

HURON



SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I.

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THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR.

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

Poetry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.
Dear Sir,—If the following lines are deemed worthy of a place in the columns of the Signal, you will confer a favor, by giving them an insertion, on your obedient servant.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ADDRESS TO PEGASUS.

Up, up my Pegasus, awake! arise!
Shake your dull wings, and rub your drowsy eyes,
Stretch your quivering legs until the circled earth
And stand—stand that I may mount upon your back.
So, so, my beauty, rear not, 'tis in vain,
With knee firm fix'd, and hand upon the rein,
I sit immovable—and fit to guide
Thy course reluctant, whither I would ride.
But say, my matheless Hippogriff, O say,
Where shall we soar, what novel realm survey?
Shall we mount high into the fields of air,
Visit the sun, and scan the matter there?
For some majestic Seraphim dare to say
That blessed orb is melting fast away:
And faith! as I beheld him set last night,
He did seem smaller—no perhaps they're right,
My Pegasus be still! there's ample choice
Of subjects, where our fancy may rejoice!
Fly, shall we up to mistle moon, and find
What folly she means east for poor mankind!
Or shall we soar in dubious search, and loag,
For the great comet, and on her make song?
Or with a lewlier wing the earth survey,
And pore upon the nations on our way?
This "fury-sight," to judge by its beginning,
Will prove most great in virtue or in sinning:
For lo! a spirit o'er the world hath flown,
And in men's minds a wonderful change hath
shown:

A voice is heard, and loudly it hath cried
From hill and valley, plain and mountainside,
From north to south, from east unto the west,
In solemn words are echoed without rest:
The world with rapture hears, and tongues of men
Shout gladly back, until heaven rings again.
That spirit is Freedom, and its words are "Rise
And make to Reason a fit sacrifice!
Shake off the shackles of your slavish fear,
Give happiness to earth, and banish tears,
Awake, arise, arise, advance, be free,
As man, the image of his God should be:
And future ages, pointing to this time,
Shall say, 'twas then man proved himself a
man."
Unloosed the crime bonds of a ruder day,
And war and violence ceased from the earth away!
Rise thyself up, my Pegasus, we'll fly
Around the globe, and see what we can spy,
For wondrous deeds and great, will soon be done,
And I would fain be there. My Pegasus, get on!
Goderich, April 19th, 1848.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

A FEET AT GODERICH.

The chief town of Huron, on Huron Lake shore,
The pride of its district, its fountain of power,
On the verge of a lake well adapted for shipping,
It's advantage by commerce, by trading, and
fishing,
Fresh air in abundance it always enjoys,
Which in summer gives pleasure, but in winter
sanctifies
From its period of infancy it is swiftly progress-
ing,
Industry and business are daily increasing,
By degrees it has grown from a waste to a town,
By degrees it will rise to still higher renown.
As a proof of its progress and thriving condition,
It has lately received the important addition,
Of two printing presses, each of which issues,
A weekly newspaper all covered with news.
It also contains some inhabitants of note,
A Judge that presides at each quarterly court,
And gives his decision on matters of Law,
On which Lawyers have duly exhausted their
"Jaw."
A Sheriff there is also, whose duty it is,
To put debtors in limbo and on their chattels
seize;
To apprehend evil-doers, and them in custody
hold,
Until such time as their fortunes are legally told.
Three Lawyers there are, who with bag and with
gown,
Exposed British hawks on flourishing towns.
A Doctor there's also—an intelligent man,
Who to heal the diseased does all that he can,
There's a Clerk of the District, and a Clerk of
the Peace,
Right honest good men who try the public to
please.
A Registrar, yea transcribing free deeds,
For honest good men of different creeds.
A Treasurer, the funds of the District collects,
He recovers all their money, and pays all their
debts.
A Bank there is also that discounts every day,
And lends money to all who the interest will pay.
A Company's office there's also in town,
Where had in solid paper credit, or for money
paid down.

Nine Stores there are also, who are constantly
trying,
To surpass one another in selling and buying.
Two Distilleries of spirits, two Breweries of beer,
Six Taverns where tavern take their cups with-
out fear,
Two Bakers with bread are supplying their
neighbours,
Two Butchers with flesh are supplying their
tables,
Five Tailors, as clever as were ever brought
forth,
They beat nature making cabbage for they make
it of cloth.
Ten Boot and Shoemakers reside in the town,
Three Blacksmiths whose shops with industry
resound,
A Tinsmith, a Gunsmith, two Saddlers, two
Tanners,
And numberless Capenters, Masons, and Fra-
mewers,
With a numerous body of loafers and gentlemen.
Who live on their fortunes the best way they can
know.
But I must cut short my story and bid you good
bye
For my subject's exhausted, and indeed so am I.
And I'll therefore conclude with the humble as-
surance,
That I'll read these few lines in the Signal of
Huron.
Goderich, April, 1848.

A STROLLER.

CONSTITUTION OF NATURE—THE ATMOSPHERE.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

In the warmest regions of the globe, the
air is cold at the tops of high mountains,
merely because the air is there thin and in-
capable of forming a medium for the reten-
tion of the solar rays. In every country
there is a point of latitude at which water
freezes on all occasions, whether summer
or winter. In Europe, this point—called
by some the snow line, or point of eternal
snow—is from five to six thousand feet
above the level of the sea; in the hot
regions of Africa and America, it is fourteen
thousand feet high. At these points of
altitude respectively, snow lies constantly
unmelted on the mountain sides and in the
valleys. In the warm regions of Hindustan,
the atmosphere is as cool and pleasant at
a certain height on the Himalaya mountains
as it is in the northern part of Europe.—
The plains of Mexico under a burning sun
would not be endurable by man, if they
were not at such an elevation as to possess
an atmosphere so thin as to be incapable of
being heated to excess.

Although the heat of the atmosphere
thus depends on the density of the fluid, it
is proper to state that it is likewise in-
fluenced by other circumstances. Certain
bodies have the power of heating the
atmosphere in a greater degree than
would otherwise be the case. For exam-
ple, in valleys the heat is thrown off from
the sides of adjacent hills, from forests of
trees, or other objects, and in these situa-
tions the air is hotter than if there were no
such radiation. If the spot be sheltered
from the cooling effect of winds, there is
another cause of increase to the tempera-
ture.

The more heated that any fluid becomes,
it is the more expanded; and consequently
lighter. Being lighter, it rises or mounts
upward, while the colder fluid sinks and oc-
cupies its place to be warmed and lightened
in turn. These alterations greatly dis-
turb the tranquillity of the atmosphere.—
Here the air is rising, there it is sinking,
rushing sideways to supply the deficiency;
in short, its motions are indescribably vari-
ous, all in consequence of the ever-shifting
temperature of the atmosphere. The cur-
rents of air so caused are the winds, with
the effects of which all are familiar. In the
British islands, and other countries similar-
ly situated, the winds which blow are in
general a result of disturbances in the
balance of the atmosphere at the distance
of thousands of miles in the tropical or hot
regions of the earth, and their occurrence
cannot be calculated upon, and hence a
principal cause for uncertainty in the
weather.

The atmosphere possesses the capacity
for absorbing and sustaining moisture, but
to a limited extent. When saturated to a
certain degree, it is relieved by the falling
of the moisture in the form of rain. It is
calculated that the whole atmosphere round
the globe could not retain at one time more
moisture than would produce about six or
seven inches of rain. By an elevation of
temperature, the capacity of the atmosphere
to absorb and sustain moisture is increased,
and by a lowering of temperature decreas-
ed. Cold breezes, by lowering the tempera-
ture of the air, cause the aeriform moisture
to assume the appearance of clouds, and
then to fall as rain. Clouds disappear or
melt into thin invisible vapours and fog
weather, and again appear when it is cold.
When a cloud descends on the side of a
hill, it gradually enters a region of warmth
or higher temperature, and disappears.—
One minute it seems a thick white vapour,
and the next it is gone when a cloud
ascends a hill, it enters a region of cold,
and consequently being condensed, it is
precipitated as a shower of rain. Hence,
the old familiar rhyme—
"When the clouds go up the hill,
They'll send down water to turn a mill."

Thus, the atmosphere is the great field
in which the varied phenomena of clouds,
rainbows, meteors, and other appearances in
the sky, are exhibited. As respects the
phenomena of light itself, the atmosphere
acts a most important part. Received in it,
the rays of the sun are harmoniously diffu-
sed in all directions through it, so though a

thick crystalline body, and afford light in
situations which would otherwise be in
darkness. The atmosphere, therefore,
which an ignorant person might suppose to
be nothing, is an invaluable constituent of
creation as land or water; it is a fluid es-
sential for the existence of animals and
plants; it affords a field for all kinds of
meteorological phenomena; it is a support
in the diffusion of heat and light, and also
in the transmission of sound.

Hitherto we have spoken of the atmos-
phere only in reference to its external
character—we have now to say something
respecting its composition. As already
stated, the air is a compound substance. It
is composed of nitrogen and oxygen gases,
with a very small proportion of carbonic
acid gas. Of 100 parts of pure air, reckon-
ing by weight, about 76 are nitrogen, 23
oxygen, and 1 carbonic acid gas and watery
vapour. Both as respects weight and bulk,
nitrogen forms the chief ingredient of the
atmosphere. This gas, which is sometimes
called azote, sets chiefly as a diluent to
modify the strength of the oxygen, in the
same way as water is sometimes used to
mix with and modify the strength of spirits.

The oxygen is essential and active part
of the air. It serves to keep up combustion
or burning, and the principal element
required for the breathing of animals and
the life of plants. In serving its many
purposes, oxygen undergoes a material
change, but the nitrogen which conveys it
is seldom altered in character. Annual
respiration changes the constitution of air:
oxygen is destroyed or deposited in the
blood, and carbonic acid is given out in its
stead. Thus, we inhale pure air and exhale
that which is foul, carbonic acid being an
impure and heavy species of gas. It has
been ascertained by experiments that the
same proportional quantity of nitrogen,
oxygen, and carbonic acid, are in the air at
all heights from the ground, and that not-
withstanding the perpetual consumption of
oxygen and deposition of carbonic acid, the
atmosphere is precisely of the same purity
that it was fifty years ago.

THE SOLITARY.

I am morose of all survey,
My night there is none to dispute;
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute,
COWPER.

ALEXANDER SELKIRK.

The interest of Alexander Selkirk's
narrative arises, not merely from the sin-
gular life which he spent for several years
on an uninhabited island, but from the
circumstances which surrounded the
delight of his childhood, which is certainly,
in many respects, one of the most extra-
ordinary efforts of human genius. The
narrative is published in the standard
edition of reality which his fiction wears.
We seem to share with Selkirk in all his
difficulties; to sympathize with his solitary
condition; and follow eagerly the ingenio-
usly contrived and well-conceived train of
circumstances and adventures through which
the inhabitant of the lonely isle passes.—
The simple, natural pathos with which De
Foe clothes the narrative of a plain un-
educated man, placed in perfect
solitude—the way in which he expresses
his feelings, and denotes the workings of
his mind, effect the heart more than all the
eloquence of Rousseau could have done,
had he attempted the story. The narrative
of Selkirk's adventures on the island of
Juan Fernandez wants, of course, the excite-
ment of the romance, but still it is abun-
dantly interesting and beautiful. We shall
extract it from a well-written life of Selkirk,
published in Chambers' Journal.

The celebrated Captain Dampier had pro-
jected an enterprise with two armed ves-
sels, under the commission of the Admiral-
ty, designed to sail up the river La Plata,
and seize a few of the rich galleons which
usually sailed once a year from that port
to the mother country. His vessels were
the St. George, and the Cinque Ports, of 26
and 16 guns; and Selkirk was appointed
sailing-master of the latter. They sailed
in September 1705, but were too late for the
galleons, which had got into port before
they arrived at Madera. Dampier then re-
solved to attack some rich towns on the
Spanish Main, but discussions broke out,
and by Dampier's orders, the first lieuten-
ant of the St. George left the ship at St.
Jago. After they had reached the coast of
Brazil, the commander of the Cinque Ports,
and Stradling, a man of brutal and violent
character, was appointed in his
stead. Stradling and Selkirk had for some
time been on very bad terms, and the latter
resolved to remain upon Juan Fernandez,
off which they then lay; and when the
vessel was about to weigh, he went into a
boat with all his effects, and was rowed
ashore, by the captain's consent. His first
sensation on landing was that of joy, from
the thought that he was now freed from the
annoyance which had so long oppressed
him; but so soon did he hear the sound
of the retreating oars, that the sense of
solitude and helplessness fell upon his mind,
and made him rush into the water, to en-
tertain his companions to take him once more
on board; but the commanding officer, this
change of resolution a subject of mockery,
and told him that it would be best for the
remainder of the crew, that so troublesome a
fellow should remain where he was.

This was he left to provide for his own
subsistence upon an uninhabited and un-
cultivated isle, far from the haunts of his
kind, and with but slender hope of ever
again mingling with his fellow-creatures.
His mind sunk for some days under the hor-
rors of his situation, and he could do nothing
but sit upon his chest, gazing in the

direction in which the ship had vanished,
vainly hoping for its return. But it was
necessary for him to consider how he might
provide the means of subsistence. He had
drought ashore, besides his clothes and bed-
ding, a fire lock, a pound of gunpowder, a
quantity of bullets, a flint and steel, a few
pounds of tobacco, a hatchet, a knife, a ket-
tle, a flip-cup, a Bible, some books of devo-
tion, one or two works on navigation, and
his mathematical instruments. The island
he knew to contain wild-goats; but hoping
to observe a passing sail, he preferred for a
long time feeding on shell-fish and seals,
which he found upon the shore. The
island, which is rugged and picturesque,
covered by luxuriant vegetation, and clothed
to the tops of the hills with wood, was
now in all the bloom and freshness of
spring; but upon the deserted solitary its
chambers were spent in vain. He could only
wander along the beach, pining for the ap-
proach of some friendly vessel which might
restore him to the converse of his fellow-
creatures.

To procure shelter from the weather, he
built two huts with the wood of the pine-
tree, thatching them with the long grass
of the island; one being meant for a kitchen,
and the other a bed-room. Yet every
day, for the first eighteen months, he spent
much time on the beach, watching for the
appearance of a sail on the horizon. At
length, partly from habit, partly from the
influence of religion, he grew more recon-
ciled to his situation. Every morning after
rising, he read a portion of Scripture, sang
a psalm, and prayed, speaking aloud in or-
der to preserve the use of his voice. He
afterwards remarked, that he would prob-
ably never be such a good Christian again,
as he had been on the island. He at first
lived much upon turtles, which abounded
upon the shores, but afterwards ran down
the wild goats, whose flesh he either roast-
ed or stewed; and of which he kept a small
stock. He caught some quail, and
also radishes, sweet-peas, &c. &c. He
should be disabled by sickness. His great
inconvenience was the want of salt, but
in time he never missed it. As a substitute
for bread he had turnips, parsnips, and the
cabbage from all the quantities of turnips,
and also radishes, sweet-peas, &c. &c. His
clothes were worn out, he supplied their
place with goat-skins, which made him look
more uncouth than any wild animal. He
had a piece of linen, from which he made
new shirts by means of a nail, and the
thread of his stockings. Every physical
want being thus supplied, and his mind
soothed by devotional feelings, he began
positively to enjoy his existence, often lying
for whole days in the delicious torpor
which he had formed for himself, abandoned
to the most pleasing sensations.

Being much annoyed by rats, which
swarmed on the island, he found it neces-
sary to enter upon a treaty, offensive and
defensive, with the cats, of which there were
many about the island. He caught some,
and these useful animals soon rid him of the
rats. He amused himself by teaching them
to dance, and perform many antic feats.—
Another of his amusements was hunting or
trapping for wild cats, and he could not
run down the wildest goat. Some of the
kids he taught to dance in company with
his kittens; and he afterwards declared,
that he never danced with a lighter heart
or greater spirit, than to the sound of his own
voice, the music of these dumb animals.

During his residence, Selkirk was careful
to measure time, and to distinguish Sunday
from the other days of the week. Anxious
that in case he should die in solitude, he
might be before he discovered himself, he
made a cleaver for the mast, and carried his
name on a number of trees, adding the date
when he was left, and the period of time
which had since elapsed. When his knife
was worn out, he made a new one, and even
a cleaver for the mast, and carried his
name on a number of trees, adding the date
when he was left, and the period of time
which had since elapsed. When his knife
was worn out, he made a new one, and even
a cleaver for the mast, and carried his
name on a number of trees, adding the date
when he was left, and the period of time
which had since elapsed.

At length on the 31st January 1709, after four years and
two months' solitude, he saw two British
vessels approach. The night having come on,
he kindled a large fire on the beach, to
inform the strangers that a human being
was there. Hope having banished all his
desire of sleep, he employed himself in killing
goats, and preparing a feast of fresh meat,
for those whom he expected to be his deli-
verers. In the morning, he found that the
vessels had removed to a greater distance,
but, ere long, a boat left the side of one,
and came near the shore. Selkirk ran joy-
fully to meet his countrymen, waving a
lion rag to attract their attention; and hav-
ing pointed out to them a proper landing-
place, soon clasped them in his arms. Joy at
first deprived him of that imperfect power of
utterance which solitude had left to him;
and the strangers, for a time, were so sur-
prised by his rude habiliments, long beard, and
savage appearance, as to be in much the
same condition. When they came to ex-
planations, it appeared that the two ves-
sels were the Duke and the Duchess, com-
manded by Captain Woodes Rogers, with
Dampier as a pilot. Dyer, the second captain,
and Fry, the lieutenant of Rogers' vessel,
were of the boat party; and after partaking
of Selkirk's hospitality, invited him on
board; but so little eager was he to leave
his solitude, that he would not consent to do
so, till assured that Dampier had no situa-
tion of command in the expedition. He
was then brought on board the Duke, along
with his principal effects; and upon Dampier's
recommendation, who said he had
been the best man in the Cinque Ports, he
was made a mate. He now found that, had
he remained on board the Cinque Ports, he
must have experienced a worse fate than

his late solitude, for soon after leaving Juan
Fernandez, Stradling and his crew had been
obliged to surrender to the Spaniards, on
account of the leaky state of the vessel, and
had ever since been in prison.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

We [the Government] have endeavoured
to extend the commercial relations of this
country, and to place them, where exten-
sion is not required, on a firmer basis and a
footing of greater security. I think that,
in that respect, we have done good service
to the country; and I hold that, with re-
spect to alliance, England is a power suffi-
ciently strong and potent to steer her own
course, and needs not to herself as a neces-
sary appendage to the policy of any other
country. I hold that the real policy of En-
gland, as separated from questions which in-
volve her own particular political and com-
mercial interests, is to be the champion of
justice and of right. In pursuing that
course with moderation and prudence, not
becoming the Quixote of the world, but
giving the weight of her moral sanction
and support wherever she thinks justice is;
in pursuing that course, and in pursuing the
more limited direction of our own particular
interests, my conviction is, that as long as
England keeps her right in the right, and as
long as she wishes to promote no injustice,
as long as she wishes to countenance no
wrong, as long as she seeks legitimate in-
terests of her own, and sympathizes with
right and justice in reference to others, she
never will find herself altogether alone, but
will be sure to find some other state of
sufficient power, influence and weight, to
support her in the course which she should
think fit to pursue. Therefore I say that it
is a narrow policy to suppose that this coun-
try, or that country is to be marked out as
our eternal ally or our eternal enemies.—
Our interests are eternal, and these it is
our duty to follow. When we find other
countries marching in the same course, and
pursuing the same objects, we so long con-
sider them as fellow companions in the
same plan, and regard them with the most
cordial feeling. And when we find other
countries pursuing an opposite course, and
pursuing the same objects, we so long con-
sider them as fellow companions in the
same plan, and regard them with the most
cordial feeling. And when we find other
countries pursuing an opposite course, and
pursuing the same objects, we so long con-
sider them as fellow companions in the
same plan, and regard them with the most
cordial feeling.

DANGER ATTENDING THE TOO EARLY
DEVELOPMENT OF THE MENTAL FACULTIES
IN CHILDREN.—There can be no doubt that
many children have been sacrificed in de-
light to the pride of parents, and early
youth to the pride of parents, and early
youth to the intellectual activity of their
children, have striven to make them prodigies
of learning. But in these cases of early
and undue employment of the brain, in-
dignation of the hemispherical ganglion, or
of the lining membrane of the ventricles,
with serious effusion, has usually been the
cause of a fatal issue or of a subsequent
mental imbecility.—The late Mr. Deville
related to me an interesting case of this
kind. An extremely intelligent boy,
about twelve years of age, was brought to
him for phrenological examination by a
parent who was very proud of the intel-
lectual endowments of his child.—Mr.
Deville discovered the existence of a
Coma, at the same time cautioning the father
of the dangerous course he was pursuing.
But father's reply was, "All that other boys
could labour and hard study are mere
child's play to him; he enjoys them so
much." Again Mr. Deville endeavored to
save the child, but the father would not
attend to the warning. Two years from that
time the father again called on Mr. Deville,
and in reply to his enquiries after his child,
the father burst into tears—his child was an
idiot.—Sully on the Brain.

A MYSTERIOUS PERSON.—Mrs. Jamison,
in her recent pleasant and gossiping book,
recalls to our recollection a story in the
Baron de Grimm's memoirs, which shows
to what a ridiculous extent human credu-
lity will sometimes go. The anecdote is
of a French adventurer, who was receiv-
ing into the first circles of Paris as a su-
pernatural being. He was said to possess
the elixir of life, and the wandering
Jew was apparently a youth to him in
point of longevity. In the house of the
Marchese de Mirepoix he one day sat down
to the harpsichord, and played a piece of
music so sublime and surprising, that
"All inquired whether it was his own
composition or where it was to be found.
To which he replied, with a pensive air—
'The last time I heard it was when Alex-
ander the Great entered Babylon!'"

NO RELATION.—A son of the Emerald Isle
meeting a countryman whose face was not
most cordially inquired his name
"Walsh," was the answer.
"Walsh, Walsh," responded pithily, "are
ye not from Dublin? I knew two wild
maids there of that name—was either of
them yer mother?"

From the Dundas Ward—Extra. ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS D'ORLEANS.

Three days later from Europe.
PRUSSIA DECLARED A REPUBLIC.

New York, 30th April—3, P. M.

The packet ship *Duchess d'Orleans*,
Captain Richardson, has arrived, bringing
advices from Havre of the 27th ult, from
Paris to the 24th, and London to the 25th.
The most important intelligence is a re-
port that Prussia has declared herself a
Republic.

Capt. R. states that the greatest ex-
citement prevails in Paris and Havre,
the rich being in apprehension of being killed
by the poor. The military were called out
at Havre on the 27th, for the purpose of
checking any outrage that might take place.
Large failures continued to take place at
Paris, and throughout France.

A telegraphic despatch received by
Galignani's Messenger, March 21, dated
Metz states that the public has been pro-
claimed in Berlin. The King dethroned,
and the Majesty's Ministers under arrest.—
The news was confirmed in Paris by the
Commercer. That paper says this time
"the fact is official."

A telegraphic despatch, posted at the
Bourse, leaves no doubt of its authenticity.
A Berlin letter says the Price of Prussia
had left for England. Before his flight, the
people demanded he should renounce all
right to the throne.

We learn from Berlin that all the Polish
prisoners in that city have been set at
liberty. On the 23rd ult., the date of the
latest direct advices, Berlin was tranqui-
lized. This news throws some doubt over the
news received from Metz, of the proclamation
of the Republic.

The *Universal Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo
states, that the King had placed the pro-
perty of the State, including military
stores, under the protection of the citizens
and inhabitants of Berlin.

A revolution is announced as having oc-
curred in Genoa, which has detached itself
from Sardinia.

AUSTRIA.—A new ministry has been
formed at Vienna.

BAVARIA.—A letter from Munich dated
21st ultimo, says, King Louis has abdicated,
and will retire to Sicily. The Prince
Royal ascends the throne.

LOMBARDY.
The insurrection is general throughout
the Lombard Venetian kingdom.
Milan is in the hands of the people.

HANOVER.
The King has granted all the demands of
the people.

RUSSIA.
The Emperor of Russia is said to be great-
ly excited in consequence of events in
France. Great activity prevails in the war
department, and the army of reserve is
directed to hold itself in readiness to march
upon Poland at a moment's notice.

At London on the 25th, Consols sold at 81
and Paris, on the 24th, transactions on the
Bourse were heavy. Amount of protest
bills in the Bank of France stated to be 3,
700,000 francs, or 14,000,000 l.

Admiral Baudin has declined receiving
5000 fr. salary, as member of the bureau
of longitude.

Sturzen has donated 20,000 francs to the
Provisional Government.

Large numbers of Germans and Belgians
are leaving Paris for home.
Arrivals have been made for destroying
Railroads.

Disturbances at Agen suppressed by the
National Guards and people.
Jerome Bonaparte has joined the National
Guard as a private.

The Provisional Government is adopting
measures that check the commercial crisis.
Four hundred Poles have formed a Com-
pany to return to Poland.

M. Thiers has declared for the Republic
and accepted the nomination for the coming
election.

NAPLES.
The Jesuits leave for Walla.

POLAND.
Revolution in Poland confirmed.

NEWSPAPERS.—A Western New York
paper publishes the report of a lecture
delivered, in that section, which gives a
very interesting history of the periodical
press. We make a few extracts.

The first printed newspaper was published
in England, in 1665, called "The English
Mercury," printed by her Majesty's Print-
er." This paper was not regularly publish-
ed.

The first periodical newspaper published
at Frankfurt Germany, in 1613.

In 1624, the "Police Intelligence and
London Gazette" was established. Some
intermediate papers had "their en-
trances and exits" in London, among which
were "The Scots Dove," "The Parliament
Kite," "The Secret Owl," &c., &c.

"The Spectator" was the first pure
literary periodical. It appeared in 1711.—
This publication, as is known, owes its
immortality to Addison.

"The Tatler," conducted by Sir Richard
Steele, though published a short time pre-
vious, was not exclusively literary.

The "United States Gazette" of Phila-
delphia, was the official organ of President
Washington's administration.

SHADOWS.—The last monstrously perpet-
rated by the penny press, is a story of a
man in Vermont, so fat, that a child was
recently killed by his shadow falling upon
him.

IRELAND. Matters are assuming a threatening shape in Ireland. The Republic are making active preparations for a conflict with the government. The clubs are being formed, and the manufacture of arms, the procuring of arms, and every other kind of blacksmith work is suspended. The government is pouring in troops, and war steamers are ordered to Dublin. It was likewise in contemplation to extend the coercion act to that part of the country. Several meetings have been held in Limerick and other places, and it is months of notice was given to England to quit. All accounts concur that the position of things is alarming. Government has directed letters in the Dublin post office to be opened. Outbreaks reported in Ireland. Clubs were drilling and staving themselves. A rifle company was fully armed. Men were wearing uniforms in the streets of Dublin. It was supposed France and Prussia would unite against Russia. Sardinia has repelled the Austrian troops. A provisional government is established at Vienna and Milan. The French government is charged with preparing an expedition to Poland against Belgium. Paris is in ferment. Bands of the people were parading in the streets. The Austrian army had withdrawn to Lodi. Mantua has fallen into the hands of the Lombards. The Austrian General is taken prisoner. Verona has proclaimed a Republic. The French Government has issued a proclamation to the people and army, asking them to sustain order. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—Extreme dullness pervaded our Corn Exchange yesterday. The few sales effected in wheat were at a reduction from last Tuesday of 1d per bushel on old, and 2d per bushel on new. American arrivals were offering at 6d cheaper. Oats declined 1/2 per bushel, and beans 6d per quarter. There was rather more demand for Indian Corn, but it was readily met by holders, and Tuesday's price stood unchanged, and very little business passing. Wheat, American, per 70 lbs. 6s 3d a 8s 6d, Canadian 7s a 7s 6d; Flour, English, per 280 lbs. 40s a 41s, Irish, extra fine, 38s a 39s, United States, per 40 lbs. 27s a fine, 28s a 29s, 27s a 28s; Oatmeal, English and Scotch, per 240 lbs., 26s a 28s, Indian Corn, per 480 lbs., 26s a 30s.

POLITICAL CHANGES. Judge Gale, of the Queen's Bench, Montreal, who has been very anxious of retiring from the Bench for some time, on account of ill health, has been relieved from the labours of his office. Judge Bedard, of the Quebec District, removes to Montreal as successor to Judge Gale. Mr. Aylwin goes on the Bench in place of Judge Bedard. Mr. Drummond is to be Solicitor General East, in room of Mr. Aylwin. The arrangement will enable the Government to place the Solicitorships, West and East, on the correct footing political offices, but without seats in the Cabinet. Toronto Globe. (We are requested to contradict the statement which has gone the round of the Canadian newspapers) that Sir James Clark was once a Druggist in Banff.

Birth. At Stratford on the 16th inst., the Lady of W. J. Broadhead, Esq., a daughter. On Saturday the 24th inst., Mrs. William Stattenbury, of Hull, England, aged 10 years. Died. On the 22nd inst., in the township of Downie, George Dawson, eldest son of Wm. Broadhead, Esq., of Hull, England, aged 10 years. At Stratford, on the 24th inst., much regretted, Mirra, wife of Thomas Nickle, Cabinet Maker, aged 21 years.

NOTICE. SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. John Holmes and Robert Gibbons, or the Subscribers, on the part of the Municipal Council, for the District of Huron, until Saturday 13th day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Tenders will be opened at the British Hotel in the town of Goderich, for the following works, viz: 1st. For Repairing part of the Road between the 1 and 2 concessions, township of Goderich. 2nd. For Repairing part of the Huron Road from Lot 29, Maitland concession, to the town of Goderich, part of which will be Gravelled. 3rd. For building a Frame Bridge across a stream on Lot 39, Maitland concession, township of Goderich. 4th. For cleaning the ditch on the southern side of the Road leading from the Maitland Bridge to the town of Goderich. 5th. For repairing part of the Road between the 3 and 4 concessions, Goderich, Lots 25 and 26. 6th. For Reducing a hill between the 5 and 6 concessions and Lot 19 and 20. Plans, Specifications and Form of Tender, may be seen at the British Hotel six days before letting, or at the office of the subscriber, in Goderich, on or before the said 13th day of May next. The works will be laid out in Sections: Tenders must specify the number of Section Tendered for, and must be in due form. The time for finishing the above work, will be stated in the Specifications. (Signed,) DAVID SMITH, District Surveyor, H. D. Goderich, 25th April, 1848. 13td

NOTICE. THE next sittings of the 1st Division Court will be held at the Goal, Goderich, on Saturday the 3rd June next. A. F. MORGAN, Clerk of 1st D. Court. Goderich, 28th April, 1848. 13

NOTICE. THE 2 year old HEIFER, as advertised for some weeks past in the Huron Signal, as having stayed in my premises about the middle of last September, will be sold by Public Auction on the Glebe Lot, Maitland Road, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 6th of May, to defray expenses. JACOB WILLSON, Goderich, April 28, 1848. 13w4

CAUTION. I HEREBY caution any person or persons from receiving, or having anything to do with a certain Note of Hand drawn on or about the 13th of March, 1848, and signed by William McCleod and Peter Gosh, in favour of Hector McCleod, for the sum of £12 12 6, as it may be to their advantage to do so. HECTOR McCLEOD, Tuckermish, April, 26, 1848. 13w4

STRATFORD HOTEL. ISAAC MAY, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the BRICK TAVEN, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brown, at the East end of Stratford, where nothing shall be wanting on his part to promote the comfort and convenience of his guests. I. M. flatters himself that his selection of Wine and Liquors is equal to any in the country, and his Stabling department is of the most complete description. Stratford, 25th April, 1848. 13td

HURON DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY. A MEETING of the Subscribers to the above Society will take place at the British Hotel, Goderich, on Monday next, at 6 o'clock, evening, for the Election of Officers, and the adoption of By-Laws and Regulations for the government of the Society. THOMAS MERCER JONES, Chairman. THOMAS KYDD, Secy. Goderich, 18th April, 1848. 13

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

THE Subscriber being anxious to retire from business, wishes to let the well known BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, Slides, and DWELING HOUSE, situated in the west end of the thriving town of Stratford; with the good will of the business. The above premises have been for many years occupied, and the run of business is equal to the best stand in the District. The lease may be for as many years as may be agreed on. The Tools, Iron, &c. will also be disposed of. Rent moderate. JOHN SHERMAN, Stratford, 17th April, 1848. 12td

J. RUTLEDGE, & CO. SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS, BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the premises lately occupied at the Division Court Office, where they will constantly have on hand an assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS, and all other articles in their line of business, which will be sold at moderate prices. A liberal discount will be allowed to all cash purchasers. Goderich, April 18, 1848. 15td

STRACHAN & LIZARS, BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankrupts, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Goderich and Stratford, Huron District, C. W. JOHN STRACHAN, Goderich. DANIEL HOMER LIZARS, Stratford. Goderich, April 20, 1848. 6td

NOTICE. THE fast sailing Schooner AMHERST, BURGESS, Capt. Warwick, will leave Hamilton Monday first day of May, and Toronto 2d of May, and will take Passengers and Goods for Goderich. Goderich, April 21, 1848. 12

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

NOTICE. THE Subscriber is about discontinuing business as Blacksmith in the town of Goderich, and hereby notifies all those indebted to him, that they will be waited upon for settlement immediately; and the obtinate ones who disregard this intimation will be handed over to that efficient officer the Clerk of the Court, who will perhaps effect a settlement on more costly and less favourable terms. HENRY ELLIOT, Goderich, April 8th, 1848. 11td

HOPETON OATS. A quantity for sale, weighing 42 lbs. per bushel; price 2s, at the barn yard, and at Goderich 2s 6d. A sample to be seen at the Signal Office. CLAREMONT, 11th April, 1848. 11td N. B. A superior half-bred Durham Bull Calf, 6 months old, for sale.

D. WATSON, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, BANKRUPT, &c. OFFICE IN THE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH. Feb., 1848. 3y

J. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office West Street, Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 5y

DR. HAMILTON, SURGEON, WEST STREET, GODERICH. Feb., 1848. 3y

E. C. WATSON, PAINTER AND GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c. GODERICH. Goderich 12th April, 1848. 1y

HARPURHEY BRANCH OF THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE HARPURHEY BRANCH of the Huron District Agricultural Society will hold a Meeting for the Exhibition of FARM STOCK, &c. &c. at Mr. Jonas Copp's Tavern, Harpurhey, on Friday, Sept. 22, 1848. For the purpose of Adjudging and Awarding PRIZES for the various Animals and Articles hereinafter mentioned—

FIRST CLASS. For the best Entire Horse..... £ s. d. 1st do..... 1 10 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Brood Mare and Foal..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 year old Filly..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Yearling do..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Bull Calf calved after the 1st Jan., 1848..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 year old Heifer calved after the 1st Jan., 1848..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Heifer Calf calved after the 1st Jan., 1848..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Fat Ox..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Fat Cow..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

SECOND CLASS. For the best Bull..... 1 10 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Milch Cow having had a Calf in 1848..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 year old Heifer calved after the 1st Jan., 1848..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Yearling do..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Heifer Calf calved after the 1st Jan., 1848..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Fat Ox..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Fat Cow..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

THIRD CLASS. For the best Ram..... 1 10 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best pair of Ewes having suckled their Lambs till the 1st of July..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best pair Ewe Lambs..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Top Lamb..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

FOURTH CLASS. For the best Boar..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Sow having had Pigs in 1848..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. For the best 2 bushels of Fall Wheat 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 bushels of Spring Wheat..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 bushels Siberian Spring Wheat..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 bushels of Barley..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 bushels of Oats..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 bushels of Peas..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 bushels of Timothy..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 20 lbs. Clover Seed..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 10 lbs. Swedish Turnip Seed..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 12 Wurzels..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

DAIRY PRODUCE. For the best 35 lbs. Salt Butter..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 25 lbs. Cheese..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

DOMESTICS. For the best 10 yards manufacturer's cloth..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 10 yards Flannel..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 20 lbs. Maple Sugar..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION. 1. Any person receiving a Premium for any of the above-named Grain and Peas, to be obliged to sell to any member of the Society, if demanded, Ten Bushels same as the sample shown, at the highest market price. 2. The Material of the Domestic Manufactured Cloth and Flannel to be produced from the Farm of the Competitor. 3. All Subscribers having paid their subscription, and only such, to be entitled to compete for any Premium. 4. Bulls must have a ring or screw in the nose, with a rope or chain attached to, prevent accidents. 5. Heifers with Calf at foot may show as Heifers. 6. All Stock exhibited shall have the bona fide property of the Exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles shown must have been produced on the Farm of the Exhibitor. Any person violating, or attempting to violate, this rule, shall be rendered incapable of competing on any future occasion. 7. Any person neglecting to pay their subscription on or before the 27th of June, will be debared from competing or entering for any Premiums offered, unless they pay to the Treasurer, two weeks before the Cattle Show, a sum equal to the proportion which such subscription paid, on or before that date, would have secured from government or other sources, so as to place their subscriptions on the same footing as that of others, who pay in time to get such addition to the funds. 8. All Competitors for Prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock or Produce they intend to show, before the day of Exhibition. 9. All Stock and Produce to be on the Show Ground by 10 o'clock on the day of the Show. The Show to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. (The Society's PLOUGHING MATCH will take place in October. G. T. MORGAN, Secretary, H. B. A. S. Harpurhey, 7th April, 1848 12

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848. A FULL variety of the newest and most improved SHIRTS and SUMMER FASHIONS for 1848, have been received by the subscriber, who will promptly attend to the orders of all who may favour him with their patronage. A. NAYSMITH, Goderich 12th April, 1848. 1y

HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. PREMIUMS FOR 1848. AN EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, SEEDS, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c. will be held at Goderich, on Tuesday the 26th September, 1848, when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded:—

HORSES. £ s. d. For the best Brood Mare and Foal..... 1 10 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 year old Filly..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Yearling do..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Span of Farm Horses..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

CATTLE. For the best Milch Cow..... 1 10 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 year old Heifer..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Yearling do..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Fatted Cow or Heifer..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Fatted Ox..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Yoke of 3 year old Steers..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Fat Cow..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Fat Ox..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

SHEEP AND HOGS. For the best Ram..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best pair of Ewes having suckled their Lambs till the 1st of July..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best pair Ewe Lambs..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Top Lamb..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Sow..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 Fat Wethers..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 Fat Pigs..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

SEEDS AND DAIRY. For the best 30 lbs. of Salt Butter..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 25 lbs. Cheese..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 10 Bushels Fall Wheat..... 2 0 0 2nd do..... 1 10 0 For the best 10 Bushels Spring Wheat..... 2 0 0 2nd do..... 1 10 0 For the best 4 Bushels Rye..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 4 Bushels of Barley..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 bushels of Peas..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 2 bushels of Timothy..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 20 lbs. Clover Seed..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 10 lbs. Swedish Turnip Seed..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 12 Wurzels..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 25 lbs. Corn (in Cob)..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 25 lbs. Maple Sugar..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

ROOTS. For the best Acre of Turnips..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Acre of Potatoes..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best Acre of Oats..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

MANUFACTURES. For the best 10 yards Domestic Manufactured Cloth..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0 For the best 25 lbs. Maple Sugar..... 1 0 0 2nd do..... 1 0 0

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION. 1. Any Farmer within the District, not a Member of this Society, by paying a donation of 2s, shall be entitled to compete for any Premium. 2. All Subscribers in arrears to the Society, who may wish to exhibit anything at the Show, must pay the Treasurer the sum of Ten Shillings, on or before the 15th of August; all others to be admitted on paying the usual sum of Five Shillings. 3. All Subscribers having paid the subscription, and only such, to be entitled to compete. 4. All Stock exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the Exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles shown must have been produced on the Farm of the Exhibitor. 5. All Subscriptions to be paid on or before the 10th day of August next. 6. All Competitors for Prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock and Produce they intend to show, on or before 4 o'clock, P. M. the 25th of September. 7. All Stock and Produce to be on the Show Ground by 9 o'clock of the day of the Show. The Society's PLOUGHING MATCH will take place as usual in October. G. T. MORGAN, Secretary. Goderich, April 12, 1848. 11

TEAS, TEAS. OF all qualities and at various prices, by T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848.

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

TOBACCO. AN extensive stock which will be sold cheap for cash. T. GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848. 2

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.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. Thomas Daly and Robert Donkin, or the subscriber, on the part of the Municipal Council for the District of Huron, until THURSDAY the 27th, and FRIDAY the 28th April at 12 o'clock noon, when the Tenders will be opened at Donkin's Inn, Hibbert, and the Shakespeare Hotel, Stratford, for the following Works, viz:— For Building a FRAME BRIDGE across the River Avon, in the Town of Stratford. Also, for repairing parts of the Huron Road from the Post Office, in the Township of McKillop, to the eastern limit of the Huron Tract or Wilmut line. Tenders will be opened at Mr. Donkin's on the 27th current for the parts of the Road opposite McKillop and Logan, and at the Shakespeare Hotel, Stratford, on the 28th current, for the Bridge and Road opposite Elice and North Easthope. Plans, Specifications and form of Tender, may be seen at the above places six days before the days of letting, or at the office of the subscriber, in Goderich, on or before the said 27th and 28th day of April next. The works will be laid out in Sections: Tenders must specify the number of Section Tendered for, and must be in due form, to be sent to the subscriber, on or before the said 27th and 28th day of April next. (Signed,) DAVID SMITH, District Surveyor, H. D. Goderich, 3rd April, 1848. 11td

TO CAPITALISTS. THE Valuable Real Estate hereinafter mentioned (formerly belonging to Mr. J. Gray), will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the door of the Court House, in the Town of London, on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz: Lot No. 5, in front of Crescent, containing 2 1/2 perches. Lot No. 6, in front of the Crescent, containing 3 1/2 perches. Lot No. 4, South side of East Street, with House and Stable, 1/2 of an Acre. Lot No. 15, North side of West Street, with House and Stable, 1/2 of an Acre. Lot No. 15, South side of East Street, with House and Stable, 1/2 of an Acre. TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE. HURON DISTRICT. South part of Block A, in the Western Division, (subject to a mortgage), containing 509 acres. Lot No. 23, in the Maitland Concession, of the Eastern Division, 173 Acres. GORE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LONDON. Some Farm Lots in the Gore, near the Newmarket Tavern, containing 2 1/2 and 5 Acres, each. TOWNSHIP OF SARNIA. WESTERN DISTRICT. West half of Lot No. 3, in the 2d concession, containing 100 Acres. TOWNSHIP OF PLYMPTON. East half of Lot 19, in the 14th concession, containing 100 Acres. Terms of SALE will be made known on application to the subscriber, and the Title Deeds of said property, and other particulars, may be examined at the office of Messrs. WILSON & HONES, Barristers, London, C. W. Those persons who purchased Lots at the former sale of Mr. Geary's Lands, will please pay in all instalments over due, to the undersigned, who is now empowered to complete agreements for title, and receive the purchase moneys on the same. JOHN FRASER, Agent of the Bank of Montreal. Dated 15th March, 1848. 10td

DISSOLUTION. THE Partnership heretofore existing in the town of Goderich, under the name of LATSCHAW & ERB, as Cabinet Makers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding debts due to the firm, are requested to be settled without delay—either for that purpose; and those having demands against them will present them for adjustment. JACOB LATSCHAW, CHRISTIAN ERB. Goderich, April 6, 2848.

NOTICE.—The above establishment will be continued and carried on in all its branches, as heretofore, by the subscriber. JACOB LATSCHAW. April 6th, 1848. 10w3

SATINETTS. OF various Textures and Patterns for men's clothing, will be sold for the very lowest remunerating profits. T. GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848. 3

NOTICE. THOSE indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, or else their notes and accounts will be put into the hand of an attorney for collection. ROBERT MODERWELL. Goderich, Feb. 15th, 1848. 3td

IRON. THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a large quantity of almost every description of Hoop and Bar Iron, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE. LOT No. 25, in the 9th concession, Township of Goderich, about 25 acres under fence, and 7 acres new chopped land, with a NEW LOG BARN & DWELING HOUSE. The tract of said land was ploughed last fall. The said Lot is situated about 9 miles from Goderich, and 1 1/2 miles from the Huron Road. N. B. CASH not all required down. Apply to the subscriber. PATRICK LAVAN, Proprietor. Goderich, March 10th 1848.

NOTICE. ALL Notes and Accounts due to the subscriber that remain unsettled on the first of May next, will be handed to the Clerk of the Division Court for collection. ROSS ROBERTSON, Goderich, April 4, 1848. 10td

HARRISON & McLEAN, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. CHATHAM, C. W.

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 is now offered at the exceeding low price of ONE DOLLAR per year.

THE FARMER was established to supply a want that has long been felt in the periodical Literature of Canada. On the one hand, a majority of the weekly publications devoted their exclusive attention to the politics of "party," a few to Religion and kindred topics, and on the other, one "magazine" poured out its monthly stores on the grand, inexhaustible, and vitally important subject of Canadian Agriculture.

Although it is impossible to treat of public question without, in some sense, writing politics, yet the FARMER has not meddled with "parties" 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 Canada, so it is 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 review. 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 markets at home and abroad, with the general news of Letters, completes 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 unexpected favour from the public and the press. The encomiums of the latter, so liberally bestowed, would have consoled the Editors with the belief that their labours merited, had they not received encouragement. But the substantial support of the public has been such as to warrant us, we think in continuing the publication.

The second volume will be superior to the first in several points. More time will be given to the Editor, and a number of persons of the highest qualifications have promised their assistance as correspondents. A number will be sent as a specimen to any one requiring it by letter (or otherwise) Postage paid. All orders should be sent in by 1st, or 5th January, so that we may know how large an edition to print. The unexpected demand for the back Nos. exhausted our edition of the 1st volume some time since, and to prevent such an occurrence again, we hope our Agents and all others will send forward their orders without delay. Subscription \$1 in advance. Toronto, Nov., 1847. 5

INFORMATION WANTED. OF JOHN MORIARTY, who left Ireland in April, 1845, accompanied by his brother and sister, and arrived at Quebec in June. They are entering into business in Toronto in September following; since that period John Moriarty has never been heard of. It is supposed he went to the States. Any information respecting him, addressed to his sister, Margaret Moriarty, Post Office, Thornhill, Canada West, will be thankfully received. January 10, 1848. 3

INFORMATION WANTED. OF WILLIAM HEWES, aged 13, whose father died last Summer at Grasse Isle. The boy missed his mother at Montreal, in August last. She is now in great agony about him, and will be thankful for information. Direct to Margaret Hewes, care of T. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.

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

IT 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 Dictation, necessarily lead to the composition of Letters on business, and other matters, correctly and grammatically. The Girls write their copies and exercises in a separate apartment from the Boys, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Nairn.

A class for Sewing will be opened upon 15th March from 3 till 4 o'clock. Terms per Quarter 10s. Junior Class 7s. 6d. Sewing, 2s. 6d. extra. Mr. Nairn's Class for French will meet, from and after 3rd April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Terms two dollars a quarter. There is a private Class for Latin and Geometry from 7 till 9 in the evening, which may be joined by any one who is ready to commence Salt-st.

GODERICH. ALL kinds of Porcelain and Stoneware at reduced prices, by T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 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 3 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise said Heifer will be sold to stray expenses, according to Statute made in such case and provided. JACOB WILLSON, Goderich, March 15, 1848. 7w3

NOTICE. ALL Notes and Accounts due to the subscriber that remain unsettled on the first of May next, will be handed to the Clerk of the Division Court for collection. ROSS ROBERTSON, Goderich, April 4, 1848. 10td

HARRISON & McLEAN, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. CHATHAM, C. W.

