

THE BLOOD, FFAT'S, E LIFE PILLS AND K BITTERS

WOMAN'S SUGAR

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR

VOLUME II

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

NUMBER XLI

Dr. P. A. McDougall, British Hotel, Lancashire, Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848.

ALEXANDER WILKINSON, Provincial Land Surveyor, Office at Goderich, Huron District, Nov. 24, 9.

J. K. GOODING, Auctioneer, W. attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable terms. Apply at the British Hotel, Goderich, March 9th 1849.

I. LEWIS, Barrister, Solicitor, &c., June, 1848, GODERICH.

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, WEST-STREET, GODERICH, Goderich, April 13, 1849.

ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer, COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c., GODERICH, Oct. 1, 1849.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER, Three doors East of the Canada Co's Office, WEST-STREET, GODERICH, August 27th, 1849.

Stokes, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, WEST-STREET, GODERICH, March 8, 1849.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, Notary Public, Commissioner Queen's Bench, and Conveyancer, STRATFORD, GODERICH, 13th June, 1849.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Auctioneer, BELL'S CORNERS, SOUTH EASTHOPE, GODERICH, March 29, 1849.

Dr. JOHN HYDE, [LATE FROM BRNO], MEDICAL HALL, STRATFORD, GODERICH, July 31, 1849.

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

EDWARD CASHELL, PAINTER & GLAZIER, Corner of Light-House Street, GODERICH, October, 25, 1849.

SUMMONSES required by the New District Court Act, and all other BLANK FORMS used in the District and Division Courts, on sale at the Signal Office, All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. Goderich, July 19, 1849.

Blank Deeds and Memorials, AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every description of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE, To the Clerks and Bailiffs of the Division Courts, THE increased demand for SUMMONSES 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 Forms, that from this date, SUMMONSES and all other Writs belonging to the Division Courts, will be sold at the Signal Office at the reduced price of TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE PER HUNDRED.

S. M. VIGER, H. M. R. G., 8-12

Signal, NEED EVERY THURSDAY MACQUEEN, GODERICH, printing, executed with neatness, and with the expiration of the subscription, apply for payment promptly or by duty of the Parent Bank in

TAKE NOTICE!! POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!! ALL those INDEBTED to ROBERT MODERWELL, or to the Live Firm of THOS. GILMOUR & Co., are hereby requested to call IMMEDIATELY and SETTLE their accounts.

Without Reserve OR EXCEPTION, ALL Unpaid Accounts and Notes of Hand past due, will immediately be handed over to an Attorney for Collection. ROBERT MODERWELL, Goderich, 1st November, 1849.

FARMER'S INN STRATFORD, MRS. DOROTHY DOUGLAS, widow of the late Thomas Douglas, of the Farmer's Inn, Stratford, begs to return her thanks to the Inhabitants of Stratford, and the public generally, for the very liberal support which they received during the short time they have been in Stratford.

TRAVELLER'S HOME, STRATFORD, WATERLOO, 25th February, 1849. THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Albany to the Village of Stratford, and will now be found in the well known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones, where he will be ready and able to conduct to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN ABEL, N. B.—GOOD STABLES and Trotting Grooms, v2-24th

TO BE SOLD, AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, in the Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of a different road; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or Store. This farm is well enclosed, and in a situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dirk, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor.

JONAS COPP, Village of Harpurlough, v2-19th

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., is prepared to receive applications for Assurance, 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.

HURON HOTEL, GODERICH, JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he will constantly

KEEP Horses and Carriages FOR HIRE, for which he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. JAMES GENTLES, 18th Sept. 1849.

TO LET, THAT handsome two-story house, opposite the Stratford Tavern, belonging to John Wilson, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a large garden and orchard well stocked with fruit—of various descriptions. Its proximity to the town of Goderich enhances the value of the situation, and as the proprietor is desirous of an eligible tenant, either for one or more years, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to JACOB WILSON, Goderich, 2nd February, 1849.

FURNITURE, GIVEN in exchange for any quantity of CHERRY and PINE LUMBER by DANIEL GORDON, Goderich, Sept. 13, 1849.

CASE PAID ON DELIVERY, FOR GOOD CLEAN BARLEY, at the MAITLAND BREWERY, by the Subscriber, J. F. BRITAIN, Goderich, Oct. 10, 1849.

NOTICE, THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the PROVINCIAL METAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, and by intimates, that he is prepared to receive Subscriptions for Insurance in the Mutual Branch, and to give such information on the subject as may be required. JOHN CLARK, Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849.

New Church in Stratford, SEALED TENDERS will be received by the subscriber on behalf of the Presbyterian Church Building Committee, Stratford, till noon of the 31st December next, for providing materials, viz., Bricks, Lime, Stone, Sand, Seasoned Lumber, and Work, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH, and may be made either for the whole or for any particular part of the materials, and according to Specifications as announced by Mr. Peter Fergus, Architect, Stratford. J. P. LINTON, Act'g Sec'y, Stratford, 30th July 1849.

Poetry. BEATITUDES.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for their is the Kingdom of Heaven." "Hath the world dealt so hardly, reaching off The quiet passage of thy life with fears? And, unobscured, voice low and soft, Have many called thee more noble and rare? And thou, who art the truest of us all, And art upon him all the burdened heart? The light which falls from Bethlehem's hallowed star, Illumes thy pathway whereso'er thou art.

"Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." "Look on pale morn'g'er the low grave bending, The dust we loved lies there but not the soul. O spirit wings from heaven to earth descending, To a world we would around his time to spend, Though the departed from our sight be hidden, Their love and memory fill the lonely breast? And when our thoughts are lost, they would, Rest comfort and the hope of faithful rest!"

"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." "Mightier than earthly monarchs, or the hand Who tread the heavenly spheres in glorious state, And next to Him whose all creating hand Set worlds on wheels around his throne to wait, Savior and Friend! yet who so meek as Thou, Who so forgiving, loving, unoffended? We yield ourselves with consenting vow Hereafter to Thy guidance, God's pure child!"

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." "Oh, priceless gem, human love and fame, And the sweetest of all things, the love of God, Who the sick heart that seeks with woe The lowly refuge of His loving hand? When e'er it hunger for the bread of life, To aid it in the fierce and doubtful strife, And whisper of a gracious heavenly Friend?"

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." "Deal gently with thy brother, on whose road Few gleams of sunshine fall, few flowers spring Dash not the stream with bitter that hath flowed Never with unkind sweetness to his cup, And so may pain and misery be done? And win, unguilt long years of rest, Be thou sweet Mercy's angel, swift to share Thy brother's grief, the lonely stranger's woe!"

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." "See God! Oh blissful recompense for strife! Oh priceless gem, the crown of life, O'er the soul's enemies that dim its life, And wave a veil to hide the spotless One! The pure of heart, the true of soul, Who shall see God? Oh, all our consolation, The heavy cross that we the bliss may share!"

"Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." "Most beautiful their mission on the earth, To soothe the warm earth-wound, welcoming the flowers, Or gentle birds' with notes of love and mirth, Healing the advent of the angel hours! Their voices, warm, and kindly as the dew, Falls on the sleeping blossom, and the wave, The stormy wave of passion, sink from view Beneath their softer, to oblivion's grave." H. L. L.

THREE SCENES. BY MISS C. W. BARBER. Scene the First. It was a balmy night in June. The stars were out in the deep azure sky, shedding over the wide green earth quiet beauty, and streets, in town and country, were filled with lovers, who, won by the beauty of the night, had come out from the billowy, and went up workshops to enjoy the hour.

In a stately country house, scarcely an hour's walk from the noisy city of C—, there were brilliant eyes, flashing mirrors, pure smiles, and a party of young and happy revelers. Young girls, clad in white with tiffed flowers twined among their braided hair, or sunny curls staved here and there, leaning upon the arms of the gallants, or chatting merrily to the sofa and cushioned chairs, which were strewed plentifully through the rooms. It was one of those scenes which make the young forget, for a brief time at least, that earth has cares and trials; that it is not what it seems; the residence of truth and happy hearts. Brains a central table, two parties stood leaning gracefully over the leaves of a richly bound album, admiring the engravings and sentiments which they found there. Edward Greenleaf and Edith Hastings were pronounced by all the stars of the evening. There was something that proclaimed him to be "one of nature's nobility." His hair was very black and curled over a white high forehead; his eyes were lit up by the fire of genius; his voice deep-toned; yet musical, as he turned every now and then, with an admiring glance, to the fair creature at his side. Edith was exactly the reverse of her companion, and yet none could have said she was less beautiful. Her curls were light, almost flaxen, in their long; her complexion was clear, even to transparency, and her large blue eyes, and sweet rose-like mouth, formed a face as innocent and pure in its expression as that of a little child. She was clad in a robe of muslin, not more showy than the ruffled arms which were ornamented by heavy bracelets of gold. She was the only, bloated child of the banker in C—.

A servant came in, bearing a waiter upon which were refreshments. Among the stately pyramid of cake, flashed several

glances, filled to the brim with wine. Howard was interrupted in the middle of one of his best speeches, as the chrysoeal attendant stepped before him, but he helped his fair companion bravely to the tempting things before them, and then, as a crowning act of his politeness, he took two sparkling glasses from the water, one of which he gave into the hand of his lovely companion. Both of them fell the ruby tide without the shadow of a frown.

Scene the Second. There was a wreathed pall of straw in the corner of a cellar in one of the most lathouse streets of the city. One old man, covered with lint and grease stood, on a rickety table in the middle of the room, shoving a glassy bottle of port over the counter, and making the darkness more visible. Upon the pallet of straw there was a dying man, and he held a child with flaxen hair, and with blue eyes. He was the portrait of Edith Hastings. The dying wretch was Howard Greenleaf; that child was Edith, who had been for months in the hospital, where she had been called by the name of "the beautiful and very white child." She had been for months in the hospital, where she had been called by the name of "the beautiful and very white child."

It was terrible to look upon the sufferer; for, for conscience sake at work, and the contortions of his face, were visible to the boy in the faint light of the lamp, as he stood with compressed lips and listened to his incoherent murmurings. Once only a gleam of reason shone through his eyes. "The portrait of Edith Hastings," he gasped, with his fingers of the child, and said, "it is himself."

For one, ask moment sends you to the shades, Or ceases every hopeful scheme in life, And gives to horror all your days to come." Scene the Third. The wind whistled through the streets, carrying with it wreaths of snow, and lifting the cheeks of even the fur clad, until they grew chill and numb in its icy breath. The wealthy stayed in their comfortable palaces, and shut carefully every door and every window, to exclude the piercing wind. The man of business hurried over the pavements, as if anxious to reach the shelter of a comfortable home.

In the marble arched of a stately residence, a poor beggar lay on a mat, shivering with cold and fatigue. His cheeks were sunken, and upon the long silken lashes that veiled his blue eyes, there were two frozen tear drops. As he glanced up to the worn crimson curtain, which hung above him, something like a groan came through his lips, and quivering lips. From that very mansion his mother went forth a young, beautiful, and richly-dowered bride; but the child knew it not. His recollection was misery and woe. He only knew that he was a dejected child!

As he sat there with his stiffening hands clasped over his naked breast, he slept, and dreamed that the bright, sunny clouds, parted above, and an angel face looked brightly and smilingly forth, and beckoned him away. He caught the glitter of silvery wings, whither—when the falling snow was lifted, and he saw the piercing wind, and his mother beckoning him to the land of rest.

Before morning, the beggar boy lay upon the marble steps, as white and cold, and senseless as the bright, sunny clouds, which he had seen, and then he knew that it was his mother beckoning him to the land of rest.

Long before I touched American ground, the face of the celebrated man whose name greases the head of the article had been to me a familiar sound. I had heard, with a heavy heart, what Sydney Smith had said of him, and what only Sydney, the "Greatest of Men," could have said—"that he was a steam engine in breeches." I had read Carlyle's description of his eyes, and had been told by those who had enjoyed an opportunity of seeing him that his personal appearance was remarkable; so I was, of course, anxious to see America's most popular author, nor did my wish remain long ungratified.

During a portion of the time when the recent Presidential contest was progressing, I happened to be a sojourn in the city of Brotherly Love, and to my great satisfaction, it was announced that Daniel Webster would speak at a Whig mass meeting. On the morning of the day appointed, I proceeded in good time to secure a place where I might both hear and see the distinguished man.

The place of meeting was fixed in a field a mile or so from the city. A stage had been erected at the foot of a gentle slope, and the front of the grassy mound conceived a perfect amphitheatre was formed. By dint of much perseverance and a little impudence, I managed to get a front seat on the stand, and having secured my position,

I sat quietly down to await the commencement of the proceedings. The orator was to be accompanied to the platform by a procession, and soon after 3 o'clock the head of it appeared in view—exactly it drew near and amid the crash of musical instruments—the clang of trumpets—the hanging of arms and the booming of cannon, several gentlemen ascended the platform, and were greeted with a cheer of four.

One of the gentlemen was the earl, for the office of Governor of the State, who was old and white-headed; in his hand he held an assortment of flowers and a three-parted encrier his party figure. He ascended to his place, and after him came another gentleman, and at last a young man, about half-fourth, and long as an individual mounted the stage with a firm, soldier's tread, and stood on the stage in full view of the populace.

He was a man who would have seemed above the moderate size, had it not been for his bulk; he was robust without being stout, and large boned without clumsiness. As he came forward on the platform, he was cordially greeted by the multitude; and whilst the cheering was going on, and after he had acknowledged it by lightly lifting his hat, he calmly folded his arms over his chest, and gave one of the most stately and extraordinary glances on the assembly which I ever witnessed.

It would be impossible to describe that fixed look. His eyeballs were dark as night, and the whites of his organs of vision more resembled twilight in their hue, than the pure tint which is caused by the tendentious expansion of the muscles covering the ball. They were set in two cavernous openings beneath a pair of dark, thick eye brows, which gradually rose from the upper portion of the nose until they nearly reached the temples, when they somewhat suddenly dropped, and terminated just below the large bumps which lay on the forehead and above his eyes. His expression of countenance, just as if nature in manufacturing him, had made two receptacles there for spare brain, on the same principle that animals are furnished with bags, to contain an additional stock to deposit matter for their sustenance during the hard season.

But I am speaking of the look. I do not believe that the searching, yet motionless eye of the individual I am describing failed to notice a single person within six ranges of vision. He seemed to absorb the scene, and, having sat still, himself, he pulled his hat over his eyes, which left them in deep shade, glowing like dull coals in a blast furnace, and the effect of air was applied to his nostrils. The nasal extreme must have been well knit, or it would to a dead certainty have gone; part of the high, broad forehead was bare; his hair, which had once been black, but which was now of a brownish gray, being carelessly combed, or rather pushed back. The nose was large, and at the end rather knobbed, and the mouth, with its thin, compressed lips, indicated excessive firmness; the grayish whiskers stretched the side of the face, which, taken as a whole, possessed a gloomy grandeur, and made me say to myself as I gazed—that it was Daniel Webster or the devil. I consider it no insult to Mr. Webster—for he it was—who to put him in the same category with the spirit of evil, inasmuch as I only refer to looks, and we are some where told that Satan is diabolically beautiful.

Mr. Webster was dressed in a brown frock coat, with a velvet collar, which was buttoned close up to the throat, which collar was encircled by a turk-horn collar and a white cravat. Of his neither habits I could not learn, for I could not look far into his magnificent head.

I know he had no flowers; I should as soon have expected to have witnessed a giant decorated with a child's coral and bells as to have seen Daniel Webster with a bouquet in his button-hole. As he rose to speak he was received with vociferous cheering, and having, by a wave of his hand, produced silence, he commenced his address; he began in a rather low, but very sonorous and distinct voice, which gradually increased in volume until it rolled its melodious waves of sound over the heads of the vast assemblage. He did not speak on a subject which admitted of poetic illustration, and I was not sufficiently acquainted with American politics to appreciate the matter of his address. The manner alone I could form some idea. As he went on he seemed to warm up to his subject, until he got them like an iron crowbar, a red heat, and then down he came with the ponderous sledge-hammer of his eloquence, and maddled them to the will.

From the commencement of his speech, the close there was no visible bowing down of heads or a red heat, and then down he came with the ponderous sledge-hammer of his eloquence, and maddled them to the will. The place of meeting was fixed in a field a mile or so from the city. A stage had been erected at the foot of a gentle slope, and the front of the grassy mound conceived a perfect amphitheatre was formed. By dint of much perseverance and a little impudence, I managed to get a front seat on the stand, and having secured my position,

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European. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. One Week Later from Europe.

New York Nov. 6th—2 1/2 P. M. The Hibernia arrived at Hall's on Friday evening, after a very rough passage, and reached the Post this morning. The news generally is important.

IRELAND. The slaves from this country are as glutted as ever. The Anti-Rent conspirators are extending through the land. A conflict took place on the 13th at Keltier, King's Co., in which 3 policemen were killed, and several others wounded. The excitement rose out of the dismissal of Lord Roslin on the Magistracy, and seems likely to lead to very serious results. A treaty between Austria and Prussia, at Vienna, on the 20th September, and ratified by Prussia on the 10th, provided that Austria and Prussia should assume the administration of the Central Power of the Germanic confederation until 1st May, 1850 unless this Power be transferred definitely before that period.

FRANCE. Paris, October 18th. It is announced to-day, that under the auspices of reasonable men the chief of the majority of the National Assembly have come to an understanding with the Ministry on the Roman question. While waiting the Ministry is probably having before the Assembly a statement of policy, to which the majority will give assent. A satisfactory sensation has been felt here among all parties—except the Republicans and Legitimists, by the announcement that the basis of an alliance between England and France, on the Turkish question was agreed to on Tuesday.

ROME. The French are making great efforts to cause moderate opinions to prevail in the Papal council. A report still prevails that Rome was to be guarded by Spanish Legion troops. It was supposed that the Pope was to return, but the Court opposes such a step until the French troops shall have retired. All the members of the late Roman Assembly have left Rome in consequence.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. The despatch of Haynau continues his barbarities; 12 Hungarian Generals had been murdered under the guise of Court Martial. Baron Plateny was the Prime Minister of Hungary, he has been shot under circumstances that will for ever be a curse on the Austrian name.

MARKETS. Breadstuffs without much change and quiet. Wheat quoted at 4s 6d and 4s 9d. Western Canal Flour 19s a 21s; Ohio 25s; Indian Corn steady at 28s 6d a 29s 6d for white, and 27s a 28s for yellow. Cotton exports quiet at 1 1/2 higher. The sales of Wool fair average for the week, and prices very firm. Pork has been in moderate demand at previous prices. Hams sold more freely. Lard less buoyant, prices advanced 1s, per ton. Scotch pig-iron has advanced 1s, per ton. From the manufacturing districts, more satisfactory accounts have been received. Public securities depressed. Money Market unchanged. Consols closed at 92 1/2. A limited demand for American securities; United States sixes quoted at 106 a 105 1/2.

THE VERY LATEST. FRANCE. Paris, Friday noon, Oct. 18. During the speech of M. Thiers de la Dreane, on the Roman question, the question arose between Thiers and Broca. The latter declared that the former had said that the election of Louis Napoleon would be a disgrace to France. Thiers demanded satisfaction. A duel at once took place. One shot was fired by each at 20 paces distant. Neither was wounded and the seconds came forward and said that the parties had done all that honor required. Both members returned to the Assembly just as the sitting adjourned. Dr. L. Rossini was the last speaker and would continue his address on the succeeding day.

The Government says that the Russian Charge d'Affairs had told the Foreign Minister that Russia would regard a declaration of war of the entrance of the French fleet into the Bosphorus. The same journal is assured that orders have been given to the French fleet to join the English fleet at Naples.

TURKEY. The Porte is said to have appointed the Earl of Clarendon as the residence for the refugee Magyar.

NEWS BY THE WASHINGTON. New York, 21 P. M. FRANCE. The French Legislative Assembly on the 10th, sat on the supplementary and extraordinary treaty claimed by the Minister of War and Foreign Affairs for the Roman

education; M. De Tocqueville stated explicitly amidst the cheers of the Mountain party, that the Cabinet had fully supported, and would adhere to, the expressions of policy contained in Louis Napoleon's celebrated letter to Col. Ney, and further, that the Pope's Manifesto had not realized all the hopes of the Government. We further observe that the President and his cabinet are at issue with the 1000 mile party, the latter not desiring to take steps against Prussia in support of the Sultan. It is understood that the President had determined not to be influenced by the Re-Actionists or ultra Legitimists, and his popularity had in some measure increased with the Republican party.

CONSTANTINOPLE.
A Constantinople Turk was actively preparing for war, and hostilities between the Porte and Russia was thought unavoidable.

The British Ambassador had received dispatches stating that the English fleet was on its way to the Dardanelles, and that the French Mediterranean squadron was also under orders to reconnoitre at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The Turkish army in Constantinople and its outposts were 100,000, and was daily drilled and maneuvered.

GUARANTEE OF CUBA DEPENDENCE

Washington, Oct. 27.
My attention was directed some days ago to a paragraph in a London paper, in relation to Cuba, which stated that England, France, and the United States were bound by treaty stipulations to guarantee the independence of that island to the Spanish Government, and I was much surprised at the ignorance displayed therein. If this were true, it would not only give every power the possibility of annexing Cuba to this Republic, but be considered as rendering it obligatory upon us as well as France and England to protect the Spanish authorities against rebellion or invasion from any foreign power.

But I have examined pretty thoroughly into the treaty between these nations, and find no such provision. The United States had formed four treaties and conventions with Spain in all as follows:—
Treaty of Peace, &c. Oct. 27, 1795.
Convention of Indemnification, &c. Aug. 11, 1802.

Another Feb. 22, 1819.
Convention for settling claims, &c. 1824.
Not a word is said in these about guaranteeing the independence of Spain. In a treaty between his Britannic Majesty and Ferdinand VII. in 1809, the former by article 3rd, promises to assist Ferdinand in his struggles against the arms of France, and promises not to acknowledge any other King of Spain and the Indies thereto pertaining, than his Catholic Majesty, his heirs, &c., and Ferdinand agreed not to cede to France any part of his territories, &c. A treaty was formed between France, Spain, Russia and Great Britain in 1814, but there is no promise of the kind above alluded to with regard to Cuba. One other treaty was made between Great Britain and Spain with regard to the slave trade in 1818.

It cannot be expected, however, that an annexation of Cuba, to this Republic will precede a revolution there. There is no way whereby she can be admitted into this Union until she has achieved her independence, as Texas did, except by the consent of Spain, which Spain probably will never give. But the fears of the mother country have now become excited to a degree that may lead to beneficial results in ameliorating the condition of the Cubans, and if a liberal policy is promptly entered into, the liberal and procrustean a rebellion and the loss of a valuable colony. The measure seems finally thrown out at Madrid, that Government will assist in transferring the sovereignty of Cuba into the hands of the black inhabitants if it cannot retain itself, is supremely absurd. It could not if it would, and it would be a miserable policy if it could. The day has gone by for African Governments to be formed on this continent.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, 30th Oct.
An awful tragedy occurred last evening at Barnum's Hotel. Some few days since two young French gentlemen, Gonzalez de Montesquiou and Count Raymond de Montesquiou, residing in this city, from Chicago, and took lodgings at Barnum's Hotel, saying that they were on a hunting excursion through the West. Nothing particular was observed in their manner until last evening about 10 o'clock; as Mr. Barnum, a nephew of the proprietor, and J. J. Macomber, steward of the house, were returning to bed, one of the French gentlemen came to the window on the gallery and tapped lightly on the sash. Mr. Barnum pushed the curtain to one side when the man made fire a gun, the ball from which passed through Mr. Barnum's forehead, and he fell dead in the arm of Macomber.

At the report of the gun, Mr. Albert Jones, a coachmaker, who had a room adjoining, rushed to the door to see what the difficulty was. He had scarcely passed through Mr. Barnum's door, when a shot fired him to the floor, and he died in a few moments after. A couple of gentlemen who had entered the gallery were struck with bullets. Their names are H. M. Henderson, wounded in the forehead, and W. H. Hubble, of Liberty, wounded in the arm. The assassin was immediately pursued to his room where after a desperate struggle he was secured. He is the younger of the two brothers.

Mr. Barnum is still alive, but it is certain that he cannot recover. The trunks of the French brothers were broken open this morning, and letters and papers found showing them to be Parisians of wealth and family. They also contained some splendid accoutrements, and \$1,500 in German gold coin. They returned coolly, and say they will plead their own cause. Albert Jones who was shot was buried this forenoon; he was shot by an ounce ball, and 60 large shot. The assassin was ordered a strong police force to protect the jail. The other persons who were wounded are doing well, and will in all probability recover.

JACQUES.—Do not be in a hurry.—The Belmont Correspondent stated that a gentleman that city left home on Wednesday, informing his wife that business would probably keep him away until the next day. The wife being of a frail nature, after her husband had gone, sent for her sister to come and stay with her during the night. She did so, and occupied the husband's place in the bed. It happened that the husband was at his sister's half, and having completed his business, he returned, and was

participated, went home shortly after midnight. Going into his chamber, he undressed himself without disturbing either of the occupants of the bed, but just as he was going to get in, he discovered what his imagination and jealousy instantly conjured into a man! Quick as thought he seized his boot-jack and commenced belaboring the usurper of his rights, about the head in the most desperate manner. The screams of his victim and wife, however, soon showed him the mistake he had made, and without taking report for the authority, we don't doubt but that he felt foolish and ashamed of his precipitancy. His wife's sister had both her eyes very much blackened & bruised, and the side of her face so badly cut, that a physician was necessarily called in to dress her injuries. We advise him hereafter to follow the advice of Davy Crockett—"be sure you're right, then go ahead."



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

WHAT ARE YOU ALL CRYING ABOUT?

News in this world produces a more sickening effect upon our nervous sensibility, than to see grown up people whining and blubbering like wretched school boys, about something that has not happened and is not likely to happen. A few of the more subtle tories have recently got up a hue and cry of misery, and desolation, about poverty, and red ruin which they represent as now sweeping over Canada with the fury and destruction of the whirlwind. This palpable delusion has been very palatable to a large number of bankrupts and prodigals of their own party, and the howl has become wide-spread, deep and loud. I have seen a few respectable individuals have become bewildered, and unfortunately joined the majority of wags. To attempt to reason with the manufacturers of these kind of Jack-o'-lanterns, or to endeavor to dissipate this phantasm fear from the minds of those who are retaining it, would certainly be a very foolish task; and one for which we would expect but small thanks. The few respectable individuals, however, who have thoughtfully got enveloped in the beggar alarm are still objects of commiseration, and when we consider that they are dupes rather than knaves, men do feel a desire to disentangle them from the meshes into which their simplicity has allowed them to fall.

The panic in which a fraction of our fellow countrymen are writing at present reminds us of the anecdote of an old man who after he had run a quarter of a mile from the Laugh Kirk of Kilmacree, under the dreadful impression that the Kirk was falling on the congregation, turned round to look at what he supposed was a mass of rain, and holding up his hand, as if to guard himself from the falling fabric, muttered "Ay, ay, there it comes! there it comes! 'Tis down now!" and staggering backwards to save himself, fell over the crumple of the side walk and broke his neck;—and the Laugh Kirk stood just where it was, and remained a good substantial building for half a century after the old stupid creature imagined himself buried in its rubbish! "The rain and decay" which the *Jeaguen* and the *Annexionists* have been devastating Canada for the last six months, will bear a fair comparison with the downfall of the Laugh Kirk of Kilmacree, and we are exceedingly sorry to see some of our liberal journals of Upper Canada, countenancing the imposture, and uttering the delirious song of desolation and death! When Ouzr R. Gowas classification and evils and devil of Pandora's box, and less them loose upon our country, we do not feel astonished—the very fact that Mr. Gowas did not discover these evils and devils twenty months ago, when he was receiving a salary of five hundred a year of the people's money for doing nothing on the Beaubarnois Canal, sufficiently explains his meaning. When the sons, and grandsons, and cousins, and kindred of the *Compagny* who, in the name of Loyalty and the Church, plundered the people of Canada for half a century, rant and rave about the extravagance of the public expenditure, and the ruined circumstances of the country, their conduct requires no explanation. The "fishpots, and the leeks, and the onions, and the galleys," are lost to them, even beyond the hope of recovery, and the weakest capacity can easily understand their lamentations. But when men who not only profess, but have actually countenanced and wrestled many years for responsible Government and political justice—men who have been pre-eminently instrumental in wresting the scepter of power from the hand of the oppressor, and of enlightening the public mind on the subject of civil Government and political rights—when such men are found uniting with the common enemies of freedom in their clamours against the present Rulers of our affairs, there is certainly some room for amazement and explanation. The assertion that Canada is fast sinking into ruin and decay, must certainly appear very ridiculous to every man who is, even in the slightest degree, acquainted with the past history of the country. The Government—the institutions—the general intelligence and the prospects of prosperity of to-day, compared with the condition of the Colony twenty years, even twelve years ago, exhibit a degree of progress that would at that period have been deemed utterly impracticable, without first being heralded by a convulsive revolution. And yet, all these beneficial changes have been brought about possibly by the legitimate exercise of reason. The great battle of freedom has been fought and won, solely by the weapons of intellect—responsible government—the worst species has been signally vanquished, and self-government—the management of all our own business has been fully and fairly conceded. The political destiny, and the common weal of this Province are now as completely in the hands of the people as though they lived under the most democratic form of Republicanism. And all this liberty of political action—the national independence, has been not only sanctioned by the Parent State, but has, in reality, been facilitated and assisted by her with a zeal and an interest unparalleled in the history of Colonial Government. And yet, in the midst of this remarkable progress, a few hypocrites like Ouzr R. Gowas, have the audacity to insult the intellects of the Province, and weaken the allegiance

and the patriotism of a portion of the community by false assertions, and pegan prophesies of ruin and bankruptcy, which are just opening their jaws to render Canada invisible! But, as we observed before, Mr. Gowas's panorama of the valley of the shadow of Death, is very easily acquitted for, and neither requires or deserves much notice. And to those few liberals who are countenancing the deception, and lending their assistance to bring the present Government into disrepute, it is only necessary to remind them that the evils complained of by the *Languis* and the *Gowanites*, or *Annexionists*, are evils of their own making—evils manufactured by their own pegan many many years ago, and remain now, merely awaiting the due and regular action of the machinery that will sweep them from existence. Making expect mankind to do far more than the nature of mankind will permit. We must take men as they really are, and not as we would wish them to be—perfect honesty is a very rare quality even in private individuals, and it is a moral propriety in public or corporate bodies. We never expect to see a perfect civil Government, nor a perfect Ministry—the expectation would be altogether preposterous, and the thing itself would be unnatural—therefore we wish no such romantic dreams. But when we are aware that the important improvements in the condition of the country were made by the party now in power, we are willing to remember that "Barnum was not built in one day," and although there may be some short-comings, and a few blunders chargeable on the Ministry, we do not feel disposed to denounce them without mercy. We give them credit for what they have done—we expect them to do more, and making all due allowances for the errors and frailties of humanity, we feel satisfied that they are at least as good as any which we could find to succeed them.

Above all, we never can unite with the opposition party in endeavoring to render them unpopular. That party had a long trial at Government in this colony. Our present grievances rose up and were noted under their administration, and the very fact that they never discovered these grievances till now, is, in a sufficient manner, a proof of their incapacity. Besides, when we consider that during their Session, we have got a new Municipal Act—a new Election Law—a new School Act, and many other minor acts, all of much value to our progress as a free people, and all liberal—and when we consider that the University question, which had long been a fruitful source of contention and bad feeling, has been satisfactorily and equitably settled—that we have the promise of a new Assessment Law, and a new Representation Law, both based on the principles of strict justice—and that we have, at least, a hope, that the chief cause of the country, the *Recidivists* and the *Clergy* *Reverend*, will be converted to some useful purpose; we feel kind of conviction that our fair progress during the past year, will bear a fair comparison with the progress of any ten years of Canadian Legislation, and hence we are strongly inclined to turn round upon our growing contemporaries and ask—"What are you all crying about?"

THE THIRD RIDING OF YORK.

There is a great deal of nonsense on the carpet at present about the Election for the Third Riding—*PETER PERRY*, the man of the people, is to be an Annexionist—and is to be opposed by the Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, and by WILLIAM CLARK, Esq. of Scarborough, and in short by the whole Ministerial party, and his return is to be regarded as a complete defeat of the Ministry. We do not believe a word of all this stuff. *Peter Perry* may, or may not, be an Annexionist, but that is his own business, and we are not to be concerned in it; he may or may not believe in the Canadian Republic, or should be united immediately, perhaps he believes all this, and admitting that he does, what has that to do with his eligibility to represent the Third Riding of York? He dare not advocate Annexion in the House of Assembly in Toronto. He will be required to take the oath of Allegiance just the same as any other Member, and we believe he will be just as much disposed to observe the obligation as the rest of the Members;—and therefore we cannot understand what the Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, or any man has to do with Mr. Perry's private dreams or opinions. In the year 1837, the Tories of Scotland refused to put out Dr. John Bowring from the representation of the Kilmacree District of Boroughs. Dr. Bowring is one of the best men, and one of the most talented statesmen that has sat in the British House of Commons, but he was too liberal for the Tories, and was therefore doomed to go out. And as no possible objection could be raised against his political conduct, an old bigoted, high Church elder was employed to interrogate him at a meeting of the Electors, on his religious views. "Do you believe in the Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ?" said the old rascal. "I don't intend to read *Theology* in Parliament," replied Dr. Bowring. Now, the *Theology* and the *Annexion* in these two cases, seem to us to be the exact equivalents. We have no fear of Mr. Baldwin opposing *Peter Perry* in the Third Riding—the Ministry will hold Mr. Perry's return as a valuable acquisition to their party, and if the Tories are disposed to regard his return as a triumph over the Ministry, we wish they may soon have fifty such triumphs to boast of, for assuredly Mr. Perry is one of that class of men to whom Canada should look for cheap, just, and prosperous Legislation. William Clark, Esq. of Scarborough, is a good man, and one of the right sort—shrewd, intelligent, enterprising farmer. We have known Mr. Clark for at least a quarter of a century, and that is much longer than he has known Canada, and were the Third Riding in want of a member, through Mr. Baldwin's opposition, we would heartily recommend Mr. Clark—but no Liberal should oppose *Peter Perry*.

GREAT REFORM MEETING AT SHARON.

On another column will be found a report of a Great Reform Meeting at Sharon, in the Home District, which was attended by an immense number of the talent, respectability, and sterling worth of the neighborhood. The example is a good one, and we would be glad to see it followed by every settlement in Canada, and that we desire more energetic agitation, but because we see the advantages of a proper understanding upon topics of such paramount importance as those discussed at this assembly. Public opinion, when legitimately and fearlessly expressed, is the best guide which a Responsible Government can have, and it is a duty, which every voter owes to his representative, to seek the opportunity for a general declaration of popular sentiment upon the subjects of the day. The Executive is bound by its oath to observe secrecy as to its intentions, but that does not deprive it from taking the tone of its measures from "the well-expressed wishes of the people." In justice to themselves, and in justice to the rising generation—in justice to the welfare of mankind—the people should avail themselves of a Parliamentary recess to solemnly record their opinions upon every question of the day. In this respect the country's machinery is in

FROM THE GULPH ADVERTISER.

THE REFORM DINNER AT OWEN SOUND.

Sir,—With your permission I will occupy a small space in your journal, to apprise our friends in the older parts of the large District of the dinner in our isolated (but not altogether unknown) settlement. On the evening of the 18th instant, the Reformers of this part of the county were extremely gratified by the appearance amongst them of our respected County member, A. J. FERGUSON, Esq.; and, as his proposed stay was short, seats were at once taken to show him every respect, and make him a visit as far as possible. A dinner was decided on, which Mr. Coleman, of the Victoria Hotel, got up in a very creditable manner. On the day following, a number of friends of the cause sat down to the repeat provided by R. F. Berrford, Esq., occupying the chair. After justice had been done to the good things furnished for the occasion, and the usual loyal toasts had been duly honored, the chairman gave—"The health of the great of the evening, A. J. FERGUSON, Esq." Mr. FERGUSON responded in a most happy manner, entering into a full detail of his former and present position, in connexion with public affairs of the Province, and the position of this District, particularly that relating to the education of the people, which he connected with the subject of the evening. He also entered into a full detail of his views on the Rectory and clergy Reserves questions, giving much satisfaction to all who heard him. Later in the evening, the health of the Hon. A. FERGUSON, Esq. was given, and Mr. FERGUSON, in his reply, alluded to the great exertions of the cause of Responsible Government, already well known to most of the reformers in the Province, and that he was not only gratified to see the gentlemen who paraded their dollars to send Sir Allan McNab to England to invoke this interference in the case of the Indemnity bill, but that he was gratified to see the moral and political effect of the L. A. as a legal effect. They are a word just what they will fetch in the market of ill-considered opinions. The thunders against Downing street interference in our affairs, which shocked the two parties, and the moral and political effect of the deep thinking philosopher who makes constitutions to order, almost in the twinkling of an eye. It is perhaps fortunate that the resolve of the L. A. as a legal effect. They are a word just what they will fetch in the market of ill-considered opinions. The thunders against Downing street interference in our affairs, which shocked the two parties, and the moral and political effect of the deep thinking philosopher who makes constitutions to order, almost in the twinkling of an eye. It is perhaps fortunate that the resolve of the L. A. as a legal effect. They are a word just what they will fetch in the market of ill-considered opinions. The thunders against Downing street interference in our affairs, which shocked the two parties, and the moral and political effect of the deep thinking philosopher who makes constitutions to order, almost in the twinkling of an eye.

operation which precludes the necessity, perhaps, of any monster demonstration, and through the medium of our Reform Association, a manifesto or expression of the popular feeling, may be made public. We cannot allow the Sharon Meeting to pass without further remark. The various measures discussed are of the most vital importance, relating as they do to Retrenchment, Annexation, Election of Local Officers, the Prize of the regeneration of all County Officials, by the County Councils, Reciprocal Free Trade, the recent extension of the Judiciary, the Extension of the Suffrage, and the present system of Division Courts. In addition to these matters, and at the same time, we have seen with belief that Mr. Calder had it "on his own hook." The law requires certain conditions to be complied with to constitute a public school, which, as far as we can learn, has not been done; the same Trustees being now in office (with the exception of the late Mr. Duffield, whose place has never been filled up, and the Treasurer, who resigned, that were originally appointed in July, 1848, without any further alteration in the Board than as just stated, although it is expressly enacted that one third shall retire annually, and others be appointed in their stead; neither has there been a committee of management appointed; visitors have neglected to perform their duties; the President of the Council has never been in his place as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and we believe that he is not to blame, for, if report speaks the truth, they have had no meetings to preside over; money has been paid over to the teachers without any authority from the Chairmen's examinations seem to have been neglected, and to have been made no further public than suited the pleasure of the teacher. With regard to the latter, we are bound to say that we stand indebted to a lady from Hamilton for the information which enabled us to be present on the last occasion. We would, however, most distinctly disclaim any unfriendly feeling towards the respected teacher, Mr. Calder; on the contrary, we were gratified to see his school, examined before an audience barely numbering half a dozen, and should be sorry to see him go unrewarded for services unquestionably faithfully performed on his part.

But as to the right of the Trustees to levy a rate—bill, let us have the opinion of a high legal authority. It will be recollected that the Chief Superintendent of Schools, in May, 1848, referred the matter to Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, who gave it as his opinion that—

"The Board of Trustees have not the power to levy a rate-bill upon the parents and guardians of children attending the Common Schools."

And again, in answer to the query, as to whether the Council had no discretionary power to provide for the expense of maintaining Common Schools in the mode prescribed by the School Act 9 Vic. chap. 20, namely, partly by assessment equal to the amount of the Provincial grant, and partly by rate-bill on the parents of pupils, we find the following reply:—

"The Council itself is not authorized to levy money in any other way than by assessment for School purposes, and has not, therefore, the option suggested by the question."

Now, from these opinions of the first Law Officer of the Crown, it is clear that neither the Council nor Trustees have the right to levy a rate-bill. Such is the law, but let it not be supposed that we have any intention to talk of that kind of interference with the Orange men in connection with the education of the people. It is not our intention to tamper with a government of the best possible kind, and we have been assured that the Orange men have been assured in this connection that their majority to get the Reformer it is granted that Orange men and Catholics, which constitution body was organized; we mean during the present year, and it is not to be supposed that we have any intention to talk of that kind of interference with the Orange men in connection with the education of the people. 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