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 II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1849. NUMBER 9.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 23–

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

ALEXANER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
W'LL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply a the *British Hotel.*
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v–5n

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

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

Stokes,
CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST,*
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v–5n

1,500,000 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 Towaships 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 population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each 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 yea of his term of Lease.

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

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, *Toronto* and *Goderich*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel,* Colburne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph,* or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford,* Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.
D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.
D. H. McCULLOCH.
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND
FOR SALE.
LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES,
Within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill. The Lot is boundedon the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road,—and is well watered.
☞ For particulars, apply—if by letter post paid—to
DAVID CLARK, Esq.
CLAREMONT, 15th Dec. 1848. 1v5t

LOST.
A DEBENTURE on the District for the sum of £12 8 3, drawn payable to EDWARD RUTLEDGE or bearer on demand; there is £2 8 3 paid on the same and endorsed on the back. I hereby caution any person or persons from purchasing the same.
JOHN RUTLEDGE.
Stratford, Feb. 26, 1849. 2v–4 3t

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, that he intends carrying on business on
"A READY PAY SYSTEM."
And that after the first day of January, 1849 he will give no credit. He will pay the highest price for produce of all kinds, Black Salts &c. He begs to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal Patronage, and hopes still to receive a Share.
THOMAS M. DALY.
Stratford Nov. 29th 1848. 44tf

FARM FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.
☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

EDUCATION.
MR. NAIRN, WILL Re-Open his SCHOOL upon Monday the 16th of April next, in the house adjoining that of Mr. Gordon, Cabinet Maker, West Street; and as he will then be enabled to give his undivided attention to it, he flatters himself that those who may attend will make satisfactory progress. There will be exercises in Grammar, Geography, History, and Diction,—and the strictest attention will be bestowed upon correct pronunciation.
MRS. NAIRN will superintend a Writing Class for Young Ladies at one O'clock each day.
There will be a FRENCH CLASS, at six in the evening.
Goderich, 14th March, 1849. 6n–2v

STALLIONS.
THE HURON DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL AWARD the sum of Ten Pounds Cy. to the best Stallion shewn at Goderich on Saturday, the 21st day of April next. The Horse receiving the Premium shall be obliged to travel, (during the season) within the limits of the Society.
The Directors may withhold the Premium, should the Judges consider the Horse shewn, unworthy.
R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1949.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that all parties indebted to the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, by Note or otherwise, that unless the same is paid by the First day of May next, proceedings will be instituted against them.
By Order,
R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1849.

THE next sittings of the DIVISION COURT will be held at the gaol, Goderich, on Saturday the 14th day of April next,
A. F. MORGAN,
Clerk 1st Division Court.
Goderich, March 7th, 1849. 6n–2v4

Lottery in Goderich.
NO BLANKS!!
THE Subscriber intends having a LOTTERY on TUESDAY the 1st May, for the Disposal of PROPERTY, by 1000 Tickets, at 5s. each. Each holder of a Ticket will be entitled to a Prize; and the following will be the principal Prizes.

LIST OF PRIZES.

One Span of Horses, valued at	£75	0	0
One Mare [4 years old],	19	10	0
One Covered Carriage,	45	0	0
One Wagon,	20	0	0
One Light Buggy,	15	0	0
One Set Double Harness, Silver Mounted,	18	0	0
One Double Barreled Gun and Case, [Egg, maker,]	15	0	0
One Double Sleigh, [new],	7	10	0
One Cutter,	3	0	0
One Set Double Harness, [new],	7	10	0
One Set do do	5	0	0
One Set Single Harness,	3	0	0
One Bridle, Saddle, and Martingale,	2	10	0
One Silver Watch,	2	0	0
One Fanning Mill, [new,]	6	0	0
One do do	6	0	0
One Thorough Bred Berkshire Boar,	1	10	0
One do, do Sow,	1	10	0
One Set Whipple Trees, valued at	0	15	0
One Set do do	0	10	0
One Neck Yoke,	0	10	0
One do do	0	5	0
	£250	0	0

The following Gentlemen have consented to act as Managers:
Messrs. J. Seeg Miller, H. B. O'Connor, Robert Parke, W. E. Grace, Robert Gibbons, John Lancaster, and Alfred W. Otter; and Mr. James Watson, as Treasurer.
On the day of Drawing the Prizes, the holders of Tickets will have the privilege of appointing two other Gentlemen to assist the above mentioned in the management of the Lottery.
THOS. DARK.
Goderich, 7th March, 1849. 2v–5n

Poetry.

BE GENTLE.

A WORD TO HUSBANDS.

Be gentle! for ye little know
How many trials rise,
Although to thee they may be small,
To her of giant size.

Be gentle! though perchance that lip
May speak a murmuring tone,
The heart may beat with kindness yet,
And joy to be thine own.

Be gentle! weary hours of pain
'Tis woman's lot to bear;
Then yield her what support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle! for the noblest hearts
At times may have some grief;
And even in a pettish word
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle! for unkindness now
May rouse an angry storm;
That all the after years of life
In vain may strive to calm.

Be gentle! none are perfect here—
Thou'rt dearer far than life!
Then husband hear, and still forbear;
Be gentle to thy wife.

THE ATMOSPHERE.—The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards the heaven, of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision—"a sea of glass like unto crystal." So massive is it that, when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like play-things, and sweeps cities and forests like snow flakes to destruction before it. And yet it is so mobile that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realise the truth that they are bathed in ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass, yet a soap-ball sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it with his wings. It ministers lavishly to all the senses. We touch it not, but it touches us; its warm south wind brings back colour to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow and make blood mantle in our cheeks; even its north blasts brace into new vigour the hardened children of our rugged clime. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the full brightness of mid-day, the chastened radiance of the gloaming, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it the rainbow would want its triumphal arch, and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens. The cold either would not shed its snow feathers on the earth nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall—hail, storm, nor fog diversify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tanned unshadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things.

Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth in darkness.—But the air keeps in her hand a sheaf of his rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers; so that the shadows of evening gathering by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest to nestle and repose. In the morning the glarish sun would at one bound burst from the bosom of night and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends, at first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and by a handful, and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth till her eyelids open, and, like man, she goeth forth again to her labour until the evening.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE WAY DOMESTIC ANIMALS COLLECT THEIR FOOD.—The horse, when feeding on natural herbage, grasps the blades with his lips, by which it is conducted between the incisors, or front teeth. These he employs for the double purpose of holding and detaching the grass, the latter action being assisted by a twitch of the head. The ox uses the tongue to collect his food. That organ being so directed as to encircle a small bundle of grass, which is placed by it between the incisor teeth, and an elastic pad opposite to them in the uppper jaw—between these, the herbage is pressed and partly cut, its complete severance being affected by tearing. The sheep gathers his food in a similar manner as the horse, but is enabled to bring his cutting teeth much nearer to the roots of the plants, in consequence of the upper lip being partially cleft. For his upper lip is thin, and is susceptible of considerable mobility; while that of the ox is thick, hair less, with a very limited action.

MORE VITIMS.—On Saturday night last, a man named James Hill was murdered by a person of the name of Wilson, both living within a few miles of this town, on the Swamp Road. Both were drunk, as was also Wilson's wife, the only person in the house when the murder was committed.—They had procured three bottles of whiskey in the evening, and the crime was discovered on Sunday morning. An Inquest was held by Dr. Raymond, and the verdict of the Jury was, "that the said James Hill came to his death by a blow or blows inflicted with some heavy weapon, over the left eye, by the hands of Robert Wilson." The latter was, therefore, committed to jail, by the Coroner, to stand his trial for the awful deed.

This is one of the many cases in which life is sacrificed at the shrine of whiskey.—It seems the three individuals were habitual drunkards. However, the law makes no allowance in such cases. The life God has given us, is not to be exposed to the violence of the drunkard, nor he, with impunity, be permitted to trifle with so important a boon.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

From the Examiner, March 23, 1849.

A TORY RIOT.—TORONTO DELIVERED UP TO MOB LAW!

For some days past the violent portion of the Tory press, of this City, has been exciting the ignorant part of the population to outrage. The peaceable and respectable portion of our citizens has witnessed, with disgust, the attempts of the *Patriot,* to incite that army of *Sans Culottes,* which the Tories of this city have constantly at command, to commit open violence, and personal injury, if not actual assassination.—The seeds of disorder thus sown, have sprung up, and began to bear fruit. The inflamed passions of the mob have burst forth, trampled on the law, defied the authorities, destroyed property, menaced the lives of citizens, and created a temporary feeling of insecurity and of danger.

During the afternoon and towards the evening of Thursday, it began to be whispered through the city, that a Tory mob would assemble in the streets that evening. About 9 o'clock an assemblage of unshaven, dirty looking, half-intoxicated men, and ragged boys, were collected in Yonge Street. At this time there were collected from one hundred to two hundred persons of this description, bearing three images intended to represent the Attorney and Solicitor Generals West, and Mr. W. L. McKenzie. The light of the flambeaus which the mob bore, was made, by a preconcerted arrangement, the signal for raising the cry of fire. One of the fire bells was rung, which served as a signal for the mob to rush to the spot, which at secret meetings of the rioters, had been selected for the place of rendezvous. Almost immediately it was discovered that the alarm of fire was false, on which many of the peaceable citizens returned to their homes.—But the false alarm had served the purpose of the rioters, who had now mustered in their full strength. The squalid and vicious looking *cartege* started its march on Young Street, a litte northward of the intersection of Queen Street. On arriving at King Street, it turned to the left, eastward, on King Street, on which it marched past the Old Market Building; then turning to the right, went immediately in front of the Police Office. The mob now took a westward direction on Front Street, and, proceeding to the respective residences of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals West, burnt, in front of their dwellings, the effigies intended to represent these gentlemen. The effigal disturbers of the peace, with the remaining image, now marched up Yonge Street, northward commencing at the foot, on Front Street. The light now borne, had the appearance of a burning barrel of tar. On arriving opposite Mr. Mackintosh's, where Mr. McKenzie was staying, they halted. The lighted tar cask was set on the ground in the middle of the street, and afterwards two additional barrels were supplied. Hitherto the mob had abstained from committing actual violence on person and property. Horrid threats, hideous grimaces, and drunken imprecations, mingled in the sound of the moving mob on the middle of the street, ancle deep in mud, and the side-walks, combined, made a horrible sound, comparable to nothing that we ever heard, but those horrid cries which escape the cells of violent lunatics. It soon became manifest that the fury of the mob might become uncontrolable. The number of persons now assembled, including, besides the participators in the effigal, spectators of all descriptions, probably amounted to 1,500 persons. The street directly opposite Mr. Mackintosh's, where the main body of the mob had collected, was completely chocked up. The side-walks, especially that on the west, were crowded as far as Queen Street, and also northward a considerable distance. The fence in front of Mr. Mackintosh's house, which stands a little further back than the one adjoining, was covered, like a fence with crows, with people. Suddenly the reports of fire-arms began to be heard from the midst of the mob; cries of "Col. Moodie," were fiercely ejaculated; which shows how well the very words of the *Patriot* newspaper had been studied by the rioters. Simultaneously with this cry and the discharge of fire-arms, an assault was made upon the house of Mr. Mackintosh, one of the most respectable and inoffensive citizens in the place. Bricks, stones, and sticks were hurled at the windows; by which forty or fifty panes of glass were broken, and part of the window frames driven in. As if shuddering at its own violence or fearing the discharge of fire-arms from the broken windows of the assaulted dwelling, the crowd precipitately receded. But immunity gave boldness and revulsion of the mob into its former position took place in a few instants. Mingled with the yells of the more violent and drunken, and the discharge of fire-arms, were calls for McKenzie's life. It was now quite evident that the Tory press had succeeded in preparing its *sans culotte* pupils for the commission of any crime. The glare of ferocity was visible on their countenances, and while the victim was loudly called for, whispers passed amongst the ruffians from one to the other that if he were once out he should not be permitted to return with his life. This open violence and contempt of the law were permitted to go on for three or four hours, with no other attempt to check them and to preserve the peace than the feeble and inefficient resistance offered by three or four policemen. A young man named Hart, a law-student in Mr. Brook's office, was arrested in the midst of the riot, while throwing missiles at the windows of Mr. Mackintosh's house; but the rioters hastened to prove themselves superior to the officers of justice by rescuing their captive companion. The constable, it is said, was attacked in the struggle, and violently beaten. After this no attempts were made to arrest any of the parties, and the Policemen now confined the exercise of their functions to taking an attitude of anticipated defence, should any attempt be made to break into the house, by placing themselves in front of the door, whence they looked on helplessly at the proceedings of the rioters. In the very front rank of the rioters, while all this violence was going on, stood Aldermen Dempsey and Dennison.

Hervey Price, Esq., Barrister, son of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, was attacked by some of the rioters, while standing on Yonge Street, and narrowly escaped with his life. Condemning the lawless conduct of the rioters, he was struck, and received two cuts on the head. A number of these blood-hounds now demanded his life; but were fortunately prevented by the exertions of the police, from adding murder to the list of their crimes. Medical assistance was immediately procured; and the wounds though serious were not found to be dangerous.

Large stones were thrown through the windows, of Mr. Montgomery's tavern, nearly opposite Mr. Mackintosh's. Some of them weigh six or seven pounds.

The rioters did not disperse till 4 A. M.

After leaving the scene of riot on Yonge Street, a portion of the mob proceeded to the residence of Mr. Brown of the *Globe,* on Church Street, and made an assault on the house, breaking some panes of glass and Venetian blinds.

To night, a great number of special constables will be sworn in, and the Mayor has called on the Military authorities for assistance. Sixty soldiers have been brought down from the barracks, to be in readiness, in case of disturbance breaking out to-night.

FRIDAY NIGHT.—It was ascertained that numbers of low Orangemen, at all times the most disorderly portion of the population, had been brought from the country during the day. The whole country had been raked as far as Bond Head, Weston, North Gwillimbury and Newmarket. Printed circulars had been issued by the leaders of the Orange Club making a special call upon the members to attend at Toronto. It is ascertained beyond a doubt that the whole plot was arranged by the brother of one of the City Aldermen, who is said to have expended five days in the preliminary arrangements. At least two of the city Aldermen are suspected of more than complicity with the conspirators.

At half-past seven two hundred special constables were sworn in. They immediately proceeded to the neighbourhood of Mr. Mackintosh's house, where a crowd had already collected. Another proof of the fact that these Tory bullies and premeditated assassins are always cowards, was afforded by their shrinking from the danger of meeting the resistance of the respectable and peaceably disposed citizens, who had voluntarily taken up a defensive position, and placed themselves in readiness to put down that violence which, it was notorious, the Tories had organized and intended to exhibit. The leaders of the conspiracy were seen walking amongst the special constables, apparently counting them, with a view of estimating the strength of the party by which the rioters would be opposed, if any breach of the peace were attempted. The knowledge that sixty troops had been sent down from the barracks, combined with the display of the increased police force, afforded a sufficient guarantee that no violence would be attempted. Consequently nothing beyond a little shouting by the half-drunk adherents of the tory faction, and the ringing of the Bay Street fire bell was attempted. This bell was rung for the first time about half-past nine o'clock and again about midnight. Mr. Deel caught the person in the act of giving this false alarm at midnight, and, we are told, can identify him. Whether the sound of the tocsin was intended as a signal for the mob to assemble is not clearly ascertained, as no man would expose himself to the risk of being caught giving a false alarm, without some object.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—During Saturday night the rowdies did not collect in any considerable numbers near Mackintosh's.—They went in little bands through the city committing depredations in many places where they had reason to believe there were no special constables at hand. Eight gas lamps were smashed, and the windows of several citizens more or less injured, and in some cases totally destroyed. The windows of Mr. Robt. Love's house on Bond street, and of some houses on Bay street were broken.

FRENCH SUPREMACY.

We almost tremble as we take up our pen to scribble a few words, under this heading—tremble, we say, fearing that the public have become so disgusted with the pill that they will not swallow it, even when rolled in the most delicious jam. If our readers will but give us audience for a while, we will promise them not only jam, but a palatable sugar coating besides.—When we come to enquire into the meaning of the term "French Supremacy," we are as much at a loss for interpretration of the answer as the verdant young gentleman, who, in his ardent thirst for knowledge, asked an old pettifogger, the meaning of the word Law. "Law is—Law," was the response, and all that we can learn of this old Tory bugbear, is that it is—French Supremacy. The Conservative party has long been proverbial for its imaginative fallings—for its adoption of the witch and broom-stick line of argument, and a hasty flight into the regions of incomprehensibles, when so stoutly assailed, that it must either bolt or be annihilated. Its standard stereotyped cries in Canada are few in number, and about as bare of meaning as its spareness of numeration. Loyalty, French masters, and d——d Rebel, comprise its assortment of political agitation seed, from which most preposterous plints now and then spring up as if for the purpose of tempting the Radicals' scythes, to cut them down again. The seed *Loyalty,* is becoming worn out, and the *French Masters* just now is not only most in vogue, but produces such capital fruit—*to look at*—that every Tory gardener is out, water-pot in hand, to nuiture and cultivate it. The soil, upon which it has fallen, is prolific in the growth of weeds, and French Supremacy is towering away to the skies. Luckily its leaves are small and shrivelled, so that the sun is not quite shut out by its presence. The characteristics of this vegetable production, are intense greenness, unmistakeable sourness, a singularly hollow stem, and a remarkably small root composed most mysteriously of a few ferocious editors, the disappointed hopes of the forlorn herd, and portion of insanity—the latter having decidedly the preponderance in the composition of the affair. With such a commencement little wonder need he felt at the appearance of the result. Cause and Effect are bound together, and a thing of utility could no more spring from such an origin, than green peas from a melon seed. We err a little, however, in terming it a thing of non-utility, for it will yet become very convenient for the formation of a funeral pyle for a Toryism, which will speedily be defunct. To abandon "monstrosity," as the learned *Gazette* would, doubtless, term this kind of writing, we will dwell seriously but briefly upon the real aspect of French masters. Is there the least probability of a minority forcing a majority and binding them in fetters, in the present day? We know that such things have been, when a non-resposible Ministry clutched the sweets of office and would not relinquish them although standing alone and unsupported save by their needy dependants, but times are altered now, and the voice of the people can and always will make itself heard. Terrorism died when Responsible Government was born, and we need never apprehend its resuscitation whilst the polls are open to a fair expression of the popular will. We have a good guarantee for the cordial working of French and British interests, if they do exist separately—in the fact that they are so bound together, that the rise or fall of one must be the signal for a similar action on the part of the other.—There is no such thing as a division of interests—they are really ostensibly and undeniably one. Does this blustering about Gallic domination comport with the loud cries for protection which but three months back, asserted that the prosperity of Canada depended upon the free intercourse between the two, and not only the free but the exclusive intercourse? We have not forgotten, nor have others, that the French Canadians were lured with the bait of protected manufacture, whilst Upper Canadians were wheedled with the promise of protected agriculture. Protectionists *then* declared the two Provinces must each live by the other—Protectionists *now* whine about French supremacy as though it were a real and tangible evil. Consistency may well blush at the doings of those who profess to be her most devoted followers, but who by their every act, disgrace her name. We leave this subject, disgusted with the whinings of the outs, and satisfied that were they once again in office, they would be the first to fawn, and act the spaniel with those whom they now revile.—*Journal and Express.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. CAUCHON, M. P. P. FOR MONTMORENCY.—In my last letter I made some remarks on the respective populations of the two Provinces and transmitted to you at the same time the document to which I alluded, in order that you might understand the astounding folly or wickedness of those who cry out for a representation based on population.

It is probable that this measure will not pass, because we cannot find in the House of Assembly *fifty six* votes on which we can depend. But the country, left to its calm reflections, and having the sad reality before its eyes, will remember those who, to avenge a slight, or flatter absurd prejudices, shall abandon its dearest interests and forget its future. *The only opportunity which we shall ever have to obtain an increase of our representation, exists at this present hour,* and will never return, because there will, in all probability, never be a time again when the Liberty party will compose the two-thirds of the representation. After the present Parliament, it is more than probable that the population of Upper Canada will exceed our own.—Whatever then may be the strength of the Liberal party, you will never find Upper Canadians who will vote for a representation equally divided between the two Provinces. *The thing then should be settled without delay, in such a manner as to increase the numerical strength of the French Canadians* and give them a number of votes sufficient to hinder for the future all combination and every hostile attempt.

When we shall be sufficiently numerous to hinder such a combination to prevent Upper Canada from obtaining a large share in the representation, by the aid of the Lower Canada Tories, who, as they have always done, will willingly consent to sacrifice the French Canadians when we shall constitute a little more than a third (of the representation) if I may so say: do what they may, by the very force of our *inertiæ*, we shall prevent them from undoing what the Union has done for us, and they shall not have a larger share in the representation, in spite of their numbers—then and then only, will our institutions and our interests be safe amidst the storms and the tempests of the future.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ALBION.

MONTREAL, *9th March*, 1849.

The correspondence between Lord Elgin and Earl Grey on the subject of the contemplated Postal arrangement has been printed. The Colonial Secretary, speaking of the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the several Colonial Governments on this question, says that the recommendations of the Commissioners meet the concurrence of the metropolitan authorities; but that an act of the Imperial Parliament is necessary to divest the postmaster General of his responsibilities as respects Colonial Postages. Such an act will be immediately passed, and the control of the colonial post offices, and every thing thereunto appertaining, handed over to the respective colonies. The commissioners, *inter alia*, recommended a uniform postage of 3l. on each letter—for which rate a letter would be carried from Halifax in Nova Scotia, to Sandwich in U. Canada, and the postage to be pre-paid or not, as the sender may choose. I believe there is nothing said about newspapers. As far as I can gather, from a hasty perusal of the report, the plan of the commissioners is rather crude and undigested, and would be found difficult to be put in operation. For instance, the number of letters that now pass through the Canadian Post Offices amount to 1,873,336 per annum; 1,873,336 letters at 3d. each will give a gross revenue of £23,417, 6s 6d. Now the present expenditure, within the Province, is £56,525 6s 6d, which would leave a loss of £33,104, 19s 0d.—Merely to pay existing expenses it would be necessary to charge a uniform rate of 7d 1-4 per letter. I am inclined to think that to meet this difficulty resourse must be had to insisting on pre-payment in all cases, a sytem which persons conversant with this matter insist would lessen the expense of our Post office establishment by at least one half.

A good deal of interest has been caused by a letter published, and which was written in December last, by the Inspector General, Mr. Hincks, to Messrs. Baring, Brothers of London. Mr. Hincks after proposing to the house of Messrs. Baring to become the sole Agent of the Province in England for the payment of dividends and the management of money matters generally, enters into an able defence of Canadian credit, and proves that the people of this Province have both the will and the power to meet all their engagements. I am so much pleased with this letter of Mr. Hincks, and he has treated his subject so cleverly, that I shall do what I am not in habit of doing, namely, give you a somewhat long extract:—

This extract agrees with my frequently expressed opinion that our difficulties are only temporary, and that there is a good time in store for Canada, if we do not mar our fortune and prospects by our own acts.

I am happy to add that the finances of this city, which for the last few years have been in a very unsatisfactory condition, are again flourishing, as appears by the annual statement issued a few days ago by the City Council.

THE TORIES THREATNING TO REBEL.

The Tory journals begin to smell dreadfully of gunpowder. "To arms!" is the general cry of the organs of that disconsolate party. We apprehend, however, that their rebellion will be on a very small scale. It will not take the loyal Reformers long to put down anything in the shape of a rebellion, which these loud talking Tories may get up. It is quite as well that the Reformers should know what their opponents are threatening. We give a few samples of their loud talk.

The Montreal *Courier*, on the Indemnity Bill, says:

"The insult will never be forgotton nor forgiven, and, and we tell those who have perpetrated it, in the words addressed by the Roman Posthumius, to the Senate of Tarentum, when his gown was defiled in their presence by a buffoon. "Men of Tarentum, it will not take a little blood to wash this gown!" Men of Canada, of British origin, no sleep to the eyes, *no slumber to the eyelids, until you have avenged this most atrocious, this most unparalleled insult!!!*"

The Montreal Gazette is equally ferocious:—

"Anglo-Saxons of Montreal! The French are seeking to force upon your children a civil war! They are seeking * * to legalize the terms of a bloody strife in the country. It may come sooner, it may come later; but these Rebellion Debentures of theirs will not reach maturity before you will have scattered those who issued them to the four corners of the earth, and the Debentures will be worth—what they will fetch.

"Let your voices be once more heard! *Show yourselves, so that they may count the number of "boys" you have in your ranks!*

"*Go to the House of Assembly in thousands* and denounce the schemes they are hatching for your oppression."

The *Simcoe Standard* even has actually become warlike:—

"Let us prepare for the coming conflict with resolution, and a firm reliance in the integrity and justice of our cause; and though every impediment may be thrown in our way, by those whose whole schemes are made up of pride, perverseness and insolence, we shall and must prevail. In every section of the Province we find the summons to arms in our country's defence has been sounded!—and shall the men of Norfolk be last in taking up the echo?—shall they remain indifferent spectators, while the work of destruction is going on?—shall we tickle ourselves with straws when we should be preparing for the great struggle?—shall we hear our brethren call for aid, and not be prepared to render assistance?"

It is a curious way of flying to ones "Country's defence," to talk of putting down the government by an armed rebellion.

The fact is, this talk about rebellion is rank humbug and miserable braggadocia.—The bragarts are but making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world. We wish people beyond the limits of the Province, distinctly to understand that there is not the slightest danger of anything in the shape of a rebellion from these boastful tories. The loyal Reformers will undertake to guarantee the continued peace of the country. Hurrah for the Queen!

It would seem that the Americans are impressed with the idea that the Canadian Tories are sincere in their threats of rebelling. A telegraphic despatch from Washington, published in the New York Journals states that Gen. Taylor's cabinet has decided in the event of the Canadian Tories creating a rebellion, to exact strict neutrality from American citizens. Gen. Wool, it is added, will, if necessary, proceed to the frontier to carry out this decision of the Federal Government.

This is all very well, and just what we should have a right to demand in the event which the American Government affect to contemplate; but we can assure our neighbours that their precautions are quite unnecessary. Some of the New York journals contain articles almost daily on the prospects of an immediate rebellion in Canada. This is a sad waste of paper. We beg to assure our New York contemporaries that the loud talk of the liliputian party of Canadian politicians is quite as meaningless as were their professions of loyalty in bye gone days.—*Examiner.*

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONTREAL, March 26.

Twenty-seven petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the orders of the day for a number of bills—lost by adjournment of the House on Friday last—were received and fixed for to-morrow.

NIAGARA DISTRICT TOWN.

The second reading of the bill to remove the site of the Niagara District Town, was received, and fixed as the first order for Monday next.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Inspector General delivered to the Speaker a message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting a statement of the probable revenue and expenditure of the Province, for the year ending the 31st December, 1849 with estimates of the sums required for the service of the year. Ordered to be printed.

WRIT FOR SHERBROOKE.

On motion of Mr. McConnell, new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the county of Sherbrooke, in room of S. Brooks, Esq., deceased.

MR. BOULTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved that the House go into committee of the whole on Monday next, on his resolutions to consider certain clauses of the Union Act, with a view to their repeal. The motion was negatived without a division.

KINGSTON WATER WORKS, &c.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Kingston Waterworks bill, and the L'Islet Registration bill, without amendment.

MEDICAL BILL, U. C.

Mr. Sherwood moved the second reading of the Medical Profession Upper Canada Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Flint moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The amendment was put and lost—yeas 22, nays 28. After some discussion the bill was read a second time.—Yeas 26, nays 25.

TITLES UNDER NATURALIZATION ACT, L. C.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to secure titles to real estate to persons naturalized under a certain statute of Lower Canada, being read, Mr. Gugy moved that the bill be read a second time.

Mr. Cartier moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Yeas 13, nays 22. The main motion was then put and carried by a vote of 25 to 14. The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

MONTREAL, March 27.

THIRD READINGS.

The L'Islet Municipality bill, and the bill to remove doubts and causes in forma pauperis, were read a third time and passed.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Quebec Teachers' Association Incorporation bill was committed for to morrow.

QUESTIONS PUT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Fournier asked the ministry whether any measures were contemplated for the granting a sum of money to the inhabitants of St. Thomas, District of Quebec, to enable them to erect an educational establishment for young ladies; also, whether the Government intended to cause wharves or piers to be constructed at St. Joliette, in the said district; also, whether it was their intention to grant aid towards improving the wharves at St. Roch des Aulnets, in the said district.

To all these queries, Attorney-General Lafontaine replied in the negative.

CUSTOMS ACT.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the house went into committee on the customs act, and passed a resolution, which is to be reported to-morrow.

PUBLIC DEBT.

A bill for the better management of the Public Debt, was read a second time, considered in committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

MUNICIPAL INCORPORATIONS, U. C.

Mr. Baldwin moved the second reading of the Upper Canada municipal incorporations bill.

Mr. Robinson moved in amendment, that the farther consideration of the bill be deferred till the next session of the Legislature.—Yeas 12; Nays 42. The bill was then read a second time, and considered in committee—the committee to sit again on Friday night.

ELECTION BILL.

The election bill was again considered in committee—further consideration on Friday next.

GORE DISTRICT.

Sir A. Macnab asked whether the Government intended to introduce any bill, during the present Session.

Attorney-General Baldwin said it was not their intention to do so.

The House then adjourned.

MONTREAL March 23.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The bill for the better management of the public debt, &c., was read a third time and passed.

NATURALIZATION BILL, L. C.

Some discussion arose on the 3rd reading of the bill to enable certain parties naturalized in Lower Canada to hold real estate. The bill was passed on a division—Yeas 29, Nays 22.

CAUGHNAWAGA CANAL.

In answer to a question from Mr. Egan, whether the government intended to introduce any measure regarding the Caughnawaga Canal, Mr. Cameron said the undertaking was of too extensive a nature for government to enter upon, but the Ministry would render every facility in their power to parties who might engage in the work.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Weights and Measures (U. C.) bill, without an amendment. Also to the bill to incorporate the Canada Life assurance Company, with an amendment.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Price introduced a bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the public lands, and to limit the period for making free grants. Second reading Tuesday next.

NEW COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS, U. C.

Mr. M. Cameron introduced a bill, upon, a division, to provide for the erection of certain new Counties and Townships in Upper Canada. Second reading, Monday week.

INTERPRETATION ACT.

The engrossed bill from the Council, relating to certain terms used in Acts of Parliament, was read a third time and passed.

CUSTOMS ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Beaubien reported the following resolution, passed in committee yesterday, and the same was agreed to by the House:—*Resolved*—That it is expedient to continue and make permanent the Act, Vic. chap. 24, for the management of the Customs, and to amend the said Act, by authorizing the Governor in Council to fix the salaries of the Collectors at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, at the rate not exceeding £750, currency.

Mr. Hincks then introduced a bill to amend and to render permanent, as amended the Act for the management of the Customs. Second reading, Tuesday next.

ASSESSMENT BILL, U. C.

Mr. Hincks moved that the Upper Canada Assessment Bill be now read a second time. After a long debate the motion was put and carried. On a division, yeas 39, nays 7. The Bill was then committed for Friday next.

The House adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, 22nd March.

Mr. MORRISON moved that the petition of John Holmes and others, praying the House to employ every constitutional means to obtain the repeal of the Imperial Act, which disposed of the Clergy Reserves, in order to invest them in the Crown for general purposes, should be referred to a special committee. From what he had heard during the present session, he was apprehensive that the Clergy Reserve question would be dropped, or at least that no action would be taken on it. Still he thought it was his duty to himself and his constituents to take some steps to press it on the attentiontion of the Government and the House; and his purpose in moving for this committee was, to make a report so as to bring this subject under the attention of the English Government, and to call to it the attention of the people of Upper Canada. It was well known that it had been the cause of discontent and dissatisfaction for many years past. The principal source of that discontent was the manner in which those Clergy Reserves were managed.—The people could not see why those lands should be taken from the public, and applied to the support of three or four religious sects, and they naturally expected that when a liberal administration is in power, many of whom have protested for years against the application of the Reserves to their present purposes, they would take some steps in the matter. It might, and no doubt would, be said that this question had been already settled, but he denied this. It was true, that Lord Sydenham had got a majority to pass the Act which is now in operation; but according to his statement, in his despatches, it would be seen that he only obtained it by a small majority, and with the greatest difficulty, and that if some of the members had not set out for their homes, the bill would never have been carried. Farther back, in Sir John Colborne's time, a majority of the House protested against the application of the Reserves to the support of a dominant Church, and he intended to base his report on the resolutions passed during that Parliament. The reason for his doing so would be to calm the minds of the people of Upper Canada, who have for years looked upon these Reserves as the means of corrupting the ministers of religion, by inducing them through interested motives to support the Government. It would no doubt be a difficult matter to induce the Imperial Parliament to make any change, as he knew that there was a strong feeling in the House of Lords against such a change; but if hon. members would refer to the debates in the House of Commons, they would there find that Lord John Russell, and several other members of the House of Commons, in the discussion of the Imperial Act, expressed their fears of its stability, and that a good deal of stress was laid on the fact, that but one Canadian Parliament had reported in favor of this appropriation, and that only by a majority of one. That being the case, and looking at the fact, that during the elections for the last thirty years, the people of Upper Canada had always been desirous of withholding from the Government, the power of corrupting particular religious sects, he was most desirous of having this petition referred; not because he thought any great consequence would ensure, but as an evidence to the people that their representatives were determined to have it settled on satisfactory grounds. He had a particular reason for so doing.—He had found that an impression had gone abroad, through Upper Canada, that the Act introduced by the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, to set aside lands for the endowment of schools, was intended as a stop to the Clergy Reserve question. He wished to show that was not the case, and by referring this petition, to convince the people of Upper Canada that the Ministry had no intention to give the question the go-by. As might be expected, it had been the great topic at the last general elections, together with the College question. The feeling on the latter, he had no doubt would be allayed this session, but he couldn't say as much for the other, which if possible excites still greater feeling, as it affects thousands of our fellow subjects, who, after years of hard toil, found that when they wished to purchase, the price was raised 25 per cent without the slightest notification. That was a great injustice that those people had to complain of. He had no doubt it would be said that the price was too low; but it would be borne in mind that those people have had great hardships to contend with, and that the sudden increase of twenty-five per cent, by an order in Council was not the best way of allaying previous excitement or discontent. It should also be borne in mind that those Clergy Reserves had at first been applied to the support of one religious body, but that after a great deal of wrangling and fighting, a division for party purposes had been made with another sect, and as many of the other sects as chose to apply for a share. But the feeling against any union of Church and State, and the determination not to submit to such a union were so strong, that he did not believe a single one of those sects made the application. With such views he thought he would best do his duty to his constituents, by pressing forward his motion, and therefore hoped that the Government would not object to it.

Mr. PRICE congratulated the hon. member opposite on his liberal views, but he believed the hon. gentleman on reflection, would see the propriety of allowing the Government to take this matter up at the time when it should be found most proper to do so. He [Mr. Price] held it to be the duty of the government to settle this question, but surely the hon. member knew it could not be settled by the House; all that could be done was to negotiate the question with the English Government. For his own part he held, that preference to one religion was persecution to the rest, and on that account he always had been and should be opposed to the present arrangement.—He could not help making an observation on the remarks made by the hon. gentleman relative to the apportionment of lands for school purpose. It had been said that that apportionment was merely intended to blind this great question—that it being carried would be an an argument for not settling the Clergy Reserves. But should he now be told that he ought to stand still in the plan for giving the means of education to the people of Canada, merely because a question which had agitated the country for years was still unsettled? Was he to be told that he would not act against those principles which he had always professed? The man who could say so knew nothing of civil and religious liberty. The Government had determined to make that appropriation, because they feared that unless it was done the land would be wasted and the property destroyed. Posterity would thank the Government for the ample provision it had made for the education of the people, and the insinuation made relative to this subject could not be thrown out by any man whose mind was peculiarly regulated or under the influence of the principles of the gospel. The hon. gentleman knew that if he got his committee, he could learn nothing; he had already told the house the whole history of the clergy reserves—how they were settled—how unfair the settlement was—how that settlement was unjust and impolitic—and how it ought to be settled in a satisfactory manner. The report of the committee must be that the question was settled for the benefit of some churches to the prejudice of all the rest.—Now, would it be better to let the Government deal with the question when it was found most convenient, by ending one of the most harrassing subjects that ever agitated a community? The hon. gentleman knew he could not go past him (Mr. Price) in these principles, and no man could accuse him of changing his opinions, whatever might be the risk. The Government would take every means in its power to settle this question; but if a Government possessing the confidence of the country cannot settle a question like this, the proper way would be for hon. members who thought so to withdraw their confidence.—But the hon. gentleman, he knew, had confidence in the Government, and believed that it would take the earliest means to adopt those views, which from time immemorial had been expressed by the people of the country.

Mr. MORRISON thought the Government would do what they could to carry out the wishes of the people of this Province, but the question was, whether the people of Upper Canada were convinced of this. If the committee were granted, they would have this confidence; but, at present, they doubted a little, because the question had been constantly mooted at each election without any thing being done. The remarks of the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, however, would do much to satisfy the people, and he would have done good to the people if he had only elicited those remarks. The whole business of the reserves, their management, and the disposition of the money, were all complained of. In some counties, as in Waterloo, there were many townships that consisted entirely of Clergy Reserves and there were great difficulties there about the settlement of the country; but there was a still stronger feeling in the minds of reflecting men arising out of the religious question. He was a friend of civil and religious liberty, and did not choose to support two or three State Churches to corrupt the clergy and make them lazy, instead of depending on the people. Dissatisfaction would never cease till the Clergy Reserves were settled.—Every year added to the difficulty, for vested rights were constantly springing up, till it would be impossible to meet them. Taking the words of the Crown Lands Commissioner to express the views of the Cabinet, he was willing now to withdraw his motion, in confidence that during the recess means would be taken to put this question on a proper footing.

RESOLUTIONS,

To be moved by the Hon. H. J. Boulton, in Committee of the Whole, on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1849.

Mr. Boulton moves to resolve, as the opinion of the Committee.

1. That whatever may tend to lessen the independence or disparage the character or dignity of either Branch of the Legislature, is a blemish and an injury to the whole body.

2. That in the opinion of this Committee, that provisions of the Act of Union which declares that it shall be lawful for any member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada to resign his seat in the said Legislative Council, has a direct tendency to destroy the independence, lessen the dignity of, and diminish the respect due to that branch of the Legislature; and that every constitutional means should be adopted to procure the repeal of that enactment.

3. That the provision of the Union Act which declares that the presence of at least twenty members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province of Canada, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said Legislative Assembly, for the exercise of its powers is a minute and unnecessary interference with the internal course of its proceedings, which should be left free and unfettered to the judgment and discretion of this House, and be regulated by its own orders, and imports a distrust of the discretion and judgment of the House, in the ordinary discharge of its high functions as a Legislative body.

4. That the provision of the Union Act that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of Canada for Her Majesty's assent, any Bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, by which the number of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the second and third reading of such Bill in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, shall have been passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members for the time being such Legislative Council, and of two-thirds of the members of the said Legislative Assembly respectively, is an unjust, unwise and injurious restraint upon the free voice of the majority of the people, through their Representatives, placing the majority, in the most vital point of constitutional Government, under the inalterable control of the minority,—a principle altogether inconsistent with, and diametrically opposed to every sound view of Responsible Government.

5. That the people of this Province ought not to be called upon to pay the salary of any public functionary, however exalted may be his position, in whose appointment their Representatives are not consulted, and over whose conduct they have no control.

6. That by the Act of Union, the several sums of £7000 and £100 of sterling money of Great Britain, are thereby appropriated in Schedule A, appended to the said Act, to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively and who are respectively appointed at Home, upon the sole responsibility of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

7. That upon all sound constitutional principles of free government, such appropriations should, in the language of Lord Viscount Howick, now Earl Grey, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, be borne upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, because as the Governor General is sent out by, he ought to be paid by Great Britain.

DOWNING STREET BEAUTIES.—The London correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* mentions the appointment of a Mr. Hamilton, brother-in-law to the notorious Attorney General Monehon, to the situation of Inspector General of Post offices in canada. This individual, we understand, was, recently, an unsuccessful performer in some of the low theatres of London; and was hissed off the Dublin boards, in consequence of his abominable failures in the personation of low Irish characters. Are the Whigs sending this illustrious abortive out to Canada, to watch the Tories, and trip them up in their annexation plots? The lowest of all Irish characters, in our opinion, is that of a *detective*; but Canada is not the country in which this branch of business will prove successful. Assuredly it is high time that our Provincial Post office was clear of Downing Street interference. We want none of Mr. Monahan's relations in our puplic departments, however desirous it may be to check the wild spirit of democracy which at present pervades almost the entire mass of the Tory division of our population.—*Mirror.*

"LIBERTY OF THE PRESS," AS UNDERSTOOD IN LOWER CANADA. REMARKABLE ILLUSTRATION THEREOF!

The great libel suit, of which the public have heard so much, against Messrs. Higman & Denoghue, proprietors of this paper, for the publication of certain articles, original and copied from other journals, brought by the notorious COLONEL BARTHOLOMEW CONRAD AUGUSTUS GUGY, M. P. P. for the town of Serbrooke, ex-adjutant-General, and Grand Reigneur of Grandpre, Giosbois, and Dumontier, was tried yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench, in this city, before Mr. Justice Smith and a Special Jury. The case occupied the whole day. The Grand Seigneur appeared for himself, assisted by Mr. Carter. The Defendants were ably and eloquently represented by the learned Solicitor General and Mr. Loranger. The case was argued simply on its merits. No evidence was adduced on either side. Mr. Justice Smith charged the Jury—who after half an hour's absence, returned with a verdict FOR THE PLAINTIFF; DAMAGES, FVE HUNDRED POUNDS!!!! The foreman announced that the Jury were *unanimous* in giving a verdict for the Plaintiff, and that nine amongst them were in favour of the amount of damiges. We understand that eight of the Jurors were for giving ONE THOUSAND POUNDS damages!!!!!

We will not attempt this morning to comment on this *most extraordinary and atrocious verdict*; but we take the very earliest opportunity of making it known to our brethren of the Press, and the public at large, and of letting the Grand Seigneur of Grandpre, Grosbois and Dumontier, the loyal and gallant ex-Adjutant-General know, that we still DEFY him to gag the Press, and that we will continue to comment on his public acts as well as on the public acts of every other public man in the Province, as freely as we have done heretofore.—*Pilot.*

MR. MORRISON'S MOTION.

CLERGY RESERVES.

We can hardly express the gratification it affords us to be able to place before our readers, to-day, the entire debate on Mr. Morrison's motion with relation to the Clergy Reserves. Such is the intense feeling which we know exits in the minds of the friends of equal civil and religious liberty on the subject of these reserves, that we have broken in upon the publication of the speeches on the Representation Bill which was commenced in our last number. The supporters of the present Administration were apprehensive, from various considerations, that Ministers were unwilling to touch the subject, and the thanks of the whole country are due to Mr. Morrison for eliciting this debate, and the intention of the Government with regard to the Reserves. Ministers are now fairly committed to the subject, and the country should wait till the next session of Parliament, in confidence that something will be done.—We may as well at once express our own views, as well as those of several hundred subscribers in the Midland, Prince Edward, and Newcastle Districts, and also of several hundred in this western section of the Province, obtained since our coming to Hamilton, all of whom agree with us on this subject; and we presume the Reformers in general entertain the same views, that unless these Reserves, and the Rectories also, are wholly taken and devoted to purposes which will subserve the interests of the people irrespective of religious views, the province will know no peace; indeed there is no use in touching the question at all.—Every vestige of Government support must be taken from every Church in Canada; the Reserves belong in common to the inhabitants of this Province, and they will demand to share in the proceeds, but *not for religious endowments*. The debate shows clearly enough that we need expect no favorable disposal of the Reserves and Rectory questions from the Tories.

In order to give the discussion on the subject, as well as the communication of "Alpha," and a reply by "Omega," we have reserved but a very small space for editorial remarks in this number.—*Provincialist.*

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1849.

HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT PRINTING.

OUR readers have already been informed, that on the 5th of March, the District Clerk received tenders for the District Printing for the present year, and that our friend Mr. Giles, being *twenty and a half per cent. below* our offer, was acknowledged as the District Printer!! We always entertain some kind of an opinion of every human being with whom we come into contact. We have been in the habit of doing so from our very boyhood; and we suppose that long practice has, in this, as in many other instances, produced a sort of perfection. At all events, our estimate of human character, that is, of what a man will do, and what he will *not do*, is, in nineteen cases out of twenty, correct. And, from this kind of intuitive knowledge, on the 5th of March, before leaving the Clerk's office, we ventured to declare in the presence of the Treasurer, the District Surveyor, and Mr. Don himself, that our friend Mr. Giles *would not do the District Printing!*—Mr. Giles either believed, or *wished to make other people believe*, that he had got an exceedingly good bargain of the thing, and we have been informed that a standing press, a book binder's press and plough, and a new chase, (machinery which would cost at least twice as much as all the District Printing for the year), were immediately *ordered*, and again a "*smashing business*" was to be done at the *Gazette* office!—This "doing a smashing business" is a great curse in the world—it has nearly *smashed* society. If you are a rogue and can persuade the public that you are doing a smashing business, your roguery may be rendered more profitable than if you applied it in the way of pocket-picking. We do not, by any means, impute a dishonest intention to Mr. Giles. It is true, he published in his paper that he had got the District Printing at full thirty-two per cent. above our last year's contract! but we are willing to suppose that he *believed so*. We, however, deemed it expedient to bring the arithmetical facts of our last year's printing before the public—and, as there is no contending against arithmetical facts, the public were compelled to the conclusion that Mr. Giles had taken the District printing a considerable number of *per cents lower* than that what we had actually received for it last year! To be brief, the smashing business terminated as follows:—Mr. Don on entering his office one morning last week, found the Manuscript Copy of the Minutes, which had been in Mr. Giles' possession for about three weeks, safely lodged on his own Desk, without either note or comment!! And on the last day of March, we received a letter from Mr. Don, requesting us to go down and engage to do what we could have done much better a month ago, viz:—print expeditiously the Proceedings of last meeting of Council! We do not blame Mr. Giles for sending back the Manuscript, and refusing to fulfil his contract with the District. A man cannot do what he *cannot do*, and no law can compel him. Mr. Giles must have been perfectly aware, when he tendered for the District Printing, that he had no intention of doing it—that he had, in fact, no means of doing it.—The whole affair is the result of a culpable infatuation, not on the part of Mr. Giles, we never suppose that he is infatuated; he has an object in view, and he is tenaciously consistent in the pursuit of it. But the District Council, or the party who, after thirteen months experience of the man, would trifle with the public interests by allowing him to tender for the District printing, or any other printing must certainly be laboring under a serious infatuation.

The evil of this trifling, in the present instance, is fortunately, not great—it is merely a delay of a month, and a little extra expense in gefting up paper—in consequence of the present state of the roads; but the evil might have been a thousand-fold, and though it had involved the ruin of the District, Mr. Giles' responsibility would not have been one whit greater than it is now. Such a man must just be suffered to insult the District Officers, the District Council, or even the whole population of the District with the same impunity that he would insult his own equal. There is no means of redress. He is not a responsible person, and therefore, those who are foolish enough to have any dealings with him must abide by the consequences. We have no right and no wish to object to individuals entering into engagements with any person who pleases them, providing the engagements involve only their own individual interests; but we certainly have a right to object to public officers entrusting the public business to persons who are both physically and morally incapacitated for fulfilling their engagements. Mr. Giles, in his foolish and powerless zeal to injure the Clerk of the Peace, is injuring his own lungs in bawling loudly for tenders to be taken for the Printing belonging to that gentleman's office.—Now supposing that Mr. Lizars at the request of the Magistrates should Advertise for tenders to-morrow, we declare honestly that we would

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SIGNAL.

APRIL 6, 1849.

DISTRICT PRINTING.

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not in that instance nor on any other future occasion, offer against Mr. Giles, except upon the understood condition that we were to get the Job at our own offer, the same as if no other tender had been given in. We have no sympathy with this kind of childish hide-and-seek tomfoolery; it amounts to nothing, and nobody should give any countenance to it. Whenever a man has shewn himself to be destitute of all upright principle—when he has proven himself to be totally incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong—when he deliberately places truth and falsehood upon equal ground, then it is not enough that we should undervalue his statements, or allow them to pass for what they are worth, or laugh at them. It is necessary that the individual should be marked by the moral reprobation of society. His example *may* be followed, and if followed extensively would banish truth and honesty from among men. Mr. Giles is guilty of stating direct falsehood against the Clerk of the Peace; and although we are aware that nobody attaches much weight to his statements, yet as his presumption leads him, at times, to talk of things, of which the great body of the people are ignorant, and even sometimes, of subjects that he himself knows nothing about, it may not be altogether useless to contradict him. For instance, he states that, last year, the Clerk of the Peace thought it quite sufficient to publish the "List of Licenses" in the Conservative paper. This he knows to be a deliberate falsehood.—The List of Licenses for 1848, was published on the 3rd of March, in the fifth number of the Huron Signal; we received pay for it, and we have no doubt that Mr. Giles received *a great deal more for its publication than we did.*—Again, he asserts that in the present year it was *not necessary* that the Clerk of the Peace should have put the District to the expense of publishing the List of Licenses in both papers: this is another direct falsehood, resulting from his ignorance and presumption, actuated by malevolence. The Clerk of the Peace is *bound by statute* to publish the List of Licenses IN TWO PAPERS, if there are two in the District, otherwise, Mr. Giles may depend that *he* would have published no List of Licenses this year! Again, in order to induce the Magistrates to interfere with the printing belonging to Mr. Lizars' office, we are told that the Clerk of the Peace in the Brock District has advertised for tenders for his printing. This is another direct falsehood resulting from ignorance and presumption. Mr. Lapenotiere of the Brock District, in his capacity of District Clerk, has advertised for tenders for printing the proceedings of the District Council, &c., but as Clerk of the Peace, he is not at liberty at present to put up the printing belonging to that office to competition, simply because there is only one newspaper in the Brock District, and all Clerks of the Peace are *bound by statute* to publish the Schedules of Fines and Convictions, and the Lists of Licenses in the papers of their own respective Districts. Now if Mr. Giles had only prudence enough to follow the friendly advice which we have offered him frequently, he would escape a great deal of the ridicule and contempt which his present silly conduct procures for him. We advised him that, so long as he is foolish enough to endeavor to conduct a newspaper, he should confine his editorials to subjects which he understands. We have no desire to dispute his claims to "immortal fame," in what he calls his "capacity of a political Journalist!!!" but he should never presume to write or speak on any subject of sufficient importance to demand the thoughts of other people. But all this noise about the District Printing, and Mr. Lizar's Printing, is merely an ebullition of spleen against the Clerk of the Peace and ourself. The man is perfectly aware that he could not do the printing although he had the offer of it to-morrow. The Assessment Rolls would perhaps appear three months after the legal time, and the Schedule of Fines and Convictions if published at all, would, in all probability, come forth on a piece of *coarse colored wrapping paper!* In conclusion—Mr. Giles need not render himself ridiculous in attempting to injure us, his *hostility* to us can never equal our *pity* for him. We are so independent of his envy and influence, and look upon him as being so utterly harmless that so far as our own interest is concerned, we would not purchase his removal from the District at the expense of half a dollar a week.

LEGISLATION AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

THE crime of adding insult to injury, if not the most disastrous, is at least, the most disgraceful. It exhibits a blackness and a cruelty of disposition, such as we have been accustomed to regard as a peculiar attribute of *evil spirits*; yet we regret to acknowledge that it is frequently characteristic of certain portions of our own species;—and certainly it has never been more openly or more wantonly illustrated than in the conduct of the Tory part during the present Session of Parliament. In our last, we made some remarks on the captious and unjustifiable manner in which the time of the Legislature has been wasted by the contemptible quibblings of Messrs. Cayley, Papineau, Prince, and Gugy. We pointed out to our readers that the opposition of these disappointed, needy adventurers did not amount to anything—was not intended for anything, except to fill up the time and annoy the Government, heap up expense, and retard the business of the country, and therefore we questioned the propriety and the justice of allowing such men to gratify their own spleen and vanity, by making three hours' speeches at a cost of fifty pounds an hour to the country. Yet the Government, from what we consider an overstretch of courtesy, has tolerated these men to occupy the best part of the session in talking nonsense. This is the *injury*—the *insult* is added in the unanimous cry of the Tory press, "What has the Government done?" The *Cayley-Papineau* faction, impose upon the generosity of the Government by occupying the time with a kind of systematic trifling, and then the *Cayley-Papineau* press insult the good-nature of the Government and the country by asking, "What has the Government done?"—"Here, Bill! do you and Jack hold Bob, and I'll call loudly *why dont he come along*, and we'll thus get him flogged for being dilatory!" In this manner the business of legislation has been impeded, and although the present Session certainly forms a very striking contrast to the *three* sessions of the Metcalfe Administration, still we must admit that only a small amount of actual business has been done, compared with what might have been done, had the Ministry been less liberal and less indulgent to the whims and caprice of their helpless opponents, but do the Tory press suppose that the people of Canada are actually so ignorant, as not to perceive the contemptible insult offered them in the cry of "What has the Ministry done?" The time has passed away when these attempts to throw dust in the eyes of a whole people could be successful—they are now included among the rest of the ill-natured *babyisms* of the Tories.

From the latest accounts from the seat of Government, we have reason to believe that this silly time-wasting opposition has writhed and twisted itself into rest, and as the multitude of private Bills are mostly disposed of, and the period of the Session drawing to a close, there is ground of hope that the important measures of the Session will be promptly carried through. The Municipal Incorporations Bill, the Assessment Bill, and the Election Bill have all been advanced a stage, and it is probable that some of them are now finally passed. These are the *important* measures—they are of general interest and involve much of the future prosperity of the country. The learned and lengthened discussions about remunerating a few individuals for the loss of their goods and chattles during the little rebellion, may do well enough as a kind of pastime, or as a kind of mutual medium of party billingsgate. But the *people* take little or no interest in these little squabbles. The *Colonist* recently asserted that the Inhabitants of Upper Canada were looking with the *utmost intensity*, to see whether or not His Excellency would set his seal to the payment of the rebellion losses. Now this is all *fustian*. We know not how the idlers and interested of Toronto were looking or feeling, but we do know that at that time the people of Huron were looking far more intensely into their sugar-troughs and sugar-kettles, than they were at the Governor General or the payment of the rebellion losses.

But the people *are* looking with some intensity for the passing of the Municipal, the Assessment and the Election Laws—they know that these are matters of importance, not only to themselves but also to their children. They know that these Acts embody a sure and perpetual deliverance of the country from the paralyzing influence of Toryism, and therefore they do feel an intense desire to see them in operation. And these measures *will* pass—nay, we can even entertain a hope that some of these are passed now. In the Parliamentary proceedings in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the Honorable James H. Price has introduced a measure for facilitating the disposal of Public Lands, and fixing a period to the Free-grant system,—this is another subject of great importance, on which there is much room for Legislation, and which may be productive of immense benefit to the country. From the speeches of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Price, which will be found on our second page, it will be seen that there is now a strong probability that the *curse* of Canada's prosperity will be removed, and that ere the close of the present Parliament the atrocity of the fifty-seven Rectories, and the Clergy Reserves will be "numbered with things that were!"

The Bill for increasing the Representation was lost because, in the first place, it was a measure which in accordance with certain relics of barbarism embodied in the Constitution, can be defeated by a minority—the Ministry had fifty-five votes for the Bill—the Tories had *twenty votes against it*, therefore the tories were triumphant!! This is a specimen of the advantages of *precedent Legislation*—toryism has always advocated the absolute or even *Divine* right of the minority to govern the majority, and this fact of fifty-five being defeated by twenty is toryism with a vengeance. The feudal barbarians did so, and why should we depart from such a glorious *precedent!* The Resolutions of the Hon. H. J. Bolton on this absurdity, are among the most rational propositions that have been submitted to the house—*but they came too early*. But the Representation Bill was lost, because, in the second place, the Electoral Divisions or new counties contemplated, were, in many instances, very far from being judicious or desirable—among which the proposed division of the Huron District is prominent. And we are glad to perceive that a New Counties Division Bill has been introduced by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, which has been read a second time. From Mr. Cameron's intimate acquaintance with the present Electoral Divisions of Upper Canada, we have reason to believe that the Divisions proposed by his measure will be both judicious and satisfactory.—We expect the people of Stratford are now likely to have their design carried out.

☞ We regret to learn that some of our friends in the County of Leeds do not receive the Signal regularly—the fault is not ours, as we are convinced that all subscribers on our list have their papers regularly addressed and mailed every week.

☞ The Communication from St. Mary's came too late for insertion, it will appear in our next.

☞ The Court of Quarter Sessions and District Court closed last night—we will notice the procedings next week.

☞ We are requested to intimate that a SPECIAL MATCH AT FOOT-BALL, will take place on the Public Square this evening at 4 o'clock. ☜

Communications.

STRATFORD, 29th March, 1849.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Stratford, Huron Distrtct, held at the Huron Hotel, Monday evening the 12th inst., for the presentation of a silver Souff-box to Mr. Alexander McGregor, the Teacher of the Stratford Union School. J. C. W. Daly, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Daly having taken the chair, the Trustees of the School laid before him the Momento encased in a Morocco casket. The box is a very beautifully executed and complete piece of workmanship, and reflects great credit on Mr. Joseph, Silversmith, Toronto, at whose establishment it was purchased. It bears the following inscription with the Macgregor's Armorial Bearings:—Presented to Mr. Alexander McGregor, by the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity as a token of their esteem for him as a Teacher. In the course of the chairman's address to Mr. McGregor, after doing justice to his qualifications and adaptation as a teacher, he observed "That his (Mr. McGregor's) attainments natural and acquired, he hoped he did not endcrrate, when he assured him that neither had called forth the present demonstration of respect and esteem, no, it was from the fact, that during the five years he has been in this place, there has not been a complaint from either parent or child of his want of authority on the one part, or his undue exercise of it on the other, that the progress the children have made, and are making, are too striking not to be generally noticed, whilst their moral conduct tells more for their preceptor than a thousand such mementos can tell. Yet the article he was now about to present was a visible token of the high esteem in which he was held by the inhabitants." The chairman presented the box full of snuff to Mr. McGregor, who, after having made some suitable remarks and thanked the chairman and the inhabitants, handed it round the meeting.

The meeting then dispersed, having drank Mr. McGregor's health, and wished him a long life to enjoy it.

COMMUNICATED.

USBORNE, March 31st, 1849.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sir,—A friend of mine has just shown me your paper, of Friday last, and pointed out the paragraph reflecting on the conduct of Mr. Bell and myself in the case of the Queen against Daniel Diamond.

The remarks on anonymous correspondents, appended to your notice, are such as every man should approve. The notice alluded to affording another proof of the necessity of receiving such communications with distrust.

All the points in your correspondent's letter, (inasmuch as they may be inferred from your notice), affecting the integrity of Mr. Bell or myself, are UNTRUE. If you think it desirable, for the satisfaction of the public, that *all* the circumstances of the case should be made known, and will intimate your wish to me, I will take pleasure in furnishing you with a statement of them.

I am, sir,
Your most ob't. serv't.
JAS. SCOTT.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

GODERICH, FRIDAY, April 6, 1849.

MONTREAL, March 30.

THIRD READINGS.

The Townships of Montague and North Elmsley Division Bill; the Warehousemen Punishment Bill; Clergymen's Returns Bill; the Upper Canada Parterships Bill; the Townships of Hollowell and Sophiasburg Boundary Bill: were read a third time and passed.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Sir A. MacNab reported favorably on the petition for the Great Western Railroad Bill, and brought in a bill to amend the Company's shares. Second reading, Monday next.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILROAD.

A message was received from His Excellency transmitting copies of despatches subsequent to those already transmitted, on the subject of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, and the Public Works of Canada. Ordered to be printed.

SECOND READINGS.

The County Divisions Upper Canada Bill; the Courts of Original Jurisdiction Lower Canada Bill; and the Gaspe Judicature Bill; were read a second time and committed for Tuesday next.

INSURANCE.

The bill incorporating the Ontario Marine and Fire Insurance Company, was read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Public Health Bill, from the Legislative Council was read a second time.—Third reading on Tuesday next.

CUSTOMS MANAGEMENT.

The Customs Management Bill was read a third time considered in committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned, upon a division, at 8 o'clock.

☞ The Assessment Bill passed the second reading on Friday last, by a vote of 30 to 7.

Markets.

Monday, P. M. 2nd April, 1849.

Market indifferently supplied with wheat, and prices remain as formerly quoted, in this and other articles. Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. 4s. 3d. to 4s 6d. Flour, Millers' extra superfine, by retail, in bags, 21s 3d per 196 lbs., farmers' fine do. 17s 6d to 20s.

HURON HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subsriber having nearly completed his improvements on the HURON HOTEL, and being desirous of giving up business in that line, gives notice that he is willing to dispose of the entire premises on reasonable terms. As a Hotel, the property is a most eligible investment, being surpassed, or perhaps, equaled by none in the District, either for extent of business or accommodation. Stablings, sheds, Haylofts, &c., &c., are all on an extensive scale. The House is large, substantial, commodious, and well furnished, and will be sold with all its furniture and appurtenances at a fair value. One-third of the purchase money will be required *down*, and liberal time will be given for the remainder. In the meantime.

The proprietor begs leave to intimate to his friends, customers and the public generally that the late improvements and additions which he has made have rendered the Huron Hotel capable of yielding very superior accommodation, and of giving general satisfaction, and in returning his honest thanks for past favors, wishes to assure the public, that while he remains proprietor, no labor nor expense shall be wanting in conducting to the comfort and entertainment of those who may be disposed to patronise his house.

JAMES GENTLES.

N. B.—An experienced and attentive Hostler is always in attendance.

Goderich, April 6, 1849. v2-n9-3m

MR. FRAZER,

CORONER,

ST. PATRICK-ST. GODERICH.

Goderich, March 28, 1839. 2v-n8tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratford up to 3rd April, 1849.

Arroll Thos	Lobstein Andrew
Adair Jas 2	Muir D
Alpin Martin	Mercer Joseph
Ash Michl 2	Morse William
Abergast John 2	Milk John
Adair Mathew 3	Milne Walter
Anderson James	Malloy Christian
Adair Joseph	Montgomery Thomas
Brenman Miss A	Minto Arthur
Brody John	May Jacob
Baker Henry	Monaghan Mathew
Barton Miles	May Cutine
Brunner Joseph	Maddew James
Barwick William	Munganew Thomas
Blass George	Mulloney Patrick
Bernard Robert	Mitchell J
Burwell William	McGuggan William
Ballentine David	McDonald John
Buckley Charles	McCardell David 3
Bald Micnael	McCoy Joseph 3
Balsdon William 3	McIntosh T
BaxterG A	McAleer James 2
Baird John	McCardell George 2
Baxter Valentine	McDonald William
Brooks John	McGill John 2
Breen Philip 2	McGill David 2
Brenner Theobold	McDonald Alx
Bitter Peter	McCleferty Thomas
Bart Michael 3	McCardell James
Boyd Robert	McQuaid Nicholas 3
Bart John	McQuaid Patarick
Carroll William 3	McFarlane Alex
Collins William	McLaughlin Robert
Clements Robert 3	McGill James 2
Crawford Robert 3	McFaduce Richard
Case Joseph	McIntvre David
Cooney Michael	McCaffarty Arthur
Clarke George	McCarthy J
Cashen Patrick 2	McGill William
Clyne John 3	McDawale Jane
Cashen John 3	Mc N. M. Mr.
Colton Richard	McCannigan James
Carr James 2	McIntosh William
Chowen William 2	Niegh George
Cameron Donald	Niegh John
Crozier Sam	Niegh Daniel
Carron John	Nelson Hezekiah
Clyne William	O'Donnell Mrs
Caustin John	Oliver William S
Caustin Richard	O'Brien Mr
Clarke Theodore	Ofeild George 2
Colter Robert	O'Donnel Mr
Campbell James 2	O'Brien William
Cummans John	O'Riely Michael
Curdimerds John	O'Dea Michael
Curry Munro 3	Payton James 2
Cary John	Peird Robert 2
Coulter Joseph	Pedan John
Curtis Gad	Phelan James 2
Corbit William	Parker Fredrick
Douglass Thos 3	Pushelbery William
Dogherty John 2	Parker John
Dunnseith Samuel	Prosser Joseph
Dewling William	Phelan Dennis
Darapsey Hugh 2	Quirk Timothy
Douglass Alexander	Quinlan Mr.
Dunsetch William	Quinlan John
Dempsey Dan 2	Rankin Charles 2
Durst Peter	Riley John
Duusmore Joseph 2	Rowlana Mary Anne
Dagnon Patrick	Rabb Samuel
Deikman Christian	Rufriage Valentine
Duusmore James 2	Ritter Valentine
Donkin Edward	Rufriage Michael
Drunner Jacob	Ryan John 2
Deiste Christian	Robinson Henry 2
Denstead Gebheartt	Reed Robert
Denstead Corad	Robinson Robert
Doesman Jac	Reed Daniel
Dunseith Daniel	Ritchardson William
Donevan Michael	Sherry Andrew
Decorcy Martin	Smoker Andrew
Dillon Daniel	Switzer George 4
Darcy Michael	Sebach Philiqs 2
Dixon Mary	Sebach Nicholas 2
Eickmeyer Augost	Stuison John 5
Eickmeyer Daniel 2	Sebach Jacob 2
Eickersioller Joseph 3	Sebach Peter
Eagam Thomas	Seegmund Michael
Elgie Mathew	Stewart William
Eigie Thomas	Sulivan John 2
Elgar John	Stewart Mrs
Frazier Andaow 2	Switzer Jacob
Frazier Mr 2	Schciek Henry
Flyme John	Stroch Mathias 2
Franks Messrs	Smith Care
Flanly Hugh	Scott William
Fisher Christopher	Shauf Mich
Freck Adam	Skillen John
Fisher George	Skillenburger Jacob 2
Ferrsly Thomas	Scott Thomas
Fox Anne	Segar Christian
Fletcher James	Skillen Samuel
Feirigan Bernard	Sebach Francis
Getter John 2	Stredor Peter
Gleeson Cornelius	Smith James
Goetze Michael	Schrader Gotleite
Getter Anthony	Scott John
Gimblet George	Sparr Casper
Gibhard Henry	Spillen Jeremiah
Grady Michael	Stevenson Hugh
Girling George	Simmons Henry
Graham Andrew	Sebach A.
Heisson Mrs	Stewart Donald
Hodges Milea	Terry James
Hunter Hugh	Tracy Mr 2
Herald Nicholas 2	Pracy George
Heron Patrick 3	Possman Joseph
Hamilton George	Vough Cunrod
Hyde Adam	Volker John
Harfeldt Andrew	Volker Gunster
Hennessy Richard	Walsh John
Hansdalt Cunrod	Walsh Richard
Hemsley William	Wilsan Hugh 2
Hunter Mathew 2	Wara Michael
Hunter James 3	Wick Fredrick
Hofmeyer Conrad	Warce Thomas
Hartwick Frellerick	Wchman August
Henry Thos	Wick August 2
Hocy Philip	Whelan Peter
Hill Thomas	Winter Henry
Hay Andrew	Wilmere Henry
Hensyth Thomas	Webber Jacob 4
Hemsley Thomas	White Robert
Hamilton James	Warce James
Heron Mary	Watson John
Halpin John	Writt Patrick
Ische Christian 2	White George
Ische Theodr	Watson W
Jacob Jacob	Wicker Gotleib
Jefferson John 2	Ward Thomas
Irwin David 2	Wilson William
Jacob Michael 2	Watson Alexander
Kerr James	Waid Thomas
Kritze Thobold 3	Wilson James
Kurn John	
Kean John	
Kelly Richard	
Klyne J T	
Mreich Gotteich	
Karagher George	
William Geottich	
Kelly Patrick 2	
Kelly Michael	
Karney Thomas	
Krey Henry	
Mennedy David	
Klien George	
Lawless Edmond 2	
Lennon John	

A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

Stratford, Apr 3rd, 1849.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given that E. H. MARLTON of Goderich, hath by indenture of assigment, dated third day of April, 1849, assigned all his Personal estate whatever to I. Rattenbury of Goderich, upon trust, for the equal benefit of himself and all others, the creditors of the said E. H. Marlton, who shall execute the said indenture duly executed by the said E. H. Marlton.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1849. v2-n9

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.

March, 29, 1849. v2-n8

THE FORTHCOMING WORK,

BY E. H. MARLTON, ESQ., and dedicated, by permission, to the Right Honorable Colonel Bruce, is intended to be published by subscription. The subscription list now lies at Lancaster's for signature. Parties at a distance wishing to subscribe will please intimate the same to E. E. Marlton, Esq., Goderich, by letter post-paid.

Goderich, April 3rd, 1849. v2-n9tf

FOR SALE

LOTS Numbers TWENTY-SEVEN and TWENTY-EIGHT in the Eighteenth Concession of the Township of Fullarton, Huron District. The Land is well Timbered and Watered. For particulars apply to Messrs. Buchanan & Harris, Hamilton, or to the subscribers, at their office in Goderich.

STRACHAN & LIZARS,
Solicitors, &c.

Goderich, 3rd April, 1849. 2v-n9-m3

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber having LEASED, for the term of Twenty years, the Property on the North side of the Market Square, at present occupied by Theodore Rein, Esq. wishes to intimate to those who wish to avail themselves of an ELIGIBLE SITUATION for BUSINESS, that he will LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate Rent per annum.

HORACE HORTON.

Goderich, March 28, 1848. 2v-n8tf

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has

Established himself in Stratford,

and is prepard to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid,

PETER FERGUSON,
Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.

Stratford, March 16th, 1849. 2v-n7tf

TAKE NOTICE,

ALL those indebted to the late FIRM of THOMAS GILMOUR & CO., either by Note or Book account, are hereby called upon to come forward without delay, and settle the same with the Subscriber, and by so doing they will save the costs of collection by an Attorney.

ROBERT MODERWELL.

Goderich, March 23, 1849. 2v-7ntf

BY AUTHORITY.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

HURON DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of four writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Julia Ann Kippen and Amelius W. Kippen at the respective suits of Ross Robertson, Robert Moderwell, John Strachan, gentleman, one, etc. and James Clouting; and also by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Julia Ann Kippen and Amelius W. Kippen at the respective suits of Robert Parke and Joshua Callaway. I have seized and taken in Execution the following property as belonging to Amelius W. Kippen, one of the above Defendants a part or portion of Block G. in the Township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing two hundred acres of Land; which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the 20th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 18th December, 1848. } 47td

The above Sale of Land is postponed until Friday, the First day of June, 1849.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,
Huron District.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 19th March, 1849. }

Sheriff's Sale.

HURON DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Charles at the suit of Robert Ellis; I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Charles, Lot number three on the North side of East street or Lot running number one thousand and three in the town of Goderich, containing one quarter of an acre of Land, be the same more or less with the Buildings on the said Lot erected; which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Saturday the 25 h day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 21st August, 1848. } 3m30

ROBERT ELLIS, vs. THOMAS CHARLES, }

☞ The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of February, 1849.

J. McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, November 21st, 1848. } 43td

ROBERT ELLIS, vs. THOMAS CHARLES, }

☞ The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of April, 1849.

J. McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFER GODERICH, January 29th, 1848. } 52td

ROBERT ELLIS, vs. THOMAS CHARLES, }

☞ The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of May, 1849.

J. McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE GODERICH, March 28th, 1849. } v2-n8

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Darlington, Richard Darlington and Robert Darlington, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Darlington, Richard Darlington, and Robert Darlington, the following property, viz.: Lots number 2, 3, and 4, on the seventh Concession, Eastern Division, of the Township of Colborne, each containing 100 acres of Land, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday the 28th day of June, 1849, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,
Huron District.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 23th March, 1849. } v2-n8tf

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Williamson, at the suit of John Allen and Mary his wife, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Joseph Williamson, the following property, viz.: Town Lots number 430, 429, 428, 427, 426, between Brittania Road and Picton Street, also Town Lots number 330 and 378, fronting Egin, Toronto and Picton streets, in the Town of Goderich, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1849, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,
Huron District.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 28th March, 1849. } v2-n8tf

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Cyrus McMillan, at the suit of Joseph Miller, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Cyrus McMillan, the following property, viz.:—Town Lot number 6, North side of West street, or running number 995, Town of Goderich, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday the 21st day of June, 1849, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

J. McDONAD, Sheriff,
Huron District.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 21st March, 1849. } 2v-n8tf

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

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

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 14th August, 1848. } 3m29

ROBERT PARKE, vs. RICHARD DARLINGTON, }

☞ The above said of Lands is postponed until the first of February, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, 20th November, 1848. } 43td

☞ The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of April, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, January 29th, 1849. }

ROBERT PARK, vs. RICHARD DARLINGTON } The above Sale is postponed till Friday, the First day of June, 1849.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, March 24th, 1849. }

POSTPONEMENT.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Gavin Hamilton at the suit of Joshua Calloway, I have seized and taken in Execution, Park Lot number one, on the North side of Melbourne street, and Lot number forty, on the East side of Wellington street in the town of Albert, which Lands I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House in the town of Goderich.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 15th August, 1848. } 3m29

JOSHUA CALLOWAY, vs. GAVIN HAMILTON, }

☞ The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of February, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, 29th November, 1848. } 43td

JOSHUA CALLOWAY, vs. GAVIN HAMILTON, }

☞ The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of April, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, January 29th, 1849. } 52td

JOSHUA CALLOWAY, vs. GAVIN HAMILTON, } The above Sale of Lands is postponed till Friday, the First day of June, 1849.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,
Huron District.
Sheriff Office, Goderich, 24th March, 1849. }

CASH FOR WHEAT at the Goderich Mills. W. PIPER.

Goderich, 30th March, 1849. 2v-n8tf

POETRY.

THE REFUSAL.

I think I see him even now,
When first in accents cold
I spurned his proffered hand and vow
For brighter hopes and gold;
No stormy grief his face displayed,
But o'er his features stole,
With every little word I said,
The anguish of his soul.

He did not ask to urge his suit
When met by my disdain,
But oh! his glances told, though mute,
His bursting bosom's pain.
I think I see his noble brow
Clouded by deep despair,
And gladly would I cherish now
The love that struggled there.

Years have rolled slowly, sadly by,
Since that ill-fated day,
And oft I've mourned with bitter sigh
The heart I cast away.
Oh! what would I have given since then,
That spurned one to recall,
Once on mine ear to hear again
Affection's murmur fall!

The dreams of wealth which ruled my choice
Are dreams to me no more,
And for one note of Love's sweet voice
I'd give its worthless store!
The jewels glittering on my brow
Soothe not my stifled sighs,
Nor riches e'er the tears arrest
Which flow from these sad eyes.

They tell me I should happy be
When luxuries surround,
And wonder that in mirth and glee
My smile is never found.
They little know my hidden grief,
Too bitter to be told,
Who think the heart can find relief
In luxury or gold.

'Tis by experience (dearly bought)
I've learned to prize too late
The faithful heart by love o'erwrought
And doomed to loneliest fate;
But let it be—'tis past what cure
The world can e'er suggest;
And silently must I endure
What love has ne'er confessed!

ANOTHER VICTIM.—On Tuesday last, in this town, Tim Brennan died suddenly; of *Delicium Tremens*. But every one acquainted with Tim's habits knew what killed Tim, and therefore, there was no occasion to put the district to any expence about the matter.

There are some more among us following Tim's footsteps, and when they go, it wont be necessary either to summon thirteen men to find the cause of their death.

The people might suppose, from the number of victim's here, that they would soon be all gone. This is a great mistake, for the *moderate* men will supply their places fast enough.

"Can such things be and overcome us like a summer cloud,
And not excite our special wonder?"

Look out for more Tim's! The Temperance Roll Book lies at the Stone Block; there is room for a few hundred more who ought to sign.—*Ibid.*

THE CONSOLATIONS OF THE COOK.—Marshal de Mouchy pretended that Pigeon flesh had a consoling virtue. When he lost any friend or relation, he used to say to his cook—"Give me roast pigeons to-day; for I have observed that, after having eaten a couple of pigeons, I always rise from the table much less unhappy."

THE GENESEE FARMER.

A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Affairs. Volume 10—For 1849.

THE Publisher of the Farmer gratefully acknowledges the receipt of numerous lists of new subscribers, from all parts of the country, during the past month. The encouragement bestowed upon the enterprise, by its *Patrons* and the *Press*, since the publication of the January number, is most gratifying—and proves that the work is considered the cheapest and best Agricultural and Horticultural Magazine ever offered to the American Public. Post-Masters, Agents and other prominent Friends of Improvement, are entitled to especial thanks for the generous and noble exercise of their influence in behalf of the work—If each of the scores of new subscribers that we are daily receiving will also lend their kind offices to extend its circuation, the Farmer will have *Fifty Thousand Subscribers* before the 1st of May next—which would enable us to make it, in every respect the *Patern Agricultural Journal of the United States.*

The January number is universally pronounced the *most beautiful Farmer's Journal* yet issued in this country—while its contents, to say the least are equal to those of any of its contemporaries. And the February number, already published, is certainly not inferior, and probably more interresting than the former. The two numbers are illustrated with about Forty Engravings, including a *steel-plate Portrait.*

Each number of the Farmer will contain 24 *Royal Octavo Pages*, Title Page and Index at the close of the year—making a beautiful volume of several hundred pages, complete for the Library.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance—as follows: Single Copy, 50 Cents. Five Copies for $2, and any greater number at the same rate, if directed to individuals.—If directed to one person, eight copies for three Dollars, and any aditional number at the same rate. The entire volume sent to all subscribers.

The work is so cheap, and contains so much valuable matter on all subjects connected with Agricultural Horticulture, Gardening, &c., that every farmer, mechanic and professional men who owns or cultivates a rod of ground can well afford, to become a subscriber.

The January and February numbers have been Stereotyped, so that we can supply them to all new subscribers. We therefore hope that all disposed to aid in extending the usefulness of the Farmer will continue to receive and forward subscriptions—remitting according to our club terms.

Subscription money, if properly enclosed and mailed, may be sent (post-paid or free) at the risk of the publisher. Addressed to

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848.

A FULL variety of the newest and most improved SPRING 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

TO MERCHANTS.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS good clean Timothy Seed, for which the Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash, than any other buyers in the market.

BUCHANAN & GOLDIE.
Commission Merchants.
Victoria Block, King St. } 8tf4
Hamilton 29th Dec. 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 25 acres cleared and in good order; fences in repair. There is a good Frame House [Cottage style], upon the premises, 35 by 32 feet; also, a Frame Barn 50 by 35, and Two Frame Sheds, each 30 feet long, with a Log Farm House in tolerable repair.—There are three running streams of water through the Lot; two of which are in the clearing; a small orchard about the Frame House, and a first rate Well in the cellar.

The price of this desirable property is £650 currency. For particulars apply to Messrs. STRACHAN & LIZARS, Solicitors, West-street.

Goderich, March 22, 1848. 7tf

GODERICH, C. W.
30th November, 1848.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers,
BARRELS OF LAKE HURON HERRINGS,
☞ For which Produce will be taken in payment. M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot running No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now rented to Mr. James Orr. The Cottage is very conveniently arranged, and well suited for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well of water; the garden contains several choice fruit trees, and the whole enclosed with a strong picket fence. Only a portion of the money would be required down,—the remainder in three annual instalments.

Apply to William Rattenbury of the Clinton Arms, or to

BENJ. PARSONS.

Goderich, August 24, 1848. 30tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since his arrival in Goderich, wishes to inform them that he has disposed of the business to JAMES DONALDSON. All those indebted to him by Note or Book account, will please call and settle the same before the twentieth day of February, as all Notes and Book accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be given to a Lawyer for collection.

THOMAS WATKINS.

Goderich, Jan. 12, 1849. 49

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to BREWSTER & SMART, through the agency of the Subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts immediatly either with him or with Mr. George Frazer, Goderich, and save costs.

J. K. GOODING.

Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32tf

GODERICH, 20th December, 1848.

THE undersigned having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor General, ad interim Superintendent of Common Schools in the Huron District, will be ready to attend to all correspondence connected with the duties of his office, at his house in East Street, Goderich.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

TRAVELLER'S HOME.

STRASBURG, WATERLOO, }
28th February, 1849. }

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN ABEL.

N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2-n4tf

TO LET,

THAT handsome two-story house, opposite the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John Wilson 4th, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a lage garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees of various descriptions. Its proximity to the harbour of Goderich enhances the value of the situation and as the proprietor is desirous that it should continue to be occupied, it will be let on reasonable terms, either for one or more years, as may be agreed upon. For farther particulars apply to

JACOB WILSON.

Goderich, 2nd February, 1849. 52

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place, has established himself as a

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN.

Windsor, March, 1849. 2v-7ntf.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR

UPPER CANADA.

EDITED BY

THE REV. EGERTON RYERSON, D D.
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS;
ASSISTED BY MR. J. GEO. HODGINS.

THE Conductors of the *Journal of Education* purpose to continue its publication for the year 1849. Its form will be quarto instead of octavo, in order to secure to the subscribers to it the advantage of *newspaper* in the place of *pamphlet postage.*

In the First Volume the Conductors have had chiefly a fourfold object in view. 1. An exposition of the principles, and provisions and objects of the System of Common Schools in Upper Canada. 2. The qualifications, obligations and mutual relations and duties of Trustees, Parents and School Teachers. 3. The importance of Normal School Instruction for the elevation of Common Schools of the country. 4. The importance and great advantages of a thorough, Christian, Common School education to the several classes of our industrious population.—While the subjects which have given character to the First Volume of this Journal will not be lost sight of, another leading object of the Second Volume will be SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE; for the elucidation of and improvement of which the Conductors have already procured several Engravings, and have taken steps to procure others; and in the course of the year, they purpose to give engravings of all the best and most suitable PLANS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES, (with accompanying explanations,) which have been recommended by school authorities in the neighbouring States: and also, if possible, Engravings of the series of plans of Common School-houses which have been adopted and recommended by the Educational Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council in England. The Engravings will exceed in number the months of the years, and will themselves be worth the subscription price of the volume.

Another object of the Second Volume will be, to explain any modifications which may be made in the School law in connexion with its present provisions.

A third and prominent object of the Second Volume will be, the exposition of the means necessary for carrying into effect provisions which will doubtless shortly be made by the Legislature for the establishment of COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES; and on the section of books for that purpose by the Board of Education, short reviews and characteristic notices of them will be given in the Journal, together with the best and cheapest modes of procuring them.

We hope also to find room in the Second Volume for some accounts and notices of the systems of public instruction and educational movements of other countries, both European and American, as well as for some articles of miscellaneous literature, such as will be specially entertaining and instructive to young persons.—But the educational wants of Upper Canada will first command attention, and determine the character of the Journal of Education.

The Conductors respectfully and earnestly solicit the continued and active co-operation of District Superintendents, Clergymen, and other School officers and friends of Education in procuring and forwarding subscriptions. No part of the subscriptions will be applied to remunerate the labour of editing the Journal; but the whole will be expended in defraying expenses incurred in connexion with its publication.

TERMS:—Five shillings per annum, in advance; and no subscription will be taken for less than one year. District Councils ordering one copy for the Trustees of each School Section in their District, or any number, not less than fifty, will be supplied at three shillings and nine pence per copy for the year.

☞ All communications to be addressed to Mr. Hodgins, Education Office, Toronto; and all letters not containing remittances, must be post-paid.

*** Complete sets of the First Volume well be furnished to parties wishing to obtain it, at Five Shillings per copy.

EDUCATION OFFICE, }
Toronto, December, 1848. } 48

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-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much 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 forbearance 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 literary, being 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.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00	per an.
For any two do do	5,00	"
For any three do do	7,00	"
For all four of the Reviews....	8,00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine....	3,00	"
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews,	10,00	"

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

☞ Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Postmaster, by handing him the amount to be remitted taking his receipt, and forwarding it by mail, post-paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The postage on these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office Law to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

☞ In all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from the City of New York, these periodicals will be delivered free of postage.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publihers, 112, *Folton-st., N.*

☞ Subscribers in Canada may receive their numbers at the nearest American Post Offices.

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1

STRAYED.

ABOUT the 12th of May last, from the premises of JOHN LINDSAY No. 20 Huron Road, Township of Goderich, a dark brown MARE, three years old, with a white star on the forehead, and one white hind foot and a heavy mane and tail. The proprietor purchased her below London and supposes she may have strayed in that direction: whoever will restore her to the owner or give such information as will lead to her recovery, will receive $4 as reward.

Goderich, 18th Jan., 1849. 50

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned (under the firm, of Gooding and Lancaster, Innkeepers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. K. GOODING,
J. LANCASTER.

The business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts due by and to the firm will be settled by the undersigned.

J. LANCASTER.

Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 32tf

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, Reviews 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 independent and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lend its support to encourage their arduous and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and is anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The VICTORIA MAGAZINE will contain twenty-four 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 subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—*invariably to be paid in advance.*

Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

$400 REWARD.

WHEREAS JOHN BIGNALL, Superintendent of Common Schools of the Huron Distrtct, has absconded with a large sum of Public Money, the above Reward will be paid to any one apprehending the said JOHN BIGNALL and recovering the amount stolen; or the reward will be in proportion to the amount recovered. The money, *Three hundred and forty eight pouds*, was in $10 notes of the Bank of Montreal.

The above John Bignall is a remarkably large man, with coarse features, about 6 feet 3 inches in heigth; very round in his shoulders, haughty in his address, and about 50 years of age; hair straight and inclined to grey, whiskers white.

Any information respecting the above, to be forwarded to

GEORGE BROWN,
Treasurer Huron District.
Goderich, C. W.

Goderich, Oct. 17, 1848. 38tf

STRATFORD HOTEL.

ISAAC MAY, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the BRICK TAVERN, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brown, at the East end of Stratford, where nothing shall be 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, 28th April, 1848. 13tf

Last Call! Last Call! Last Call!

ALL persons indebted to D. MANLEY & Co., or to ISAAC C. SHANTZ, will have an opportunity of paying the respective amounts to WILLIAM COSSEY, on the 4th and 5th of October next, at the HURON HOTEL, Goderich, after which time the Bailiff will call upon all defaulters, as further time cannot be given.

WILLIAM COSSEY.

Timothy Seed, taken in payment at the highest Market Price.

1st September, 1848. 34-

STRAY OX.

STRAYED from the Subscriber Lot No. 16, 3rd Concession of Wawanash, a Black OX nine years old, blind of the off eye with a gimblet hole in each horn.—Strayed from the owner about the first of April last. A liberal reward will be given to any person giving information of said Ox where he can be found.

JOHN GRATTAN.

Wawanash, Nov. 11th 1848. 42tf

GODERICH, C. W.
30th November, 1848.

RECEIVED per ships Bellona and Souter Johnny, from Liverpoool, via. Montreal, and for sale by the Subscribers at low rates, in quantities, or otherwise,

Bales & Fancy Prints,
Do. bleached and unbleached Calicoes,
Do. Cotton Yarn, Pieces Corderoy: and
Tons Bar Iron, assorted sizes, of the
"*crown brand.*"

☞ They also offer for sale, of recent importation from the United States,
BARRELS FINE SALT, and
Chests TEA, of various qualities.

4w4 M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber has on hand a number of FIRE ARMS, &c. &c. since the year 1842, given to him by persons to be repaired, if they do not call and take the Articles away on or before the First day of March next, he will be under the necessity of Selling them to pay Expenses.

L. McINTOSH, Gunsmith.

Goderich, Feb. 5, 1849. 1td

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

THE Subscriber having leased that well-known and commodious TAVERN STAND, in the Township of Hay, 23 miles from Goderich on the London Road, lately occupied by Mr. James Gordon, begs leave to intimate to his friends and the traveling public in general, that he has opened an Inn on the premses for the accommodation of travellers. And as he intends to conduct it on the most respectable principles and to spare neither labour nor expense in ministering to the comfort of those who may patronize him, he hopes to merrit and obtain a share of the public favor.

DAVID GUNN.

N. B.—There is good Stabling on the premises, and teamsters and others may depend on every necessary attention being paid to their horses. D. G.

Goderich, Jan. 24th, 1848. 51tf

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT meets for the DISPATCH of BUSINESS, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of JANUARY next.—We have made ample srrangements by which we shall be enabled to give ABRIDGED but COMPREHENSIVE, and EARLY REPORTS of all the Proceedings of the House on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, will be inserted in the next morning's TRANSCRIPT. Those therefore, who desire to watch the proceedings of their Representatives, will be enabled to do so (as we shall only report the speeches of those who confine themselves to the questions before the House) by becoming SUBSCRIBERS to the TRANSCRIPT.

As the sitting of the Legislature will be of considerable duration; and as our population will be tired, during that time, of reading longminded speeches, we have come to the conclusion to report the Proceedings of the Session in an abridged form; and we promise that we will do our best to make the TRANSCTIPT a faithful record of the SAYINGS and DOINGS of our Representatives.

In addition to the Proceedings of Parliament we shall, as usual, lay before our readers the latest European and American News; as well as such a variety of LITERARY matter, as will alone, equal in value the price of subscriptions.

Intending Subscribers will be furnished with the

TRI-WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT for 5 months, at FIVE SHILLINGS.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT for 6 months, at FIVE SHILLINGS.

WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT, for 8 months, at FIVE SHILLINGS; or TEN COPIES for TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM—all payable in advance, an postage paid.

The WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT contains the whole of the reading matter of the TRI-WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT.

Those intending to subscribe during the session, will be pleased to notify us as soon as possible. All subscriptions must be pre paid.

MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, }
December 14th, 1848. }

TO PRINTERS.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WARE HOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened a New Type Foundry in the City of New 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 entirely new sett of Matrixes, with deep counters, and warranted to be unsurpassed by any, be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand cast."

Printing Presses furnished, and and also, Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

Composition Rollers cast for printers.

☞ Editors of Newspapers who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above 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. m15

FOUND.

ON the Beach of Lake Huron, eighteen miles north of Goderich, a case of Looking-glasses and Frames. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and remove them from the possession of the Subscriber.

DUNCAN McLENAN.

Ashfield, December 17th, 1848. 46tf

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have enjoyed since commencing business, Beg to intimate that they have now on hand and are making to order a large assortment of Cooking, parlour, and box stoves plough castings, fire grates, fanning mill castings, smut machines, and every other article usually connected with the trade, which they will be happy to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

G. M. & Co., having made extensive alterations and improvements in the finishing department of their establishment, by the introduction of self-acting machinery, are now enabled to execute all orders with which they may be entrusted for the supply of thrashing machines, grist and saw mills gearing and every other discription of machinery, on the most scientific and economical principles, and with the greatest facility and dispatch.

The subscribers would also inform the public that as the lowest cash price will in future be charged for all goods manufactured at their establishment, their credit business must necessarily become extremely limited. They would also request, that all those indepted to them either by note or account, will come forward immediately and settle their respective debts, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection without further notice.

G. MILLER & Co.,

Goderich, Dec. 15th, 1848.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing at Goderich and Harpurhey, in this District, under the name of Thomas Gilmour & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm, will pay their respective accounts or notes to Robert Moderwell, and all those to whom they are indebted will be paid by the said Robert Moderwell, by whom the business will hereafter be continued.

THOMAS GILMOUR.
ROBERT MODERWELL.

Goderich, Huron District }
February 20, 1849. } 2-3

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of 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 ASTHMA, ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.

BILIOUS FEVERS & 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 afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SERIOUS Looseness, BILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS & COUGHS, *CHOLIC,* CONSUMPTION. Used with great 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,

FEVER 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 the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS, PALPITATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLIC,

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, joints and organs.

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

RUSH of BLOOD to the HEAD, *SCURVY, SALTRHEUM, SWELLINGS,*

SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, in its worst *forms. ULCERS, of every description.*

WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c. on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and Samaritans are copyrighted, therefore those who procure them with white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with *yellow* wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or dont touch them.

☞ Prepared and sold by

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

For Sale by

BENJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1

NEW WORK.

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OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

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