kwa-bungreat war-feast, at which the White Lynx o-kwa, it appeared, had by some means was in this way to be particularly honoured, and all the Indians in the vicinity were the generous savour of her son, at the Coos summoned to assist at the sanguinary vice, ranging and they inimicaltely minimicaltely manifested their approbation of the woman's grattude for the preservation of her child, and the vicinity of the preservation of the woman's grattude for the preservation of her child, and the vicinity of the preservation of the woman's grattude for the preservation of her child, and the vicinity of the preservation of the woman's grattude for the preservation of her child, and the vicinity of the preservation of the woman's grattude for the preservation of her child, and the vicinity of the preservation of the woman's grattude for the preservation of the voman's grattude for the preservation of the voman' summoned to assist at the sanguinary rite. rapids, and she had run thirty miles through

transition in his fortunes rendered far easie by his noble bea ing at the stake—and the ceremonies of the sacrifice were exchanged for those of a joyous festival. The Red light of the morning was a woman of sual consideration among the tribe her extraordinary force of character; revenge to be taken. The property of the death-use forth into the camp, horribly disfigured with black and red paint, and commenced their diabolical ceremony by singing of their own exploits, and those of their ancestors, gradually working themselves up into the most ferocious passion, by their yells, and those of the feast of the Indians are concluded, and the great feast of the Indians are concluded.

But although thus received into favour, their or their

Thorndyke was not permitted to depart, and a new difficulty arose. The mother of one of the young warriors whom he had slain when last on the war-parth, now that her brave's death was to go unaverged claimed the right of adopting the prisoner as a son in his place. Such, indeed, was claimed the right of as a son in his place. Such, indeed, was a son in his place. Such, indeed, was her right by the Indian law, from which her right by the appeal. To this decree,

scason. Ultimately, however, a way was made for his escape by the ever-grateful Mis-kwa-bun-o-kwa, and, as may well be supposed, the opportunity was not suffered to pass unimproved.

WAY TO NULLIFY A BAD LEASE. There is a shrewd and wealthy old Yankee landlord away down in Maine, who is noted for driving his "sharp bargains" is noted for driving his "sharp bargains"—
by which he has amassed a large amount of
property. He is the owner of a large num
ber of dwelling houses, and it is said of him
that he is not over scrupulous in his rental
charges whenever he can find a customer
whom he knows to be responsible. His
object is always to lease his houses to the
best tenants, and get the ut nost farthing in.
the shape of rent.

A diminutive Frenchman called on him
last winter to hire a dwelling he owned in
Portland, and which bad long remained
empty. References were given, and the
Yankee landlord ascertaining that the tenant
was a man "after his own heart" for a
tenant, immediately commenced to "Jew"

him. He found that the tenement appeared to suit the little Frenchman, and he placed an exorbitant price upon it; but the lease was drawn and duly executed, and the tenement appeared to suit the lease was drawn and duly executed, and the tenement appeared to suit the lease was drawn and suit the suit that the

ant removed into his new quarters.

Upon the kindling of fires in the house, it was found that the chimneys wouldn't

"But you can have it longer if you wish. "Ah! Monsieur, I sal be ver mooch glad if I can hav' zat house so long as I please.

Eh, Monsieur ?' "Tres bien, Monsieur ! ve sal valk right to your offees, an' you sal give me vat you call ze lease for zat masion just so long as I sal vant ze house. Eh, Monsieur?"

"Certainly, sir, you can stay there your lifetime if you like."

"Ah! Monsieur, I hav' ver mooch tanks

The old leases were destroyed, and a new one was delivered in form to the

French gentleman, giving him pessession of the premises for " such period cs the lessee may desire the same, he paying the

rent thereof promptly, etc. etc."
The next morning our cra'ty landlord was passing the house just as the Frenchman's last load of furniture was being started from the door; and an hour afterwards, a messenger called on him with a 'legal tender' for the rent for eight days, accompanied with a note as follows: -"Monsieur- I hay' bin smoke-I hav' bin

brawned—I hav' bin froze to death in ze house zat I hav' hire of you 'for ze period as I may desire. I hav stay in ze house 'jes so long as I please,' and ze bearer of zis will give you ze key! Bon jour Mon-It is needless to add, that our Yankee

landlord has never since been known to give up a 'bird in hand for one in the bush.'—Boston Times A HINT TO HUSBANDS PLAGUED WITH Scouping Wives .- We have lately heard

of a lady of free speech who found herself often provoked to employ her vituperative power on her husband. His method on uch occasions, was to take up his fiddle and play her a tune, without opening his lips, while she was bursting with vexation.— Herincreasing violence, occasioned by this tranquill ty, at length brought her to her leath-bed; but when near expiring, she said,
I think I could recover yet, if this fellow would but answer me." This remedy, how-

The Girls.—Not long since, a marriage was to be celebrated in the village church at Bath. Me. The minister, after making a very cloquent and touching discourse on the luties and rights of those who were about to be united, suddenly exclaimed, 'Those who wish to be married, will please rise and immediately after, there shot up, above the heads of the seated multitude, handsome and otherwise, a crowd of young girls, who had understood the remark which was addressed to the contracting parties as a rous invitation to all who were des-rous to leave the sellish state of single blessedness.

Some men are like ten-the real at ength and goodness is not properly drawn out of them till they have been for a short time in



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HURON SIGNAL

RRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1848.

The absence of the Editor on a tour to the Eastern extremity of the District will, we trust, apologize for the limited portion of editorial matter in the present number.

TT For the information of the curious who wish to know every thing, we may meation that the article entitled "A Few After-Thoughts," in our last number, was written and proofed ate, to make us aware that there are unfavours and corrected at least 24 hours before any intelligence of the French Revolution reached Goderich; and as through the kindness of the "Western Canadian," we were in possession of that intelligence twelve or fourteen hours before bring forward our strongest proof in behalf of our it was known by the arrival of the eastern mail, we had opportunity of gratifying our vanity by the publication of an "Extra" had we felt so disposed.

"CHANGE SWEEPETH OVER ALL"

A considerable amount of feverish fermenta tion and effervesence has again taken place in the elements of French democracy, and as usual, the universal specific of blood-letting has been applied to the disease. Dr. Sangrado supposed the bleeding and drinking hot water was an infallible remedy for all physical maladies; and the French think that bleeding and burning will effectually cure all diseases in the body politic. We admire the courage and promptitude with which they accomplish their revolutions, but certainly we detest the bleeding and burning they are altogether superfluous, and indicate a spirit of destructiveness entirely at variance with the dispositions which ought to character ize a people prepared for the enjoyment of poli:ical freedom. The present movement is illustrative of two important facts, which have been frequently brought before the notice of the civil rulers of mankind, and which still seem to be disregarded. The first is, that there is a principle of resistance in human nature that can only olerate injury and oppression to a certain extent; the second is, that where the mass of the people are in a state of absolute ignorance, the animal propensities maintain the ascendency, and this spirit of resistance is manifested in deeds of vioence and cruelty , hence the ne essity of educating the multitude, for the inhabitants of Paris, if educated, could have accomplished their revolution with equal success, independently o the destruction of life or property, as no government will ever dare to trample on the liberties of an intelligent people. However, it must be admitted that if the means by which Louis Philippe obtained the Crown were justifiable, the men by which he has lost it, are equally so. In fact, we are not certain but all the crowns now worm in Europe were given either to their present possessors or to their progenitors by revolutionary mobs, and are secure and stable just so long as the good will and good wishes of the great multitude are in favour of the respective monarchs, and no longer. We say the present French revolution is a great fact illustrative of a grea principle in human nature ; and it is really sickening to see the monstrous nonsense with which the Tory Press is entertaining the public on this Their reasoning is just equal to point ing out the absurdity of the lightning striking the Cathedral. A Revolution has occurred in en produced by a certain principle existing in nature,-and though all the mob-revolution in 1638 placed upon the throne of Britain, the Duchman, William the Third. His Heirs in consequence of tolerable good conduct have been allowed to occupy the throne in comparative peace. The present occupant is not only tolerated-she is positively beloved-and so long as she and her heirs con tinue so, there will be no revolution in Britain so far as the question of the Monarchy is concerned; but it would be vain to disguise or deny the fact, that the same power which expelled the family of Stewart from the British throne, has just as energetic an existence in human

nature as it had in 1688. In 1830, the people of France drove a kind of half madman from the throne, and Louis Phillippe was proclaimed King, amidst a shower of paving-stones. Louis Phillippe, and his Philosophical friend Guizot, who had seen mob-revolutions, and who actually knew much of human nature, even in its must indamable mod fications, set their knowledge and experience as defiance, and kept encroaching inch by inch upon the popular liberties, till in 1848 they aroused the same principle that threw the paving-stones in 1830; and the same men who shouted for the " Citizen King" lighted him out of the regal city with the flames of his own throne. But what had become of Guizot's sophy? The man who wrote the History of Civilization, and traced the progress of liberty or democracy through all its circuitous windings? ls it possible that such a man would risk the peace and fate of France on the childish question of a promiscuous ball or puppet dance? We certainly detest this kind of silly nonsense as much as Guizot; but the way to suppress it, is to educate the people, and then they will be able to perceive the absurdity themselves. But while their ignorance enables them to receive amusement from this sort of action, Guizot should have known that they have a perfect right to jump or dance, or even stand upon their heads, or put their heels in their necks, or to assume any postures, or attitudes which whim or lancy may suggest. But it was not a common penny-reel dance, nor a country dance, that the people of Paris wished to dance, i was a reform dance-a democratic Ball-and therefore the Guizot Government preferred t democratic battle ! Poor France ! Poor Louis Phillippe ! thine has been an eventful life; it inda us of the old rhyme-

4. The King of France and al! his men, March'd up a steep, steep hill, and then

Turn'd round, and just march'd down again !"

Poor Louis Phillippe! somebody will soon write thy ftomance of real life, under the title of " The Last of the Bourbons."

POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE—NO. 6. "MEASURES NOT MEN." This is one of the multitude of mottoes wh

rauty and inherent justice command universe

approbation; and which, as it were, forces it

doption upon many whose unfortunate malfor nation of brain renders them totally incapable of appreciating its value, or of conformingito its We have met few men who hold requirement. more elevated opinion of human nature, in the aggregate, than ourselves ; in fact we have ofter been honoured with such epithets as "Euthu-siast," "Utopian," "Dreamy philanthropiat," &c.; and we must admit that we are, at t a little sanguine on the subject of human im-proveability. Still, our observations of manking have been sufficiently extensive and dispassion ble configurations of brain in some individuals of our race, and that viciousness or worthlessness of mind is necessarily exhibited through these evil formations. But were we comm opinion that mankind in general are more inclined to virtue than to vice, we would just poin to the conduct of the depraved and vicious. The most heartless villian that disgraces the human form would recoil, tremblingly, from ushering his villany into society in its own native deformity. He knows that the moral repro-bation of mankind would in an instant execute indignant vengeance on such an audacious out rage; and therefore he shrouds the demon ugliness of his intentions, under the hallowing in-fluence of some popular virtue, and accomplished his nefarious purposes through the unsuspecting simplicity of his fellow creatures; which even under the scornful name of "gullability," is will a beautiful feature in the human characte and proves that mankind do put confidence i the virtuous professions and intentions of each other. Were it otherwise there would soon be an end of all society. The lowest and most inveterate debauchee that spends his existence as a nuisance to the lowest Bar-room, dares not at tempt to justify spirit-drinking by his own con duct. He knows that society rebels agains such iniquity; and therefore we find him taking shelter behind the scriptural arguments of those who are called the moderate-drinking Moralists The individual who engages in business, with the intention of cheating and swindling his fellow-creatures, does no: come forward publicly and declare his intention; he knows that mankind love honesty and partronise and commend it : and he unites himself to some respectable congregation of worshipers and uses the lovely similitude of piety as a medium for gratifying his rapacious selfishness. In like manner the needy political adventurer, who contrives to live by gulling, is quite conscious that nature has not given him either talents or dispositions to do good; but he knows that were he to tell the world so, he would either have to work or starve and therefore, he encases himself in the very heart's core of some hard, ambiguous or unde finable word, like Conservatism or Loyalty,from which he occasionally squeezes forth his parrow head, like the mud-turtle peeping from its shell, splutters out "Measures not Mea!" or ther of the equitable maxims or mottoes which have been adopted by the great and good upon some momentous occasions. But if you demand what " measures" he alludes to, the little brain is instantly drawn back into the imgnaws and nibbles at the private character of object of compassion, but the public safety renders cognisance. The foregoing remarks are therethere are some genuine spirits, some fond, conby their own, and we would scorn to rob them of this angelic characteristic; but at the same time we would wish them to display the dignity of their nature by demanding a reason. When they are asked to vote for a good Conservative or to support Conservatism, there is nothing either mean or unreasonable in asking promptly what it means. We are aware that there are some living on the single word Conservatism, who could not attatch an idea to it although they were to be rewarded with an empire. Even the Montreal Gazette gave "stick-in-the-mudedness" as an explanation, but really we do not perceive that it is any inprovement upon the

original; the mere difficulty of getting one's tongue about it is a strong argument against its ommon use. Still, from our knowledge of old-sturdy stubborn Toryism for at least thirty years, we think that some of its scions are able to explain the meaning of Conservatism. Indeed we believe we could strike pretty near the mark ourselves, but we are aware we would get no thanks for our trouble; hence we shall rather state a few of the opinions and principles advocated by those who oppose the policy of our Canadian Conservatives. As all mankind happen to come into the world naked, and all equally helpless. As the only charter of power or supremacy which Heaven bestows upon one infant over another consists merely in a superior development brain. As these superior brains are not exclusively given to any definite number of families nor entirely hereditary in the families to whom they are given. As we are all born with the same wants that can only be supplied by the same neans. As the blessings of health and physical strength are distributed without regard to name rank or wealth, and as the rain rains, and the wind blows, and the sun shines, irrespectively on all; it is presumed that the first great principle of the Creator's Government is impartialiagainst her all the powers of Europe, a trict Town, I hope will not pass unnoticed.

ty—upon which is founded the human idea of justice. And all honest men admit that as this is the only principle of Government which has obtained the Divine sanction, it must, necessarily, be the only one which can promote human the control of the Count D'Paris King, with a charter granted by the allied powers.

"Austria has for some time been prepairing for the dawn of Republicanism in pairing for the dawn of Republicanism in the country of the country ly, be the only one which can promote human ppiness; and therefore they believe that whether a man is black or white, whether he is rich or poor, whether he is Jew, Catholic or Protestant, so long as he continues to experi-ence the common blessings of a bountiful Provi-dence, so long as he obeys the laws of the coustry, and like his fellow-citizens contribu he support and maintainance of these laws just so long is he honestly entitled to an equa on in the benefits resulting from socia

As this description, however, may be consider ed too general, we shall give an illustration of our meaning of the principle of justice. Or in other words we shall give a definition of the appalling word Radicalism as used in Canada It means a steady determination to oppose the ntolerant tyranny of one religious seat over nother. It refuses absolutely to degrade Christianity by perverting it to the unboly purposes of a State machine. It peremptorily de-clares that the temple of piety shall never be desecrated by being used as a stepping-stone t these dreaded calamities, it resolves that the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves and the reve ues of King's College shall be applied as much for the benefit of the Independent as of th dian, and of the Quaker as of the Cathdic. This, then, is Canadian Radicalism. And if any person will just give an equally in-telligible description of Conservatism, we will perhaps be prepared to join issue in comparing the merits of the respective systems. Had J. McDonald's University Bill embodied such prinriples there was not a Radical in the House nor the Province but would have shouted from the octom of his soul, and at the top of his voic

> THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. BY A CORRESPONDENT.

Measures not Men !"

France is again involved in all the horrors in idental to Revolution, and the want of a settled overnment. It does not astonish us that many ere looking forward to the possibility of a war rising out of it between Great Britain and rance, having before them the result of the first the great Revolution in that country. But time re somewhat changed, and we trust that in all Liberal Governments, the rulers of the people ave come to a more perfect understandi the nature and object of Government; and that they, as well as those over whom they rule, re ise the principle which is every day mor strongly developing itself. That Govern were made for the people not the people for Gov rnments. We are not among those who entertain the slightest fear of any war taking place be tween Great Britain and France consequen upon the Revolution. Few will be found to de fend, in a free country, the conduct of Loui Phillippe in his Government. ultimate aim of all his actions has been to strengthen his own position and that of his fam ly, without reference to the interests of those over whom, and by whose voice he was called to reign. He seems to have forgotten the manpenatrable encrustment of Conservatism, and in- looked althogether the causes that led to his elestead of refering to, or talking of measures, it vation. History, the history of his own time, has read its lesson in vain, and to use a Scriptural by kicking the filthy thing out of their way.—

Now we are fully aware that this kind of child
he way.—

Himself and Family appear to have Now we are fully aware that this kind of child-ish hide-and-seek shuffling, arises from a total been all in all to him, and to have occupied all lowed, &c. &c.? I know many cases of infrom an unfortunate formation of brain, which say that he has up to this time been most suc- travelled between 40 and 50 miles to see the nations of the earth were to write and reason the individual did not make and cannot alter. — cessful in his efforts for their advancement; but mations of the earth were to write and reason against it, the revolution and the principle that produced it, will just remain great facts. A tention of strengthening his position and with a him also an object of judicious restraint. The view to overawe the very populace by whose inheritor of unprincipled duplicity is likewise an voice he sat on the Throne, he never allowed the object of pity; but his peculiar deficiency being burdens in the shape of taxation imposed for their ive to some affair as to schools, &c., on finding far more dangerous to society than that of the idiot, renders him doubly an object of public married his son to a daughter of Spain he never out of town, and had no office there wherein he fore not offered, so much, with a view to the When he sided with Austria and other powers improvement of the wretched delinquent as to against liberty, just springing up in Italy, he completed. Now, if the District of Huron is the protection of the unwary. We hope there are very few men in Huron so purely simple as influence such a policy might exercise with was £130,) to Mr. Bignal,—which is no small to be duped or led merely by a thread-bare or reference to the interest of France, and the inhackneyed phrase like "Conservatism" or fluence she was naturally entitled to in her trans-"Loyalty;" still we are proud in believing that there are some genuine spirits, some fond, confiding beings, who measure the honesty of others sorship of the press and his prevention by illegal decrees of the expression of public opinion .-Enough we conceive has been advanced in this short sketch of his public acts, to justify the

of affairs, as the following :-

constituted their rulers may desire to keep within their own grasp the appointments of the head of the Government; and instead of having an hereditary Monarchy, may select a form of Gov-States. All this can only be conjecture, nor would we have made any mention or reference to such matrers only that it affords an opportunity of expressing our opinion, which is somewhat at variance with that of some of your contemporaries. We cannot believe that England will do now, by her interference in the Revolution of peace; and we must dessent in to-to from the Cobourgh Star and others taking the same view f affairs, as the following:tablished, it will, like the lasty be begun in the spirit of infidelity, not only in religion but in politics; it will be early steeped in crime; it will rise to the height of general atheism, and shake all the orders or society by the fiery passions which it will awaken.

France. She has now 150,000 men in the field, well drilled and equipped. Russia has also a vast army afoot, and is anxious to give it employment. Prussia remembers the death of the Duke of Brunswick. England alone, of all the allied powers, is not prepared for war. But she has the bone and sinew—money, and will advance it with a lavish hand."

England has no money to advance with lavish hand," and should her rulers, which we do not believe, be inclined to join (should such a coalition take place), with Austria, Russia and Prussia, in the insane attempt to force this or that form of Government, this or that Family, as rulers upon the French-then, indeed,

As not an unappropriate addition to our re-narks, we give the following proposition for the impeachment of the French Ministry, submitted by 53 of the Deputies of the opppor IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Depu-ties on the 22nd, the Deputies of the Op-position, to the number of 53, submitted

the following proposition:—
We propose to place the Minister in accusation as guilty.

1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France.

2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the peo-

ple.
3. Of having by a systematic corruption attempted to substitute, for the free ex-pression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the

of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government.

4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.

5. For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.

6. Of having violently despoiled the cities of a right inherent to every free consense of a right inherent to

6. Of having violently desponded the cit-zens of a right inherent to every free con-stitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the Charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.
7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound

agitation.

[Here follow the signatures, M. Odillon Barrot at the head.]
M. Genoude submitted in his own name

a proposition of accusation against the minister, conceived in these terms: Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, as occasioned troubles, I propose to put in ccusation the President of the Council and

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BURON SIGNAL.

NORTH EASTHOPE, 26th March, 1848. -Please allow me, through the colum of your able journal, (which I am glad to notice is well circulated in our end of the District), to ner of his ascent to the Throne; to have over- make a few remarks as to the duties of the

officers above referred to. First,-How comes it that the Superintendent of Education, Mr. John Bignall, does not either Superintendent, were obliged to take to the business completed. Again, settlers going allowed his alliance with Britain to trouble him. was to be found,—have been obliged to leave town without getting their business with him Perhaps, Sir, you can enlighten the public on and the apportioning and dividing of a few hunpaid, why do the Warden and Council of the town regularly attended. It can be no hardship to Mr. Bignall, comparatively; for there are French people in the course they have pursued, District officers quite as respectable, and as taland all we hope is that they may conduct their ented as he is, who have offices in town, and future arrangements with the moderation they with whom there is no difficulty either in finding displayed in eighteen hundred and thirty, caring or transacting business with them. Indeed, it nothing whether the Government they determine may be said in truth, that there are few Districts on is Monarchical or Republican, so long as it has in Canada West where, to strangers from a dis the interest and the welfare of the people at tance visiting town, having business to do with heart. At the same time we consider it not imthe different offices, such affability and goodnature is shown, as is in the Public offices in probable that a Republican form of Government may be adopted, the people disgusted at the fre-Goderich. quent manner in which they have been deceived

I have heard it said, that a remonstrance by way of complaint is to be sent to Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Education at Toby those whom they have raised to power and ronto, on the subject above referred to. A simple letter to the Warden would be better, in my opinion. Whether the above will embrace the ernment somewhat similar to that of the United visitation of the Schools,-want of a proper report of each school section and of all the sections, - an exposure of the deficiency of information afforded to Trustees, and others,-inade quacy of the mode of the examinations of the Teachers,—certificates granted improperly,— the Common School Teachers of this District, delay in paying school moneys,-liability of otherwise than remain neutral. She learned a District Superintendent to report the state of his apportioned. severe lesson, and her people are suffering from accounts to the Council, -- security for intromissions, & .. , - whether such remonstrance wil! 1789; sixty millions added to her debt is no apply to all, or so many, of these matters, I need trifling bond by way of security to keep the not at present say. Perhaps at the meeting I see advertised in your paper, for the 25th instant, something may have been done. The notice of that meeting shews that some irregularity exists in Mr. Bignall's management of the school and the consequent injury to the Common Scho moneys. Surely he has not been the means of depriving the Teachers of the Schools in this District, of their just claims, for moneys past due? What I have referred to, as to the great inconvenience at present felt in the absen the District Superintendent's office in the Dis-

Second,-" There are none so blind as thos who won't see." Now, I hope that Mr. David Smith, the District Surveyor, will this year 1848, take a lesson from the unfinished, and un commenced Jobs of contract work of 1847 .-It is a sad thing to see in any case where a appropriation of money has been made by the District Conneil for roads or bridges, neglected by the Councillors,—and who, to save them-selves, throw the blame on the Surveyor. I would fondly expect, that from the anxiety the grants of money laid out-where the amoun is such as authorizes him to interfere-that i the east portion of the District, he will have an eye to the contracts being expedited without delay .- Vide contracts on roads to St. Marys, Blanshard, and Bridge at Jacob Ennest's, in

As we expect to see Mr. Smith shortly, h would be doing the inhabitants of the District, who travel the main road to Hamburg, Ferrie's Mills, &c., a particular favour, if he would minutely examine the state of the road opposit John Yaky's, below Mr. Sebastian Fryfogle's It is a wonder why a public road so lately con structed at the expense of the District, should ave been allowed to be inundated and injured by the waters of a dam erected by John Yaky, South Easthope. The attention of Mr. Fry fogle, Councillor for South Easthope, may be draws to the particular part alluded to; and daresay as Mr. Yaky is the son-in-law of Mr. F., the latter may persuade him not to dam the road any longer. It is a shame to see such a bare aced destruction of a public road as that no

Downie, &c.

While Mr. Smith is at the east end of th District, he would be in the way of his duty he would take a survey of the road to the north in this township, from Bell's Corner, as far as the 11th concession. This line of road leads, as suppose he knows, to the back settlement o North Easthope, and to the thickly settled town ship of Wellesly.

Expecting to trouble you again, and wishing

you every success, -

J. McTAVISH. I am.&c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL. GODERICH, March 28, 1848. Sir,-I observe the servants of the Government busily engaged in taking up the Census. It is of the utmost importance to all Her Majes ty's subjects that this be correctly done; no nerely that the precise amount of the population of these Colonies may be distinctly known, to gether with the circumstances, age and origin &c. of each individual. It is also deemed o importance that the numbers belonging to the different Religious Denominations be ascertained The information in these particulars, derived from the census, constitute data for the guidance both of legislators and those for whom they legis late, in the discharge of their respective duties. But if from inattention or design, a system taking such census be adopted, which gives unminence to one class of subjects over another, keeping that other in the which leads to a false return,-how can such

data give either satisfaction to the governmen

r confidence to the people? The United Presbyterian Church repudiat all state favouritism, and maintains that each eligious body should support its own ordinan ces; neither does she desire a relative promi ence among the Religious Denominations in the Province which does not belong to her,but she feels wronged when not placed side by side with those with whom she has a right to stand. Can it be said, moreover, that the above named Church will be placed in her proper position among the other Presbyterian bodies by the for her members in the schedules furnished by the government, when they must take their place among those other sections whose names, it would seem, are too tedious to mention?There is a distinct column for the Church of Scotland, and another for the Free Church, and is this right; and on former occasions there was a separate column for the Secession Church. Why is it that now, when the Relief and Seces sion Churches have become the United Presbyterian Church, she has become unworthy of distinct place? Is it a mistake or design?-

this subject. I presume the only course for the members of the United Presbyterian Church, and those wh hold her principles, now to follow, is, to have their names marked in the column assigned to Other Presbyterian Bodies," by the officers who will call on them in taking up the census and report the number of their families to the District, not insist on his having an office in Elders of the nearest Presbyterian Church, that these may be forwarded to the Government by the proper authorities, and there shew the number of the "Other Presbyterians" who be long to the United Presbyterian Church.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, A UNITED PRESBYTERIAN. SCHOOL MEETING. FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

At a Meeting of the School Trustees School Sections of the District, held at the and Mr. D. WATSON, Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object o

the Meeting, when it was moved by Mr. William Wallace, and seconded by Mr. John Riach, Resolved. That a memorial be presented to th Chief Superintendent of Common Schools, and another to the District Council, complaining of the non-payment of the money raised by tax for and the manner in which the fund has been

Moved by Mr. John Riach, that Messrs. D Watson, Shaw, Wallace and Riach, be a con mittee to draft said petition. - Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. John Riach, That a letter be written to Deputy Superintendent also, complaining of the non-payment of the District School Moneys

Mr. Shaw then left the Chair, and Mr. Ria occupied it. A vote of thanks was then moved for Chairman.

JOHN SHAW, Chairman D. WATSON, Secretary. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL Goderich, 28th March, 1848.

StR .- While I freely admit your Editorial right n general, to prune and dress such articles as re submitted for publication; yet, with all deference I submit, that there are cases wherein the exercise of this privilege becomes injusti-and that, if alterations were made by you "Oberver's" letter in last Signal, as I have abrewd suspicion that there were; that was one of them; for, I contend that an annonymous accusation against any individual, ought to go before the world in the orthography of the writer otherwise it becomes your accusation instead o your correspondent's, in as much as your alterations give greater or less point to the attack.

If "Observer" had good cause of complaint against me for neglect of duty, why did he not avail himself of Mr. Freer's presence in town, and complain to him ; for, he could not but be aware that Mr. F. was here, and ever ready to manliness to do so openly, nor sufficient cause of complaint to bear him out if he had, and chose rather to would me as far as he could in the

I readily admit that I do sometimes leave my office, even in " office hours;" but I destinctly deny that I do so either so frequently, or for such length of time, as to incommode or give offence to "country folks" or "townspeople;" unless such as, like some observers, are the look out for some ground of complaint or attack, to make mischief amongst their neighbours. Now, Sir. I could easily name an Ob er" is best known to himself-who, when he observes any one at the Post Office door, maker it a point to go and harangue them, with much volubility, (and an utter contempt for Lindley Murray) on the crying sin of the Post-master; and who, not many months before your arrival here, volunteered, the loan of one penny -questionable kindness-to a drunk man, to relieve a letter of that amount which he (observer) knew to be in the Office; and accompanied the loan with the information that Post Officer ought to be open at all hours "ASTHEY ARE IN THE STATES !" and with the edvice to go and knock until he got in, albeit it was then past hours;" and unhappily the poor man was not in a condition to discriminate between hard knocking and breaking down the door; which lack of knowledge, or excess of whiskey and sound friendly advice cost him somewhere about \$5. I spurn, Sir, at such hypocrisy as covertly sopears in the latter part of "Observer's" where he insinuates that he adopted this mode of re-calling me back to my duty, as more friendly than a direct appeal to the Deputy Postmas

sneaking intention to injure me. I am, Sir, Your very ob't ser't. THOMAS KYDD.

General, or to the Post Office Surveyor. The

truth is, the PENNY was feat for the sole purpose of

annoying my family, while the lender knew that I was absent, and where I was. The LETTER

was written while Mr. Freer was here, with a

Postmaster STRATFORD BRIDGE.—We are informed that the job of erecting a new Bridge at Stratford was on the 27th instant, contracted for by Mr. JAMES Woods, Junt., an enterprising resident of Stratford, for the sum of £195. the Specification and Plan as drawn out by Mr. D. Smith the District Surveyor, and they exhibit great care and mechanical skill in their preparation. The present Bridge is in a most ruinous state, and it is a wonder that some serious accidents have not taken place ere this. We are loosing his horses and waggon while crossing on the bridge in a dark night. We wish Mr.

ROPEMAKING (Township of Fullarton)-We nvite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this day's paper, by Mr. George Our Correspondent Leversage of Fullarton. writes :- "Mr. Leversage is well known in this neighbourhood as an enterprising settler. He has been several years in the navy. The important article of HEMP, the cultivation and manufacture of which has been so often and so prominently brought before the notice of Canadians by Mr. Edmundson of the Cultivator Toronto, and others .- Mr. Leversage grows on his own farm in Fullarton, prepares use, and from that hemp he has produced an article of Rope which he may safely compete with any manufactory in Canada. I am not aware whether the enterprise of Mr. Leversage has been noticed by Mr. Jones, the Commissioner of the Canada Company, but certainly the addition to our home manufactures deserves notice, and I will feel obliged if your notice of Mr. Leversage, may induce a corresponding action in the inhabitants of this thriving District."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

MONTREAL, 23rd March, 1848. This day at 3 o'clock P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament buildings.

The members of the Legislative Council be-

ing assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, which house being present, the following Bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:-

An Act to make better provisions for Emigrants and for defraying expenses of supporting indigent Emigrants, and of forwarding them to their place of destination and to amend the Act therein mentioned. Au Act to romove doubts as to the time from which the provisions of the Act re-gulating the summoning of Jurors in Lower Canada, were intended to have force and

An Act to incorporate, at the city of Kingston, a Gas Light Company.
An Act to incorporate the Toronto

An Act to authorize the Rector and Church Wardens of St. Paul's Church, London, to sell a part of the Glebe on certain con-

An Act to render Excutory certain judg-ments rendered by the late Court of King's Bench for Lower Canada. An Act to incorporate the Insitute Canadian de Quebec.

An Act to amer the shipping of S fees payable under An Act to conti for inspection of I for inspection of proved by the insp the town of Dund An Act to Incor graph Company.
An Act to prov Butter in Quebec

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After which Hi General was please the 3rd Provincial I Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen o I have reason to consult the public enience, by bring

to a close, with a umption of out In pursuance I have taken mean a new Administra apprise you that the

adopted by the Parliaments, for pof the calamities emigration to the may effect the ob Gentlemen of the I thank you in the manner in whi supplies which ar

Hon . Gentlemen And Gentlemen Your attention ected. after the re developing the and promoting the inhabitantes.

It is my sincere you for the attain objects, and to a power your endea crease the happin Her Majesty's sut The Hor. the S Council, then d General, that Par till Tuesday the THE LAW'S EN

illustrative of the law in this count chemist, who, lil persons in this kir coct whatever po cure of diseases, they pay for a together certain ills. He calls th order to ensure sale, he uses the who is well know paid to the study Clark's Consum; the public to sup made from a pres He goes even fur the public into the had been shown t says in his advert ty's permission." dispensing some some kind of fari Clark needed not plained; but, from pills, it appears the to be specially in the diseases in w by the advertises then, we think th perfect right to c an use of it, in t honest man mi purchase these p ertisement, as Clark's experience they are sold, and made worse by the confidence din supposed prescrib he law of the co him, and he is to Rolls that "it v posed on eminen thus made use of It is now Sprin

swamps and marsh wheat is looking r as might be expec winter. We saw terday in the Tow and we are inform sown during the pr ing of the Goderi be held in the M

When the Rev. expected to Lectu ~~~~ At Stratford, on Douglass, Farmen In this town, on Colborne Hotel, or

evening the 4th A

At his resident Stratford,) on the from Greenock, is an inoffensive mar At Downie, on after a short illness deceased was take tion of the bowels skilful medical ger He died much res

OFFICE, th March, 1848. it your Editorial right such articles as tion; yet, with all re are cases wherein made by you in ignal, as I have a were; that was one an annenymous acual, ought to go begraphy of the writer. much as your alterapint to the attack. cause of complain

luty, why did he not he could not but be ere, and ever ready to e had not sufficient nor sufficient cause of f he had, and chose as he could in the sometimes leave my

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HOMAS KYDD. Postmaster.

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We are informed that w Bridge at Stratford contracted for by Mr nterprising resident of C195. We have seen n as drawn out by Mr. rveyor, and they exhibnical skill in their preridge is in a most ruinplace ere this. We are W. Vivian, came nigh while cros night. We wish Mr.

ip of Fullarton)-We ir readers to the adverpaper, by Mr. George Our Correspondent ge is well known in this terprising settler. He in the navy. The imhas been so often and so dson of the Cultivator, Mr. Leversage grows ullarton, prepares it for ip he has produced an he may safely compete in Canada. I am not nterprise of Mr. Leverby Mr. Jones, the Comada Company, but cerwill feel obliged if your ige, may induce a corthe inhabitants of this

P PARLIAMENT. 1L, 23rd March, 1848. P. M., His Excellency

occeded in state to t ive Council, in the Paregislative Council be-

cellency was pleased to ing present, the following in Her Majesty's name, Governor General, viz:better provisions for lefraying expenses of Emigrants, and of eir place of destination doubts as to the time isions of the Act reed to have force and

torate, at the city of ht Company.

the Rector and Church 's Church, London, to liebe on certain con-

Excutory certain judg-le late Court of King's rate the Insitute CanaAn Act to amend the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and to fund the fees payable under the said Act.

An Act to continue and amen,d the Act for inspection of Flour and meal and to be

oved by the inspectors.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the town of Dundas.

An Act to Incorporate the Western Tele

graph Company.

An Act to provide for the inspection of Butter in Quebec and Montreai.

An Act to appeal the Act therein mentioned, and to make better provisions for the construction of the Aprons of Dams proper the River Maria.

upon the River Maria. upon the River Maria.

An Act to incorporate the Consumers'
Gass Company of Toronto.

An Act to amend the laws relating to
the incorporation of the City of Montreal.

An Act to continue for a limited time the

An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Contingencies therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

An Act to grant a certain sum to her Majesty for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, for the year 1848.

An Act for raising, on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue fund, a sum required for the public service.

After which His Excellency the Governo

General was pleased to close the first Session o the 3rd Provincial Parliament with the following SPEECH : Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have reason to believe that I shall best consult the public interest, and your convenience, by bringing the present Session to a close, with a view to the result of the ption of our joint labours at an early

In pursuance of my declared intentions,
In ave taken measures for the promotion of
a new Administration, and am enabled to

a new Administration, and an enacted to spprise you that the arrangements necessary for that purpose are completed.

I trust that the measures which have been adopted by athe Provincial and Imperial Parliaments, for preventing the recurrence of the calamities by which last year's emigration to the Province was attended, and the province was attended, and the province was attended, the objects they are designed to may effect the objects they are designed to Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I thank you in Her Majesty's name, for the manner in which you have granted the supplies which are required for the Public

Hon . Gentlemen of the Legislative Council And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: Your attention will necessarily be directed, after the recess, to various measures for developing the recourses of the Province and promoting the social well-being of its inhabitantes. It is my sincere desire to co-operate with

you for the attainment of these important power your endeavours to establish and in crease the happiness and contentment of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada. The Hor. the Speaker of the Legislative Council, then declared that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General, that Parliament do stand prorogued till Tuesday the 22nd May next.

THE LAW'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF QUACE ERY.—A case was heard the other day before the master of the Rolls, curiousty illustrative of the deficient state of medical Taw in this country. A Mr. Freeman, a chemist, who, like all other chemists or persons in this kingdom, is allowed to concet whatever porsons they please for the cure of diseases, and to sell them, provided they pay for a government stamp, puts together certain ingredients in the form of pills. He calls these consumptive pills; and order to ensure more extensive notice and sale, he uses the name of Sir James Clark, who is well known for the attention he has paid to the study of consumption, and issues advertisements called his "Sir James Clark's Consumptive Pills," thus leading the public to suppose that the pills were made from a prescription of this gentleman. He goes even further than this, and gulls the public into the belief that special favour had been shown to him in this instance; and says in his advertisement, "By her Majesty's permission." Now if this man were dispensing some harmless sweetmeat, or some kind of farinaceous food, Sir James Clark needed not, perhaps, to have com-plained; but, from an examination of the pills, it appears that antimony and moreury were contained in them, which are known to be specially injurious in some forms of the diseases in which they are recommended by the advertiser. Of this use of his name, then, we think that Sir James Clark has a perfect right to complain; and against such an use of it, in the name of justice, every honest man must protest. The public purchase these pills on the faith of the advertisement as the results. purchase these pills on the faith of the advertisement, as the result of Sir James Clark's experience in the diseases for which they are sold, and, on finding themselves made worse by them, they would have their confidence diminished in the skill of the supposed prescriber. He is, therefore, directly injured by the sale of these pills. Yet the law of the country has no resource for him, and he is told by the Master of the Rolls that "it was one of the taxes imposed on eminent men to have their names thus made use of."—Daily News.'

It is now Spring-the vocal concert of the swamps and marshes has commenced. The fall-wheat is looking rather blanched, but not so bad as might be expected from such a remarkable winter. We saw several ploughs at work yes terday in the Townships of Hullet and Goderich, and we are informed that Spring-wheat has been sown during the present week.

We we requested to intimate that a meeting of the Goderich Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Chapel on Tuesday evening the 4th April, at half past seven o'clock. When the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, and others, are expected to Lecture.

Births. At Stratford, on the 25th instant, Mrs. Thou Douglass, Farmers Inn, of a Son.

In this town, on the 28th inst., Mrs. R. Ellis, Colborne Hotel, of a Son. Died.

At his residence in South Easthope, (near Stratford,) on the 16th inst., Colis Campbell, from Greenock, Scotland. A good settler and an inoffensive man. Feb. 11, 1848.

At Downie, on the morning of the 28th inst., after a short illness, Joseph Dhanmonz, Sen. The deceased was taken ill on the 25th ioi-inflammation of the bowels, and though attended by two skiffel medical gentlemen, all proved unavailing. He died much regretted, as a warm friend and a good man.—[Com. ALBION HOUSE,

UP We are indebted to the Hon. Member for eeds for Parliamentary papers

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

For the Signal-from Dr. Russel, Mr. J. A. Jemmil, Mr. Napoleon Lavalce and Mr. Edward Comery, Carelton Place.

TO PRINTERS.

A COMPOSITOR wanted, one that has had some experience on Book work, will find constant employment at this office, by early Application.
HURON SIGNAL OFFICE,
March 17, 1848

NEW STORE STRATFORD BY WM. II. 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, Stc. 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. WM. H. HINE. Stratford, March 24, 1848. 9 6m

ROPEMAKING, BY GEORGE LEVERSAGE

FULLARTON. THE Subscriber of Lot No. 4, Cocession of the Follarton, manufactures ROPE 1 9th, Fullarton, manufactures ROPES of all sizes, made from Hemp grown by himself. He has sold large quantities, of various sizes, in Stratford and neighbourvarious sizes, in. Stratford and neighbourhood; and he invites the attention of the
Public, as he can safely warrant all the
different kinds made by him. From a Bed
Cord to a Cabie he will be enabled to
furnish, when the improvement on his works
are completed, by the addition of the new
machinery he will soon have creeted.
GEORGE LEVERSAGE.

Fullarton, March 28, 1848. 9tf References—Messre. A. F. Mickle and Thos. M. Daly, Stratford.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

STRATFORD. THE Subscriber will be obliged to enter those in arrear to him, with the Clerk of the Court, if not immediately settled. A. F. MICKLE. Stratford, March 27, 1848. 9tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Land, situated on the Bay-field road, five miles and a half from Goderich—will be sold cheap. Terms of payment to suit purchasers. L. ALVORD, Goderich, March 28, 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 75 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 Barn 50 by 35, and Two Frame Sheds, each 30 feet long, with 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 21 miles from Goderich, the District

This desirable property will be sold t a reasonable price. For terms apply to Messrs. STRACHAN & LIZARS, Solicitors, West-street. Goderich, March 22, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

DAVID MUNRO. Goderich, March 23, 1848. 81f

HURON DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the above Society will be holden at the British Hotel on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of now carrying out the measures originally contemplated for its establishment, when the attendance for its establishment,-when the attendance

of all persons interested in the subject is specially requested.

WM. BENNETT RICH,

DANIEL LIZARS, ROSS ROBERTSON, JASPER K. GOODING, THOMAS KYDD. Goderich, March 23, 1848.

CLOVER SEED, FOR Sale by the subscriber at 71 pen

R. MODERWELL. Goderich, March 24, 1848. 318

SALE OF LUMBER. TO be sold by Public Auction, on Mon-day the THIRD DAY of April next, at Disney's Saw Mill, township of Gode-

30,000 FEET GOOD HEMLOCK LUMBER.

TERMS—£1 10s, cash; over £1 10s, months. Endorsed Notes will be requir-d J. K. GOODING, Goderich, March 24th, 1848. 8td

E. C. WATSON PAINTER AND GLAZIER. PAPER HANGER, &c. 4c.

GODERICH. CROCKERY.

A LL kinds of Porcelain and Stonoward at reduced prices, by T. GLMOUR & CO.

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY. IN THE HURON DISTRICT

FOR SALE. ON HIGHLY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

THE following is a brief description of a variety of Valuable property in the above District, which will be found in every espect well worthy the early inspection of stending Purchasers.

THE SHAKESPEARE INN. THE SHAKESPEARE INN.

This well known and substantial Inn enjoying an excellent central and business position in the presperous and rising Town of STRATFORD, is now (on account of the decease of the Proprietor) for Sale, and offers a rare opportunity for the profitable Investment of a small capital. The Terms will be ma'e easy for Payment, and in other respects yeary reasonable, while Terms will be ma's easy for Payment, and in other respects very reasonable, while every encouragement will be given to a suitable Purchaser. If not Sold it will be LET for such a Term of Years as may be agreed on. The Buildings are Large and Commodious, and in excellent Repair.—
The Stabling is 60 by 40. There is a fine Garden and Well along with every other requisite upon the Premises. quisite upon the Premises.

VILLAGE LOTS IN STRATFORD. Also for Sale a number of Lots or Build ng Sites favorably situate in the Town of Stratford. On one of these Lots there is Stratford. On one of these Lots there is already erected a snug LOG HOUSE con-taining a Kitchen, Beb-room and Sitting

MITCHELLAS MCKILLOP.

Likewise to be Sold a convenient Lot i the Village of Mitchell, in the Township of Logan. Also ONE HUNDRED ACRES in the Township of McKillop, having from 10 to 15 Acres cleared, 5 of which are newly Cleared well Fenced, are ready to be Sown in Wheat the ensuing Spring. This Land is in a Capital Situation, on the Mil Rand leading to VanEgmond's Grist and Saw Mills, being only 1½ miles therefrom, and just the same distance from the flourish-ing Village of Harpurhey, on the Huron Road, where there is also a Post Office. MISCELLANEOUS SALE AT STRAT-

In addition to the foregoing there will b disposed of, the following useful articles: i Span of large Black Horses, with a Set of Double Harness; 2 first-rate Waggons, and a number of Sleighs, Ploughs, Harrows, Cows, Pigs, &c., with a variety of articles of Household Furniture too numerous to mention.

ous to mention.
For further Information apply to Ma. JASPER K. GOODING, GODERICH; MRS. MARY HICKS, or MR. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Strat-ford, or to the undersigned, of whom every particular may be learned.

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

TO PRINTERS. TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WARE HOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened a The Subscription and to be a Rew York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Chases, Galleys, Brass Rules; Steel. Column Rules, Composing Sticks, Cases, and every article necessary

for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new sett of Matrixes, with deep counters, and warranted to be unsurpassed by any, will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand cast."

Printing Presses furnished, and also, Steam Engines of the most approved pat-Composition Rollers cast for printers.

OF Editors of Newspapers who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the a-bove six months' insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the Subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND No 78, Ann Street New York. December 7th 1847. m

,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN

CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada-nearly 500. 000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its popula-

tion in five years, and now contains up wards of 20,000 inhabitants. The LANDS are offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-Afth Cash, and the balance in Instal

nents being done away with. The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Cent.upon the price of the Land. U

year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent.upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREE-HOLD during the term, is secured to the Lease at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

pated payment. Lists of Lands, and any forther informa tion can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderick; of R. Birdsall, Esq., Asphodel, Colburne District; Dr. Allino, Guelph, or J. C. W. Dalt, Esq., Stratford, Huron District. Goderich, March 17, 1848.

HARRISON & M'LEAN, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Soliciters in CHATHAM, C. W.

EDUCATION.

MR. AND MRS. NAIRN'S SCHOOL For English, Writing. Arithmetic, Geography and History.

T is the desire of the Teachers to give their pupils a good English Education and to impart to them as much information as possible.

The exercises which they give in Writing to Diction, necessarily lead to the composing of Letters on business, and other maters, correctly and grammatically. The Girls write their copies and exerci-es in a separate spartment from the Boys, nder the immediate superintendence of

Tre. Nairn. A class for Sewing will be pepened upor 15th March from 3 till 4 o'clock. Terms per Quarter 10s. Junior Class 7s. 6d.

Sewing "2s. 6. extra.

Mr. Nairn's Class for French will meet, from and after 3rd April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on Mondays, Tucsdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Terms two dollars a quarter.

There is a private Class for Latin and Geometry from 7 iil 9 in the evening, which Geometry from 7 till 9 in the evening, which may be joined by any one who is ready to commence Sall st.

NOTICE.

Goderich, March 10, 1848.

THE Common School Trustees of the District, are requested to meet at the Common School House in Goderich, on Saturday, the 25th March, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the reason of the District moneys not having been paid to the School Teachers for last

year. Goderich, March 17, 1848.

CUT NAILS.

40 CASKS CUT NAILS, assorted sizes, for sale by the Subscribers, whole sale and retail. M. B. SEYMOUR & CO. Goderich, March 17, 1848.

ASTRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the Glebe Lot, Maitland Road, about the 15th of September last, a RED HEIFER, with white face and legs, rising 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise said Heifer will be sold to defray expenses, according to Statute made in such case and provided. A JACOB WILLSON.

Goderich. March 15, 1848.

VALUABLEF ARM LOTS FOR SALE IN THE HURON TRACT, NAMELY

Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, containing 82, 72, 671, and 581 acres respectively. Two of these Lots have considerated the containing 82 of these Lots have considerated the containing 82 of the considerated the containing 82 of the considerated the containing 82 of the containing 8 able improvements, and one of them a com modious Two Story Log House, with Gar-den 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 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

For particulars apply (if by letter post aid), to JOHN CLARK, Goderich. March 17, 1848.

PRIZE FOR STALLION.

CULTURAL SOCIETY, will this year, on the second Tuesday in April next, offer for a STALLION a PREMIUM of £5, and if to the satisfaction of the Judges and Committee, the Prize will be increased to

For particulars see hand bills.

J. E. LINTON, Secretary.
Stratford, March 1st. 1848. 7w4

FARMERS' INN, STRATFORD. BY THOMAS DOUGLASS.

THE Subscriber (from Galt) has lately rented the above well established INN and HOTEL in the West end of Stratford, from the proprietor and late occupant, Mr. John Sherman; and he begs to say that he will endeavour to see the Public and Travellers well accommodated, and their con forts attended to. He has good Stabling, and an attentive Hostler. His Bar is well

supplied with Wines and Liquors, THOMAS DOUGLASS.

Stratford, March 1, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE. LOT No. 29, in the 9th concession, Township of Goderich, about 25 acres under fence, and 7 acres new chopped land, with a NEW LOG BARN & DWEL'G HOUSE, 15 acres of said land was ploughed last fall.
The said Lot is situated about 9 miles from
Goderich, and 1½ miles from the Huron

N. B. CASH not all rquired down. Apply to the subscriber, PATRICK LAVAN,

Goderich, March 10th 1848.

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.

oderich, 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. DR. HAMILTON

SURGEON. WEST STREET GODERICH. Feb., 1848.

GODERICH CARRIAGE SHOP. ALLEN'S INN.

N. B. Repairing promptly attended to.

Country Produce taken in part payment.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Goderich, Fcb. 18th, 1848.

cheapest rate, and give more satisfaction than has heretofore been extended to this ection of the country.

N. B. All kinds of merchantable Pro-

STALLIONS.

THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICUL

hold either or both of the Premiums, should the Horses shown, in their opinion, be un-

Secretary.

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH.

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 Traveller, 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 description, so as to merit the approval of

their customers.

J. K. GOODING,

ANCAS

JOHN LANCASTER.

Goderich, Jan, 23, 1848. 11f

N. B.—Excellent Stabing will be afforded, and an active and attentive Groom will be always in attendance.

NOTICE.

A LL persons INDEBTED to the Sub-HE STRATFORD [Branch] AGRI and settle their accounts by the 20th of friendly manner to call upon him at their

A. NASMYTH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and customers that he continues to make men's wearing apparel, in the most approved and fashionable style and on short notice. And in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding neighbourhood, for the liberal encour agement he has received, hopes by assidui agement he has received, hopes by assiduity and punctuality, still to merit a continu Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848,

GILBERT PORTE,

ADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S fash onable Boot and Shoe Maker, West Street, Goderich. March, 1st, 1848.

THEATRE.

THE Amateurs of Goderich will have the honour of performing the play of "A New way to pay Old Debts," and the farce of a Loan of a Lover, on Thursday and Friday evenings the 23rd and 24th inst., at the British Hotel. Goderich, March 10, 1848.

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

WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS. NO. 7 EAST STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN

THE Subscribers begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to receive orders for LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS, which shall be manufactured of the bes materials, and by experienced workmen. (F Harrows and Drags made to order; Plough Castings Wooded.

ALEXANDER MELVIN.

Goderich, Feb. 9, 1848. 2tf

DIV. COURT BLANKS, PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Huron Signal Office, for sale at the Huroscheap for Cash.
Goderich lan Ca

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE

CANADA FARMER. A Family Journal of Agriculture-Internal Improvement-Literature-Science-General Intelligence-published every Saturday, at R. Brewer & Co.'s Establishment, Toronto, and now offered at the exceeding low price of ONE DOLLAR per year.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all the periodical Literature of Canada. On orders for Religion and kindred topics, and on the other, one "magazine" poured out its monthly stores on the grand, inexhaustable,

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and stally important subject of Canadian Agriculture.

Although it is impossible to treat of pubhallough it is impossible to freat of public question without, in some sense, writing politics, yet the FARMER has not mediated with spaties nor will it hereafter less scrupulously avoid them. Its objects are the interesting, the useful, the necessary. As agriculture is the interest of first importance to the people of Camada, so is it awarded the first place and the chief attention in the columns of the Farmer. Emigration, Commercial regulations, Education, Legislative enactments, and all questions bearing on the industrial pursuits of the country come under impartial reviews.— Short notices of useful books &c.; literary selections, entertaining, instructive and moral; the improvements and discoveries in Science and the useful arts; a dish for the ladies and the Scraps for the boys; the mar-kets at home and abroad, with the general news of the day, complete the bill of fare to which we invite the attention of every

family, in every town and township of Canada.

The first volume has met with unexspected favour from the public and the press. The enconiums of the latter, so liberally bestowed, would have consoled the Editors with the belief that their labours merited, had they not received encourage-ment. But the substantial support of the public has been each as to warrant ue, we think in continuing the publication.

Horses shown, in their opinion, be un-rthy.

The second volumn will be superior to the first in several points. More time will given to it by the Editors, and a number of persons of the highest qualifications have promised their assistance as correspondents. A number will be sent as a specimin to any ope requiring it by letter (or otherwise) Postage paid. All orders should be sent in by 1st, or least 5th January, so that we may know how large an edition to print.—
The unexspected demand for the back Nos. exhausted our edition of the 1st volumn some time since, and to prevent such an oc-currance again, we hope our Agents and all others will send forward their orders without delay. Subscription \$1 in advance.

STRACHAN & LIZARS,

BARRISTERS and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notary Public. Goderich, Lake Huron, Canada West.

NOTICE,

THE subscriber intending to leave Goderich, takes this opportunity of return-ing his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous, honest and punctual customers for the liberal patronage which they have extended towards him during his residence TICE.

In this place; while at the same time he wishes to intimate that a much larger numbereby requested to call from punctual; and these he requests in a March next, all Accounts then unsettled carliest convenience and settle their accounts will positively be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection.

WALTER SHARP.
Goderich, Feb. 15, 1848.

3tf

Tennuly manner to can upon him at their accounts, as the nature of his engagements requires that all his business in this District shall be fully arranged before the first of April, 1848, at which date all unsettled acvill be handed over to an Attorney

IRON.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a lange quantity of almost every description of Hoop and Bar Iron, which will be

A N extensive such which will be sold cheap for cash.
T. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848. SATINETTS

J. STEWART, A TTORNEY AND BARRISTER at A Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Convey-ancer, &c., Office West Street.

NTIOCE

THE Subscriber would announce to those who are indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call with WILLIAM G. SMITH and settle the same on or be ore the 20th of March next; and if said accounts are not settled by that time, they will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collec-

counts against the subscriber, will call on Mr. William G. Smith for final settlement GEORGE OLIVER. Goderich, Feb., 25, 1848.

D. WATSON, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLIGITOR IN CHANCERY, BANKRUPTCY, &C.

TEAS, TEAS.

LIGHTHOUSE-STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES. LUMBER & publications devoted their exclusive atten LIGHT WAGGONS, Cutters, Lumber Sleighs, Ggs, Dog Carts, &c., and all other articles in his line of

BEAUTIFY AND PRESERVE YOUR HOUSES, CARRIAGEST &c

THE Subscriber would intimate to the inhabitunts of Goderich and surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders for PAINTING, &c., that he may be favoured with; and if employers will furnish materials, he engages to work at the duce taken in exchange for work EDWARD C. WATSON. Goderich, February 11, 1848.

THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will award the following PREMIUMS, viz:—
£12 10 for the best, and £7 10 for the second best STALLION shown on the Market Square, on Saturday, the 8th day of April next.

The Directors have the power to withhold either or both of the Premiums, should the Herres shown in the Premiums, should

for the season. R. CUNINGHAME, Goderich, March 3, 1848.

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISSAC RATTENBURY Toronto, Nov., 1847.

JOHN STRACHAN, DANIEL HOME LIZARS.

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

counts will be hanged ...
for collection.
THOMAS WATKINS.
1 tf

T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848. TOBACCO:

OF various Textures and Paterns for men's cloathing, will be sold for the very lowest renunciating profits.

T. GILMOUR, & CO. Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848.

Goderich, March 1st, 1848.

Any person having any claims, or ac-

OFFICE IN THE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

OF all qualities and at various prices, by

Perchance his mind was moulded not as theirs', And with his thoughts they did not sympath For oft strange fancies, and still stranger cares, Would in his bosom pensively arise.

He loved to wander, at soft eveningtide, Along some solitary and mo ulit path, Where he might man a murmering stre glide,
And scent the humble violet's balmy breath

There he would muse on things which are apar From thoughts of busy, earth-adoring man-Oo Nature's secrets—and th' Almighty art Which did conceive the glowing, wondro

And music ever fell upon his soul Like sweet forgiveness on a sinner's ear, And oft a tear adown his cheek would roll When some home melody he chanced to hear

For he had early left his native shore To seek a home in a far Western clime, And thoughts of Scotia to his bosom bore The sweetest of all mem'ries-boyhood's time

His soul was sensitive-unfit to strive In the rude bustle of the grasping world, And, like an uscles bee drivin from the hive-Wrongs and contumely on his head were hurl'd. But there was nought of malice or revenge

In the remotest corner of his heart, He mourn'd the griefs, he dreamt not to avenge Save but by loving those who threw the dart Thus lived and died he, young, yet old in care

No tablet on his grave stands proud and massy But on a rude atone carved, his latest prayer Invites the passer's sigh, " Implora pace !" K. PENSERGSO. Goderich, 25th March, 1848.

CRUSHED AFFECTIONS .- How many suffer CRUSHED AFFECTIONS.—110W many suner unrequited affection? They are attached strongly to those who return them cold words, indifferent looks and even avoid their presence. A word that might not otherwise be noticed often sinks deeply into the heart of one whose life is bound up in another. Where an object is cherished, each motion is watched with solicitude, and each motion is watched with solicitude, and a smile gives exquisite pleasure, while a frown sends a dagger to the heart. There is no greater sin than to crush those warm affections gushing freely from a generous heart. It dries up the fountain of the soul—fades the smile on the cheek, and cast a shadow over every bright and glorious prospect. Draw near to the heart cast a snadow over every bright and glo-rious prospect. Draw near to the heart that loves you, return the favors received, and if you cannot love in return, becareful not to bruise, or break it by a careless word—an unkind expression or an air of indif-

PROCESS OF COINING GOLD.

The process of coining gold is very accurately, yet succinctly described in a recent letter to the Boston Post. We condense the description as follows:

The miners have to grind the gold rock fine—keeping it wet constantly, and as it becomes fine, it is washed off. They have a lind of stone for grinding.

To CAPI ...

To Capital and stane for grinding.

Agoed dust. It is washed off, and kind of stone for grinding.

Agoed through some kind of stealing process. The grinding standard of stone for grinding.

The grinding is the most carried and the value each parcel has to be assayed. The assaying is the most carried and the value each parcel has to be assayed. The assaying is the most carried and the value each parcel has to be assayed. The assaying is the most carried and the value each parcel has to be assayed. The assaying is the most carried and the value each parcel has the product of a piece is weight in six miles of Goderich, having 36 of all the business in the mint. The meltiest into bars, when it is weighted accurately and a piece is weight in six miles of Goderich, having 36 of lead.—It is meltical as some mint is weighted feed.—It is meltical as some mint is each. The same is ALONZO McEu.

The matrases and part of the silver is excluded of some small called of some small ca

each pieces are to to with a solution of period each piece weighed and brought to the right size by a file, if too heavy, when it is mill-el, or the edge raised and put into a stamp-ing press, whence it comes forth a perfect coin, bearing the endorsement of "U. S."

FIGHTING AND PRINTING .- There are in the United States from ten to fifteen thou-sand persons connected with the press, comprising editors, reporters, printers, pressmen and devils. As a class, they are unques-tionable the best educated, most talented, most energetic, the most original, the most most energetic, the most original, the most patriotic part of the population. Of this number, probably a thousand or fifteen hundred joined the invading army, and assisted materially in achieving the splendid victories that have astonished themselves and the world. From the moment they entered Mexico, till the present time, they have fought and printed as they went along. At every haiting place and every town they captured they started a newspaper, and at the present moment there are nearly a dozen Anglo-American newspapers printed and circulated in the enemy's country. Those journals, though small in size, are well got up, and disp'ay considerable talent and a nlity. They cannot fail in working a great change in the minds of the people; great change in the minds of the people, and in the event of its becoming necessary to permanently occupy the whole of Mexico, will exercise an important influence in the preservation of order and quiot. The press is altogether a new element in the prosecution of war, and the troops of America have the honor of being the first to introduce it.—American Paper.

CRITIC .- A large dog, that goes ned, and barks at everything he does net comprehent.

WRINKLES.—"Young woman would you have wrinkles on your face?" "Not for he world," you reply. Then cease fretting, and inurinizing, and ispining. Rise at early dawn, take the broom, sweep the floor, make the beds, and get breakfast yourself. Such employment, with a cheerial heart, will keep you from growing prematurely old, and having your face lined with wrinkles and scowls."

MARK OF A KNAVE.-Fondness for chil-MARK OF A KNAVE.—Fondness for Chi-dren denotes not only a kind heart, but a guileless one. A knave always detests children; their innocent looks and open brows speak daggers to him; he sees his own villainy reflected from their counte-nance as from a migror.—Always mark the man who avoids children.

A Good REASON .- " Bill," said Bob, " why is that tree called a weeping willow ?"
"Cluse one of the sneaking dratted things grew near our school-house, and supplied the master with the sticks that did all the oys' licking." "I have very little respect for the ties of this world," as the chap said whe the rope was put around his neck.

Women are sooner angry then men, the sick than the healthy, and old men than

GODERICH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.,

AVE always on hand a choice assort ment of all kinds of fancy and STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES. Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, &c.,

And as their stock is selected from the principal warehouses in New York and Montreal they feel confident that they can furnish a superior article for less price than it can be obtained elsewhere in the Huron District, as in all cash transactions they have resolved to deal upon the principle of small profits and extensive sales. They solicit an examination of their ample steck of New Goods from all intending pur-

N. B.—All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be allowed.

Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, that valuable property on Lot 19, 4th concession, within 5½ miles of the town of Goderich; there is a good Saw Mill onit and 80 acres of land, 20 Saw Mill onlt an dowarrs of indu, 20 acres cleared. It is a never failing stream well adapted for any Machinery, such as Carding and Felling Machinery, Distillery, 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 proprietor.

WM. ALLIGHEM. Goderich, Feb. 18, 1848.

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

N. B.—Hard Biscuit and all kinds of

TAKES this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support and distinguished patronage he has received since the opening of his Establishment in Goderich, and beggs to assure them that he will still continue to supply them with the best and phenometa esticities in his line as usual. He cheapest articles in his line as usual. . He would direct their attention to his varied and extentensive importations which he is now receiving of DRY GOODS, GROCE-RIES, CROCKERY and HARDWARE, the low prices of which he is certain will speak for themselves, and for quality and variety cannot be surpassed in Western Canada.

H. B. O'CONNOR. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

& Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, &c., and every description of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange. Cash will be paid for good Grass Seed, Hides and Furs.

H. O'CONNOR, & CO., STRATFORD,

BEG respectfully to announce to the public at large, that they are now opening out at their store, next door to Mr. Lenton's, and opposite Mr. Dalev's, a mad-Select Stock of DRY GOODS, and Select Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., which having been purchased by an experienced buyer, and for Cash, in the Home and Montreal markets, they are determined to offer at prices that will defy competition. They only request the favour of a call from intending purchasers to convince them of this fact.

II. O'CONNOR & CO. Stratford, Jan. 28, 1848.

MEMBERS ELECTED FOR THE PRESENT PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

CANADA WEST.

PROCEVILLE (TOWN)-G. Sherwood, BYTOWN—Scott,
CORNWALL TOWN—J. E.
CARLTON—Malloch,
DUNDAR—Crysler,
DURBAM—J. S. Smith,
ESSEY—LORD _J. H. Cameron, DURBAM—J. S. Change Essex—John Prince Halton—J. Wetenhall, FRONTERAC—Henry Smith, GLENGARY—J. S. McDould. GRENVILLE—Reid Burritt, Sir A. Mac Hamilton city—Sir A. Macnab; Huron—W. Cayley, Hastings—Billa Flint, Esq., HALDIMAND—D. Thompson, KINGSTON—J. A. McDonald, KINGSTON-J. A. McI KENT-M. Cameron, LANARK-Bell, LANCOLN-W. H. Merritt, LENOX & ADDISTON—Syemot LEEDS—Richards, LONDON TOWN—John Wilson, MIDDLESSX—W. Notman, NIAGARA TOWN—W. Dickson, Meyers, NORTHUBERLAND—Meyers, NORFOLK-II. J. Boulton, Oxford—F. Hinks, PRESCOTT—Johnson, PETERBORO'—Jas. Hall, PRINCE EDWARD RUSSELL-Lyon, SIMCOB-W. B. Robinson, STORMONT—McLean,
TORONTO CITY—Henry Sherwood,
Wm. Boulton,

WENTWORTH-Dr. Smith, WELLAND-McFarland, WATERLOU-Webster, YORK, 1st Riding-J. Price, do 2nd Riding—Morrison.
do 3rd Riding—W. H. Blake,
do 4th Riding—R. Baldwin,

CANADA EAST.

BELLECHASSE-A. N. Morin BONAVENTURE—Cuthbert,
BEAUHARNOIS—Dewitt,
BERTHIER—Armstrong, CHAMBLY-Dr. Beaubien, CHAMPLAIN-Louis Guillet, CHAMPLAIN—Louis Guines,
DORCHESTER—Leniux,
DRUMMOND—R. N. Watts,
GASPL—Christie,
HUNTINGDON—Savaugau,
MARQUES. KAMOURASKA—Marque LEINSTER—N. Dumas, L'ISLET—Founnier, LOTBENIERE—Laurin,
MONTREAL CITY—B. Homes and

MONTREAL CITY—B. Homes at Lafontaine, MONTREAL COUNTY—Jobin, MISSISQUOI—W. Badgely, MEGANTIC—D. Daly, MONTMORENCY—J. Cauchon, NICOLET—Dr., Fortier, OPTAME - Brand OITAWA—Egan,
PORTNEUF—Col. Duchesnay,
QUEBEC CITY—Aylwin and Chabot,

do county—Cheaveau,
Rouville—Dr. Davignon,
Richelieu—W. Nelson, RICHELIEU—W. Nelson,
RIMOUSKI—Dr. Tache,
SHERBROOKE TOWN—Gugy,
SHEKBROOKE CUNTY—S. Brooke,
ST. MAURICE—I. J. Papineau.
STANSTEAD—John McConnell, SAGUENAY-Laterriere, SHEFFORD-L. T. Drummond, ST. HYACINTH—Dr. Bouthillier THREE RIVERS—Demoulin,

reward.

Please deliver the Child or give information to G. F. ROOD & CO., HIRAM R. ANDREWS, A. H. STOWELL, (of the Custom House,) Detroit; to John P. Stewart, of the Globe Hotel, Buffalo; or to George Babcock, of Brantford, Canada W. Any person who aids in restoring the Child Any person who aids in restoring the Child to his afflicted parents, will truly serve the cause of humanity.
WM. H. McELROY.

Detroit, Feb. 18, 1848.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A N assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE and CROCKERY, purchased in Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool, and imported via. Montreal, at the lowest

Hhds. "Martel's" and "Hennessy's first quality Brandy,
Cases superior Pale Sherry Wine,
do. do. Port Wine,
Barrels, 4 doz. each, "Barclay, Perkin

Barrels, 4 doz. each, "Barciay, Feral & Co.'s" Porter, Barrels Muscovado Sugar, do Refined English Loaf Sugar, Chests of Hyson Tea, and Barrels of Syracuse FINE SALT: M. B. SEYMOUR & CO. Goderich, Feb., 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE next Sittings of the First DIVI-SION COURT will be held at the Goal of Goderich, SATURDAY the first will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of

A. F. MORGAN, Clerk First Division Court. Goderich, Feb., 25, 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 facility and success, is in want of cash—offers the following valuable property for sale, situated in the flourishing town of Chatham, the District seat for Kent, for cash only

viz :—
That advantageously situated property in Chatham North, containing FOUR water Lots—according to the town plot survey—with a good and substantial two story Dwelling House thereon, Kitchen, an explant garden surmer bouse, &c. &c. rey—with a good and substantial two story Dwelling House thereon, Kıtchen, an excellent garden, summer house, &c., &c., suitable for a large family or a public Hotel, a Barn 40 feet by 24, and a large enclosed Building well sdapted for distilling or for storage, being erected on a substantial wharf, mooring vessels of over 500 tone burthen. On the premises is also an invaluable Spring, the excellencies of its waters are not surpassed in the District. -ALSO-

Two Building Lots in Chatham North Block G, well situated, being opposite the new Bridge, shortly to be erected. -ALSO-

A large two story Frame House fronting the Barracks, 40 feet by 26, neafly finished, with half an acre Lot belonging. -ALSO-

SEVENTY-FIVE Acres of excellent Land situated on the banks of the River Thames, only othere miles below the town of Chatham, with a dwelling House there-on, about 40 acres cleared, and in a high

state of cultivation.

All, or part, of the above property will be sold on reasonable terms for cash down, or one fourth down, and the remainder in three yearly instalments. Title unquestion able. For further particulars enquire of M. & O. Dolsen, Chatham, or to the proprietor at Goderich.

CHARLES DOLSEN.

Guderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, EDINBURGH REVIEW, FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDIN'G MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British Steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-anread fame of these selections in the state of the selection of the selecti

edition. le-spread fame of these splendid The wide-spread fame of these splendid in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candour, and forbarance not often found in works of a party character.

dignity, candour, and forbarance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—Blackwood and the London Quarterly are Tory; the Edinbugh Review, Whig; and the Westminster, Radical. The Foreign Quarterly is purely disterary, theing devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,

Publihers, 112, Folton-st., N. Subscribers in Canada, may receive numbers at the nearest American Pos Offices.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 10th March, 1846. NOTICE is hereby given, by order of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received locations of land in Western Canada, simes the 1st January, 1833, and also to partice located previous to that date, whose locations were not into that date, whose locations were not in-cluded in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by Government to be disposed of by Sale.

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

NOTICE.

A LL parties indebted to L. PECK, for FRUIT TREES, either by Note or on Court for collection.
I. RATTENBURY, Agent. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

Curiosities of Herald ry.

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

FARMERS, ENCOURAGE YOUR HOME MANUFACTORIES.

HOME MANUFACTORIES.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of the Huron District, that they have in full operation, their NEW FOUNDRY, which for convenience and the facility with which the work is done, equals, they feel proud to assert, any country foundry in Canada.

They further pledge themselves to the public to sell all Goods in their line, as cheap, if not cheaper; as good, if not better, than they can be obtained from any other foundry in Canada or elsewhere.

The patronage they have met with during the short time they have been in business here, warrants the above statement, and they take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that they will use every exertion in their power to maintain the character, they trust, they have fully established for themselves.

They will have on hand Threshing Mills, Saw Mill and Grist Mill Castings; Reaction Water-wheels, Smut Machines of the latest and most approved plan, Steam Engines, and all kinds of Hollow-ware, such as Bake Kettles, Bellow Pots, Tea Kettles, Sugar Kettles; also, various sizes of Cooking and Parlour Stoves, and every description of Ploughs, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, they are ready to receive orders for BELLS from five to ten hundred pounds weight, and warranted to be well toned.

GEORGE MILLER & CO.

to be well toned.

GEORGE MILLER & CO.

Goderich, January 28, 1848. 1y N. B. In order that the subscribers may be enabled to discharge the pledges given in the above advertisement, they must in-sist upon prompt paymente, therefore, of all Notes and Book Accounts now due, imme-

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

diate payment is requested.

IS Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Low Price of TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payble invariably in advance.

The Transcript is printed on a sheet

nearly as large as any used in the Province; and should circumstances permit, it will be still further enlarged in the course of the

ensuing summer.

During the approaching Session of Parliament the Transcript will contain Reports of the Proceedings, sufficiently comprehensive 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 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

continue, a series of Biographical Sketches from Chamber's Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts and other Works; and larger the records. 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

TERMS OF THE TRANSCRIPT BY
MAIL.

The price of Subscription of the
MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, (when sent by
mail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable in advance. To facilitate remittances FIFTEEN SHILLINGS will
pay for Fifteen Months. TEN SHILLINGS for Ten Months. When the
period of subscription is nearly expired, we
shall send three different copies of the
Transcript enclosed in blue or green

Transcript enclosed in blue or green covers; and if no remittance is made, the covers; and in the tentral case, be discontinued. As the paper is given to subscribers at the lowest possible price, all meney letters must be post paid; and those which are not, the amount of postage will be delucted from the money sent.

The Transcript is sent to Subscri The Transcript is sent to Subscribers in the country twice or three times a week, at their option. The whole of the reading matter of Thursday and Saturday's papers being put into one sheet—thus saving the Subscribers one-third postage, the price of subscription to the both is the same. Subscribers, in writing for the Transcript, will places mention whether they wish the 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 will be happy to reciprocate in the same way. Goderich, March 3, 1848.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE. MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGAZINE WILL devote all their talents to produce a useful entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose, Moral Essay, Statistics of the Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Review of new Works, and well selected articles from

the most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine. The Editors feel confident that the independen and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lend its support to encourage their arduous and onourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and if anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The VICTORIA MAGAZINE will contain twentyfour pages in each number printed on new type and upon good paper; and will form at the end of the year a neat Volumne, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It 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 sub scription-ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUMnvariably to be paid in advan Goderich, March 3, 1848.

PURIFY THE BLOOD MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHECENIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminant Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. IN ALL CASES of Asthms, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

In the South and West where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never be without them.

Bilious Cholic, and Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds and Coughs, Cholic, Consumption. Used with great success in this disease. Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspepsis. No person with this disease, should delay using these THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminant Medicines have ac-

success in this disease. Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspepsia. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin. Erysipelas, Flatulency.

Eruptions of the Skin. Erysipelas, Flatulency.
Fover and Ague. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be 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, Looseness, Mercurial Diseases.
Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than

effects of Mercury infinitely souner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

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

fections, Paintanes of the second Choice.
PILES. The original proprietor 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,

oints and organs.

RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with

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Sole Agent. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

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