HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1848. NUMBER 30.

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 Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the *Huron Tract*, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its 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 year 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

BRITISH HOTEL,
GODERICH.
LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISSAC RATTENBURY,

THE Subscribers having Leased the above SUPERIOR HOTEL, beg leave respectfully to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have opened for the reception and accommodation of Boarders and Travellers, where they will be happy to receive those who may honour them with their patronage. It will always be their study to furnish the Table with an ample portion of the best productions of the season, and to keep their Bar supplied with Wines and Liquors of the best description, so as to merit the approval of their customers.

J. K. GOODING,
JOHN LANCASTER.

Goderich, Jan, 28, 1848. 1tf

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

STRACHAN & LIZARS,

BARRISTERS and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankruptcy, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Goderich and Stratford, Huron District, C. W.

JOHN STRACHAN, Goderich.
DANIEL HOME LIZARS, Stratford.

Goderich, April 20, 1848. 6m1

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for leave to bring in a Bill to constitute and form the following Townships and Gore, and Block of Land, viz:—North Easthope, South Easthope, Downie and Gore,—Ellice, Blanshard, Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert,—Wellesley, Mornington and Maryborough, and Western half of Wilmot, and the Block of Land behind Logan,—into a new District.

ALEX. MITCHELL,
Sec'y of Committee.

Stratford, [Huron], 1st of April, 1848. } 10m6

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. one in the seventh Concession of the Township of Colborne, West Division. There is on the premises a small Log Barn, with 15 acres under good cultivation, and well fenced. The Land is of excellent quality, and within 6 miles of the Town of Goderich, containing 100 acres.

TERMS of Sale will be made known by applying to William Robertson, Esq., Canada Company's Office, Goderich, or to the subscriber.

DAVID SMITH.

Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 6tf

TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN.

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

Goderich, June 29, 1848.

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

Poetry.

An excellent story entitled "The Club House," was inserted in Godey's Lady's Book for July, showing the dangers attending a membership of one of these institutions. A friend has handed us the following beautiful article, which has a bearing on the same subject.—*Godey's Lady's Dollar Newspaper.*

THE WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

"You took me, William, when a girl,
Unto your home and heart,
To bear in all your after-fate
A fond and faithful part:
And tell me, have I ever tried
That duty to forego,
Or pined there was not joy for me
When you were sunk in woe,
No; I would rather share your tear
Than any other's glee,
For though you're nothing to the world,
You're all the world to me.

You make a palace of my shed,
This rough-hewn bench a throne;
There's sunlight for me in your smiles,
And music in your tone.
I look upon you when you sleep—
My eyes with tears grow dim,
I cry, 'O Parent of the poor,
Look down from heaven on him;
Behold him toil from day to day,
Exhausting strength and soul;
Oh look with mercy on him, Lord,
For thou canst make him whole!'

And when at last relieving sleep
Has on my eyelids smiled,
How oft are they forbade to close
In slumber by our child?
I take the little murmurer
That spoils my span of rest,
And feel it is a part of thee
I lull upon my breast,
There's only one return I crave,
I may not need thee long,
And it may soothe thee when I'm where
The wretched feel no wrong.

I ask not for a kinder tone,
For thou wert ever kind,
I ask not for less frugal fare,
My fare I do not mind,
I ask not for attire more gay—
If such as I have got,
Suffice to make me fair to thee,
For more I murmur not.
But I would ask some share of hours
That you on clubs bestow,
Of knowledge which you prize so much,
Might I not something know?

Subtract from meetings amongst men
Each eve an hour for me;
Make me companion of your soul
As I may safely be.
If you will read, I'll sit and work;
Then think when you're away,
Less tedious I shall find the time,
Dear William, of your stay.
A meet companion soon I'll be
For e'en your studious hours,
And teacher of those little ones
You call your cottage flowers;
And if we be not rich and great,
We may be wise and kind,
And as my heart can warm your heart,
So may my mind your mind."

TAILORS.

"Ingratus est, qui beneficium se accepisse negat, quod accepit."—*Sen. de Benef.*

There is a sapient saying in frequentuse, the origin of which being scarcely known, its correct meaning has been long and universally misunderstood. The saying to which we allude is, that "nine tailors make a man." The erroneous construction of this apophthegm has produced much unmerited indignity to that class of beings termed tailors; whereas, in fact, if recognised in a proper view, it ought to raise that order to an elevation far above any other description of persons. The true reading of it is, that a conclave of tailors, consisting perhaps anciently of nine, and even now (considering the great division of fashionable labour) comprising a number not much smaller, does, by its joint efforts, *make*, or CREATE, that creature called "a man."—That such has been the primitive signification of the maxim, now applied with horrible ingratitude in contempt of so useful a fraternity, may be gathered from the observations of every-day life.

It would be sufficient, without entering into detail, and without quoting the learned authority of Bamfylde Moore Carew, to ask the reader if he ever marked the contrast between the sheepish and awkward apprentice of some surgeon and apothecary in any little country town, one hundred miles distant from London, when he first starts on his important journey to the metropolis for the purpose of attending lectures at Guy's or Thomas's, and the same being, when he returns to his friends, after a twelvemonth's absence? And if there be a remarkable and advantageous contrast, whereby is it produced? Not by the difference in climate,—nor by the change of society,—nor by the increase of science.—No! it is an effect of the Promethean talent of a Stultz.

But to be more minute. There is nothing upon earth that is of so much utility to men in general as fine clothes. A splendid equipage, a magnigcent house, may draw the gaze of idle passers, and excite an occasional inquiry. But who, that has entered taverns and coffeehouses, has not perceived that the ratio of civility and attention from the waiter is regulated by the dress of his various customers? Any stranger, elegantly and fashionably attired, will find little difficulty in obtaining deference, politeness, and even credit, every shop he enters; whereas the stranger, in more homely, or less modish garb, is really nobody.—In truth, the gentleman is distinguished in the crowd only by the cut of his trowsers, and he carries his patent of nobility in his coat-lap. And to whom does he owe this index of his identity, but to his despised and much calumniated tailor?

But it is not merely deference and respect which the genius of your tailor produces.—Absolute admiration is the result of his industry. Not the celestial plumage, and impalpably fine and silken web of angels' wings, more distinctly denote that they are habitants of a higher sphere, than does the exquisitely turned and unwrinkled flow of a first-rate surtout point out the wide difference between him who wears it, and the ragged wretches who pollute his atmosphere by their vicinity. If he take a flight from the metropolitan emporium of fashion, and alight in some distant village, he is gaped at, with astonished admiration, by crowds of inexperienced bumpkins, and addressed with a lowly humility approaching almost to idolatry. From whom does he derive his attributes of divinity? They are the inspirations of his tailor.

There is not a metamorphosis in all the pages of Ovid so wonderful as that which the great magician of the shears and thimble is capable of effecting. If there be the most unpleasant disproportion in the turn of your limbs—any awkwardness or deformity in your figure, the enchantment of this mighty wizard instantly communicates symmetry and elegance. The incongruous and unseemly furrows of your shape become smoothed and harmonized; and the total want of *all* shape is immediately supplied by the beautiful undulations of the coat, and the graceful fall of the pantaloons.—And all this is by the potency of your tailor. His necromantic skill, unlike that of too many practisers of supernatural arts, is exercised only for the benefit of the world: and whilst Circe transformed the companions of Ulysses into brute beasts, the benevolent enchanter of our day transforms brute beasts into handsome and attractive men. Nay, had Olympus been furnished with a tailor, Brotheus would have had no necessity to burn himself to death for the purpose of escaping ridicule from the gods on account of his deformity.

But he who is most indebted to this manufacturer of elegant forms, is the lover: and the base ingratitude of this sort of person is dreardfully enormous. After he has riveted the gaze of his mistress upon his charming figure, drawn forth sighs of admiration for his remarkable elegance, excited the most tender perturbations by the grace of his movements, and finally acquired a complete surrender of her heart by the striking interest of his attitude when kneeling at her feet, he ignorantly and presumptuously ascribes this to his own intrinsic qualities, without ever remembering that the abilities of his tailor are the sole source of all his success. The very being, who has endowed such a man with all his attractions, rests contented with the payment of his bills, (if he be fortunate enough to obtain that); whilst the other, by the power of fascinations so procured, obtains a lovely wife and twenty thousand pounds. *Sic vos non vobis*, &c.

Such is the skill of that wonderful being, the tailor, that his transformations are not more extraordinary than sudden. The time which is occupied in thus new-moulding the human frame is really trivial compared with the stupendous change which is literally wrought. It is true the soul may remain the same, but a new body is actually given to it by the interposition of vestiary talent: And this is what we have always believed to be the genuine meaning of the metempsychosis of Pythagoras.

But we do not mean to assert, that the tailor's art has no power over the spiritual as well as corporeal portions of our nature. On the contrary, we have seen men, the developement of whose mental faculties has been so vague and uncertain, as to leave room for supposing that they possessed no mind at all, assume the expression of much intellectual acumen by the assistance of clothes cut in a peculiar style; and we have known the turn of a coat collar have more effect in giving a man a wise and knowing look, than a score of bumps.

It seems to us that the effect of the tailor's skill, on mankind in general, has been better known among the wise Romans, than among the less honest and more ungrateful generations of our own period. When a Roman emerged from the imbecility of infancy, and the unnoticed or despised occupations of boyhood, the great and momentous era of his life, when he should be first entitled to mix on equal terms in the grave discussions of age, push forth his active ambition into scenes of bustle and commotion, aspire to influence the destinies of nations by election to public offices, or look forward to be the leader of victorious armies, fighting the battles of his country, was not marked by the imperative laws of the commonwealth with splendid entertainments and sumptuous festivities. The only thing that was rigidly exacted by custom and law was an alteration of dress.—The labour of the tailor was put in requisition, and the *toga virilis* was the emblem of manhood. It is not, therefore, without the most cogent reasons that we assert our opinion, that the distich of Pope, "Worth makes the man," or the title appended by Colley Cibber to one of his dramas, "Love makes the man," ought henceforth to yield, in point of truth, to the irrefragable principle which we here solemnly advance, that it is "the tailor makes the man."

It has often occurred to us that the occupations of the tailor give him a greater opportunity of contemplating the weakness of human nature, than is possessed by any other member of the community. There is in all men a latent love of exciting admiration by their exterior excellences; and though many, who pique themselves on the strength of their minds, affect to ridicule the desire of being thought handsome, we question if there be any man living, be his mental endowments never so acute, and his conviction of the folly of such feelings never so strong, who would not experience some degree of gratification at being complimented, with an appearance of candour, on the elegance and attractiveness of his person. It is true this weakness is, in many silenced or effectually concealed by the predominance of good sense; but it is never wholly destroyed. It is from its influence that men who, from indolence or other causes, are usually careless of their dress, are nevertheless better pleased when by accident their tailor sends them home a coat of such a style as shall be best adapted to display the figure to advantage. But the far greater number of men are not only not careless, but are even painfully solicitous, about the cut of their clothes. He, therefore, who, in general society, is ambitious of being thought of strong mind, and a despiser of outward beauty in men, and who would dread to have his private inclinations, on this head, scrutinized by those to whom he is holding forth such opinions, does not scruple fully to disclose his foible in the presence of his tailor.—Whilst the latter is taking his dimensions, the philosophic contemner of bodily perfections is requesting that the coat shall sit tight here, and wide there, and gracefully everywhere; and after having uttered directions of the most particular nature, in order to secure a garment that shall give him a fine shape, he again goes forth to vent his contempt against the silly puerility of those minds which place any value in a handsome form.

But how the tailor must chuckle with an inward grin, arising partly from amusement, and partly composed of a sneer, when he receives the minute injunctions of some crooked wretch as to the mode in which his coat is to be fashioned. The poor awkward monster is not aware of his own deformities, and talks to his tailor about shewing off the shape thus, or thus, as if he were a model of statuary symmetry newly come out of the hands of Praxiteles. The tailor, with the most unbroken gravity on his face, assents to all the directions, at the same time that the features of his heart are absolutely distorted by the laughter with which it is convulsed.

When, therefore, we consider the benefits conferred upon the world by tailors—when we call to mind the tributes to our vanity which we have been enabled to exact by their assistance—but, above all, when we remember that our tailor is the only confidant into whose faithful and sympathising bosom we dare to pour the story of our weakness, and from whom alone we dare to ask for aid,—are we not guilty of henious and abominable ingratitude, of the basest and most detestable kind, when we speak of such benefactors as being individually of minor humanity, and possessing only fractional components of our kind? We, who have gone on steadily, with literary chivalry, in one consistent path, advocating the cause of injured worth, unveiling moral and political error, and delivering truth from the trammels of mysticism or falsehood, do confidently trust that this our learned explanation of an ancient maxim, and our clear and comprehensive exposure of a criminal mistake so deeply grounded, may have the good effect of raising those illustrious persons, who form the subject of this article, to that dignified eminence which they so justly merit.

S. TE.

CARACTER OF BRAHAM.

And talking of singers in the presence of royalty, what are the whole of them to old Braham yet, whose voice in the National Anthem, on Monday, "ail but unimpaired," as the *Times* rightly describes it, came, as it burst upon the ear of those who have read his history, for few now remember it, laden with associations no other voice can ever awaken. It was not so much that his delivery of the lines "Lord our God arise—scatter her enemies," was, as so truly said of it long ago, "like the call of warriors to the rush of battle;" but the remembrance that the same voice, in the same place, had evoked the same tumultuous cry of triumph in the presence of the grandfather of Victoria, when "God Save the King" was sung by Braham after each and all the great victories of the reign of George the Third, subsequent to Rodney's defeat of De Grasse, including the glorious fights of Howe, Pellew, Hotham, Cornwallis, Bridport:—St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, and all the others to the close of the war, not forgetting Navarino, for the special entertainment of George the Fourth. It is like glancing through an epitome of English history for a century back to think of Braham, and it is enough to make the most phlegmatic hold their breath in amazement that the same individual should not only be still amongst us, but still in complete possession of a sufficiency of those endowments to leave undisputed his antique supremacy as the first of singers. It is only by the check of dates that one can become rightly impressed with the miracle of Braham's professional longevity. In 1828, as once before observed here, Prince Puckler Muskau couldn't express the profundity of his astonishment at finding the then *old* Braham the same *primo tenore* as he was twenty years before.—Twenty years have since elapsed—another whole generation has passed away—there have been two French revolutions; two French dynasties have been swept off; two more English sovereigns sleep the sleep of their race, in the vaults of St. George's Chapel; kings and kasirs, and their viziers, throughout the world, have been pushed from their stools by the hand of death or democracy; but still the monarch of the legatees of their admiration; and who will say but he'll chaunt the Coronation Hymn of Alfred the Second?

Braham was a veteran vocalist at the Jubilee of 1809, and he is in many respects very little more of a veteran in 1848. He seems to possess some of the self-rejuvenising faculty of the serpent, sheds his infirmities at intervals, and comes forth as if he had partook of the Soyer Soug "wherewith Medea did renew old Jason." This was the case on Monday, when he rolled out his ponderous A in all the reverbrative elasticity of his prime, when he galvanised the young electrical Rossini, enchanted Weber in the weird Freyschutz, and drove the Regent into offering to make a baronet of the quondam little Jew orange boy—an honour which the tuneful wonder-worker had the sense to decline; but has since had the infinitely more untoreseen honour of having a daughter (Lady Waldegrave) a peeress of the realm, and daughter-in-law of the Archbishop of York, and a guest at the Queen's Ball last Wednesday week.—But if strange emotions are conjured up by Braham's singing the National Anthem to the great-great-grandchildren of those before whom he first sung it, what must be *his* emotions at finding the very same political points seized upon now that were seized upon then, and applauded just as furiously? It is just fifty-two years since Mad Peg Nicholson stabbed George the Third—in the waistcoat pocket. Then was the time, certainly, to cheer Braham, and cheered was he to the echo, when he trolled forth, "Frustrate their knavish—(query, knifeish?)—tricks." It is thirty years since the detection of Thistlewood and the Cato Street One Point (the blowing-up point) Chartists. Then was the time to cheer Braham at the line, "Confound their politics;" and right well was he cheered, according to all account. But probably neither the Nicholson, Despard, nor Cato Street cheering, all put together, exceeded that bestowed upon the "politics and knavish tricks" of Monday night. How is it that these commodities are always requiring confounding and frustrating—that there is always special occasion for the special application of such proceedings and epithets? Braham has probably sang these words at least one thousand times in public assemblies; and the chances are that he never did so once without the audience accepting them as if directly meant for some particular occurrence of the moment—sometimes a threatened revolution, sometimes a Reform Bill, and now because the wife of Mr. William Cuffay is dissatisfied with her remuneration for washing, is very badly off for soap, and calls upon her husband to lather the Life Guards. It is that good lady's "politics and knavish tricks," in whose confounding and frustrating the ardour of Drury Lane chivalry so vehemently rejoices; and perhaps the exultation of the poor old woman's discomfiture is only a retributive set-off to the contrary feeling so long indulged towards Lord Eldon and the other feminine custodians of divine right, as interpreted by our grandmothers. The fact is one that will, perhaps, suggest to Mr. Macaulay, in his new history of England, a chapter "On the Trumpery of Political Sentiment."—*London Correspondent of the Birmingham Journal.*

DR. CHALMERS.—Dr. Chalmers was a ruler among men; this we know historically; this every man who came within his range felt at once. There was something about his whole air and manner, that disposed you at the very first to make way where he went he held you before you were aware. That this depended fully as much upon the activity and the quality—if one may so epress ourselves—of his affections, and upon that unknown combined action of mind and body which we call temperament and upon a straight-forward, energetic will—as upon what is called the pure intellect will be generally allowed; but with all this he could not have been and done what he was and did, had he not had an understanding, in vigour and in capacity, fully worthy of its great and ardent companions. It was large, and free, and mobile, and intense, rather than penetrative, judicial, clear, or fine—so that in one sense he was more a man to make others act than think; but his own actings had always their origin in some fixed, central, urgent proposition, as he would call it, and he always began his onset with stating plainly what he held to be a great seminal truth: from this he passed at once, not into exposition, but into illustration and enforcement—into, if we may make a word, overwhelming insistance. Something was to be done, rather than explained. There was no seperating his thoughts and expressions from his person, and looks, and voice. How perfectly we can at this moment recal him as he went in and out before us. Thundering, flaming, lightening in the pulpit; teaching, indoctrinating, drawing after him his students in his lecture room; sitting among other public men, the most unconscious, the most king-like of them all, with that leonine countenance, that beaming, liberal smile; or on the way out to his home, in his old-fashioned great coat, with his throat muffled up, his big walking-stick moved onward in an arc, its point fixed, its head, circumferating, a sort of companion and playmate, with which, doubtless, he demolished legions of imaginary foes, errors, and stupidities in men and things, in church and state. His great look, large chest, large head, his amplitude everywhere, his broad, simple, child like, in-turned feet; his short hurried impatient step; his erect, royal air; his look of general good will; his kindling up into a warm but still vague benignity when one he did not recognise spoke to him, the addition, for it was a change, of keen speciality to his hearty recognition; the twinkle of his eyes; the immediately saying something very personal to set all to rights, and then the sending you off with some thoughts, some feeling, some remembrance, making your heart burn within you; his voice indiscribable; his eye—that most peculiar feature—not vacant, but asleep—innocent, mild, large; and his soul, its great inhabitant, not always at its window; and then, when he did awake, how close to you was that burning vehement soul! how it infected you, and went through you! how mild and affectionate, and genial its expression at its own fireside! But we may not enter there; a stranger may not entermeddle with the joys that are gone and remembered, and the sorrows that remain and refuse to be comforted. He was a man unlike many pubic and even great men, the nearer you got to him, the better, the godlier, did he appear.—*North British Review.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Mr. Alexander Walker, Gardner at Mayen Banffshire, has invented a machine or instrument for measuring heights and distances, land surveying, levelling, &c. We have undoubted authority for stating that it solves the previous problems in trigonometical and triangular measurements, in such a short space of time, and with so little calculation to the operator, as entirely to supersede the use of the theodolite, circumferenter, plane table, and various other instuments hitherto in use—the grand principle being, that it is a "self-calculator," requiring scarcely the aid of a pen or pencil from the operator. By this machine a field may be measured, and a plan of the same laid down from the centre, or any convenient place, either within the boundaries of the field, or from a distance within the limits of the ground, provided a view of the margin of the same, or even the angles or corners, be within sight of the surveyor. Another purpose to which it can be readily applied is laying off the lines of roads or railways, canals, watercourses, &c. It can also show the depth or cut required on any eminence or hill that may be in the route. In the Ordnance department this instrument may be of the greatest value to the British army, in finding the distance to walls of any fort which may be unapproachable, and the height of the same may be taken instantly without quitting the camp.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

AWFUL SCENE!—A day or to ago, we saw a woman raving with the *delirium tremens!* She was young, handsome, and a mother. An uncontrolable passion for intoxicating drinks soon made a hell of a once happy home, drove a kind-hearted husband and father to despair and death, and brought the wretched mother and her two young boys to the degradation of public shame and street beggary. Her ravings were terrible. She fancied herself a fiend in perdition, compelled by a superior power of darkness to thrust her children into fierce flames, and hold them there till their bodies were burned to a crisp! Her description of what she saw in her madness, and of what she fancied she was obliged to do, were awful and indiscribable. Occasionally the wretched being would fly to the furthermost corner of the room, uttering piercing shrieks of agony and pressing the palms of her hands over her eyes in a vain attempt to shut the horrid spectacle presented to her distorted vision. Then, as if impelled by an irresistible power, she would rush forward, clutching wildly at what she thought was her children, and with loud outcries, plunge them again and again into the furnace of fire, mingling horrid curses and imprecations with the most touching and fervent prayers. This hallucination haunted the miserable creature long after she was rendered powerless by the restraints of the straight jacket, and was succeeded by others, even more terrible in character, and too shocking for detail, which continued until death closed the scene.—*Albany Express.*

REV. MR. HINCKS' LECTURES.—These lectures, which were delivered in the Temperance Hall, have been brought to a close. Mr. Hincks is perfectly master of his subject, and therefore treats it with great ability.—We regret, the comparative ill success of these lectures. Botany is one of the most interesting studies in which the mind can engage; but the people of this city seem to have little taste for subjects of so elevating and humanizing a nature. A puppet show or a circus which excites the mirth of the crowd without requiring them to *think*, would be eminently successful.—*Examiner.*

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS will be held in the Wellington District, as follows, viz: Guelph, Tuesday, the 26th September; Fergus, Friday, the 29th September; Puslinch, Tuesday, the 3rd October; Eramosa, Tuesday, the 10th October. The Wellington District Show, at Guelph, on Friday, the 20th October.

ENVY AND EGOTISM.—Jealousy is sometimes so much stronger then self-love, that men would rather hear themselves abased than their rivals eulogised. Egotism often wears the mark of humility, and finds more pleasure in talking of its own follies, and even vices, than in not talking of itself.—May not this be the secret charm of auricular confession? They who acknowledge their sins with this vain candour, little suspect that their very candour may be a sin.

From the New York Spectator.

MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

We suppose that nobody can have expected any other than this result since the adjournment of the Baltimore convention; or at all events since the publication of Mr. Van Buren's long letter commenting upon the doings of that body. It is the natural, we may almost say the inevitable culmination of a series of events which had its distinct and visible commencement in the Democratic convention held at Herkimer in this state, but whose creative elements must be sought in a time much more remote. As such culmination it has a profound significance, the nature of which it is worth while to study and to understand.

We have heretofore expressed the opinion that, "apart from the Southern or slave-holding influence," Mr. Van Buren was the strongest man in the Democratic party that could be selected as a candidate for the Presidency; his popularity or political strength being more general throughout the Union, although there were others who could command a larger support in sectional localities. It has been repeatedly alleged against him by Whig opponents, and we believe the allegation to be true, that to him more than to any other man has the Democratic party been indebted for that perfection of organization and that strength of party drill which have so often given it the victory, simply by insuring entire unity of movement: and it cannot be denied or questioned that of all the salient principles and practices, especially characterizing the Democratic party, he was and is the most complete personal exponent. How then came he to lose the support of the Democratic party in 1844?

The answer to this question is obvious and easy. Then, for the first time in his life, he lost the Southern or slave-holding influence; and lost it by his qualified opposition to the one great measure which leading Southern politicians now avow to have been devised in the special interest, for the security and perpetuation, of slavery.—That influence proved too mighty even for him, and he fell. What was left of Democratic power, after the session of the slave-holding element, was not strong enough to achieve the nomination even of the strongest man in the Democratic party, against the slave-holding necessity for a thorough-going friend and partizan of slavery in the Presidential chair.

Now then what do we see? This same Mr. Van Buren receiving, after an interval of four years, that nomination of which the Southern influence deprived him in 1844; a nomination evidently carrying with it a formidable share of power, compounded no doubt of both Whig and Democratic strength, though the Democratic is in great and manifest preponderance. And he receives this nomination on the *sole* ground of his tardy stand in opposition to the slave-holding influence; on the strength of his unqualified resistance to the sway of slavery. A certain number of Whigs, then are willing to forget all his former offences against their cherished principles, for the sake of his present stand in this one particular; a much greater number of Democrats have broken loose from the fealty to Southern interest which was once a bond of union for the party, and enrol themselves, with the avowed object of making their session as marked and determinate as possible, under the banner of the very man whom, only four years ago, the Southern interests did not hesitate to sacrifice.

Here then is the significance of Mr. Van Buren's nomination—*a first step to the overthrow of the Southern or slave holding domination in the politics of this country.* That such a consumation is looked forward to by Mr. Calhoun is apparent from the remarkable speech made by him in the Senate on Thursday, of which we have no full report as yet, and the following synopsis of which we copy from the correspondence of the Baltimore American:—

"Mr. Calhoun would vote against the amendment. He would rather vote for the bill as it comes from the House, with an amendment of a negative character, calculated temporary to allay excitement, but to settle nothing. He would not even go for it with the modification proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, with the views which he entertained in regard to the constitutional right of his constituents. He trusted no Southern man, by his vote, would aid in carrying through a bill which had proved insufficient and delusive on both sides. The impression was becoming stronger daily on his mind that this division in the body politic can never be healed here.

He foresaw this division in the earlier portion of his life, at a period when he was not as capable of observation as now. The present feeling at the North, though lying dormant, then existed, and had since continued more and more to develope itself.—If left to itself—had it not combined itself with politics—it would have run out—become extinguished. But the aid given by politicians to the fanatical party, who believe they are serving both God and man by their fanatical operations, has given to the subject an importance, the consequences of which were now beginning to be fully developed.

He contended, that there had been a continued yielding on the part of the South—that the South had been continually growing weaker and weaker—while the North was growing bolder and bolder. He had always believed that all amendments should be met at the beginning, and he had acted upon this principle, but had not been sustained by his Southern associates in either house, and hence the declaration of Northern men that the South did not feel so much on this subject as was supposed.—This must all end in serious consequences, the extent of which no one could foretell.

He referred to the consequences of the abolition of slavery in the West India islands, and in other countries, as destructive to the interests of the property holders.

The feeling existing at the North and West, he repeated, was not of modern growth, though much of the present feeling had grown up within the last few months. As an evidence of this, he said, a bill had been reported here, embracing the only provisions which would lead to a just settlement—by a committee composed of men, in liberality far in advance of their constituents and of their associates of the other House, the latter being more easily influenced by the opinions of those constituents—a bill liberal in all respects to ward the North, yielding again much on the part of the South, as he proceeded to argue at some length, repeating substantially the views on the subject of slavery which he has expressed in former speeches.

It was time that Senators on his side should consider that no compromise could be affected. For one he would never compromise. If a compromise was to be made, it must be on the constitution itself. Both the North and the south refuse to yield the constitutional point.

He was concerned for the perpetuity of the Union—when the rights of a portion of the people would not be maintained in the way provided for by the constitution. He greatly feared that the South would be compelled to take the regulation of the matter into their own hands."

From the Bathurst Courier.

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

A STORY FOUNDED ON FACT.

Edward E——— was in affluent circumstances, surrounded by friends who admired and esteemed him, not only for the wit and talent with which he was gifted, but what was of infinitely more importance, the stirling qualities of his heart. He had lately married that one only being who alone could make him happy, and she was all that his idolizing love had imagined—with such prospects, who would not have prognosticated for him a long-continued scene of uninterrupted love and happiness? Who would not have said, "his life will be a bright exception to the general rule, that man's days are full of evil"? But alas for human hopes and anticipations! Edward E———'s page of prosperity was short, whilst his chapter of advertisity proved long and bitter. Gradually, and by almost imperceptable degrees, he became addicted to the heart-hardening, soul-killing, vice of intemperance; in vain his friends warned, remonstrated, entreated, he either could not, or would not, release himself from the iron grasp of his tenacious enemy. In a few short years he had lost a lucrative situation, was deserted by his warmest friends, and his fate seemed inevitable, that he must eventually fill a drunkard's grave. But there was one gentle being who, unlike all the rest, still remained true to the lost, wretched Edward—one who loved him with that *true* love "that hopeth all things, believeth all things, that suffereth long and is kind." It was his own meek uncomplaining wife who thus hoped, thus believed. She had again and again been entreated to return to her father's house, where she could again enjoy those comforts and luxuries to which from her youth she had been accustomed; but what to Mary was comfort and luxury without him who alone formed her happiness. "No," she would reply to all their persuasions, "am I not his own wedded wife? have I not sworn to love him through everything? and Edward will yet be reclaimed—I know he will!" And oh! blessings on that fond, trusting woman's heart! Edward was at length reclaimed, and through her gentle influence and instrumentality. True, she had to go through long years of humiliation and suffering: true, she had to endure poverty, pride's neglect, and the world's scorn, but it was for his dear sake, and God, who holds in His hands the hearts of men, had prepared for her a rich reward, even the consummation of that for which alone she lived.

It was a dark, rainy night in November—in an upper apartment of a small house situated in the suburbs of the town sat Mary—still lovely, though the bright bloom of health seemed to have faded for ever from her fair young cheek,—the room was poorly furnished, but scrupulously clean and neat—a small fire burned cheerfully in the grate, and on a table placed near it was a scanty supper apparently for one. Mary was seated near a cradle, which ever and anon, as its little inhabitant moved, she would bend over or rock with her foot.—She had been for some time absorbed in deep, and it would seem, troubled thought, for as she gazed in the fire, a large tear had gathered in her eye and hung heavy on the long dark lash—"I am afraid he will not come," at length she murmured, "and yet he promised so faithfully he would." Mary sank upon her knees, her lips moved not in prayer, but there was more of imploring, beseeching, earnestness in those raised eyes than any language would have expressed. At that moment a low knock was heard at the street door,—Mary sprang up and rushed to the top of the stairs, stood leaning eagerly forward to catch the first sound; it was indeed his voice, and the step seemed steady as it ascended. She returned to the room and stood leaning against the wall for support. Edward entered, not with his usual flushed face, unsteady gait, and excited manner,—his face was animated it is true, but was the animation of an approving conscience, and the consciousness of having gained a greater victory than earth's conquerors ever achieved—namely, a victory over himself and the demon of intemperance. He advanced to Mary, and placing his arm round her waist, he began, "My own Mary"—and his voice was soft and low, and to her ear just as musical as in happy years long since flown. "My own Mary," he went on, "my guardian angel, whose love has been a sweet unquenchable light on my dark path of sin and degradation, ever alluring me back to virtue, let this temperance pledge,"—and as he spoke he placed a small paper in her hand—"which I have this night signed, and which, with God's blessing, I hope to keep, be to us a pledge of returning happiness." Oh who can paint the love, joy, gratitude that leaped into those late melancholy eyes, or the bright blood suddenly crimsoned cheek, neck, brow, and as quickly ebbed back to her too happy heart, as she hid her face in his throbbing breast and wept aloud.

Edward E———, is now a doting husband, an affectionate father, a steady industrious man, and I have no doubt will soon be a prosperous one. For "I have been young, and am now old, yet have I never seen the righteous man forsaken or his seed begging their bread."

MRS. J. P. G.

Perth, August, 1848.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Some excitement took place at the Suspension Bridge on Monday last, and as near as we can learn the following are the particulars. It appears that the builder Mr. Ellett, has been in the habit of receiving a considerable amount daily in the way of tolls or forriage from those crossing, which some say amount to $50 per day on an average, and the Stockholders are of opinion that they should receive this money instead of Mr. Ellett. And on Monday last they sent Sheriff Kingsmill to take possession of the Bridge which he succeeded in doing after a slight scuffle with the person in charge aided by the workmen who defied the Sheriff to approach. But Col. Kingsmill very soon settled the matter, taking three of the workmen prisoners, and lodging them in our jail. The lawyers will in all probability have a good deal to say before the matter is settled.—*Niagara Mail.*

THE IRISH CASE.

"Lord Clarendon is manifestly determined to bring the problem of English domination in Ireland to a clear and prompt issue. The numerous arrests which have simultaneously been made by his Lordship's detective police, are sufficiently indicative of the conviction of the Whig government, that a crisis is impending, and that they consider bold, and highhanded measures to be urgently called for. That which we predicted several months ago, we now find to be the fact, the administration are astrained to cast themselves on the support of the Orangemen. Lord Clarendon, has, at this moment, no other reliable popular force, on which to throw himself in the event of any serious emergency. From an extensive perusal of the details of the proceedings of the Nothern Orangemen, at the recent anniversary celebrations, on 12th ult., we have come to the conclusion, that the *heart of the people is not with English supremacy*; and we are as fully convinced of the fact, that the *unbiased* verdict of the North would be in favour of Repeal, as that one common, widespread, unescapable destruction covers the whole Island. We do not regret the circumstance that Lord John Russell is now forced to court the aid of the Orangemen. It is an irrefragable proof that English domination in Ireland, rests upon an unsolid foundation. The Whigs did not hesitate, when it suited their purpose, to outlaw the Orange institution, and to visit its leaders with their most stern disapprobation. They saw very clearly that the spirit and object of the organization in Ireland, were quite distinct from the spirit and object of that Imperial Sovereignty which, despite of all the efforts of its propagandists, has never yet been established, and never will be established in Ireland. The issue between Orangeism and its opponents, is not that of English ascendancy in Ireland: far from it indeed. The Repealers demand Ireland for the Irish; the Orangemen demand Ireland for themselves; and were they strong enough to take the country and to hold it, the term of English supremacy would be but shortlived. The allegiance of the Orangemen to the Crown of England, is, at least, no more than a *quasi* allegiance—a mere *locum tenens.* So long as the English government fosters the feud by which the Protestants and the Catholics are kept in hostility to each other, so long may it feel pretty sure of securing the support of one other of the two contending parties; and as the only ascertained practicable method of holding the country in subjugation, has been by landing the people to waste, in intestine broils, that national strength, which, if undivided, and well directed, would soon elevate its possessors to a position above that of Provincial vassalage,—there is nothing of an unaccountable nature in the policy which has ever been pursued by British Statesmen; whether considered as a matter of free choice, or of unavoidable necessity. *Toronto Mirror.*

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT CASTLEWELLAN—SIX THOUSAND REPEALERS ENCAMPED ON DOLLY'S HILL.—A few days previous to the 12th July Mr. William Beere, J. P., Orange district master, expressed his intention to assemble the Orangemen at Dolly's Hill, one mile from Castlewellan. This being made known, the Repealers declared that the Orangemen should not meet there. In consequence of this Mr. Beers called on several Roman Catholic cleryymen of that locality to use their influence by persuading the Catholics not to dare obstruct him, for "should hell open and swallow all up, go there he would." The Roman Catholic clergymen assured Mr. Beers that they had used all their endeavours unsolicited and failed, as the Repealers were determined not to yield. On Monday, the 10th inst., a detachment of the 13th regiment, quartered in Castlewellan, were ordered off, the great majority of them being Roman Catholics, and they were replaced by detachments of the 3d Buffs and 1st Royals.—The green flag of Ireland was posted on the hill early on the morning of the 12th. At an early hour the Repealers, to the number of upwards of six thousand *well armed*, took possession of the hill, and made their arrangements. Shortly after the military took a position about a quarter of a mile distant; but the chivalrous Orange Field Marshal Beers changed his mind, and thought it more prudent not risk a battle with the Repealers. He took another road to Ballyward, where he met the Banbridge Orangemen. The Repealers kept their ground, and the day ended quietly.—The commanding officer of the military said that two thousand of the best disciplined troops could not have driven the Repealers from their position.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

DEATH OF A MISER AT TOTTENHAM.—During the last few days much conversation and surprise have prevailed among the inhabitants of Tottenham, in consequence of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Powell, a minister of the Church of England, who was highly connected, and who it was supposed, from his penurious habits, was far from being in good circumstances. He lived near the High Cross, and his attendant was a little boy, who was the only person who had any control over him. He avoided all company. He died on the 9th of the present month, upon which his relatives made search for his will. Serjeant Butcher, of the N. division, and a solicitor proceeded to the house. They entered the room which he occupied, but they were unable to remain in from the effluvium that prevailed there, and they were obliged to have it fumigated before they were able to look for the will. This was discovered, upon which it was ascertained that his real and personal property amounted to between £50,000 and £60,000. Of this he had bequeathed £1000 to the boy who had attended upon him, £600 to his brother, a legacy to each of his executors, and above £30,000 to the London Hospital, having disinherited the whole of his relations. The landed property, which is situated at Tottenham, is estimated at £10,000 value the right to which, it is stated, will be disputed by Sir Henry Martin, who is heir-at-law to the deceased.

ANIMAL IMPULSES.—A flock of animals is actuated by one unanimous impulse. Birds rise together from the ground, wheel in simultaneous phalanx in the air, and alight again all at the same time, like a band of well-trained soldiers moved by one governing voice. Flocks of quadrupeds do the same. Where one sheep leaps, all follow; where one pauses and hesitates, all make a full stop. There is no individuality of purpose or action. A crowd of human beings acts in the same way if they allow the first suggestion of blind impulse to sway them. But how differently do reflecting men act, where such has an individual opinion, judgment, taste and feeling.—*British Quarterly.*

THE CHOCTAW NATION.—The Choctaw Nation of Indians now number about 20,000 souls, the majority of whom emigrated to the westward of the State of Mississippi in 1840. The remainder have since been following, till now the whole tribe except 6000 or 4000 are permanently located in the territory apportioned them by our government, between the Red and Arkansas rivers, west of the State of Arkansas.—Here, occupying about 19,500 square miles of arable land, diversified in surface, and enjoying a salubrious climate, the numbers are increasing. Their government is thoroughly republican, being modelled after ours, and strictly local. Their constitution is of their own framing, and their laws of their own enactment; and under them the penalties of their violation are enforced. This healthful state of affairs has been brought about mainly through the instrumentality of Northern christains labouring among them and chiefly connected with the American Board of Missions. For thirty years Messrs. Dwight, Kingsbury, Byington and Hotchkiss, have been among them, and with such results that it is not extravagance to say that these Indians exceed the surrounding whites in morality, intelligence, and skill in the mechanical arts. The Choctaws are chiefly engaged in growing wool and the culture of cotton, which they manufacture into fabrics suitable for apparel. There are six missionary stations among them, having under their supervision ten large boarding-schools and three academies, (five of the former female,) in each of which from 40 to 100 young persons are preparing for usefulness. Six are studying theology. These institutions are supported at an annual expense of $26,000, which is the product of a National School Fund, made up of the annuities received by the Nation from the United States, for nearly twenty years past, but shortly to be discontinued.—*New York Evening Express.*

THE ADELAIDE OBSERVER.—A copy of this paper, dated February 5, now lies before us. It is printed in a very respectable manner, about half the size of the *Review*, without any stamp, and the price is six pence. The front page is filled with advertisements of goods on sale, removals, auctions, and a variety of notices, which show beyond all contradiction, the flourishing condition of the prosperous colony of South Australia. Amongst the local intelligence, is an account of the opening of three Primitive Methodist chapels, one of brick and stone, and the other two of stone. We also see a notice of the Adelaide Mechanics' Instution, and two extensive government land sales. It is announced that the Lord Bishop of Adelaide has purchased thirty acres, at £30 an acre, for an episcopal domain. Next we are told that the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy has laid the foundation stone of a new Catholic school and temperance hall. Then follows an account of the opening of St. George's church (which will hold 250 persons,) by the Bishop of Adelaide, the collections at the services amounted to £26 10s. Directly after this is a pony race, for £100. In the next column we have the proceedings at the magistrates' court. The first case is a shepherd summoning his master for payment of £18 wages; but it is proved that the shepherd had had the money, and that he spent it in two days at a public house, where he drank champagne and rum, and treated the bullock drivers! The judge said this was not extraordinary, for he had a man in his employ eighteen months, who came into the town from the country, drew his wages, amounting to £15, which he spent in three days, and then engaged for another year, and went back to his employ perfectly satisfied! Further on, we see an action in the civil court for 18s., for twelve yards flannel. Again we have proceedings between two *ladies*, who disputed about a gent., and pulled bonnets and hair off. The defendant was fined £1, and the complainant had a similar sum to pay for costs, besides feeing a lawyer on each side. Altogether this newspaper proves the progress of civilization, and of English manners and vices, beyond all possibility of doubt.—*Nottingham Review.*

HOME DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society sold eight Shares at the following rates of bonus, on Wednesday evening last:—

No. 1, at	£59	2	6
" 2, do.	62	0	0
" 3, do.	63	0	0
" 4, do.	65	0	0
" 5, do.	66	0	0
" 6, do.	66	10	0
" 7, do.	64	15	7½
" 8, do.	64	17	7
Total Bonuses, ..	£511	5	7½

Or an average of £63 18 2½ per Share.

The new Shares of this Society are now held at a premium of £2, which, from the following abstract of its affairs (furnished us by the Secretary) appears to be very reasonable. We had no idea that the statement of any Society could shew so large a profit on its paid up Capital. The Society has been in existance but nine months and from appearances angurs well for a very early termination. We wonder much how few of our Merchants, Clerks, Servants and others having a steady income take advantage of such investments, as no Savings' Bank or other chartered company can afford such large Interests, with the undoubted security of a Building Society.

This Society offers the peculiar advantages of allowing Interest on all payments in advance. It takes Securities in any part of the Provinces, and has a By Law, by which any Mortgager desiring to disencumber his property, can do so on the most reasonable terms.

ABSTRACT.

Paid up Capital, Interist, &c., to date, ...	£1146	0	4
Deduct Expenses, ...	112	7	8
Nett Capital, ...	£1033	19	8
Leaving a profit of 150 per cent,	1553	14	8
	£2587	7	4
Amount loaned on undoubted security, ...	£2500	0	0
Cash in hands, ...	87	7	4
	£2587	7	4

The amount paid up on each share averages £4 1s., which, with the profit above alluded to, makes them worth in reality £11 5s. per Share.—*Miror.*

The *Lady Elgin*, opposition steamer, carries passengers from Quebec to Montreal for 3s 9., meals included. Deck or steerage passage 7½d.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1848.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The first two half shares, of £50 each, of the Huron District Building Society, were sold in the British Hotel, on Saturday last, at a bonus of 28 per cent. And although the bonus is smaller than we expected, yet we are much better pleased with it, and think it augers better for the permanent prosperity of the Society, than if the shares had been sold at 64 or nearly 65 per cent. as appears to have been obtained at a late sale in the Home District Building Society. We cannot conceive under what circumstances a man would borrow money at such a per centage. Such speculations may be safe in Toronto, but we could not advise their adoption in Goderich. We think, however, that thirty-five or thirty-six per cent. may be obtained at the next sale; and this, we believe, would afford a reasonable prospect both to the purchasers and to the prosperity of the Society.

Throwing aside the extreme views and advantages arising from speculation, and regarding the institution merely in the light of a Savings Bank, we are inclined to believe that it is calculated to do much good to all who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity. The generality of tradesmen and farmers could certainly, by a little fore-thought and economy, save half a dollar a week, and by depositing this sum in the Building Society, they will, at the end of the year, have saved from their earnings the sum of six pounds, which in a great many instances would have been spent in folly, or at best, on things that could have been dispensed with. At the end of ten years, they will have saved sixty pounds. The Society is intended to wind up its affairs at the conclusion of this period, and supposing that every member just received back his sixty pounds, without one penny of interest, a great number of them would just be gainers to the full amount of that sum; for, in all probability, they would have had nothing at all to shew for the weekly half dollar which was thus deposited, and in some instances the depositing of the half dollar would be equal to saving twice that sum, as the liquor which it would have purchased, would have caused them to lose another half dollar's worth of work;—therefore we seriously believe that many will be great gainers even though they should get back no more than their deposits. But at the very lowest estimate, we may safely calculate on receiving ONE HUNDRED POUNDS in lieu of the sixty which we pay in; this is only supposing the bonuses to be moderate. Now, certainly this is a great inducement to every poor man who is ambitious to become possessed of a hundred pounds. We think it is such an inducement as should bring forward every tradesman, farmer and labourer who can see a possibility of saving half a dollar a week, or two dollars a month; and we feel proud in believing that there are comparatively few in Huron who are incapable of doing so, if they would only make the effort. Surely Stratford and St. Mary could produce twenty or thirty shareholders, and if they are intending to avail themselves of the advantage the sooner the better. We suppose six or seven dollars will now place a man on an equal footing with the present members, but three months hence it will require twice that sum. In particular we would advise every man who has taken, or is about to take, a *ten years lease* from the Canada Company, to become a member of the Building Society immediately, and if he keeps his health, and continues a member, he may go on with his agricultural improvements in the full spirit of confidence, that he is improving his own land; at the end of ten years he will be more than prepared to pay for it. We have no desire to exaggerate, nor to excite hopes that are not likely to be realized,—and therefore we have studied to represent the most moderate view of this subject, which, we think, is quite sufficient to recommend it. At the same time, it is but justice to mention, that the results of Building Societies which have been in existence, shew that the rate of interest obtained, averages more than we have calculated; and hence there is a probability that the two dollars a month will yield one hundred pounds in considerably less than ten years.

WHO IS THE GENTLEMAN?

Pope says—

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honour lies."

And it had been well for society if men in general had been disposed to recognize the truth of this sentiment. The power of governing and regulating society, would, in that case, have been in the hands of those who alone are entitled to possess it, and who could wield it for good.—Mere wealth never could have become the Alpha and Omega of human pursuit, nor exerted the same pernicious influence on the public mind. The two great despotisms of the world, Rank and Fashion, never could have been introduced, or if introduced, would not have been tolerated: and the benign sympathies and ameliorating dispositions of superior intelligence and moral excellence, would long ere now have produced a very different and a better state of society. Lamarc, Lord Monboddo, and some other Naturalists supposed that mankind had originally descended from monkies or apes; and although other better philosophers have proven that this extravagant supposition is false, yet we must admit that however far the physical organization of man may cause him to differ from these quadrupeds, he does seem to possess a considerable share of the ape in his mental constitution. Imitation is the leading disposition in the ape, and man does not only resemble him in the quantity, but also in the quality of this disposition. The ape is prone to imitate mischief; and mischief and folly are the chief objects of man's mimicry. Much of the misery of mankind results from fashion, and yet one hundred men and women will imitate the fashion, for every one individual who will imitate the virtuous and intelligent; and will follow the flimsy vagaries of wealth much faster and farer than they will follow the realities of wisdom.—The mass of mankind have been long declaiming and remonstrating against the pride and oppression of the wealthy and the great, and yet they strain every fibre of their circumstances to ape that pride. A superior coat or a worn out title stands higher in their estimation, than the most sterling worth, if robed in poverty. Nay, our moral perceptions have actually become so dimmed and dazzled by our blind devotedness to rank and riches, that we are totally incapable of perceiving or appreciating real merit. If a man born *in obscurity or in poverty, should, by superior* talent, energy and perseverance, burst through the prejudices of society, and surmount the imposing barriers which rank, and wealth, and law have reared in the path of promotion, till he has ascended to the highest pitch of honour, and placed himself a member in the Cabinet Councils of his country,—*He* is the gentleman—the great man—the master spirit—the Lord Brougham of his generation. And yet how many ignorant men are disposed to taunt his original poverty, and to speak disparagingly of his prowess? His origin should be written over his promotion in characters of gold, for in it consists his glory—his superiority.

A little silly, malicious paragraph, calumniating the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, lately made its appearance in print, and although we were not astonished at its venom or falsehood, yet, we were grieved to see the avidity with which it was circulated by certain members of the Press. It is probable that these men were not aware that they were circulating falsehood; but the thing, even if true, was of no general importance; nobody cared anything about it; nobody had any interest in it, and we are proud in believing that few, very few, would have thought of committing it to print; but it contained a kind of a childish squib thrown at a valuable man, and there cannot be two opinions regarding the motive for giving it publicity. We do not write this in vindication of Mr. Cameron's character, it will vindicate itself. And while we believe that Mr. Cameron could think more, and deliver himself of more sound, practical ideas in five minutes, than many who talk about his want of education ever possessed in their whole lives; and that he has done more real good for Canada, in one year, than they have done of *harm* to themselves and their friends, during their existence,—and, as Lord Byron said, "that is certainly saying a great deal." At the same time, we wish it to be understood, that we have introduced this circumstance merely as an illustration of the false positions which prejudiced popular opinion has given to wealth and merit.

We have often been sorry in listening to such observations as the following, called forth by the prosperity and success of some superior spirit of talent and enterprize:—"Indeed, he need not carry such a high head! I have had sovereigns for his farthings! I knew him when he was not worth a dollar, and I had then thousands!" The poor creature who gives utterance to such sentiments, must surely be ignorant beyond calculation. If the man's prosperity has resulted honestly from his own industry or superior intelligence, is not that the very reason why he should carry a *high head?* The creature seems not to be aware that in thus boasting of what he once was, or what he once had, he is proclaiming his own disgrace—his utter worthlessness; or, at the very least, his total incapacity for business, and his want of economy. And yet these characters are not rare. We have met many of them. And when we hear men who have reduced themselves to a condition of dishonest beggary, boasting of their former riches or high standing in society, we have sometimes thought it would be a duty to let them know the opinion which sensible men entertain of such characters, namely, that they must be either very great *simpletons* or very great *profligates!* In nineteen cases out of twenty, these are the causes of a man's going *backwards* in the world; hence we have always, even when not worth more than a mason's hammer and trowel, represented ourself as the wisest and wealthiest man of our whole family.

Fools may worship what they call *fallen greatness*, but wise men believe that true greatness never falls. And so long as the great mass of mankind are disposed to bestow on little gold chains, and trinkets, and silver-headed canes, and tinsel stars, and starch, and embroidered vestments, that homage and respect which are only due to superior worth,—their specimens of "fallen greatness" will always be a plentiful commodity in the world. But the man of true intelligence will stride through this array of puppetry with an air of careless indifference; and by the honesty of all his purposes, and by his disposition and power to do good, endavor to convince his fellow creatures that *he* is the gentleman.

SHORT ESSAYS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

NUMBER II.

Of course, I presume that you have learned to read, otherwise my Essays could be of no use to you, and as education is, of all others, the subject which will exert the greatest influence on your earthly destiny—the mould in fact in which your future character is cast—I will take it up as the first subject on which to address you, and will endeavour to bring before you the principal views which have been offered to the world on the nature and advantages of education. These views will be but of comparatively little importance to yourselves, they are unpopular, they differ widely from the common notions on this subject, and are, in many instances, opposed to them. You are bound to obey your parents, and to take such education as they think proper to provide for you. You cannot alter the established notions of the community in which you reside, and therefore you are in a great measure bound to adopt them. But you will be the fathers of another generation. You will have much influence on the formation of the minds that are to succeed you, and if you can obtain correct ideas of the nature and powers of the human mind and the proper method of cultivating and strengthening these powers, your knowledge will consequently be exercised on the education of your children, and you will thus send forth a generation much wiser and better than yourselves.

The great impediment to your progress will be popular prejudice. Every generation of mankind suppose themselves to be wiser than the generation that preceded them, and generally speaking, they are right in supposing so; because

they have the result of all former wisdom and knowledge to work upon. But at the same time, there is here, as in many other instances, a sort of a blind veneration for things that *have* been—a kind of a sacredness thrown around the opinions and customs of our fathers. And while we seem conscious of our superior advantages and increased knowledge, and throw aside many of the institutions and practices of former times, as foolish or useless; there are many others of a far worse tendency to which we cling with a reverential tenacity. The method of educating the human mind is one of these. It is the most important of all subjects. The physical, intellectual, social, political and religious character, all depend upon it. The pursuits and happiness of life are involved in it; and yet no institution, no subject has been less generally studied or improved. None presents a more anomalous character to its object. It has acquired a sort of a dull, dead systematic, mechanical form—and there it stands. And all who attempt to alter or improve it, are met with the objection that certainly if there had been anything wrong in the system, it would not have remained for you to make the discovery! It would have been discovered long ago! Thousands of good and great men have taught, and been taught, according to these principles, they found no fault with the system, and certainly if it pleased them, it may please us! Such objections do not deserve any answer, because had these views been generally acted on, mankind would have been all running naked, and living on weeds, or whatever the earth produced spontaneously, or rather there would have been no mankind. This is an objection to all progress and improvement; in other words, it is a direct veto on the great principles upon which God has established nature: and yet you will frequently hear it urged by many who consider themselves sensible men. In order to shew the ignorance of these men, you need not wander back into the remote ages of barbarism. Tell them that in modern times—in countries of the highest civilization—professing the enlightened doctrines of the Reformation, thousands of human beings were burned at the stake, not by godless persecutors, but by the common voice of the intelligent and the righteous! Tell them that some of those unfortunate wretches were condemned to the flames for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, by no less a personage than Sir Mathew Hale, who was one of the greatest, the most learned, and the best men of his age. Tell them that these human bonefires were witnessed by thousands of learned men, and thousands of religious men, who possessed the same feelings, faculties and propensities as ourselves, and yet they intended these savage atrocities for the promotion of true religion! Tell them that in the nineteenth century, Negro slavery, or the blasphemous doctrine of one man having a right and property in the bodies and minds of his fellow-men, was publicly taught and defended, not by bad men for their own interest, but by good men, from the most pious motives! I could point out many other instances in modern times where the learned and the virtuous conscientiously believed and taught gross error, and at the same time, like us, supposed that they had thrown aside every vestige of prejudice and superstition, and had nearly attained the summit of human improvement. We know, and in many instances have demonstrated that their notions were false; and this knowledge is education in the real sense of the term. We are better educated than they, although it is probable that they could read and write, and cypher, and talk Greek and Latin, and Dutch, just as well as the scholars of the present day. But Greek and Latin, and Dutch, are not education. Reading, writing and cyphering are not education. All these are merely the tools to work with and to procure education; and a man may, and thousands do, possess all these tools, and are yet as far from being educated men as a ploughman with a mallet and chisel is from being a sculptor. But if you are willing to believe that *knowledge* is education—that it is progressive, and that no man can set limits to it—then you will admit that mankind are only beginning to be educated: and that it is quite possible that the present generation may be cherishing some notions, and some customs as absurd and pernicious as any which were entertained in the age of witch-burning. If you admit these views, then you are likely to exceed the knowledge of your fathers, not merely in the ordinary increasing ratio of one generation over another; but in an additional proportion equal to the facilities and advantages which a man with his eyes open, possesses over one that is blindfolded. If you look over the history of human improvement, you will find that the progress of the last fifty years is greater than the progress of the preceding five centuries; and this is principally attributable to the fact that men are beginning to recognize and acknowledge the great principle of gradual progression.

☞ Some of the inhabitants of Stanley had an engagement with a large she Bear on Saturday last, within less than a mile of Bayfield village. Three of her Cubs have been seen, and from the appearance of her tits it is supposed she had four. She manifested a strong determination to live; and it was only after a considerable number of shots from Messrs. Jackson, Sidney and Haskas, that she yielded the contest. This is the second of these animals that have lately been killed in Stanley, and as they are rather troublesome citizens of a peopled country, we trust the young ones may not be allowed to escape.

☞ Mr. Macqueen will address a meeting in the United Presbyterian Church, on the subject of *Total Abstinence*, on the evening of Monday week, the 4th of September, (God willing). At the conclusion of the Address he will invite a PUBLIC DISCUSSION of the question: and as it is a subject connected with no particular side of politics, and belonging to no particular creed in religion,—but one in which every man, woman and child has a deep interest,—it is hoped that a large proportion of our population will attend, and bring themselves calmly and seriously to the consideratson of the question—Whether Spirit drinking and drunkenness are, or are not, entitled to the patronage and support of the intelligent, the respectable, and the religious members of the community?

☞ If the people find it convenient, and if health permit, Mr. Macqueen will Lecture in the Presbyterian Meeting House at Dr. Swan's place, towaship of Stanley, on Tuesday evening, the 5th of September. On the following evening (Wednesday), he will Lecture in the School-house north of the Sauble bridge, township of Usborne. And *somewhere* near the McGillivray Post Office on Thursday evening the 7th,—further notice will be given.

PASSENGERS.—Abstract of the Passenger Lists, received by H. M. Chief Agent for Emigration, of Vessels sailed from British and Irish Ports, between the 4th and 14th July, for Quebec:—

Date sailed	*Ships.*	*Where from.*	*Passeng's.*
July 18	Triumph,	Limerick,	102
5	Brandon,	Liverpool,	247
12	Cambria,	Cork,	241
14	Caledonia,	Glasgow,	99
11	Unicorn,	Londonderry,	104
			793
Previously reported,			16,911
Total souls,			17,704

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, 7th August, 1848.

CURRENT RUMOURS.—A great many rumours have been circulated during the last few days. We give them as we hear them; for our part we believe none of them:—

That His Excellency the Governor-General has tendered his resignation of the government of the Colony.

That His Excellency is recalled, and is to be succeeded by Sir George Grey.

That three regiments of militia are immediately to be ordered out and drilled.

That the Irish of the United States are about to make an irruption into Canada, for objects which no human being seems able to conjecture.

That in the event of Mr. Sullivan being made a judge Mr. Cameron will be made Commissioner of Crown Lands.—*Montreal Gazette 12th August.*

TIMBER MARKET.—Extract from a letter, dated London, July 22, 1848:—"The market is completely over-done with stuff from Norway and the Baltic; they are selling the goods much under what we can afford them. France is taking *nothing*, and all the trash as well as the good she generally takes is coming here; this renders sales impossible, except at ruinous rates, more particularly of deals."

The Honourable Messrs. Sullivan and Lafontaine returned from the United States on Saturday. Colonel Tache is also in town.—*Montreal Courier.*

Mr. Solicitor General Blake, and Mr. Price, Commissioner of Crown Lands, have also gone to Montreal. They left town on Tuesday.—ED. COL.

KIT CARSON.—This man of the woods says he would not live among civilized people to be President—that the wilderness is the only honest part of the world.

☞ We regret to learn that six of the bandsmen of the Rifle Brigade, now lying in this garrison, deserted on the night of Wednesday last, taking with them their instruments.—*British Canadian.*

About fifty negroes were poisoned at a wedding in Princeton, Kentucky, by putting arsenic instead of Saleratus into the wedding cake. Five had died, and about twenty-five were supposed to be beyond recovery.

The Albert cap, which has been worn by the British army for the last few years appears to be doomed, and nobody, we are certain, will regret it. A helmet similar to the one worn by the Prussian infantry, is to be adopted at the next issuing of clothing in April, 1849.

We see by the *Canada Gazette* that, in addition to £18,592 10s. of government debentures issued previously, £16,400 have been issued during the week ending the 11th instant, forming altogether a total of £34,992 10s. It would be satisfactory to the public to know what amount of these debentures has been paid in again to the Inspector-General's office, and to what extent the issue is to be carried.

An operator on the telegraph in New York has invented a mode by which the telegraphic characters may be written with ink. The paper receives the mark by being held to or withdrawn from the pen, by a lever ingeniously worked by the fluid.—The inventor has applied for a patent.

A Paris letter writer says that with each company of the Garde Mobile, behind the drummers but in front of the company, marches a pretty girl, in pantaloons, frock coat and fanciful hat and feather. To indicate her office, she carries a bottle of wine in one hand, and a glass tumbler in the other. She is called the *Cantinier.*

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.—On Saturday morning last, Edward Galligan, labourer, well known in this town, left his house as usual, in order to go to work, and has not since been heard of. No conjecture can be formed as to the cause of his absence.—*Dundas Warder.*

FAILURE OF THE SPRING WHEAT CROP IN THE BACK TOWNSHIPS.—We regret to learn that the Spring Wheat Crop throughout the rear townships may be considered a total failure. In many places it will not pay one-half the cost of the labour necessary to cut it. This is indeed a serious calamity, inasmuch as hundreds of Farmers in the new townships, from the great success, for two or three years past, which attended their efforts to raise Spring Wheat, had relinquished to a great extent the culture of Oats and Barley, crops which had always been sure, though not very remunerative.—*Dundas Warder.*

Markets.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, August 17, 1848.

Wheat from 4s 8d ℔ bushel of 60 lbs, for fall; and from 4s 3d for spring. Supplies of fall wheat, fair, but of spring there is very little offering. The damage from rust is very extensive among the spring wheat, all over the Province, and the late sown fall wheat has suffered from the same cause, as mentioned in our last, in many localities. To guard against this and other calamities, as far as possible, farmers should be particular, with the proper tillage and preparation of the land, the selection of the seed, pickling before sowing, and to sow always in proper season. It is very necessary to change the seed from strong or heavery land to light or sandy land, and again from the light land to the heavy land frequently, say every two or three years. Last spring farmers were generally backward in sowing their spring wheat, which will account, in a great degree, for the general destruction of the crop by rust. In some parts of the London and Western Districts, we hear that the crops have suffered, not only from the above cause, but from the wheat sprouting in the ear, in some cases even after it was housed in the barn. This is the worst possible management. Hasty hauling, before the grain is perfectly dry, is sure to lead to bad consequences. A little more active labour and attention on the field, to dry the crop fully, before hauling, is far more economical and profitable than to be obliged afterwards to attempt to dry the grain, after being housed, when the ear has begun to sprout, and the crop is thus destroyed, for its most useful purpose of being converted into wholesome bread. Flour—Millers' superfine, by retail, in bags, 22s. The supply continues small, and barely equal to the demand. Of barrel flour there is none offering, and no sales to note. The country mills are ill off, owing to the lowness of the water, consequent upon the very dry summer which we have had. This must, in a great measure, be the cause of the very great scarcity of flour. There was a refreshing fall of rain here last night, which, if general over the country, may have the effect of slightly replenishing the mill dams with water. Barley, 2s to 2s 3d ℔ bushel, of 48 lbs, for new. Rye, 3s to 3s 9d ℔ 60 lbs, for new.—Pease, 2s to 2s 3d ℔ bushel of 60 lbs. Oats, from 1s 6d to 1s 9d ℔ bushel of 34 lbs. Potatoes, 2s 6d to 3s ℔ bushel. Hay, ℔ ton, $9 to $10. Considerable advance on our former quotations of this article, on account of the scarcity, or small supply. Beef, fresh, ℔ 100 lbs, from 17s to 20s. Beef and Mutton, by retail, ℔ lb. from 2½d to 4d. Cheese, farmers' new, from 3½d to 4d ℔ lb. Pork, salt, ℔ bbl. $12 for mess, $10 for prime mess, and $8 for prime. Hams, from 6d to 7d ℔ lb. Bacon, from 4½d to 5d ℔ lb. Vegetables, plentiful, at ordinary prices.—*Colonist.*

MONTREAL, August 17, 1848.

Flour to-day may be quoted at 27s to 27s 6d for Superfine; Sour, 24s 6d. We do not hear of any transactions of consequence. Ashes have receded a little: Pots, 25s 1½d to 25s 3d: Pearls, 26s 9d. In other articles nothing to note.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1848.

The private letters by the Acadia are less favourable than the printed accounts, and the orders for Breadstuffs are limited. The markets here are inactive and heavy with downward tendency. Flour, common and good brands, State and Western, $5.12½a $5.25c; Round Hoop, Ohio, the same; prime Genesee, $5 37½c. Inquiry for export, and 3000 barrels sold but price not transpired. Receipts moderate, and holders rather disposed to sell.

ROCHESTER, August 16, 1848.

There has been considerable business done in wheat during the week at quite steady prices.—Before the arrival of the steamer the price was not so firm as it had been, and there was a slight tendency to a decline. We have heard of no sales, however, below $1 for Genesseee, and, in most instances, $1 03, and in the beginning of the last week some parcels sold at $1 04 a $1 05. Since Friday pretty large sales have been made, prices ranging from $1 to $1 03.—Yesterday the market was not very active and we heard of but few sales. A parcel of 1,700 bushels bought for seed, brought $1 05. In flour the transactions are small and the only sale we have to note is 100 barrels yesterday at $5.

The provision market is rather dull. Mess Pork would bring $10. Hams 6c, Soulders 4½.

HURON DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

SECOND SALE.

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

By order.

THOMAS KYDD,
Secretary.

Goderich, August 22d, 1848. 30td

NOTICE!

ALL those who have dealings with this Office, are hereby notified that no person is authorized to receive or collect monies for us within this District. Persons wishing to settle their accounts, must do so with the Editor, or by *money letters* addressed to him.

HURON SIGNAL OFFICE,
25th August, 1848.

NOTICE.

I, THE undersigned assignee of the Estate of Patrick Downie, do hereby notify all parties (creditors of said Patrick Downie) residing in Canada to come into the assignment and accept the benefit thereof, on or before the eleventh day of September next. And I do hereby give notice, that after that day I shall close the transactions of the Estate, and those creditors who have not signed or accepted of the assignment will be excluded from any benefit thereof.

Dated at Stratford, this 18th August, 1848.

THOMAS M. DALY,
Assignee.

Stratford, August 18. 30td

NOTICE.

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

JOHN THOMSON.

Township of Downie,
22d August, 1848. 30tf

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

BENJ. PARSONS.

Goderich, August 21, 1848. 30tf

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

FRIDAY, August 25, 1848.

LATEST NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

The Editor of the "Felon" is arrested.

From England a continued stream of forces, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, poured immediately in Ireland, and an immense fleet of war steamers encircled the whole coast.

The *Felon, Nation* and other papers were seized, the types carried away, and effectual steps taken to prevent their appearance.

Viscount Hardinge is to assume the special command of the forces in Ireland, if necessary, which now amount to at least 50,000 men.

Charles Albert has been defeated in Italy by Radetsky. He asks for French help.—The people have broken up the Provisional Government and made Albert Dictator.

France is quiet. Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Caussidiere, and Prudhom are implicated in the late revolts.

The Chartists in England are quiet.

2,000 convicts revolted in Logrago, Spain. They murdered their guards and fled to join the Montemolinists.

The latest telegraphic intelligence from the Continent is that all Germany, in fact the whole of the Continent, is again in ferment and preparing for war.

A report has received currency in the New York *Tribune*, of a great battle in Ireland, &c. It will be found under our Telegraphic head. We do not attach the least credit to it. The Dublin letter is dated the 31 curt., while the *Cambria* left Liverpool on the 5th. Such news would have spread like lightning, and must have been known in Liverpool. The conveyance which brought the alleged letter to that city could have brought others, for it is not to be believed that the New York *Tribune* has a monopoly of the rout from Dublin to Liverpool.—*Toronto Globe.*

CONFLAGRATION IN ALBANY!

500 BUILDINGS BURNED.—$3,000,000 PROPERTY LOST!!

From the Evening Journal.

Fire, though a good servant, is indeed a fearful master! And fearfully did this mad element rage yesterday. Our city is desolate—the ruin is appalling—the spirit sinks and the heart sickens in contemplating such frightful losses—such wide spread ruin.—Painful, most painful is the task of gathering up the afflicting details.

Most of the commercial portion of the city, with fifteen or twenty densely populated squares, is a black and smouldering ruin. From Herkimer street, where the fire broke out, to Columbia street, where it was arrested, in distance, *is more than half a mile!* And all that work of destruction was accomplished in *five hours.* There could, therefore, have been little time to snatch property from the rapacious flames.

Amid all this suffering there is much cause for gratitude. When the conflagration was at its height—when more than half of the city was threatened, and when no human arm could save, a kind Providence interposed. The wind suddenly changed from South to N. West, and this change brought with it abundant and continued rain. Fires that had extended several buildings in the vicinity of the burnt district, were providentially extinguished by the rain.

This great loss superadded to the large sums swallowed up during the winter and spring, by kindred calamities, has impaired the fortunes of wealthy people, impoverished hundreds of the middling classes, and utterly ruined hundreds of the poor hard-working families.

This fire ran over portions of the city that had been laid waste by recent conflagrations, and upon which new buildings had just been finished. The Columbian Hotel and Fort Orange are again demolished. Mr. S. F. Shepard, who had errected new buildings and resumed business, is again burnt out.—We are happy to learn, however, that he saved $2,000 worth of goods.

The steamboats *Isaac Newton* and *Rip Van Winkle* were both on fire, but both were got off into the river and preserved.

Eleven Tow Boats, between forty and sixty Canal Boats, one small steamboat, one Schooner, and two floats were destroyed.

BY AUTHORITY.

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 25th 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

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

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 Joseph 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

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

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 three 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

RHEUMATISM

CAN BE CURED!!!

THE GENUINE
INDIAN RHEUMATIC
MIXTURE!!

THE only SAFE and SURE REMEDY for *RHEUMATISM*; and has never failed in curing this dreadful Complaint, when properly applied. ☞ This MEDICINE stands above all others of the kind, and the proof of the Article is in using it. It needs not the assistance of vain puffs from sundry persons, (no one knows who,) to prove its virtues.

☞ N. B.—Wholesale buyers treated on Liberal Terms.

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

☞ None Genuine unless signed Dr. BOYD DICKINSON.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

ALSO,—DICKINSON'S COUGH DROPS, a Certain Remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c.&c.—PRICE—1s. 3d. *per bottle.*

Detroit, Michigan, July 4th, 1846. 26-tf

ANTEDOTE AND CURE FOR THE

FEVER & AGUE

AND INTERMITTENT FEVER.

CAMANCHEE INDIAN ROOT PREPARATION.

USED by that TRIBE solely for the Prevention and CURE of that BANEFUL DISEASE.—Prepared solely by J. Cattrivona, M. D. Mobile, Alabama, U. S., and for Sale by all the Principal Druggists throughout the Union, and by C. CRABB, Goderich, sole Agent for Canada West, to whom all orders must be addressed, accompanied with the Cash.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Goderich, C. W., August 1, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

Goderich, July 29th, 1848. 27tf

DR. HAMILTON,

SURGEON,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.

E. C. WATSON,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.
GODERICH.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, that valuable property situated in the township of Goderich, on Lot 19, 4th concession, within 5½ miles of the town of Goderich; there is a good Saw Mill onit and 80 acres of land, 20 acres cleared. It is a never failing stream well adapted for any Machinery, such as Carding and Fulling Machinery, Distillery, and Grist Mill.

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

WM. ALLIGHEM.

Goderich, Feb. 18, 1848. 3

SALE BY AUCTION

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

—*ALSO*—

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

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

☞ SALE TO COMMENCE AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. ☜

J. K. GOODING,
Auctioneer.

August 4, 1848. 27td

EXAMINATION.

THE Public Examination of the Huron District Grammar School will take place on MONDAY the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Goderich, July 25th, 1848. 26

SALT! SALT!!

IN BARRELS, cheap for cash or marketable produce, at the Store of

T. GILMOUR & CO.

Feb. 11, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

C. R. DICKSON & CO.

Stratford, August 1st, 1848. 27tf

I. LEWIS,

LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.

June, 1848. GODERICH.

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

THE Subscribers begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to receive orders for

LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS,

which shall be manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

☞ Harrows and Drags made to order; Plough Castings Wooden.

ALEXANDER MELVIN.

Goderich, Feb. 9, 1848. 21tf

EXTENSIVE

IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.

WOULD respectfully intimate that they have just received, direct from the New York and Montreal Markets, a very large assortment of Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, Tuscan, and imitation Silk BONNETS, and a great variety of almost every description of FANCY GOODS, suited to the fashion and taste of the season.

Also, an extensive stock of

HABERDASHERY, CLOTHS,

and all kinds of Staple Goods. Likewise, large quantities of GROCERIES, particularly a very superior supply of TEAS, from 1s. 3d. per pound upwards, according to quality; and Tobacco at all prices.

As the whole extensive stock has been selected by the proprietors in person, they can confidently recommend them to their friends and customers, and as the purchases have been effected exclusively on cash principles, they have resolved to sell on the most reasonable terms and at the lowest possible profits FOR CASH.

☞ Marketable produce of every description taken in exchange at the highest market price.

THOS. GILMOUR & CO.

Goderich, 18th May, 1848. 16

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

MARKET SQUARE.

JUST received, and will be sold cheap for cash or marketable produce, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

of various sizes and qualities.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of different descriptions of LEATHER, which will be sold to the trade on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. Intending purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves at the Boot and Shoe Store of

THOMAS WATKINS.

☞ Pegs and Findings for sale.

Goderich, May 26, 1848. 17tf

N. B.—Patent SCALE, weighing from ¼ lb. to 500, for sale.

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

MONEY AND TIME SAVED!!!

FARE REDUCED & SPEED INCREASED.

CHEAP AND DIRECT ROUTE

Through Canada to State of New York, via. Chatham, London, Woodstock, Brantford, Hamilton, Waterloo Ferry to Buffalo.

THE WELL KNOWN

STEAMBOAT BROTHERS!

CAPT. W. EBERTS,

WILL run the Season of 1848 as follows:—Leaves *Chatham* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for *Windsor and Detroit*, thence to *Amhertsburg* at 3 o'clock.

Leaves *Amhertsburg* every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings at half-past 7 o'clk. touching at *Detroit* and *Windsor* for *Chatham.*

The BROTHERS runs in connection with a

DAILY LINE OF STAGE COACHES.

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

STEAMBOAT FARES REDUCED, VIZ.

Chatham to Detroit and Windsor, and vice versa.

Cabin Passage $1,75: Deck Passage $1,00; Children, half-price: Horse, Buggy and one Gentleman $3,00: Double Team, Wagon and Driver $4,00: Ox or Cow $1,00; all other Freight in proportion.

References.—Chatham, Eberts, Waddell & Co.; T. M. Taylor. Windsor, L. & H. Devenport, C. Hunt. Detroit, Ives & Black.—Louisville, Knight & Weaver. Tecumseh House, H. N. Smith. Wardsville, Anderson & Babe. Mosa, S. Fleming. Ecfrid, G. J. Smith. Delaware, Bullen. Junction House, Joseph Rollins. London, M. Segur. Brantford, G. Babcock. Hamilton, M. Babcock; M. Davis.

NO CREDIT ON THIS BOAT.

Chatham, April, 1848. 20-tf

GODERICH, C. W.

11th August, 1848.

THE Subscribers are just in receipt of, from England, considerable additions to their stocks of DRY GOODS and HARDWARE, amongst the former will be found an assortment of

Ladies' Bonnetts, of the latest style,
Silk and Satin Parasols,
Balzerine and Muslin de Laine Dresses,
5-4 Orange and Blue Prints, and
7-8 Navy Blue do., &c. &c. &c.

Their stock of SHELF and heavy HARDWARE will be found very generally assorted, and are offered in quantities, or otherwise, at low rates.

—ALSO—

Barrels Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s Porter,
And Barrels Barton Pale Ale.

M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

23w2

AGRICULTURE.

AT A MEETING of the Committee of the STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at the Farmers' Inn, the following PREMIUMS were awarded, to be Shown for at the Society's seventh Annual Exhibition, at STRATEORD, on Friday, October 13th, 1848.

FIRST CLASS.

	£	s.	d.
For best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, [Prize awarded 11th April, to Mr. C. Christener,]	7	10	0
For best Brood Mare and Foal	1	10	0
2nd best	1	0	0
3rd best	0	10	0
For best three years old Filly	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	5	0
For best two years old do	0	12	6
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
For best one year old Colt	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
For best two years old Gelding	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
For best two years old entire Colt,	0	15	0
2nd best	0	7	6
For best Span of Farm Horses, Geldings or Mares	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0

SECOND CLASS.

For best three year old Bull, and upwards, (see By-Law for double premium.)	2	0	0
2nd best	1	10	0
3rd best	1	0	0
For best two year old Bull	1	10	0
2nd best	1	0	0
For best one year old Bull	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
For best Milch Cow and Calf	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
For best Milch Cow	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For best two year old Heifer	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
For best year old Heifer	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0
For best Spring Calf	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0
For best yoke Working Oxen, five years old and upwards	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For best yoke four year old Steess,	0	12	6
For best yoke three year old do	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
For best yoke two year old do	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0
For best Fat Ox	0	15	0
3rd best	0	10	0
For best Fat Cow three year old and upwards	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6

THIRD CLASS.

For best Ram over two years and under five	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
For best year old Ram	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
For best pair Ewes (see By-Law),	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
For best single Ewe	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0
For best pair of Fat Sheep	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0

FOURTH CLASS.

For best Boar	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
For best Breeding Sow, having bred Pigs during 1848,	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

For best Fall Wheat, [see below]			
For best Spring Wheat	1	0	0
3nd best	0	15	0
2nd best	0	15	0
For best Barley	7	6	0
2nd best	0	5	0
For best Rye	0	10	0
For best Oats	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0
For best Pease (one acre)	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0
For best Clover Seed (one bushel) grown in 1848,	1	0	0
2nd best	0	15	0
For best Timothy Seed (one bush.)	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0
For best Swed'h Turnip Seed, 5 lbs.	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0
For best Swedish Turnips[one acre]	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For best White Turnips, or other kinds, except Swedish [one acre,]	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
For best Potatoes [half acre]	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6

DAIRY PRODUCE.

For best firkin Salt Butter, 56 lbs. packed and cured	0	15	0
2nd best	0	12	6
3rd best	0	10	0
For best newly made Butter, 25 lbs.	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
For best Cheese, 25 lbs.	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For best Maple Sugar, [cake] produced on exhibitor's premises, 25 lbs	0	12	6
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For best Virgin Honey, in the comb,	0	12	6
do. do. not less than 10 lbs.	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best			

DOMESTICS.

For best 10 yards of Home-made Fulled Cloth, from wool grown by exhibitor, and spun in his family [all wool, web of 1848],	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
3rd best	0	7	6
For best 10 yards of Home-made Flannel, all wool, do.[not full'd	0	10	0
do	0	7	6
2nd best	0	5	0
3rd best			
For best 9 yards of Blanketing, all wool do [twilled not fulled, do.	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
3rd best	0	5	0
For best new Double Horse Waggon, made or purchased by a member or members of the Society,	0	15	0
2nd best	0	10	0
For best Fanning Mill, any improved kind do	0	10	0
2nd best	0	7	6
For best Plough, any improved kind	0	15	0
do	0	10	0
2nd best			

☞ For any Agricultural Implement, made and purchased, by a Member or Members of this Society, of an improved description, to be decided by the Judges—*Prize in discretion of Committee.*

FALL WHEAT—To be shown in Stratford on on first Friday of September, [1st September] at 12 o'clock, noon:—Prize first, £2. Second, £1 10. Third, £1 5. Fourth, £1 00; and 20 bushels be brought by each Exhibitor, and sold to any Member of the Society at 7½ more than the then Galt price.

SEEDS—To be shown at General Meeting in February, 1849.

HORSE SHOES—For two sett of Horse Shoes—one on the horse the other not—to be awarded to maker of the Shoes—First, 10s. Second, 7s. 6d.

HARNESS—Best sett of Double—First, £1. Second, 15s.

BY-LAWS.

1. No animal gaining the first prize one year, can take it in the same character the second or any other year; but may show and be entitled to a Certificate from the Society, or such other honorary reward as may be decided on, except Bulls, Stallions, Boars, and Rams, which may show and carry first prizes for two years.

2. That a Subscriber be only entitled to one Prize for Butter and Cheese, or for Grain of the same kind.

3. That Stallions, Bulls, and Boars, must have served within the Society's District, the season previous to the Show, [excepting in cases provided for by extra Premiums,] or exhibitors of such to give an obligation that they will serve in their season.

4. That Bulls must have a ring or screw in their nose, with a rope or chain attached, to prevent accidents.

5. That the prize for Heifers be not awarded to any animal that has previously had a Calf.

6. That the quantity of Grain and Seeds exhibited, [Pease and Indian Corn included,] be not less than Four Bushels, and raised by an exhibitor, from a field of at least two acres, [unless the quantity of land and grain seeds be otherwise specified]: and the Cheese and Butter, or other Farm Produce, exhibited, to be produce from exhibitor's farm, land or stock; and that all Ewes shewn [except Fat Sheep] shall have suckled a lamb to the first of August previous to the day of show.

7. That all competitors for Prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock or Produce they intend to show, before, or on the day but one, previous to the day of any Annual or General Show.

8. That all Stock and Produce Exhibited, must be on the ground precisely at TWELVE o'clock of the day of Show: the Judges will at that hour enter on their duties.

9. No article or animal can be shown for two prizes the same year.

10. Competitors for Turnips and Potatoes to give notice to the Secretary, on or before the last Saturday in September, so that they may be inspected before the Show, and 1s. 3d. of entry to be paid by such competitor for each of such articles entered.

11. That for the encouragement of those Members who may introduce improved Stock; if any animal entered for competition be deemed by the Judges worthy of the first Prize, and if the owner of the same prove to the satisfaction of the Judges that such specimen of Stock has been imported, or pure breed out of Stock imported from Great Britain or Ireland, he shall receive double the amount of premium otherwise awarded, but only for one year.

12. All Stock to be property of exhibitor three months before the Show. Judges will have discretionary power in withholding Prizes; and no person can be Judge of his own property.—[See Rules 10, 11, and 12, F. Rules.]

PLOUGHING MATCH

To be on 14th October. Plough to be property of person entering, to be of any kind. The ground to be ploughed by the person entering, or by one of his family, or servant one month previously employed and hired. Prizes: 1st, £2; 2d, £1 10s.: 3d, £1: 4th, 15s.; 5th, 10s.; 6th, 5s.—£6. TIME, six hours. Begins at Ten A. M.

A FAIR will be held for the SALE of FARM STOCK of every description on the day of Show in October.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, *Sec'y.*
Stratford, August 11, 1848. 28

LOOK HERE!!

LEATHER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to the Public that he has and will keep constantly on hand,

LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,

and of the very best quality, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the lowest remunerating prices.

☞ Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing at any other place. All orders strictly attended to.

WILLIAM G. SMITH.
Goderich, July 25th, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late WILLIAM DITTON, are requested to settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the Court for collection without further notice.

THOMAS DITTON,
JOHON LANCASTER.
Goderich, July 20, 1848. 25w6

TO LET,

THAT Store at present occupied by Ross Robertson, Esq., with or without the dwelling House, and will be fited up to suit a tenant. From the commanding situation and the rapid increase of population of Goderich and vicinity, any person desirous of commencing business could not be more conveniently located. Apply to

WILLIAM WALLACE.
Goderich, June 9, 1848. 19

ON COMMISSION.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

AT cost and charges for cash; or Fall Wheat at cash price only.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

—*ALSO*—

A general assortment of GROCERIES, SHELF and other HARDWARE, Sickles, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Crockery, Paints, Oil and Turpentine; Pitch, Rosin, Tar and Oakem. Nails in 100 lbs. Kegs or in any other quantity.

C. CRABB.
Goderich, August 4th, 1848. 27tf

GILBERT PORTE,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, Market Square, Goderich.
March, 1st, 1848. 5m6

TO CAPITALISTS.

GOOD and safe Investments. Valuable MILL SITES and FARMS for sale on Lake Huron.

A good Mill Privilege on the Lake shore within six miles of Goderich, having 36 acres of excellant Land, the Mill can be built on the rock, and within 50 feet of ten feet deep water in the Lake; the Mill dam can be made 16 to 18 feet high at a trifling expense and on a never failing stream, abundance of Saw-logs in the vicinity.

Also, a splendid Mill privilege half a mile up on the Eighteen mile River which is navigable to the Lake, having 45 acres of first rate land, plenty of Pine and other Saw-logs in the vicinity.

AND ALSO—Four of the best description of FARMS on and near the Lake Shore, with improvements.

The above well selected and very valuable property will be sold low for cash, or half the purchase money may remain for three or four years on mortgage.

Apply (if by letter post paid) to Lawrence Lawrason, Esq., London, Robert Parke, Esq., Goderich, or to the proprietor

JOHN HAWKINS.
Port Albert, Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848. tf1

VALUABLE FARM LOTS

FOR SALE

IN THE HURON TRACT, NAMELY:

FOUR Lots on the First Concession of Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, containing 82, 72, 67¼, and 58½ acres respectively. Two of these Lots have considerable improvements, and one of them a commodious Two Story Log House, with Garden and Orchard. Likewise, SIX LOTS on the Second Concession, containing 80 acres each, two of them partially improved.

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

For particulars apply (if by letter post paid), to JOHN CLARK, Goderich.
March 17, 1848. 7tf

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, and a first rate Well in the cellar of the frame house. Wood upon the land, chiefly hard timber. Said farm is situated but 2½ miles from Goderich, the District town.

☞ This desirable property will be sold at a reasonable price. For terms apply to

Messrs. STRACHAN & LIZARS,
Solicitors, West-street.
Goderich, March 22, 1848. 7tf

NOTICE.

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

SADDLE, HARNESS,

TRUNK, CARPET-BAG, AND VALISE MANUFACTORY.

H. HORTON,

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

☞ All Articles in the Trade will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

HIDES, WHEAT, TIMOTHY SEED, and all kinds of Marketable Produce will be taken in exchange. ☞ A liberal discount will be made for Cash.

*** FOR SALE, an excellent Span of Horses, and a first rate Two Horse Buggy.
June 14th, 1848. H. H.

D. WATSON,

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

ALBION HOUSE,

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

J. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office West Street.
Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 5y

NEW STORE,
STRATFORD.

BY WM. H. HINE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has opened a STORE at the east end of Stratford, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. And he hopes for a share of the patronage of his neighbours and the public. He sells cheap for *Cash* or *Produce.*

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

STRATFORD HOTEL.

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

NEW WORK.

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY.

OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, Edited by ROBERT CHAMBERS, author of Cyclopedia of English Literature: With Elegant Illustrative Engravings. Price 25 cents per No.

GOULD, KINDALL & LINCOLN are happy to announce that they have completed arrangements with Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, for the re-publication, in semi-monthly numbers, of CHAMBERS MISCELLANY.

The design of the MISCELLANY is to supply the increasing demand for useful, instructive, and entertaining reading, and to bring all the aids of literature to bear on the cultivation of the feelings of the people—to impress correct views on important moral and social questions—suppress every species of strife and savagery—cheer the lagging and desponding, by the relation of tales drawn from the imaginations of popular writers—rouse the fancy by descriptions of interesting foreign scenes—give a zest to every-day occupations by ballad and lyrical poetry—in short, to furnish an unobtrusive friend and guide, a lively fireside companion, as far as that object can be attained through the instrumentality of books.

The universally acknowledged merits of the CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, by the same author, connected with its rapid sale, and the unbounded commendation bestowed by the press, give the publishers full confidence in the real value and entire success of the present work.

The publication has already commenced, and will be continued semi-monthly. Each number will form a complete work, and every third number will be furnished with a title page and table of contents, thus forming a beautifully illustrated volume of over 500 pages of useful and entertaining reading, adapted to every class of readers. The whole to be completed in THIRTY NUMBERS, forming Ten elegant Volumes.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We are glad to see an American issue of this publication, and especially in so neat and convenient a form. It is an admirable compilation, distinguished by the good taste which has been shown in all the publications of the Messrs. Chambers. It unites the useful and the entertaining. We hope its circulation here will be large enough to supplant, to a good extent, the namby-pamby and immoral works which have so long been too widely circulated.

From the Boston Chronotype.

This is deservedly a great favorite with the reading public, suiting the taste of all classes, and instructive to all.

☞ This work can be sent by mail to any part of the country. A direct remittance to the publishers of Six Dollars will pay for the entire work. This liberal discount for advance pay will nearly cover the cost of postage on the work. Those wishing for one or more sample numbers can remit them accordingly.

Booksellers and Agents supplied on the most liberal terms.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
Publishers, Boston.

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 if 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

NOTICE.

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

HENRY ELLIOT.
Goderich, April 8th, 1848. 11tf

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, &c.

TO LET,
AT STRATFORD.

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

JOHN SHERMAN.
Stratford, 17th April, 1848. 12tf

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received locations of land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832, and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within *two years* from this date, the land will be resumed by Gornment to be disposed of by Sale.

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT
AND
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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

The Transcript is printed on a sheet nearly as large as any used in the Province; and should circumstances permit, it will be still further enlarged in the course of the ensuing summer.

During the approaching Session of Parliament the Transcript will contain Reports of the Proceedings, sufficiently comprehensive to furnish Record of all that occurs in both Legislative Bodies.

As a Family Newspaper, the Transcript will support its old character. A portion of its spare space will be devoted to the insertion of miscellaneous matter of an interesting and Literary character, and every thing offensive to morals will be carefully avoided.

We have commenced, and intended to continue, a series of Biographical Sketches from Chamber's Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts and other Works; and during the present season, notice will be taken of the Lectures delivered at the several Literary Institutions of this city, which we commenced last winter, and which gave general satisfaction.

TERMS OF THE TRANSCRIPT BY MAIL.

☞ The price of Subscription of the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, (when sent by mail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable in advance. To facilitate remittances FIFTEEN SHILLINGS will pay for Fifteen Months. TEN SHILLINGS for Ten Months, and FIVE SHILLINGS for Five Months. When the period of subscription is nearly expired, we shall send three different copies of the Transcript enclosed in *blue* or *green* covers; and if no remittance is made, the Paper shall, in every case, be discontinued. As the paper is given to subscribers at the lowest possible price, all money letters must be post-paid; and those which are not, the amount of postage will be deducted from the money sent.

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

☞ Newspapers with whom we exchange will please copy this Notice which we will be happy to reciprocate in the same way.

Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

CHATHAM.
DISTRICT OF KENT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

THE subscriber having commenced business in Goderich—and with the view of carrying on his operations with more facility and success, is in want of cash—offers the following valuable property for sale situated in the flourishing town of Chatham the District seat for Kent, for cash only, viz:—

That advantageously situated property in Chatham North, containing FOUR water Lots—according to the town plot survey—with a good and substantial two story Dwelling House thereon, Kitchen, an excellent garden, summer house, &c., &c., suitable for a large family or a public Hotel, a Barn 40 feet by 24, and a large inclosed Building well adapted for distilling or for storage, being erected on a substantial wharf, mooring vessels of over 300 tons burthen. On the premises is also an invaluable Spring, the excellencies of its waters are not surpassed in the District.

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

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

CHARLES DOLSEN.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1

FARMERS' INN,
STRATFORD,
BY THOMAS DOUGLASS.

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

THOMAS DOUGLASS.
Stratford, March 1, 1848. 7m3

HENRY NEWMAN,

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

N. B.—Hard Biscuit and all kinds of Crackers on hand. Cakes made to order.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1tf

MR. AND MRS. NAIRN'S SCHOOL.

THE ENGLISH CLASSES will meet again upon Monday, the 10th of July, instant. On the same day Mr. NAIRN will open LATIN and FRENCH CLASSES for beginners.

Goderich, July 7, 1848.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminant Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

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

Bilious Cholic, and Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds and Coughs, Cholic, Consumption. Used with great success in this disease. Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, 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 Complains 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 BITTFRS 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 "Maffat'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

PAY ATTENTION!!

AND pay your debts, as the subscriber has resolved that all Notes and Book accounts due to him and remaining unsettled, will, positively, on the 15th of July next, be handed over to an Attorney for collection. It is certainly with some reluctance that he has adopted this resolution, as he has no desire to incur additional expense to those who are still owing him—but it is a saying, that *necessity* is a merciless master, and in the present instance, his reluctance must yield to necessity.

ROBERT MODERWELL.
Goderich, 15th June, 1848. 20-tf

NOTICE.

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

JOHN LANCASTER.
Goderich, 26th May, 1848. 17tf

DIV. COURT BLANKS,

PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Huron Signal Office, cheap for Cash.

Goderich Jan., 28, 1848. 1

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BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

*** Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

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