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ERICH.

nission from the Mer-JOHN McEWAN

PROPRIETOR.
SQUARE, GODERICH.
Printing, executed with on SIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-f paid strictly in advance, ence with the expiration

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TEN SHILLINGS

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1850.

NUMBER XIV.

poetrn.

WHAT IS LIFE ?

BY JANE TAYLOR. Life is a path that leads
From time and earth away;
At first, through flowery meads,
With prospects green, and gay

With prospects green, and gay Then climbing many a rugged height Over stange hills, it goes from sight. Life is a little flower,
Put forth in early spring,
Within the sheltering bower
In beauty blossoming.
Ere long some blight across it flies,
Or, in the winter storm, it dies.

Life is a sparkling stream,
Through pleasant pastures led;
But when the summer's beam Falls hotly on its bed, Perchance, before it gains the sea, It dries away quite suddenly

Life is a slender thread, Like filmy gossmer,
That floating overheard,
The slightest breath may stir.
The waving bough—the autumn wind—
But moves—and who the thread shall find? Life is a race to run,
And heaven the distant prize;
By few the crown is won:
For few are truly wise.
The things of this short life they choose;
The endless life of heaven—refuse!

AGRICULTURE.

WORK TO BE DONE. We proceed to offer a few practical suggestions to our Agricultural readers in ad-

fate one. At the time we are writing the coluvation liberal. It is useless to at the sewere frests which we have experienced of the culture of this crop. It is an exfor some time past, with the frozen drifts of snew in the more backward and elevated their spearance to sprinkle a little stimulating manuar even the bill snew hill snew here. snew is the more backward and elevated estudients, have prevented the all important operations of the plough. The sudden freshet experienced in the beginning of this month throughout this Province has not only done immense damage to bridges, roads and other public and private works:

but in many cases it must have been greatly stage, and other public and private works:

but in many cases it must have been greatly stage, and it is an object in our climate of the very greatest importance.

As to Turnes, Mangel Wurzel, Carrets, the season for active operations fully arrives.

In these matters we recommend a thorough and liberal cultivation on a small scale, as much safer and uncorporditable, than an im-

ture, and that the main operations of the farm, such as ploughing and sowing will admirably adapted for the cultivation of growing crops planted in rows, but some thing approaching the large and heavy INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA. implement known in the old country as grubbers or Cultivators, requiring the draft Arrival of the Steamship Cherokee. - Reof three or four horses. Such an imple ment would thoroughly pulverize even the heaviest clays, to the depth of ten or twelve inches, and still deeper if desired, and several acres could be gone over in a be readily obtained, which is an important later news from all parts of the Pac fic. object in this climate for all kinds of craps, and one that we might say is essential to the success of root culture. Heavy soils

seeds or manure are sown or not. The preparation of the land for Potatoes that most kinds of vegetables should be very active appearance. sown in good season. Although the poand practical hints to the cultivator of this \$25; distance, 130 miles. found beneficial; the late crops having ed in consequence. suffered the most from the ravages of Good lumber could be procured at ous to recommend to our readers to enter made still lower. upon an extensive cultivation of this very uncertain plant; yet by the prudential ob servance of a few simple conditions upon a comparative small scale, a tolerable degree of success may be, in most instances, realized. Select healthy tubers, plant early in a soil that is dry and well cultivated, and moderately rich in organic substances.— Strong animal manures should not be ap-plied, at least but very sparingly; lime or wood ashes, would be far preferable. The ground for Barley requires to be of

good natural fertility, or well manured, and should receive the best cultivation. Drilling the seed, or ribbing, will be found, advantageous with this as with most other kinds of grain. From two and a half to three bushels of seed to the acre, provided it be clean and good, will be sufficient, and should be sown as early as possible, but not exposed to the risk of frosts.

Such varities of Indian Corn as are suited dition to those contained in the last number.

The season, contrary to general expectation a few weeks siace, promises to be a copy should be dry, warm and rich; and (April 18) scarcely any of the characteristics of Spring are visible; vegetation has abounding in organic matter might if thoroughly drained, be profitably brought

Before this sheet reaches our readers we home to experience a more genial tempera-breadth. One acre in root crops well managed, will yield a larger produce than treble that extent, under the treatment tha

is commonly practiced.

As the season is now far advanced, those it be to farmers, of any considerable extent to possess that invaluable and economical implement, the Cultivator. By this we do not mean that little conveniunt implement meantly termed a horse-bue, which is so comfortable and improving condition .- Canadian Agricultural.

volution in Ecuador.—Arrival of the Steamship Tennessee at Panama.— Chares in ruins.—Extraordinary quick pussage of the Cherokee, &c. The steamship Cherokee, Captain Win-

dle, has just arrived from Chagres after a rery quick passage. She brings one month ater news from all parts of the Pac fic.

The advices from San Francisco are to Marsh.

The Act of Marsh. single day. Thus a deep land bed might very quick passage. She brings one month

and care is a beneficial practice, whether pected, will bring larger amounts than have posed to have floated, and thought to be already been provided for, and there were from the exercise of the franchi-e? Have yet been sent to the U.S.

It was quite healthy at San. Francisco and other root crops must be proceeded and Sacramento City, and as the mud was any survivors. with without delay, as it is of importance fast drying up, things were assuming a

The Steamers on the Rivers were doing former healthy condition, and the cause of passage and freight list, to and from Sacra- graphed from Sandusky. The Wayne ex vestigation, have sugested several valuable worth about \$30 per ton. Price of passage

important vegetable. In all countries, and Lumber of all kinds was arriving in large with all varieties, early planting has been quantities, and prices had materially declin-

disease. We should consider it hazard. \$85 per M. and forced sales have been

UNITED STATES. Congress is now five months in session nd a settlement of the great question that is now convulsing the country seems as far from settlement as ever. Slavery is des timed to give the republic a severe shock—a shock that will rend it in twain. Some time back we expressed an opinion that either slavery must be erased from the statute book of the nation, or the nation itself be divided. Events that have since transpired, and are daily transpiring, strengthen that opinion. It was supposed at one time that the great contending par-ties would exhaust themselves, and so come to some amicable arrangement, but the very contrary is the case. The strife still wages fiercely and obstinately in the capitol. Neither party will yield one jot of its position. Slavery or dissolution is the watchword of the south. Freedom and union that of the north. The latter is contending for a great, a sublime principle, based upon motives the purest and best.—
The former for a solfi-h and debased—one, arising out of motives of personal interest. The North is contending for national glory and national virtue. The South for national degradation and national immorality. Be-tween parties holding such opposite views, and contending for such opposite principles there can scarcely be any peace. Proposi-tions for a compromise have been proposed ad infinitum, but without producing any good result. No compromise will be listened to by the South that will debar it from sending slaves to California.
gold country is looked upon by the solernors as a rich field for slave labor. W The untold wealth would accumiate for them had they the protection and sanction of law had they the protection and sanction of law in introducing hordes of slaves to work the mines. What a wide and extended field for the operation of slave institutions. But slavery is frowned upon by the Californians. They have declared that it shall not exist amongst them. They found the country free, and its soil, rich in the treasures of earth, unpolited by the tread of the slave, and as they found so they intend to prepiteous wail of bleeding, suffering humani-ty, at the terrible system, contains too much truthfulness and reproach, for any men of patriotic feelings, not to incite them to re-newed ardor in having their country reliev-ed from it. The freemen of the North have nobly come forward to the rescue; they have shook off whatever of lethargy and inactivity, which hitherto too much charac-terized them; and they firmly and unitedly declare, that, if we cannot destroy slavery, we shall circumscribe it;—we shall never consent to its extension into any territories under the protection of free laws.— Great honor to those noble patriots!— Europe, the world is watching them; theirs

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

is no unimportant struggle; upon their de-

which more than one half of the whole construence of the was burned to the ground, and a large occasional application of artificial manures for special purposes,—as when a crop is in immediate want of one or two ingredients essential to its growth will even in Canadas, frequently pay expenses and hear a profit. In the selection and application of these hind of manures, however, both experience and some degree even of scientific knowledge are necessary. When a top-dressing sire no wheat, and clover is sown, as given to wheat, and clover is exempted by the application of the manures for the was under deep and lasting injury from their proportion to the polleders bears but a result proportion to the proportion to

Monday, 9 A. M. One of the vessels which went out took off from the hurricane deck 30 passengers the Treasurer. After a hot discussion in tatoe is yet far from being restored to its a very profitable business, the Senator's 6 dead. D. A. Eddy is safe, and has teleite disease continues wrapt in obscerity; mento City, amounting at times to \$15,000 ploded on her way from Sandusky to this still extended observation and scientific in and occupying but two days. Coal was port. She was owned by Chas. Howard, & Co., of Detroit, and was running in opposition to the regular Sandusky line.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN NEW

New York, April 29, 6, P. M. The building adjoining T .- P. Bernum's Museum, Broadway, and formerly occupied by the Chemical Bank, fell in this morning, burying several persons beneath the ruins. One man has since been taken out dead .-A portion of the bonded warehouse also fell in this morning, and burried 10 or 12 firemen, who were engaged in removing the ubbish from the ruins. It is not yet known

how many have been killed. RETRENCHMENT. - In our last week's Custom-Houses at Quebec and Montreal. We are glad to state that similar reductions are being made in the same department at Kingston: one item of which is the reduction of the Collector's salary from £1000 to Clear-grits. This is not a mere bagatelle.
Wonder if the Tories have got sick of Retrenchment yet?—Free Press.

attack the commissioners who are appointed to carry out its provisions. As the making and maintaining of laws which protect private rights, while those who maintain maintaining of them were appointed by his have none, (other things not being equal) own patrons, and only continued under the present Administration we do not feel called on to defend their actions. They are guided by the instructions of Mr. Daly, and we ed by the instructions of Mr. Daly, and we imagine the remnant of the defunct Cabinet will scarcely have the effrontery to repudiate their own instructions—although we have the remnant of the defunct Cabinet the franchise must be greatly extended.—

All persons whose names shall appear on bine the practical with the theoretical, and

the event of their relinquishing their offices, viz: the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Deeds, and the Tressurer. After a bot discussion in the Assembly the supplies were refused, and the Legislature was thereupon progred on the 26th of March. We perceive by late papers from Prince Edward's Island, settled is never seriously entertained by that on the 9th inst. a proclamation was issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, stating that "it is expedient, for special reasons, that a meeting of the General Assembly should be held on that day (the 25th April) for the despatch of business," and summoning them accordingly. There was, therefore, no resort to a dissolution, and it is presumed that Sir Donald Campbell expects to come to an amicable arrangement with the Assembly, at the approaching session .- Colonist.

THE WANTS OF CANADA In our last, we think, we shewed satis

factorily, that, in the present state of the

representation public opinion is not fairly represented. Our object now is to shew. issue we had the satisfaction of giving some practical proofs of the desire to meet the demands of the people on this question, in the reductions that have taken place in the still be unheard through the medium of the that there may be no misunderstanding about our views, we begin by saying, that we give a decided negative to the principle to the Examiner, whose evidence of universal suffrage. We cannot go to the length of advocating an unlimited are to be reviewed. The universal suffrage and we will state that all salaries over £150 are to be reviewed. The universal suffrage we will state that all salaries over £150 are to be reviewed. The universal suffrage we will state that all salaries over £150 are to be reviewed. The universal suffrage we will state that all salaries over £150 are to be reviewed. The universal suffrage we will state that all salaries over £150 are to be reviewed. The universal suffrage we will state that all salaries over £150 are to be reviewed. The universal suffrage we will state that the length of suffrage we will state that the subject is no less entitled to the earnest attention of a civilized people, from its influence on the public morality. ing the sure way of fixing themselves in the effections of the people by acceding to their reasonable demands, and bid defiance to all combinations of Tories, Leaguers or Clear-grits. This is not a mere harder. this depends the permanency of the Amerition of crime, is maintained; it will at once Wonder if the Tories have got sick of the dependent of the dependent permanency of the The Gazette, the other day, resuscitated the question of the Rebellion Losses Act, in the faint hope, we suppose, that he could induce his faction to agitate for its repeal. We imagine his friends have suffered quite enough already from listening to his advice to induce them to refrain further following to induce them to refrain further following of the past year testify to the truth one time to be found in our prisons, are not instead of the second forms and working of republic, their functions will be permament: whether or not this be the case, time will tell. With public morals will be obvious to every one. But if it is still further considered that each of these county gaols has, at all times, numerous immates—that the Penitentiary alone has about four on this be the case, time will tell. With public morals will be obvious to every one. But if it is still further considered that is his wake. The total disruption of the events of the past year testify to the truth one time to be found in our prisons, are not Great Conservative party—as the Tories of the assertion, that there is a sad lack of formerly delighted to style themselves:— more worth. From one accurate with the whole criminal population of the Proformerly delighted to style themselves;—
the utter execusion in which they are
held in every part of the country: the withintellectual improvement, we are far beintellectual improvement improvement in the stream of intellectual improvement improvement in the stream of intellectual improvement in the stream drawal of the Seat of Government from hind. Secondly we hold, in the present Montreal; and the maniacal Annexation state of things, that since moral worth and Montreal; and the maniacal Annexation state of things, that since moral worth and cry, have, been some of the fruits of the intelligence cannot be made the standard of have fairly commenced. In such a season is now far advanced, those as the present, when the ordinery horsepower on most farms, is very inadequate to immediate and pressing wants,—every thing relative to the preparation of the soil and sowing the seed, having to be done in so short a time, what an advantage would it be to farmers, of any considerable extent it be to farmers, of any considerable extent in the season is now far advanced, those serve it. In this intention the freemen of our readers who are anxious to secure aliberal store of food, both in hay and roots for carrying their stock through the next is one farmers, is very inadequate to immediate and pressing wants,—every thing relative to the preparation of the soil completing the necessary preparations.—Meadows kept in good condition by liberal seeding and manuring, and suitable soils velected for root crops subjected to a system of efficient management, will generally to make the North determine to uphold them. The tourned sufficiently with having the North determine to uphold them. The fourther trusting in such blind advisers.

Whether the Gazette and other kindred journals; and they form sufficient grounds to induce any reasonable man to refrain from further trusting in such blind advisers.

Whether the Gazette approves or not, he effect approves or not, he end of the standard of the stan policy of the Gazette and other kindred jour- qualification, and since from the want of and a loud call comes home to us as a peo nals; and they form sufficient grounds to induce any reasonable man to refrain from own property acting despotically towards which rolls over the land. How fearful is Its vainted axiom—"all men are further trusting in such blind advisers." those who possess it, property to a greater the thought that by the neglect or indifferent trusting in such blind advisers. Whether the Gazette approves or not, he may rest assured the Rebellion Losses Act

> ate their own instructions—although we assessment rolls being taxed as house show briefly, in passing, the condition of our prison system in Canada, and the amendnose the consumnation of their own act.
>
> This is the position which we take, and This is the position which we take, and The Gazette quotes the Pilot as having until it be obtained we shall not be silent. "confessed that all rebels are to be admitted to payment under the Act:" as this asmay be seen from a few facts. In towns
> may be seen from a few facts. In towns
> constitute the proper means and end of ed to payment under the Act :" as this as may be seen from a few facts. In towns sertion merely rests on the authority of the and cities tenants holding property of a cer-

seen from shore this forenoon. Two small but three others for whose claims it was those men not a direct and personal internces sary to make permanent provision, in the well being of Canada, and shall the event of their relinquishing their offices,

unsatisfactory, that the loca of their owing settled is never seriously entertained by any thinking man. On the other hand some questions which have been settled in accordance with the popular will, meet with the most absurd and unprincipled opposition—an opposition which the enemies position—an opposition which the enemies of popular rights would not dare to offer, if the franchise were in a state fit for giving a FAIR EXPRESSION OF THE WANTS AND WISHES OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA. - Brantford Herald.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

FROM A LECTURE BY GEO. BROWN, ESO. Delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto, 19th April, 1850. Perhaps there is no department of civil

economy which presents so many topics of grave philosophic inquiry, as that which treats of the prevention and punishment of creased and equalized, public opinion would

The wise adjustment of the penal code; the
still be unheard through the medium of the
franchise as at present exercised. In order crime, and the reformation of the criminal, tiary system for hardened criminals; do all. pie, from its influence on the public morality—on the safely of life and property—and on the public exchequer. If we reflect that each county has a gaol, gaolers, constables, magistrates, judges and criminal courts; and that in Upper Canada alone there are twenty counties—in all of which this costly machinery, presumed to be for the limitation of crime, is maintained; it will at our continuous of crime is maintained; it will at our continuous cont and the reform of the criminal, may sink

We are, however, clearly of opinion, that During the last 75 years a revolution in

Gazette, it is perhaps needless to contradict it. We shall content ourselves with
te-asserting what we have ever stated—
tion is a freehold. In Lower Canada also a
and cities tendmis noting property or a cermencent of that period, the halter, the
while in counties the necessary qualification is a freehold. In Lower Canada also a
and selling the convict into Colonial slavethe success for tot culture. Heavy soils ploughed in the fall, and so draund or furrowed as not collabor of the stagnation of water, are immensely benefited by exposure and frosts, and a good Cultivator, will easily bring them into a fine and deep tilth for Spring crops, without and easily bring them into a fine and septimized by the stagnation of water, are immensely benefited by exposure and frosts, and a good Cultivator will easily bring them into a fine and deep tilth for Spring crops, without an additional ploughing, an operation that may be deferrable, without any serious disadvantage till Spring.

Wheat that is thin and weakly should receive as soon as avgetation becomes active, a top-dressing of manure; wood ashee and each with the formation of the Colon. That make the necessary qualification is a freehold in Lower Canada also, and return the Act expressly forbids the payment of reteles; that the parties entitled to recovered the stagnation of reteles; that the parties entitled to recovered the stagnation of reteles; that the parties entitled to recovere the stagnation of the stagnatio

the product of the joint labours of Howard, Sir Wu. Blanckstone and Mr. Eden [afterwards Lord Auckland] and, strange to say, it has been the basis of all legislation on prison discipline in the British Parliament up to this day. In it, the principle of separate confinement, accompanied with labour and moral and religious instruction, was clearly laid down as the means—and the deterring of others, the reforming of the prisoner himself, and inviring him to habits of industry, were recognized as the great ends of penal discipline.

The magistrates of Sussex, headed by his Grace the Duke of Richment, were the

his Grace the Duke of Richmen!, were the first who made the attempt to carry these high principles into practical operation; and the same County; and in 1791 a Peniten tiary was erected at Gioucester—both being constructed with a view to carrying out the high designs of the Act of 1779. The the high designs of the Act of 1779. The results of the experiment thus instituted in these three establishments are said to have been most satisfactory; recommutals it is said, were reduced in number, the left of the Court of health of the Convicts was unimpaired, their intellectual faculties elevated, their labour cheerfully performed, and their behavour good. In short, the experiment is said to have been completely successful. The influx of prisoners, however, it would appear, nax of prisoners, however, it would appears compelled the managers, after some years, to break in upon the separate system with which they commenced—and, after a white all three institutions sank to the level of the ordinary houses of detention of the day.

Toward the close of last century, Jeremy Romilly brought up the scheme again in 1810, but after examination it was finally rejected. Since then, until recently, little was done by the British Government for was done by the British Government for the reformation of the penal system, but the advance of the public mind on all ques-tions of practical philanthorpy, was not un-felt by the immate of the British gaol. Im-provements were from time to time effected in the prisons throughout the country—the most glaring evils of former times were swept sway—and much was done in many swept away—and much was done in many localities for the reformation of Convicts.

Parliament had often its attention directed Parliament had often its attention directed to discover some appoved plan of classifying prisoners; but the national penal system of England has not been at all adequate to the growing evil, and might have been the result had not the penal colonies furnished an outlet for thousands of criminals yearly, it is painful to contemplate. The present government, when in power in 1832, took a step in the right direction at last, and the result of the inquiries then instituand the result of the inquiries then institu-ted was the adoption of a system combining preparatory penitentiary discipline and final transportation to the Colonies. A model prison was creeted at Pentouville on the

seems to have broken up the system. In 1818 the Arch Street Prison was opened on the principle of separation and labour; in the same year the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania was authorized to be erected the principle of absolute unemployed solitude; and in 1829 the Eastern or Cherry Hill prison was opened on the principle of separate confinement at labour. This last system continues to be followed in all of these prisons, and Cherry Hill has attained a world wide celebrity as the model institution of its school.

In Boston, a Prison discipline Society was established in 1825 and has since con tinued in active operation. The system-edopted in the Eastern States prisons, and indeed throughout the Union, except in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is separate confinement at night and congregated labour during the day, with total silence

SPRING TRADE .- We are glad to notice that the Spring trade has commenced, especially with the colonies below. We see by the Custom House entries that Messrs. E. Maitland, Tylee & Co. are loading a echooner for St. John's Newfoundland, with schooner for St. John's Newfoundland, with complish. We regret, however, to perceive that this is not the case. When the Governor to morrow. We also understand that ment does something that is really good-somethe Virginie is now loading in Quebec for thing in harmony with what the public expected, the same port. We are happy to see this the men of the "Great League" cry out, "Ha! trade growing; and there is no reason why they are compelled to adopt the policy of the we should not engross it entirely. We have been favored with the following extract of a commercial house, dated St. John's Newfoundland, 27th March, 1850, to their correspondents in Montreal :-

" Our legisla'ure have removed the duty from fish, so that we suppose our fish will all the expectation that was professedly enter-



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1850.

WHAT DID WE EXPECT?

WHEN the present Ministry came into power public expectation was raised to a height, greater, perhaps, than it had ever attained on any in 1779 a new prison was completed at Horsham in that County, on a greatly improved plan. A House of Correction was also soon after completed at Petworth, in the same distribution of the long, long struggle against the deep-rooted the same County and in 1701. the long, long struggle against the deep-rooted prejudices, and the complicated labying that had resulted from many years of misrule—in short, it was hailed as the tangible fact of Responsible Government.

The Reform Press, without a single exception poke of it as a triumph, and some of the mos talented journalists, of the opposition party viewed it as a favorable change from a system of imbecile driveling to one of practical utility .-This almost general satisfaction was not that common, temporary sensation of pleasure, that naturally results from a mere victory over an opponent faction-it arose from a knowledge of, and a confidence in the principles of the men who had succeeded to power. They were tried men-men who had been among the first to discover the depths of the iniquities of Canadian misgovernment, and who had conscientiously Bentham brought before the Government a misgovernment, and who had conscientiously plan for the confinement and employment of offenders, which he called a "Pamptican," but no action was taken on it. Sir Samuel was onlo deemed another mode of expression for the same of t was onlo deemed another mode of expression for sedition and disloyalty! The people looked back on the political conduct of these men, and from the honest and persevering consistency with which they had, for many years, contended for the popular cause, public expectation was naturally excited above its ordinary level, and reform, in reality, was confidently looked for .-On the meeting of Parliament last Session, an unusual interest and anxiety were manifested by the country. His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session was hailed as something altogether different from the old etereotyped speeches which the Canadian people had been accustomed to receive from their Governor. It was full of hope and promise, and alluded to measures of reform with which almost every body seemed pleased, and nearly the whole peobody seemed pleased, and nearly the whole people and especially the Press, sung forth culorise plea and especially the Press, sung forth culorise giums in abundance. The country appeared fully satisfied that the right men were now at the helm. The Session of 1849 was the most stormy on record. The Government constanded to the helm of the helm of the province of Lower Canada, and a keen partizan adopt such measures as may best conduct that we receive his opinions with caution—

against an opposition the most unreasonable, tyagainst an opposition the most unreasonable, tySmith says:—

In 1792 a Church of England Bishoptic was and it hath become expedient and necessary and it hath expedient and necessar against an opposition the most unreasonable, tyrannical, furious and desparate chronicled in

The form fish, so that we suppose our fish will be admitted into Canada free of duty."

We would fin hope, if any action has been taken by the St. John's Newfoundland, Legislature with reference to intercolonial free trade, that the measure will be found to embrace, not fish alone, but the productions proper of the Lower Provinces and Canada; and it would please us to be able to add, also those of the B. West Indies. It will be necessary, howeer, that Indies. It will be necessary, howeer, that official information of the passage of a measure such as that to which we have referred be communicated officially to the Canadian Government, otherwise, we apprehend, that shipments unde previously to such communication; will be subjected to the personable retrenchment in the search of the control of the passage of a measure will be communicated officially to the Canadian Government, otherwise, we apprehend, that shipments unde previously to such communication; will be subjected to the personable retrenchment in the public expenditure, that criher the Leaguemen and the view reasonable retrenchment in the public expenditure, that criher the Leaguemen and the control of the control of the control of the passage of a measure such as that to which we have referred becomment, otherwise, we apprehend, that shipments under previously to such communication; will be subjected to the prevent of the control of the passage of a measure such as that to which we have referred becommunicated officially to the Canadian Government, otherwise, we apprehend, that shipments under previously to such communication; will be subjected to the prevent duty of 12½ per cent.—Montreal Gaseland and the control of the passage of a measure of the control of the passage of a measure of the control of the passage of a measure of the control of the passage of a measure such as that to which we have referred becommended to the previous of the control of the passage of a measure of the control of the control of the passage of a measure of the control of the

or the "elear-grits" have demanded, we will still feel bound to give the Ministry credit for the full amount simply because they will then have fulfilled the espectations which we and the country generally had formed of their govern-

HISTORY OF THE CLERGY RESERVE QUES-TION IN UPPER CANADA.

No. III.

In our last chapter we gave all the clauses of the Act, 31st Geo. III., csp. 31, which bore re-ference to the Clergy Reserves, and from which may be traced all the political-religious dissen-sions of Upper Canada. For nearly thirty years sions of Upper Canada. For nearly thirty years the whole scheme remained entirely in abeyance; the Goyerament set aside lands from time to time, under authority of the Act, (in a peculiar fashion of their own, however, which we will examine hereafter,) retaining the management in their own hands of the lands, so set aside; they leased a few lots for which they drew the rents, but the whole receipts were not anough,

nent. In 1792 a Church of England Bishopric was

Smith says: "His Majesty King George the Third, at all honest to compare the good and evil, not only of Governments, but also of individuals, and if there is a balance in favor of the good we are disposed to give credit for it. When we consider all the circumstances which have surrounded the position of the present Ministry, we feel inclined to believe that there is a large balance in their favor: and, laying it down as a principle that, it is soon enough to shake hands with the Decil when once we meet him," we refuse to unite in a wholseesle condemnation of the present Ministry so long as their faults are fewer sent Ministry so long as their faults are fewer. Degil when once we meet him," we refuse to the subject of the subj

lands, and they were bound, after defraying the espenses of management, to pay over the receipts to the Receiver general of the Province.
The following is a copy of the Commission under which the Upper Canada corporation acted:
"Upper Canada:—George the Third, by the
Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of
the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall
come—Greeting:

ment.

If Wx have received a copy of Sir William Molesworth's Constitution for New South Wales. We expect it is suited to the climate of that country. It is liberal, and the Provisions are chiefly left subject to the alterations of the colonial Parliament. The only prodigy which it announces is an Elective Legislative Council, cleeted by the same voters who elect the House of Assembly; and this we must continue to regard as a very sham institution. But, perhaps, the intellectual atmosphere of New South Wales requires it.

If This is the coldest, latest and least genial Spring that "the oldest inhabitant" remembers.

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If the provincial Parliament will meet on Tuesday remembers.

If the provincia

col and has a hid every the reace, points, and emoluments which may at any time arise fron such lands so allotted and appropriated as afore said, shall be applicable solely to the mainte nance and support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same shall be situat ed, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever.

"And whereas our Governor and Liou

tenant Governor, or persons administering

the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, have from time to time made such grants, allotments, and appropriations of lands, called Clergy Reserves, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within our said Province of U. C. as bear a due proportion to the auroust of such lands, as have at any time con granted by and under our authority cen granted by and under our authority within the same, and are as nearly as the within the same, and are as nearly as the same could be estimated equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted and it hath become expedient and necessary to carry our royal intentions into effect respecting the same. Now therefore know we that the same.

adopt such measures as may best conduct to the due and sufficient support of our pro-testant Clergy within our said-Province of is a special target of the proposition the most unreasonable, 19 prison was creed at Pentuvillé of the prisoners were carly made. As early as 1786 a prison discription society existed in Philadelphis, and the prisoners were carly made. We do not write these facts to show that they was not one things which would have been better une of the prisoners were carly made. We do not write these facts to show that they was not one things which would have been better une of the prisoners were carly made. We do not write the service of the prisoners were carly made. We do not write these facts to show that they was not one thing which would have been better une of the prisoners were carly made. We do not write these facts to show that they was not one thing which would have been better une of the prisoners were carly made. We do not write these facts to show that they was not one thing which would have been better une of the prisoners were carly made. We do not write the experiment was publicly broached. In 1790 classification of prisoners was recognized in an act of the Legislature, and was publicly broached. In 1790 classification of prisoners was recognized in an act of the Legislature, and was for some time maintained in the Walnut Street prison; but an influx of prisoners were commended to the province and the pro sors in the same office, respectively, for ever to be a body corporate and politic in name and deed, for the purposes aforesaid, by the name of Corporation for superintend-ing, managing and conducting the Clergy Reserves within the Province of Upper Canada to have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to change, alter break and make new the same when and as often as they shall judge the aame to be expedient; and they and their successors, by

"Doctors Commons, Nov. 15, 1819. "My Lord,—We are honored with your Lordship's commands of the 14th Septem-ber last, stating that doubts having arisen now far, under the construction of the Act passed in the 31st year of his present Majesty, [c. 31,] the Dissenting Protestant Ministers resident in Canada have a legal claim to participation in the lands by that Act directed to be reserved as a previous Act directed to be reserved as a provision for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy.

"And your Lordship is pleastd to request, that we would take the same into consideration and report to your Lordship, for the information of the Prince Regent, our opinion, whethor the Governor of the Province is either required by the Act, or

administering the government of our said province for the time being; and wo do hereby require and command all our officers, ministers, and loving subjects in their several and respective stations and places, to be aiding and assisting unto our said Corporate body in all things to be performed in the due execution of these our letters patent. tent.
"By his Excellency's command.

tent.

"By his Excellency's command.

"In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

"Witness, our trusty and well beloved, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.. Lieut, Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nincteen, in the fifty-ninth year. It is alleged, and we have met with no argument to the contrary, that up to this time the mass of the Canadian people were entirely ignorant of the existence of any clergy fund, and that this charter, granted to the Church of England, was concocted by Bishop Mountain and his clerical friends alone, and was demanded and obtained from alone, and was demanded and obtained from

"CLERGY RESERVES.—His Majesty having been graciously pleased to erect and constitute a Corporation, consisting of the Bishop of this Diocese and the Clergy of the Church of England holding benefices within this Province for the superintending managing, and conducting the Reserves made, for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the Provinces, PUBLIC NOTICE is heroby given, that all leases of such Reserves will in the future be granted by the said Corporation; and that applications for the same are to be made either to the Socretary of the Corporation at Quebec, or to cretary of the Corporation at Quebec, or to the Clergyman of the Church of England

the Clergyman of the Church of England residing mearest the lot to be applied for."

Notice is also further given to those persons—whether holding Clergy Reserves under lease, or occupying them without title—who are in arrear in the payment of rent for the lots respectively held by them, that the Mininisters of the Church of England residing nearest to such lots, are severally authorized, on the part of the Curron of the country of the c Corporation, to receive arrears for rent, or in cases where such arrears shall be laved in cases where such arrears shall be large, to compound for them: such composition to be subject to the approbation of the Principal and Directors of the Corporation: And all persons so in arrear are called apon to make payment forth with accordingly, and to prevent thereby the necessity of

further proceedings against them.
"By order of the Corporation "ANDREW WM. COCHRANT.

Almost simultaneously with this move ment from the Church of England in the sastern end of the Province, the first step secres to have been taken in the same mat-

"York, Upper Canada, 17 May, 1819.
"York, Lond,—I have the honour to transmitt to your Lordship the copy of a petition from the Presbyterian inhabitants of the town of Nisgara and its vicinity, praying for an annual allowance of £100 to assist in the support of a preacher.

"The actual product of the Clergy Re-

serves is about £700 per annum. This petition involves a question on which, I perceive, there is a difference of opinion, viz. whether the Actintends to tend the benefits of the Reserves for the maintenance GENTLEMENof Protestant Clergy, to all denominations, or only to those of the Church of England. The law officers seem to incline to the latrouch respect, that your reply to this petition will decide a question which is of much interest, and on which there is a lively feeling throughout the province.

Control of the King: I shall therefore pray for the instructions of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of your address. ter opinion. I beg leave to observe with much respect, that your reply to this pertition will decide a question which is of so much interest, and on which there is a lively feeling throughout the province.

"" To similar requisitions of petitioners of our own church, it has been replied, that I hoped, when the bishop should arrive, some satisfactory arrangement might be made.

"I have, &cc., "P. MAITLAND, "Lieutenant Governor.
The home Government seem to have een quite as free from a pre-conceived opinion that any particular sect had an exopinion that any particular sect had an exclusive right to the Clergy Lande, as were the Colonial authorities. The fact that the charters of the Corporation merely made the Clergy collectors, without any power over the expenditure of the proceeds of the lands, and compelled them to pay over all monies to the Receiver General of the Province, shows clearly that the appropriation of the find wars as yet with propriation of the fund was, as yet, quite undetermined : if, indeed, it does not lead to undetermined: it, indeed, it does not lead to the direct inference that other parties were thought entitled to share in it. Sir Pere-grine Maitland's Despatch, however, compelled the home Government to move in the matter, and accordingly we find that in Sept. 1819, the question of title under the act of 1791, was referred to the law officers of the Crown. The opinion of the law officers was given as follows:

would be justified in applying the produce of the reserved lands to the maintenance of any other than the clergy of the Church of England resident in the Province; and in the event of our being of opinion that the ministers of Dissenting Protestant Congregatious have a concurrant cleim with those of the Church of England, ferther desiring our opinion, whether, in applying the reserved lands to the endowment of rectories and patronages, as required by the 38th clause, it is encumbent upon his Majesty to retain a proportion of those lands for the maintenance of the Dissenting clergy, and as to the proportion in which, under such a construction the provision is to be assigned to the different classes of Dissenters established within the Pprovince.

the different classes of Dissenters established within the Pprovince.

"We are of opinion, that though the provisions made by 31st Geo. 3c. 31., s. 36 and 42, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy, are not confined solely to the clergy of the Church of England, but may be extended also to the clergy of the Church of Scotland, if there are any such settled in Canada, (as appears to have been admitted in the debate upon the passing of the Act, yet that they do not extend to dissenting Ministers, since we think the term Protestant clergy can apply only to Protestant clergy recognized and established by law.

it is said, that the first hint of the matter publicly obtained in Canada, was from the following advertisement which appeared in the Quebec Gazette:

"CLERGY RESERVES.—His Majesty having been graciously pleased to erect and constitute a Corporation." shall be applicable solely "to the mainte-nance and support of a Protestant elergy" does not specify by what authority the rents and profits are to be so applied. Supdoes not specify by what authority the rents and profits are to be so applied. Supposing the Governor to the duly authorised by the Act to make such application, we think that he will be justified in applying such rents and profits to the maintenance and support of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland as well as those of the Church of England but not to the support and mainte-nance of ministers of Dissenting Protestant

"With respect to the second question the 59th clause, "which empowers his Majesty to authorize the Governor to Constitute and erect parsonages or rectories according and erect parsonages or rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England;" provides also "that he may endow every such parsonage or rectory with so much of the lands allotted and appropriated in respect to any land within such township or parish which shall have been granted, as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall judge to be expedient.

"Under these terms he might endow any particular parsonage or rectory with the any particular parsonage or rectory with the whole lands allotted and appropriated in

whole lands allotted and appropriated in that township or parish.

"It would be inconsistent with this dis-cretionary power that any proportion of such lands should be absolutely retained for such other clergy than those mentioned is that clause, and we think it is not incumbent on clause, and we think it is not incumbent on his Majesty to retain any proportion of such

"Your Lordship's most obed't ser'vts.,
(Sighned.)

CHRIST. ROBINSON,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY-"We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly request that Your Excellency would be pleased to direct the proper officer to lay before this House an account of the Clergy Reserves leased, with the revenue arising therefrom, and its appropriation up to the Slat December last, as fax as the same is assertained."

on 5th July, Sir Peregrine Maitland replied as follows :

ject of your address."

We find no further Parliamentary action

taken in the premises until some years later. In the meantime, however, the reserve lands, were becoming daily more valuable, and the annual proceeds from being insufficient to defray the expenses of collection, gradually began to yield a revenue. We find the ness product of the

In 1820£259 15 9 ·· 1821······ 210 15 4 ·· 1822···· 150 6 8 The Members of the Church of Scot-

land, though apparently kept in ignorance of the formal opinion given in their favor by the Imperial Law Officers, and of the by the Imperial Law Officers, and of the Despatch recognizing their claims, commenced agitating for a share of the spoils and though looking back at this [distance we may regret that their line of policy was not less selfish, we have still the facts to rest upon that, but for their thus pressing a claim so irresitable, a more liberal opposition to the High Church machinations might not have been so effectively waged. The Church of Scotland claim was the first wedge, and it was so undoubtedly good, The Church of Scotland claim was the first wedge, and it was so undoubtedly good, that it brought out opponents to the High Churchmen who might never otherwise have moved. In 1821, we believe, the Church of Scotland made its first formal effort on the subject, in the shape of a memorial to the Government, in which her claims to a participation in the Reserves were urged. The Church of England id clique, who in those days ruled Upper Catanda at will, took the alarm, and on the 22nd April, 1823, a petition to the three branches of the Imperial Parliament was prepared by the Clergy Reserve Corporation, and forwarded to England. In this document the claim of the Church of Scotland was canvased at great length, and sought to be upset. The very little present compared with that of the Church of England is gress made by the other denoministions.

land," was carefully among other reasons ar-should have all the func-following curious parag "That when new misary quarter, not only readily join who are not tached to any denomina byterians and Congrepublic worship with the on many occasions the becomes united to the C. are their dead buried go but likewise the bodies a lation, are frequently. relations are frequently vate places of intermet their graves in the publ with the solemn offices Moreover, their childre educated in the bosom the greater number at I few years formed strong venerable establishment remote parts of the c Methodist itingrants ar methodist itherants are soon as the population pact to admit and required a regular clergyman, gation increasing by the of their more respectable to their more respectable.

In the Session of 18 Hon. William.) Morr subject in the House of a lengthened debate, ca resolutions on the 16th "Resolved, - That w of England and Scotlar subjects of both were communication of eve and advantage, and tha of the one or the other ascendency—on the owere established by lav

tant Churches within doms and consequently are equally entitled to the advantages which hereafter result from the experiment of the second of the experiment of da were wrested from France, by the united Britain and Ireland, an of England and Scotla quest thereof, an equa advantages, which mig the said conquest. Resolved,—That by Parliament, passed in late Majesty's reign, t tenant Governor, or p the Government of

seventh of the Land f maintenance of a Pro Resolved,— That i when he graciously au ation of land for the s ance of a Protestant vince, did not contem the Clergy of the Chi they ought now to co

jesty's most favorab being otherwise provi Resolved,—That an presented to his Maje foregoing Resolution Majosty will be gracio euch measures as will of the Church of Scot may hereafter reside support and mainten shall think proper."

The Church of Eng more alarmed by this

more alarmed by this despatch was prepared. Sir Peregrine Maitlathe-27th December, claims of the Church whole fund were urge great length. Every the maintenance of this any country, was the policy of this cott of most fully. T Church," and the beg other denominations, extreme satisfaction. On the 21st April, of the General Assen of the General Assen Scotland opened up I Imperial Government friends in Canada, by their name by Dr. M The General Elect Representatives for place in 1824, and the

growing strength of inant churchism in found necessary by Clergy to take decide final settlement of in their favor. Account to send home the Re then Rector of York, con, and now Bish Strachan was chairm serve Corporation, as of the Province; for Parliament and cont government of Upper gentleman will occu these sketches, it ma to state that Dr. Schoolmaster of Kel arrived in Canada in teacher at Kingston, nself as a candit Presbyterian Minis al times on the subj lowing very characthis letters, publishe structor of June, 18 Extracts of Letters, dated at Kingston

to T. Black 1. From letter of Mr. Young your left you altogether, falls. If he leaves ealary and I'll beco 2. From letter When I mentioned being here, I had litt farther, but underst from Mr. Forsyth,

the most respect or at any rate woul ere the Clergyma Mr. Cart to inquire there were any pers what encouragement As he has not ment his friends [Messrs not, I presume ansiless there be a stro ceeding, I should di otherwise I might h was greater than y licensed to pread

ng the produce maintenance of the Church of pinion that the pinion that the otestant Congrection with those further desiring plying the reser-t of rectories and the 38th clause, dajesty to retain for the mainteergy, and as to ider such a con-to be assigned to senters establish-

that though the Geo. 3 c. 31., s. and maintenance re not confined Church of Eng-also to the cler-and, if there are a, (as appears to debate upon the hat they do not nisters, since we nisters, since we clergy can apply ergy recognized

the land," &c., rotestant clergy" so applied. Supapplication, lified in applying maintenance of the Church of pport and mainte-enting Protestant

owers his Majesty the Church of En hat he may endow rectory with so d and appropriated thin such township to been granted, as advice of the Exege to be expedient.

he might endow
or rectory with the
d appropriated in

tent with this disproportion of such

t obed't ser'vts.,

RIST. ROBINSON, GIFFORD, S. COPLEY.

this opinion, the dvised by, Despatch etary, of 6th May, ide by the 31st Geo. 42. for the support Protestant Clergy, to the Church of the charch of the char extended also to the of Scotland; yet o dissenting Minis-

we find in the Upon the subject of he 19th June, 1819, aded by Mr. Hatt, the following ad-vernor, which was-

ICELLENCYutiful and loyal subof Upper Canada in assemble d, most Your Excellency irect the proper of-louse an account of ased, with the re

igrine Maitland re-

is and the Revenue account of which be laid before you, h Parliament under : I shall therefore ons of his Royal egent, on the sub-

arliamentary action e, however, the re coming daily more defray the expenses

.....£259 15 9 210 15 4 150 6 8 Church of Scoty kept in ignorance given in their favor Officers, and of the their claims, com-share of the spoils ack at this fdistance eir line of policy was ave still the facts to their thus pressing a more liberal op-hurch machinetions offectively waged. undoubtedly good, conents to the High ht never otherw in hever otherwise 321, we believe, the ade its first formal in the shape of a nment, in which her in the Reserves Church of England tys ruled Upper Ca-alarm. and on the alarm, and on the tition to the three rial Parliament was r Reserve Corpora-to England. In this the Church of Scott great length, and "The very little proland," was carefully represented, and among other reasons why the Episcopalians should have all the funds to themselves the

among the funds to themselves the following curious paragraph is met with:

"That when new missions are planted in any quarter, not only do those persons reedily join who are not yet particularly attached to any denomination, but even Presbyterians and Congregationalists attend public worship with their families—so that on many occasions the whole neighborhood becomes united to the Church, and not only becomes united to the Church, and not only

In the Session of 1823-4, Mr. (now the Hon. William.) Morris, brought up the subject in the House of Assembly, and after a lengthened debate, carried the following resolutions on the 16th December, 1823:

"Resolved,—That when the Kingdoms of England and Scotland were united, the subjects of both were to enjoy a full company of the company of th communication of every right, privilege, and advantage, and that neither the Church of the one or the other thereby gained any ascendency—on the contrary, that both were established by law as national Protestant Churches within their respective. tant Churches within their respective King-doms and consequently the clergy of both are equally entitled to a participation in all

are equally entitled to a participation in all the advantages which have resulted, or may hereafter result from the said union.

"Resolved,—That the Provinces of Canada were wrested from the Domination of France, by the united exertions of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the Churches of England and Scotland had at the conquest thereof, an equal claim to enjoy the advantages, which might be derived from the said conquest.

e said conquest.

Resolved,—That by the Act of the British Resolved,—That by the Act of the British Parliament, passed in the 31st year of his late Majesty's reign, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, was authorised to set apart a portion of one seventh of the Land for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy.

Resolved,— That if his late Majesty, when he graciously authorized an appropriation of land for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, did not contemplate a provision for

vince, did not contemplate a provision for the Clergy of the Church of Ecotland, that they ought now to come under his Ma-jesty's most favorable consideration by

ing otherwise provided for.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures as will secure to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, residing or who may hereafter reside in this Province, such support and maintenance as his Majesty

support and maintenance as his Majesty shall think proper."

The Church of England clique was still mere alarmed by this proceeding, and a despatch was prepared for the signature of the called the North American, the publication of which has been for some time contents will be called the North American, the publication of which has been for some time contents will be called the North American, the publication of the Church of England to the whole fund were urgently pressed at very great length. Every argument in favor of the maintenance of the established Church, and ist was requested to make the proposed in a word of the church of the called the North American, the publication of which has been for some time contents will be succeeded a new paper, to with removed to Toronto, and to the Provincial to the called the North American, the publication of the first citizens of the village. He is prefectly contented with his situation, and is thinking of agitating the project of the annexation of his Hawalian majesty's dominions to the United States.

This announcement will, probably, take the greater part of our readers by surprise. The arrangement, however, has been under consideration for some time; indeed, several mother and proprietor of the Provincial ist was requested to make the proposed of the first citizens of the village. He is prefectly contented with his situation, and is thinking of agitating the project of the annexation of his Hawalian majesty's dominions to the United States.

Jail Delivery.—Six prisoners where the proposed of the make the proposed of the called the North American, the publication of the annexation of his Hawalian majesty's dominions to the United States.

Jail Delivery.—Six prisoners where the proposed of the make the proposed of th the manuferment of the property of the Church," and the beggarly condition of all

Representatives for Upper Canada, took place in 1824, and the result showed the growing strength of the opponents of dom-inant churchism in the Province: it was found necessary by the Church of England found necessary by the Church of England Clergy to take decided steps for obtaining a final settlement of the Reserve question in their favor. Accordingly it was resolved to send home the Rev. John Strachan, D.D. then Rector of York, afterwards Arch Deacon, and now Bishop of Toronto. Dr. Strachan was chairman of the Clergy Reserve Corporation, and the leading politician of the Province; for many years he sat in Parliament and controled the entire civil and the province of t

dated at Kingston in 1802, and addressed to T. Blackwood, Montreal. 1. From letter of 20th August—"I find Mr. Young your Minister here. Has be

left you altogether, or does he go to see the falls. If he leaves you—give me a good calary and I'll become you clergyman." 2. From letter of 21st September.—
"When I mentioned in my last Mr. Young's being here, I had little intention of inquiring farther, but understanding some days after from Mr. Forsyth, that a great proportion of the most respectable of Montreal were canceled with the Peachterin Church of the most respectable of Montreal were connected with the Presbyterian Church, or at any rate would be connected with it, were the Clergyman agreeable, I desired Mr. Cart to inquire of his friends whether there were any person on the field, and what encouragement might be expected.—As he has not mentioned the subject since, his friends [Mossrs. Todd and M'Gill] have

cented, and contained in the contained in the contained in t any quarter, not only do those persons readily join who are not yet particularly attached to any denomination, but even Presbyterians and Congregationalists attend public worship with their families—so the theorems united to the Church, and not only are their dead buried according to its rites, but likewise the bodies of their friends and relations are frequently collected from processions the whole neighborkood becomes united to the Church, and not only are their dead buried according to its rites, but likewise the bodies of their friends and relations are frequently collected from process of interment and assigned to their graves in the public burying ground, with the solemn-effects of the Church, and oducated in the bosom of the Church, and the greater number at length confirmed by the Bishop, and a congregation is thus in a thus in a few years formed sex remote parts of the country, where the Methodies itinerants are the most active, as soon as the population is sufficiently compact to admit and require the ministrations of a regular clergyman, he finds his congregation informations of their more respectable adherents." [The intended and procure the necessary coult.]

In the Session of 1823-4, Mr. (now the has accepted their proposals, [is it Mr. Sparks?] it will be unnecessary to mention any thing about me; If not, I can appear personally and procure the necessary qualifications, as soon as their determination fications, as soon as their determination concerning me shall be known. I ask your forgiveness for so much trouble, and am, &c. Copy of a letter of the 13th October, from the same to the same.

'My DEAR SIR.—I should consider my-

self very culpable did I not take this early opportunity of returning you my thanks for the kindness you have shown me in the business of the church, which is certainly not the less valuable that it has been unsucso much on account of the emolument which is not I procume greater than I may still expect easily to obtain, but because, in the future prosecutions of my studies, Montreal afforts the advantage of a library, a luxury unattainable in this province. The excellent society was a second inducement of much weight, and even the expectation of a jaunt across the Alantic is, to a Scotch man, you know, a matter of no small impor-tance. My engagement here expires in winter, but that is no bar to an immediate winter, but that is no bar to an immediate change, was a proper situation casting up. Any application from Quebec in the teaching line would meet with my disapprobation as Lam determined to relinquish that employment, and never would have come to this country in the capacity of a teacher, if the puspect of an academy on the most liberal footing had not been warmly mentioned, and of which I was to have the superintendence. To teach a single science.

favors, I am, &c.
(To be continued.)

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE "PRO-VINCIALIST." We have to announce to our readers that last Thursday's Provincialist was the last number of that paper that will be issued. The establishment will be forwith removed to Toronto, and to the Pro-

Church," and the beggariy condition of all other denominations, were dilated on with extreme satisfaction.

On the 21st April, 1824, the Committee of the General Assembly of the Cherch of Scotland opened up negociations with the Imperial Government, on behalf of their friends in Canada, by memorial signed in their name by Dr. Mearns of Aberdeen.

The General Election of Parliamentary Representatives for Upper Canada, took place in 1824, and the result showed the toxication. Verdict, "died of apoplexy produced by intemperance."-Brantford

government of Upper Canada. As the rev. crater has been formed, and the emission of gentleman will occupy an important part in these sketches, it may not be uninteresting a distance of seven miles, by one and a half to state that Dr. Strachan was Parish to three miles wide, and about thirty feet to state that Dr. Strachan was Parish to state that Dr. Strachan was Parish Scheelmaster of Kettle, in Scotland, and arrived in Canada in 1799. He became a tacher at Kingston, U. C., and not finding and thirty feet high, for a distance of five this to meet his expectations, he offered miles at least; and forms an embankment himself as a canditate for the position of Presysterian Minister of Montreal. He covering thirty two houses and one or two wrote to Mr. Blackwood of that city, sever churches, and destroying of course an imal times on the subject, and we find the following the subject, and we find the following the subject of the subjec lowing very characteristic passages from his letters, published in the Christian Instructor of June, 1830:

Extracts of Letters, signed John Strachan dated at Kinggion in 1802, and addressed to see it. Although the trembling of house es at Naples, was sensibly felt during the eruption, there was not the least appreheneruption, there is

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, May 3, 1850. The Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday. We have but few additional items of interest. Telegraphic dispatches of the Canada's news to send. Her mails will reach here to-morrow mor

Her mails will reach here to-morrow morning. We give the following:—
ENGLAND.

The probability of a speedy change of Ministers, is increased this week, by a signal defeat in that portion of the Chancellor's Budget, which proposes a reduction of the duty on Stamps from here per cent, to half a Crown, upon all engagements under £50.
The Government has introduced a Bill prohibiting intra mural interments.
The news measure for regulating the Mercantile Marine of England, is meeting

Hilenic Insurrection.

MARKETS.

The Niagara arrived out on the 15th. Her news caused an advance in Cotton of 1, with sales 60,000 bales of which speculators take 1000. Flour was dull and and in favour of the buyer. Baltimore quoted ar 23s Philadelphia at 22s 6d. For choice, prime parcels advancing.

The World's Programme.

ative of this question was asserted by the honorable Rene Edouard Caron and the Reverend Antoite Parent, Superior of the Seminary of Quebec, claiming as Executors and residuary legatees, while on the other hand the validity of the testamentary paper was impeached by Lieut. Col. Dunn, R. A., and the other heirs of the late Doctor. tioned, and of which I was to have the superintendence. To teach a single science, as the Professors do at home, or the higher classics, I should feel no reluctance, but to teach all the branches is an insufferable drudgery. I now return to the pursuit of some other prospects from which I have been sometime diverted, and hope during winter to thank you personally for all your favors, I am, &cc. Quebic Gazette.

Romance and Reality.-The Trenton Gazette has received a letter from a printer in Honolulu who went to Califor nis in Col. Stevenson's regiment, in which he remained till the war was over, when he took to publishing the Californian, aban-doned that business, sailed for China, was

escaped from the jail in Franklin County, Ohio, on Tuesday evening. The Sheriff and Jailor entered for the purpose of securing them in their cells, when the Jailor was knocked down, the Sheriff thrown into a cell and locked in, and prisoners took "the largest liberty."—The Jailor recovered from

ket on Tuesday to 5s 10d york, or 3s 7a currency per bushel. There is but little coming in, nor will the quantity increase till after the farmers have done their sowing. The fall crops of wheat generally look luxuriant, but in a few instances lowlook luxuriant, but in a few instances low-lying portions of the particular fields have been winter. Ploughing and sowing are now proceeding with great alacrity, and all the sping occupations of the farmer are in full progress. But strange to say, the win-ter still lingers among us. May-day brought us several heavy stormes of snow, and the nights are cold and fresty. The season altogether has been incomprehen-sible.—Gult Reporter.

By an exchange paper says, by an exchange paper says,
that a Spanish vessel was loading at Gottenburg, on the 27th February, for this port.
She is the bark Cart Johann, and will bring
out a cargo of iron.—Quebec Gazette.
At the last meeting of the

Montreal City Council, a letter was read from George Brown, Esq., Architect, offer-ing to rebuild St. Ann's Market House for £4,000. After some conversation, the fur-ther consideration of the subject was post-

At the conclusion of the course of lectures on the "Institutes of Medicine," in McGill College, by Dr. Fraser, we understand that the prize for general proficiency, at the weekly examinations, was awarded to Mr. Enoch G. Dorland, of the Daugherty James Midland District, U.C .- Mont. Gaz.

Judge Jay, of New York, Pre- Fraser Mary sident of the American Peace Society, and Gengerich Chris'r the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Boston, chair-Gettler Antony man of the Executive Committee, have been dray Nicholas chosen to represent the Society in the Peace Congress, to be held in August at Frank-Greive Robert

ort-on-the-Maine, in Germany.

The sub-marine telegraph between France and England is to be completed by the 1st of Septemper.—The two points are Cape Grinez near Calais, and the Shakspeare Chiff, near Dover. The distance is only 18 English miles; but the telegraph, consisting of seven wires, is to be 23 miles to allow of oscillation.

his friends [Mesers. Todd and M'Gill] have not, I presume answered his letter. Unless there be a strong probability of succeeding, I should dislike appearing openly otherwise I might have taken a jount to your city; I had also imagined that the salary much opposition in and out of Parliament. The Bishop of Exeter has brought the saion more delay than taking orders, the Isth inst. was the last day for receiving the Railroad from St. Andrews and Quebec Rail-standard that leads the salary for receiving the Railroad from St. Andrews for the grading, &c., of 26 miles of the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodwall the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodwall the Railroad from St. Andrews for the purpose of putting in tractors from the United States have arrived at St. Andrews for the purpose of putting in the following in the stock, and that a number of Railroad Control of the firm to be paid by the same, as was dissolved by mutual consent on the was dissolved by mutual consent on the lith day March, and will hereafter be cartively and J. Wilson, Cabinet and Chair makers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the lith day March, and will hereafter be cartively and J. Wilson, Cabinet and Chair makers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the lith day March, and will hereafter be cartively and J. Wilson, Cabinet and Chair makers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the lith day March, and will hereafter be cartively. All debts due to the firm to be paid by the same, as with the Railroad Consensus and J. Wilson, Cabinet and Chair makers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the lith day March, and J. Wilson, Cabinet and Chair makers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the lith day March, and will hereafter be cartively and J. Wilson, Cabinet and J. Wilson, Cabin

Tin Boots .- A spindle shank fellow inquired of a tinman whom he intended to quiz, if he could fit him to a pair of

'Yes sir," said the tinman, (taking up two andle-moulds,) "these will fit you exact-

Awife, who often stormed at her husband, was sitting with him at the breakfast table, when suddenly, amid loud coughing, she exclaimed, 'Dear me a bit of pepper has got into my wind-pipe! 'hur-ricane-pipe, you mean, my dear,' coolly rejoined her spouse, glad of the opportunity

of paving her a little dept.

Hints for the New Year.—Establish a court of equity in your heart, wherein to pronounce sentence on any o those domestic errors and crimes of which the law can take no cognisance. Make TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 6th says, diplomatic relations have been resumed by the Porte and Austria. Mr. Marsh Minister from the United States, has been received by the Sultan, in a very flattering manner.

GREECE.

The Borsenbalve has addices from Athens, to the 9th inst. stating, that the conference had been continued and the British Fleet fired a salute on the Anniversary of the Hillenic Insurrection.

MARKETS.

The let w can take no cognisance. Make your good sense the judge, and the whole some commandments of Scripture your jury. Examine and cross examine the witnessessites to the counsel for the plaintiff (Mr. Passion.) You already know the evidence, and if the jury return a verdict of guilty, lay a heavy fing on the delinquent, and bind him in heavy sureties to keep in turue the peace which he has violated. Pay off every dept of kindness that you are able, and call in, by gentle remembrances, all that are owing to you.

Young man, toil on, wherever

Young man, toil on, wherever you are, or in what business you are engaged. Whether fortune smiles or frowns, pull away and be a man. Never mind reverses, other and better men have seen darker ones and retrieved the day. Use induswestern and canal 17s a 21s 3d, according to quality, yellow core exhibited no change, white was lower, and selling at 27s a 27s a 6 Coffee unchanged and dull. Bacon active at easier rates. Beef in fair demand, and prime parcels advances. courage in every station, and swerve not for friend or foe. Aim for deep water. Never borrow trouble for it is the poorest capital ever invested, and is always got at a share. Our Superior Court was occupied during the whole of the last week, in hearing the arguments of Counsel in a case of great importance, which has been brought to try whether the late Docron Farguss had made a valid will. The affirmative of this constitution of this country was a second by the country was a seco in the yoke-THE RING IN THE YOKE, YOUNG man, and 'nothing else.'-Star of Temper-

Parsing -In a lesson in par-Parsing.—In a lesson in parsing, the sentence, "Man courting in capacity of bliss," &c., the word courting came to a young Miss of fourteen to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got along well enough until she was to tell what it agreed with. Here she stoped short. But as the teacher said, "Very well, what does courting agrees with?" Ellen, blushed, and held down her head. "Ellen don't you know what courting agrees with?" "Ye—yo yes, ma'an." "Well, Ellen, why don't you parse that word? What does it agree with?" Blushing still more, and stammering. Ellen at last eaid, "It agrees with all with?" Blushing still more, and stammer-ing, Ellen at last said, "It agrees with all the girls, ma'am'

Huron District Building Society.

A T the Second Annual Meeting of the Members of the above Society, the following Gentlemen were elected:

DIRECTORS.

1850

JOHN PHILIPS

MPORTER of Dry Goods, 24 Dundas Street; will receive ex "Gladiator," "Erromonga," "Cambria," "Mary" and other ships, a large importation of new and choice goods, direct from the British and choice goods, direct from the British Markets, which he will offer to the trade on very favorable terms.

The goods will be open for inspection about the 15th inst.

London, C. W., 9th May, 1850. n14-1m NOTICE. A LL NOTES due the Subscriber will be sued without further notice unless set tied immediately.

LOWELL ALVORD.

Goderich, May 9, 1850.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratfo
up to 7th May, 1850.
Brannon James Hevim Richard Barker John Keneday David Kahler Nich's Kastner Peter Barnes John Miller Joseph Maclusky Calbert Moss Thomas Crerar Peter Clyne George CosGrove John Campbell Arch'd Marzies Arch'd Madden James Magill David Montgomery James McDowell Robert McFadden Wm Daily Hugh McNaughton Wm

Neigh George Parker John W H Daugherty James Parker John Rutledge John Ritter Val Seibert John Stevenson Hugh Stevenson Tean Sanderson Henry 2 Scarth Henry Shellerbury Nich's Tait John

Hall Robert A. F. MICKLE, P. M. NOTICE. THE Copartnership heretofore carried on in the town of Stratford by R. Boyce and J. Wilson, Cabinet and Chair makers,

Tackerbury Nath'l

DANCING AND CALESTHENICS. MESSRS. ROBERT and THOMAS
MACINDOE ROBERTSON, beg respectfully to intimate to the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Goderich, that they have opened Classes for Instruction in Mr. Gentles' Hall, Huron Hotel, where, by a strict attention to the pupils intrusted to their care, they hope to afford the parents such satisfaction as will insure their patronage hereafter.

hereafter.

Hours of attendance from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gentlemen's Class in the eve-5 P. M. Gentlemen's Class in ning from 74 to 94 o'clock. Goderich, 26th April 1850.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber A either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and pay immediately to ave costs. CHARLES R. DICKSON. Stratford, April 22, 1850.

R. YOUNG. BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Videan's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich. April 26th, 1850.

DAVID H. LIZARS, AUCTIONEER.

S prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reason-able terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Lighthouse stree Goderich, April 11, 1850.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his HE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Sable, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the ve-ry best Machinists. For Particulars in-quire of James Crumbie, Esq., Galt, or ap-PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor.
McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v50tf
The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of settling on the Durham Road in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kinloss and Kincardine, must apply personally at the Office of the undersigned, and no locations will be confirmed except such as are made in accordance with this requirement.

All assignments of interest in locations without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee. GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.

CROWN LAND OFFCE,
Bentinck, County of Waterloo.
March 14th, 1850.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from taking or accepting two promissory Notes made by the undersingned in favor of James McGormon or bearer, for the sum of twenty five dollars each, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1850, one whereof is W. B. RICH,
T.&S. II.D.B.S.
Goderich, 6th May, 1850.

Spring Importations

W. B. RICH,
T.&S. II.D.B.S.
v3-n14

Spring Importations

Of Wenly New Collars each, bearing date the lith day of March, 1850, one whereof is made payable on the first day of January, 1851, and the other on the first day of August, 1851; as the undersigned has received no value for the same.

JOHN GLIDDON.

Stratford, 14th March, 18

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the GODERICH POST OFFICE, 1st April, 1850. McGregor A M Ara Alex. Askin Dr. Maguire Michael McKinnon D Alexander William McKenzie John Barnes Elisha McGrath Alice 2 Crabb Mr McGlead Michael 2 Cooper Thomas

McKay Archibald McGibbon James McLean John Connel John Caldwell John McClane Edward Curry Patrick Cook Robert McEllilly Anny McKinley Robert McKinlin Thomas Churchill Arthur McCaul John Colwell John McKenzie Jane 2 Colwell Samuel Carey Sarah Cameron Alex Nicolson Mr Collings Capt W F
Darwin Wilham Nicolson Angus Nicolson Kenneth Dancy Jane A Deen John Orr James Peck Leonard 3 Donoline Michael Drury Mrs Anne Quigly Patrick Russel William 3 Rattenbury Isaac Duncan Andrew Donohoo John Rose Hugh Dennis Henry Donley Matthew Ryan John Robertson William Read William Eby Samuel Fry Edward Reed Mr Fleming Patk Ford John Girvin Charles Smeltzer Joseph 2 Sampey Thomas Shannon William Gourlay William Griffin Joseph Grant James Gray John Sampson George Schneider Rev P Smylie James Saunderson Robt 2 G:lmour Thomas Stodard William Hunter W June Stevenson Robert Harte Samuel F Hunter William Scott William Sexmith Matthew Hogan Patk . 2 Swanso George Stethers Willian Hay James Johnston Hugh The Head of the Mu Keshegoobenais John nicipality, Goderich Kercher Mon Georges The Mayor, Goderich

Linley Isabell Liddel Robert Lavin Dominick Miller George Miller Daniel G

Wilkinson A Watkins Thomas Walter Sarah Wilson Abraham Wilson Charles Williams Francis Whitely Noble Young Eliza

Thoman Martin Taylor John

Tewsley James

Wilkinson Daniel

McCoy Robert THOMAS KYDD, Poet Master.

ATTACHMENT.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

UNITED COUNTIES OF By vir-UNITED COUNTIES OF Huron, Ferth and Bruce.

A Writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY of MARCH, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, and to me directed, against the ESTATE, REAL as well as PEREONAL, of ROBERT COOK, an absconding or concealed Debtor, at the Suit of Henry Dory and Thomas F. Abbort for the sum of Eighty-Three Pounds, One Shilling and Four Pence,

I kave seized all the Estate, Real and Personal of the said Robert Cook, and unless the said Robert Cook return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in Bail to the Action, or cause the claim of the said

to the Action, or cause the claim of the said Henry Doty and Thomas F. Abbot to be discharged within Three Calendar Months from the first day of the publication of this Notice in the Canada Gazette, all the Es-Notice in the Canada Gazette, all the Estate. Real or Personal, of the said Robert Cook, or so much thereof as may be necessry, will be held liable for the Payment, Benefit and Satisfaction of the claim.

JOHN McDONALD,

Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 6th April, 1850. 3v-n10

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN STRACHAN of Goderich, Esquire, and DANIEL HOME LIZARS, of Stratford, Esquire, as Barrister and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notary Public and Conveyancers, is this day dissolved by Mutual consent.

JOHN STRACHAN, DANIEL HOME LIZARS.

Witness—A. W., STRACHAN.
Goderich, 2nd January, 1840. 2v-n49

NOTICE.

THE Debts due by the late firm of STRACHAN & LIZARS, as Barrister and Attornies at Law, will be paid by John Strachan and Daniel Home Lizars, at their respective offices in Goderich and Stratford: And the debts due to them are requested to be forthwith paid. Those due the office at Goderich, to the said John Strachan, at Goderich, aforesaid, and those due the office at Stratford, to the said Dan-

iel Home Lizars, at Stratford, aforesaid.

JOHN STRACHAN,

DANIEL HOME LIZARS. Goderich, 2nd January, 1850.

BAYFIELD TANNERY,

ONE mile North of Bayfield on the Lake shore. The subscribers will pay cash or leather for hides, and will tann on shares all hides so entrusted to them. And from having a thorough knowledge of the business, they can confidently promise the public a good article.

WILLIAM HALL,

BENJAMIN ROSZEL. Goderich, April 19, 1850. v3n12

THE FARMER'S PAPER. The Canada Agriculturist; The best and cheapest Farmer's paper published in Canada, and the only one now published

in Upper Canada.

THE second volume of the Agriculturist
in its present form commences January,
1850. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double columns, imperial octave. During the present year, the advertising sheet will be dispensed with. It will contain numerous illustrations of Machines and Farm Implements, Farm Houses and Cottages, &c., Plans for School Houses, and Diagrams in explanation of questions in mechanical science, and natural philosophy. Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, whether relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science. Sevenal intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the editors will be happy to r. ceive communications from all their subscribers. Such nications from all their subscribers. Such nications from all their subscribers. Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments [one of whom is connected with the University,] have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist. Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write for it: all parties will thus be released and honefield.

thus be pleased and benefited.

The Agriculturist is devoted to the derelopment and advancement of the real in-terests of Canada. Much good has already been done by this paper, and those which it is a continuation. But the proprietors of the Cultivator, and the other papers alluded of the Agriculturist have, so far, been out of pocket, besides the time, labor and anxiey spent in its publication. Is the reproach that the farmers of Canada will not support an agricultural paper of any kind, to con-tinue? We hope not. Let those who love their country, and desire its improve-ment, make a little more effort this year, and the reproach may be wiped out forever. As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following Premiums:—One Hun-der Dollars! Seventy-five Dellars! Firty Dollars! Every person who will procure 200 subscribers for the Agricultu-rist, at the subscription price of own Dol-lars, and remit the money at the time of that the farmers of Canada will not support Lam, and remit the money at the time of ordering the paper will be paid \$100; for 160 subscribers, \$75; for 120 ditto, \$30; for 75 ditto, \$30; for 60 ditto, \$25. Agricultural Societies, and those persons who cultural Societies, and those persons who obtain the paper through their society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents; the offers are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent unless the subscription accompanies the order, until the smallest number [60] is realized: after that one half, the proce may be retained ter that one half the price may be retained ter that one half the price may be retained by the competitor, till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Whe will try? Where is the township in Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?—Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half a dollar: twelty copies and upwards, 3, 94 lar; twelve copies and upwards, 3s 9d.— Single sub-criptions, one dollar. Local Agents, who will procure over three sub-scribers, and remit us the subscription, free of postages, will be allowed 25 per cent.— Grorger Bucklanld. Secretary Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by Wm. McDougall, Proprietor.

All letters should be post-paid, and addressed "To the Editors to the Agricultu-

Best 2 bushels Oats,

third best,

Best 2 bushels Peas,

third best.

second best,

Best bushel Timothy,

second best,

second best,

third best.

third best,

Best 40 lbs Cheese,

third best,

second best.

Best acre of Turaips,

second best,

Best agre of Potatoes,

second best,

third best,

third best,

Roots.

second best,

0.15

0 7

0.15

0 10

0 10

0 7

0 7

0 7

0 5

6

0

0 10 0

FOR SALE.

PHREE MILL PRIVILEGES, close

Parties competing for the above Roots will be required to pay and entrance fee of 2s. 6d. Best 1-4 acre Carrots, o 10

second best, 0 7 Manufactures. Best l'en yards Domestic made Cloth, £o 15

the Lake Shore, and at 6, 8 and 18 miles from Goderich, with small Parms attached. Also—ONE HUNDRED Building LOTS in the new laid out Town Plot of Wicklew, on the 18 mile River, and on the main road from Goderich to the flourishing settlements in the new county of Bruce.

Terris—One fourth of the purchase money down, the remainder in Four instalments. ey down, the remainder in Four instalments second best, o 10 third best, 0.7 Best pair Domestie ma-0715 nufactured Blankets, second best, 0,10 third best, Best Ten yards Domes-

> o 10 0 7 The above manufactures to be from the Farm of the competi-

tors, and of the growth of the present year.

Implements. For the best Lumber Waggon made within the limits of the Socie-

ty's District, . £1 10 0 Table Linens. Towellings, Linen second best FALL WHEAT .- The Show of Fall panes, Marsailles Quilts, Dam-

Wheat will take place at Goderich, on Wednesday the 28th day of August. For the best 10 bus. Red Wheat, £2 third best, 1 10 0

() For the best 10 bus White Wheat £2 0 0 10 0 second best, 110 0 second best, 110 0 on third best, 1 0 0 Parties to whom the above Premiums of the self to be self 10 0 five shillings, currency, per bushel.

The Society will give two Premiums of
Pive Pounds each for the best Imported
Durlam and Devonshire Bulls, from 2 to 4
years old.—Also, a Premium of £2 109 for
the best Imported Boar, either Hampshire
or York-bire.

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION. 1. All Subscriptions to be paid on or before the 10th day of August next. O at the Show, are to pay the Treasurer the sum of Ten Shillings, on or before the 10th

day of August.
3. All subscribers having paid the subscription, and only such to compete.
4. All Stock exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles must have been produced on the Farm of the Exhibitor.

5. All Competitors for prizes must, give

the Secretary notice of the description of stock and produce they intend to show, on or before 4 o'Clock P. M. the 26th of Sep-6. All Stock and Produce to be on the

show ground by 9 o'clock of the day of R. G. CUNINGHAM, Sec. Goderich, April 24th, 1850.

Excellent Property THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND FOR SALE.

ogs.

THAT Handsome and COMMODIOUS

BRICK COTTAGE situate on the Northern Limits of the Town of Goderich, and to give such information on the subject as may be required.

JOHN CLARK.

Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v-n34t, given the control of the subject as may be required.

or four years old, and well broke, both to harness and saddle. Also one Pair nearly of the Mrs. Douglas begs to intimate that she new Double Harness and a new Wagon and Double Sleigh. Debentures will be taken in payment for the Horses, Wagon. Sleigh and Harness. For Particulars apply to the Proprietar.

Goderich, 22nd Jan. 1850. 2v-n5

TO BE SOLD,

1 10 o Maittand Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactty, and well watered. It is situated exactly not be found in the form the town of Golerich on the fluron Rönd, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Taylorius sind or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Taylorn-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor JONAS COPP, Village of Harpurhey.

Village of Harpurhey. v2019tf June 15, 1819.

Blank Deeds and Memorials, ND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neitness and

dispatch, Superior of the New Diagram of the Court Act, and all other BLANK TORMS used in the Diarriet and Division Court, on Sale at the Strand Office Also, all kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. Goderich, July 19, 1849.

Signal Office, Goderich, 6th September 1849. 0 5 0 Best 50 lbs Salt Batter, o 15 o 0 10 0 6 0 10 0

MILITIA MEDALS.

SUCII of the Minita of this Province as are entitled to a Medal for the follow-ing actions, viz :—Detroit, Chrysler's Farm 0 15 0 o 10 o ing actions, viz :—Detroit, Chrysler's Farm their part and Chateauguay, are required to send to thanks for 1 o o without delay, a statement of their claims, in order that they may be received in England by the 1st of May pext.

Papers in this Province, will please copy the above notice.

N. B.—Grooms.

Fall Importations FOR 1849.

JAMES PORTER & Co. MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH, HAVE just received from the EUROPEAN and AMERICAN MARKETS, one of the Cheapest and MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Cheapest and MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of STAPLE DRY GOODS.
GREY COTTON SHIRTINGS, Frinted
Calicoes, Printed Muslins, Sazony and Orleans
Clothe, Silks, Satins, and Satin Turks, Linen
Lawns and Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambries and
Handkerchiefs, Swiss, Book, and Jaconet Muslins, STEAM LOOMS, DeLaine and Cashmeres, Alpacas of all colors, Worked Caps, Collars and Cuffs, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Dress
Hilds, and Scarls, COTTON SHIRTINGS,
Balzoreens, Bareges and Crapes of Leaufilu
styles, Beautiful Linen Laces and Lace Goods
in variety, Gloves and Hosiery, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons.

A SPERDID ASSSORTMENT OF SHAWLS,

A SPENDID ASSSORTMENT OF SHAWLS BROAD CLOTHS & KERSEYMERES, OF FINE, FIRM, AND DURABLE FABRICKS,
OF FASHIONABE STYLES,
Beattiful and Fast Colours, and at prices that
will surprise all purchasers for Cheapness. Fashionable Trowserings. Do. Vestings Cotton

ionable Trowserings. Do. Vestings Cotton and Lamba Wool Drawers and Shirts. MOLESKINS, SATINETTS & TWEEDS, MADE UP COATS, VESTS AND TROW-ERS. STOCKS, NCARFS, and Hdkfs. Irish Linen. Buckskin Mig. Gloves. English, French and American Caps.

CARPETING, 1 5 0 and Cotton Sheeting, Counter-

> ask Flannels and Blankets. FIFTY SPLENDID BUPFALO ROBES and 500 BAGS Superior Liverpool SALT, all of which will be sold at very reduced Prices for CASH or Marketable Farm Produce. Goderich, 25th November, 1849. 2v-n43tf

NOTICE.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, here by intimates, that he is prepared to receive Subscriptions for Stock in the Proprietary Branch

o ing to Henry Horton.

This Cottage stands in a beautiful and FARMER'S INN STRATFORD. This Cottage stands in a beautiful and retired situation, and is well adapted for a genteel family. It will be sold on moderate Terms: or otherwise LET for a TERM of the late Thomas Douglas, of the years at a reasonable Rent. The subscriber also wishes to dispose of a Span of good Working HORSES, one three and the other four years old, and well broke, both to harness and saddle. Also one Pair nearly share of the public patronage.
Stratford, 21st August, 1849. 2v-n29tf

New Tailoring Establishment

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that
he has commenced business in the above line,
in the Roam adjoining II. HORTON'S Saddle Shop, Market Square, where he will be preparted to execute all orders in his line on the
shortest notice, and at moderate charges.
N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice
JOHN ADAMS.
Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849. v2a37

will enable him to make a superior quality of BEER, and to furnish it of such terms as entitle him to-se continuation of the business which he lias hitherto enjoyed.

Stratford, Nov. 28, 1849.

J. P. VIVIAN.

CASH PAID ON DELIVERY.

FOR GOOD CLEAN BARLEY, at the MAITLAND BREWERY, by the Subscriber.
Goderich, Oct. 10, 1849. F. BRITTAIN.
2v-n36tt

Goderich, Oct. 10, 1849.

TRAVELLER'S. HOME.
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.

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

JOHN ABEL. N. B .- Good STABLES and attenti v2-n4tf LOST!

BELONGING to the subscriber, between his Store and the Division Court Of fice, on Friday last, 13th instant, Two PROMISSORY NOTES

Viz.: One JOINT NOTE against John Edda, drawn payable to James Phelan cr. bearer, and endorsed by James Phelan payable to James Phelan payable to James Phelan payable to Horacocore Black Smith, for £3 12s 6d.,—drawn payable to Christian Sauger, or bearer, written in German, also past due. This is to caution any person from purchasing the same, or the above parties paying the Notes to any person but the subscriber,—and any person finding the above Notes will much oblige the subscriber by returning them to oblige the subscriber by returning them to THOS. M. DALY. Stratford, July 16th, 1849. 2v-n30ti

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a Large Supply of the LATEST IM-PROVED PATTERNS of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOUR STOVES, which he offers for SALE at very REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. The Subscriber also keeps on hand, as usual at his OLD STAND, a LARGE and very Su-

TINWARE of every description. The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very luceral patronage he has received since-he has been in business in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of the public patronage N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER and BELL, HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY. on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY
Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. 2v-n31tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. NASMYTH IN returning thanks to his friends and numerous Customers for the Liberal Patronage which he has recoived during the part year, begas intimate that he has just received an extensive Assortment OF THIS PASHIOMS FOREIGO, and is ready to Execute all Orders given to him with care and punctuality as formerly Goderich. April, 12th, 1849. 2v-nioti

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE. CONTAINING 164 ACRES,

Is bounded at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, CONTAINING 100 ACRES. and is situated at the Junction of two Put

e Ronds.

For Particulars apply to

JNO. McDONALD, Esq.

June, 1849. 119-tf HURON HOTEL.

JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully in-form the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vi-cinity, that he will constantly Keep Horses and Carriages

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the issual 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.

Of ASTHMA, ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
AFFRETIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.
BLILOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.— HILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will
be found invaluable. Planters farmers, and others, who once
use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SEROUS Lowerness, BILES,
COSTURNESS, COLDS & COUGHIS, CHOLIC,
CONSUBITION. Used with great success in this disease.
CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,
DYSPETELA. No person with this distressing da
case, should delay using these medicines immediately.
ERUPTIONS of the Sicin, ERYSIPELAS, PLATU
ENCY.

FEVER and AGUE. For this acourge of the wes

FOULNESS of COMPLEXION,

SENERAL DIBILITY
GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL, INFADACHES, Green,
hind, INWARD FEVER, INFLANMATORY RHEUMATISM, IMPURE BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPETIFE. IVER COMPLAINTS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LEPROSY, LOOSENESS, DIERCURIAL DISEASES.—

Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infi-bility source than the most powerful preparation of Saraparilla. NORTH SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS OF MEDICATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S OFFICIAL PALPITATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S OFFICIAL PILDS. The original proprietor of these medicine was cured of Piles of 38 years standing by the use of these Lif Medicines alone.

tedicines alone.

PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.

RHEUMATISM. These afflicted with this smile disease, will be sure of relief by the Lafe Medicines.

ILUSH of BLOOD to the HEAD, SCURVY. SALTRHEUM, SWELLINGS,
SCROFULA, on KING'S BVIL, in its
worst forms, ULGERS, of every description. worst forms. ULGERS, of every description.

WORKES, 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 PHENIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, And thus remove all disease from the system.

And thus remove all disease from the system. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffats Good Samaritan," containing the directions, deepen which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very essily find us. The wrappers and Samaritans are capprighted, therefore those whosprocure them with white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. He 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.

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
33 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.
For Sale by BENJ. PARSONS,

Sole Agent. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

NOTICE.—Received in Store last November, per Schooner Ameration, A Lot of IRON, consigned to F. C., Goderich. If the same is not taken away forthwith, it will be sold to pay costs.

CHRISTOPHER CRABB.

Goderich, Jan. 23, 1350. 2v-n51tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE Subsriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assu-rance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.

JAMES WATSON. Goderich, 13th June, 1849. v2n19ti

STRAYED from the subscriber on or shout the lat of November last, One Yoke of Black OXEN, brown streak on the back, six years old. Also three COWS, one black, spangled with white spots. One large Red Cow with a white Facc. One lined back brindle Cow, and one Two years old Red Heifer. Any person leaving information of the above cattle at the Signal Office or with Mr. John Allan, Tavern Keeper, Goderich, will be satisfied for their Keeper, Goderich, will be satisfied for their SAMUEL McCOSKIERY. Kincardine, 24th Dec. 1849.

IN OTICE To the Clerks and Bailiff's of the Division Courts.

THE increased demand for Summonses and other BLANK WRITS, in con and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Division Courts in the District, has warranted
us in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently enables us to sell them much cheaper—therefore we intimate to the several Officers requiring these Blank Porms, that from this
date, Summonses and all other Writs beprovised to the Division Court, will be Sold longing to the Division Court, will be Sold at the Signal Office at the reduced price of Two Shillings and Sixpence Per HUNDRED. FD

CASH for WHEAT A T the Goderich Mills—and Cash for Cherry Saw Logs at Goderich and Bayfield Mills WILLIAM PIPER. Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849.

IRON FOUNDRY HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal sup-port they have received since commencing ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is LOT 10 is 1st Concess. Cooking, Box & Parlour Stoves,

Cooking, Box & Parlour Stoves, also Ploughs of eight descriptions, and consisting of the most improved Moulds. Self-acting Mill Dogs, and various other eastings. Having engaged an experienced Machinist, the subscribers can confidently recommend their THRASHING MACHINES of the newest design, both stationary and moveable, and would solicit a call from intending Purchasers before buying elsewhere. All orders punctually attended to and executed with neatness and despatch. despatch ...

ORR & WILSON, Stratford, 13th Aug. 1849. v2-ne8tf.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Keep Horses and Carriages
FOR IIIRE, for which he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

18th Sept. 1849.

THE BLOOD.

THE BLOOD.

And the neighboring District.

Established himself in Stratford, the Establish Established himself in Stratford, and is prepard to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridg-

the most reasonable terms.

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

PETER FERGUSON, Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W. Stratford, March 16th, 1849. 2v-n

STRATFORD HOTEL.

(LATE MAT'S.)

FIME Subscriber informs his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has leased the large BRICK TAVERN, at the East end of Stratford, (now the county town of Perth.) lately occupied by Mr. Isaac May,—where he will be ready at all times to afford the usual comfort and supplies and promote the personal convenience of his guests.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best description. A steady Hostler always in attendance. ALBERT G. HATCH. Stratford, 18th July, 1849. 2v-n25tf

R. WILLIAMS & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medi cines, Perfumery, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. THE subscribers beg to inform the inhab itants of STRATFORD and the surrounding Townships, as well as the public in general, that they have opened the above establishment in this Town, where they will also keep constantly on hand a choice selection of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

When they hope by keeping a good stock at low prices to receive a share of public patronage.

Physician's prescriptions and family recipes dispensed with the greatest accuracy and promptitude.

N. B.—Crawford & Imlach's Mustard

wholesale and retail.

R. WILLIAMS & Co.
Stratford, 14th January 1850. 2vnl

KINCARDINE ARMS. (Near the Wharf Goderich,) BY H. MARLTON.

THE above Hotel has good accomedation for travellers, Stabling, &c., &c.
The Packet Mary Ann will leave Goderich (wind & weather permitting,) regularly twice a week for the Kincardine Settlement. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms.
Goderich, March 25th, 1850. n8-v3 Card.

Dr. P. A. McDOUGALL. C AN be consulted at all hours, at Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-St. Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848.

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

ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer, COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. 4c. Oct. 1, 1849. 2-n25

JOHN STRACHAN,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT
LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Has his office in West Street, Goderich,
Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49 DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery,
f.c.,
Has his office as formerly, in Stratford. Stratford, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49 N. B.—Mr. Strachan, of the late firm of Strachan & Lizars, continues to act as Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all matters referred to him from Stratford.

WATSON & WILLIAMS,

DIXIE WATSON of Goderick, DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,

DARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and
GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Strayford,
late of the firm of Hector, Weller and Williams.
Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered
into co-partnership, in the Practice, and Profession of Law, Chancery and Convexancia,
will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and
Stratford, respectively, under the name, style
and firm of Watson and Williams.

Dixie Watson, Goderich,
George Williams, Stratford,
24th December, 1849.

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR:

Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v-210tf J. K. GOODING, W'LL attend SALES in any part of the

County on reasonable Terms. Ap-y at his Residence, Light-House Street. Goderich, April 4th 1849. v-9n DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER:

WEST-STREET, GODERICH August 27th, 1849.

Stokes. CHEMIST and DRUGGIST. WEST-STREET,

March 8, 1849. JOHN J. E. LINTON, Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

DAVID H. LIZARS. WISHES to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business as Conveyance, General Agent and Accountant, and by assidu-Registry Office, Lighthouse street, Goderich, 13th March, 1850. ₩3-n6 T

Dr. JOHN HYDE, [LATS FROM EMBRO,] MEDICAL HALL, STRATFORD. July 31, 1849.

WM. REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. &c., LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH.
Oct. 25, 1849. 2vp38

ALEXANDER WILKINSON, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, And Civil Engineer. Office at Mr. ROBERT ELLIS' GODERICH. January 19, 1350. 2v-n52

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF beloaging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place has established himself as a FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT Any orders or commission from the Mer-chants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN.

Windsor, March, 1849. The Buron Signal, BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,

attention.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

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

TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or Twelve and Six Pence with the expiration of the year.

of the year.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

IT All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion, ... £0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 7
Ten lines and under, first insertion, ... 0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion, ... 0 0 10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion, per line, 0 0 1

[17] A liberal discount made to those was advertise, but he year.

advertise by the year. JOB PRINTING of every descript and promptly executed at this offer December 20,1849.

TEN SHILLI VOLUME II

poc

THE TIM BY MARY OF When is it? when child!
And the cilvery laugh And the sunsy brow wi Is free from the touch Is that the time for And the lip be hush

Ah so! for a gentle mot Woold be shed o'er he And the life of that flow To be blighted by Des When the spirit is

When is it? when youth
And gave it a gentler
And the dreams of child?
And the brow has mor
And mind speaks fo
Oh! tell me, is this Ah no! for the youthful
And cold is the silent
And the tempest rude, a
Would there in their
And many a lip we
If the loved were al

When is it? when age And furrowed the bro And the silvery locks w Of many a winter of Would the worn And dwell no mor

Ah, no! though the sur
And time on the forn
There is a spell o'er the
Whose influence ne'
There is no age to
Oh! when should i BY CAROL

Ho! ye who at the
And strike the so
Where from the bur
The sparks fly to
While answering to
The fire's intense:
Oh! while ye feel 't
And aweat the lor Remember it is har To have so work Ho! re who till the Whose hard hand
Who bend beneath
With burning ch
Ye deem the curse of
From olden time
But while ye feel 't
And labour all da mber it is ha Remember it is had To have no work

Ho! ye who ploug!
Who ride the ree
Beneath whose gai
There lies a yaw!
Around whose bark
Like friends of fe
Oh! while ye feel
And labour long
Remember it is hat
To have no work Ho! ye upon who The hectic glow Whose mental toil And half the wes Who labour for the

Although you feel
Even with this
Remember it is he Ho! all who labou
Ye wield a lofty
Do with your migl
Fill every golde
The glorious privi
Is man's most n Oh! to your own
A weary wretch
Who have no

AGRIC

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Condensed from

borate article in Agriculture, 'now Blackie & Son G " When ordina plant is burned, bustible matter cially known as of the mineral n forming the wood the soil, and ret In fact they are growth of the pl ter which forms out their aid, ma constituents of duced, and on th

of the value of growth of crop also the quantity able, according from which the within small lin the same kind o substituted for the new substan chemical chara which it replace The particule which the diffe from the soil, a

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