

HURON SIGNAL

TEN SHILLINGS }
IN ADVANCE.
"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."
VOLUME III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1850. NUMBER V.

Poetry.

MEETINGS AND PARTINGS.
Ah! many a time, in Summer hours,
We met a happy girl and boy,
We strolled among the garden flowers,
The drawing-room echoed with our joy.
There was no pleasure in the ride
What did not leave us all alone
With looser reins, closer side by side,
To talk till half the day was gone.
Ere long a time of other thought,
'Twas much to hear thee only speak:
I heard by heart (it came unsought)
Each meaning of thy fiftieth check.
O! deeper grew all nature's song,
And richer flushed the sunset sky,
And my boy's heart grew full and strong,
In answer to those questioning eyes.
And then, long months and years apart,
We met, yet were still the same:
Thou smiling, each the other's heart
We struck, till sweet music came:
We struck what change you as you will,
Nor you nor I can strike again,
That deep heart-choir which, broken, still
Keeps murmuring across the brain.
And then, one other parting more—
I felt it was a doom'd one, dear:
I felt an ice wind chill'd o'er
Our youth's green leaves, and
And when I crossed the sea, I heard
The low waves sighing all night through,
Of some one sick with hope deferred,
Of some one sending me from you.
Once more we met a weary way,
I rode across the mountain snow,
All cold at heart that Winter's day:
But, ah! beside the good fire's glow
There was a softness in the snow,
Bitterer than the Winter wind,
To see those eyes averted so,
To feel that those could prove unkind!
Once more we met, November's wind
Blew down the narrow street,
The snow was soft and white as snow,
Fit light for you and me to meet.
You did not see that I was sick,
Ay, to the heart that you had seen,
Your feet, cold with the light and quick,
But each was ready like a thorn.
Ah! I was changed with that deep change
Which passes on the heart of youth,
When, after thorn and wind and snow,
The shadows of the house above
Have cast a blessed darkness here:
I would not change thee, better love,
For loving visions, once so dear.
And yet this I, thought earnest truth,
I cannot see the centre of the sun,
Comes there but one without of such,
So, my heart's dead and raised full fast,
Dead hearts, with all that's dim and pale,
Dead words, whose music all has fail'd,
Have one low note of memory.

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ABLE TAILOR.
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AGRICULTURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
It is believed that the access of fre-
quently renewed supplies of air into the soil is
favorable to its fertility. This descent of air
makes its way into the pores or fissures, ex-
pelling, of course, the air which previously filled
them. When the air ceases, the water rises
off by the drains, and it leaves the pores of
the soil empty above it, the air follows and fills
with a renewed supply the numerous cavities
from which the descent of the rain had driven
it. Where land remains fallow, no such
renewal of air takes place.
2d. It warms the under soil.—As the rain
falls through the air, it requires the tempera-
ture of the atmosphere if it falls upon the soil, if
the surface soil, the latter is warmed by it, and if
the rains be copious and sink evenly into the sub-
soil, they carry this warmth with them to the
depth of the drains. Thus the under soil in well
drained land is not only warmer, because the
evaporation is less, but because the rains in the
summer season actually bring down warmth from
the Heavens to add to their natural heat.
3d. It equalizes the temperature of the soil
during the season of growth.—The sun beats
upon the surface of the soil, and gradually warms
it, but even in summer, this direct heat descends
only a few inches beneath the surface. But
when the rays fall upon the warm surface and
has an easy descent, as in open soils, it becomes
itself warmer and carries its heat down to the
under soil. Thus the roots of the plants are
warmer, and general growth is stimulated.
It has been proved by experiments with the
thermometer, that the surface as well as the upper
soil is warmer in drained than in undrained land,
and the above are some of the ways by which
heat seems actually to be added to drained land.
4th. It carries down soluble substances to the
roots.—When rain falls upon heavy undrained
land, or upon any land into which it does not
readily sink, it rises over the surface, dissolves
any soluble matter it may meet with, and carries
it into the nearest ditch or brook. Rain thus
robs and impoverishes such land, but let it sink
where it falls, and if it dissolves anything, it will
carry it downwards to the roots, will distribute
uniformly the saline matters which have a natu-
ral tendency to rise to the surface, and will thus
promote growth by bringing food everywhere
within the reach of plants.—Johnson's Agricul-
tural Chemistry.
Mrs. Fry's Rules.—1. Never lose any time.
I do not think that lost which is spent in amuse-
ment or recreation some time every day
always be in the habit of being employed.
Never set the least truth. 2. Never say an
ill thing of a person when thou canst say a good
thing of him; not only speak charitably, but feel
so. 4. Never be irritable or unkind to anybody.
5. Never indulge thyself in luxuries that are not
necessary. 6. Do all things with consideration,
and when thy path to set right is most difficult,
feel confident that Power alone which is able

to assist thee, and exert thy own powers as far
as they go.—Memoir of Elizabeth Fry.

At the great Smithfield Club Cattle Show
held in December last, in London, it is said that
the stock exhibited were generally superior to
those of any previous Show. Although the
cattle were not so excessively fat as at former
Shows, they were considered better adapted for
the food of man, and worth a higher price for
the same weight. This was as it should be.—
The South Down sheep appear to have been the
favourites. One lot was sold at the Christmas
Market at £5 5s sterling each. We have seen
reports, that even the working men employed in
Collieries of the North of England, who hereto-
fore, were accustomed to buy the fattest mutton
of the Leicester sheep, reject this extremely fat
mutton now, and by preference, meat that
is of moderate fatness. Much money has been
wasted in fattening cattle and sheep to excess.—
We do not say exactly by farmers, but by the
public. Extreme fat in animals, may have cost
at least one shilling the pound weight, when it
not made use of as food, it was only worth about
one penny the lb. for making soap. In the
meat market, we have both beef, mutton,
and veal, of different fatness, and rarely too
fat to be useful for us. We do not pretend that the whole of these articles ex-
posed for sale at our markets are not so; but
there is constantly a good supply of good meat
to be had in Montreal, and although some par-
ties find fault with our beef and mutton as not
being so well flavoured as that of the British Isles,
we beg to differ with them. Our beef, mutton,
lamb, and veal, when sufficiently fat, is exceed-
ingly well flavoured, and seldom has that strong
rank flavour, which these articles of food partake
of so frequently in the British Isles from very
high feeding. Cattle or sheep, stall fed princi-
pally upon ground-oats or barley, will always
produce well flavoured and sweet meat—most
of the farmer who raises root crops will also
feed them to his stock, and every farmer should
raise some. Mixed food will be the best and
most profitable, and keep the stock in better
health than if fed on any other kind of food.—
Agricultural Gazette.

At a late meeting of the Royal English Agricul-
tural Society, the Report of the Council con-
cluded in the following terms:—
"The Council congratulate the Society on the
improvements successively made each year in
the various departments of its operations, and in
the general reputation of the value of its publica-
tions, in admitting and consulting the cause of
practical farmers; and they express entire satis-
faction that, by the united exertions of all parties
connected with agriculture, such a progressive
improvement will be made in the cultivation of
the soil and the economy of Dutch husbandry,
as will promote the greatest production at the
least cost, and thus be forced contributing to the
mutual interest of the parties more immediately
concerned, and to the increased resources of the
country."

Such is the opinion of the benefits pro-
duced in English agriculture by the action of that
great Society, and we believe they are fully justified
in their conclusions. There have been some im-
provements produced in England in agriculture,
and all that is necessary with it, since the com-
mencement of the present century, is a series of less than ten
years, than in the preceding century. In Canada,
Associations are formed for the advancement of
improvements in agriculture, and for other bene-
ficial objects, but we constantly see them soon
lose their interest with the public, and their ob-
jects seldom carried out with that degree of energy
necessary to secure their success. The same
necessity is felt in the first formation of these
Associations, and which in fact is their object,
continues to exist in full force, when a
small first success, nevertheless, appears
to influence the members, and to check their useful
action. This has been the cause of failure with
many a Society formed in Canada for a bene-
ficial object. Upon the members feel continually in-
terested, there is not much good to be expected,
however important the object of their first organ-
ization.—Agricultural Gazette.

**GETTING INTO THE WRONG
HOUSE.**
"For me I adore
Some twenty or more,
And love them most dearly."
Such was the light air hummed by a
young man one evening in the month of
September, between the hours of seven and
eight, as he turned into a court leading out
of Washington street, where was his board-
ing-house.
The character of the air suited well with
the appearance of the aforesaid young blade,
for as he turned into the court, the light
of the lamp "illuminated" him; he was tall
and somewhat slender, but finely formed;
his pale and handsome features, large bright
eyes, with dark circles around them, told of
late hours and excitement.
His exterior, frock coat, buttoned at the
top by a single button, pants of a snuff
colored hue, white vest, and chain fastened
at its lower button-hole, attached to the
coat, lower what in his vest pocket, (we
do not say that in the name of a
respectable young gent of said
boarding-house) to sport that useful article,
but content themselves merely with the
chain, sometimes attaching a pencil, a coun-
terfeit dollar, and an instance is known of a
ten-penny nail being put to that use),
boots, hat, and dicking, of the latest fashion,
and switch cane, surmounted with a deli-
cately carved lady's leg in ivory, completed

the rakish tout ensemble of our hero.

As we said before he was humming a
tune, as he turned into the court. Passing
up, he ceased, and his thoughts, if they had
been uttered, would be something like the
following:—
"Some forty or fifty more, I should have
said; Brron was a hard one—some of the
b'voys decidedly—demme if he wasn't the
very personification of his Don Juan; he
went on the principle of go it with a ven-
geance."
During these cogitations he reached, as
he supposed, his boarding house. Ascend-
ing steps, he sent his hands on an exploring
expedition in his pockets, and extracted an
instrument resembling a portable poker,
with a jointed handle. Inserting this in-
strument into a round hole in the door he
effected an entrance.
On entering he was somewhat surprised
at the disappearance of the hat tree, and a
table in its place.
"Where the mischief is the hat tree gone
to now, I should like to know," he mentally
exclaimed, throwing down his hat. "How
infernal quiet it is just now," he continued,
proceeding towards the sitting room.—
Finding it in total darkness, he was still
more surprised.
"By Juno, is every body dead I wonder.
I'll have some light on the subject," and
with that determination he crossed the
room to the mantel-piece to search for a
match. He placed his hand on something
that made him utter an exclamation of sur-
prise.
"By every thing that's blue, it's a lady's
shoe; extraordinary events have transpired
during my two hours absence—a sofa here?
Striking against one placed under the man-
tel-piece. They have been picking the
personal estate about at a deuce of a rate.
Ah! a lady's shoe! O mien Gott, as the
Dutchman says."
"Charles is that you?" whispered a soft
voice at that moment and a warm hand
closed his.
"What! what! the deuce is to pay now,
he must be calculated in surprise; but recover-
ing himself he answered in a whisper,
"ye! I think it is you on the left," he said
to himself.
"I see that I'm in the wrong house,
and the dammed thing I'm Charles; no mat-
ter I'm in for it now, and might as well put
it through." So thinking, he seated him-
self by her side on the sofa, with one hand
clamped in hers and the other round her
waist.
"Charles! she said, what made you so
late? I have been waiting for you this half
hour."
"The Melen you have," thought he.—
Indeed, I am very sorry, but positively I
could not come sooner," he said.
"The folks have all gone away this evening,
and will make the most of our time,"
said she regarding his hand.
"Yes, by Jove we will," was his reply, as
he embraced her, and imprinted several
kisses on her lips. "I wonder who I am
living in the dark," thought he, during the
operation.
"Why, Charles, I don't think you would
be ashamed of your self removing his hand
from her bosom," she never did so before.
"Charles must be a very bashful youth,"
thought our hero, as he still took further
liberties.
"Charles, you mustn't do so," she exclaimed,
"what do you mean?"
"I'm making the most of my time," was
his innocent reply.
"You remember the last time I saw you,
you said you would tell me to-night when
we should be married," said she.
"A wistful nearly escaped from the lips of
Gus, (a little too abbreviated sponsorial
of our hero.) "I should say immediately,"
he thought, "but she might mistrust and
'twould be no go." The time, dearest,"
he replied, "will be when it is most conven-
ient for you."
"Oh how glad I am!" she exclaimed, fling-
ing her arms around him and caressing him,
which he returned to her vigorously.
"What a pickle I should be in if the folk-
should pop in all of a sudden," was his
thoughts at that moment; and if he had a
presentiment, as the thought passed his
mind a latch key was heard fumbling at the
door; at that ominous sound she sprang to
her feet greatly frightened.
"O dear!" was her exclamation, "what
shall I do? Here comes the folks."
"What the plague shall I do," was the
question of Gus, as he leaped to his feet.
"O dear! oh dear!" she bitterly exclaim-
ed, "where shall I hide you? There's no
closet, and you cannot get out of the room
before the folks will see you. O mercy!
I shall lose my place. There the door is
opened—quick—hide under the sofa;
it is a high one."
He did not stop to think about a better
place, but popped down on the floor and
commenced crawling underneath. His pro-
gress was greatly accelerated by her feet
which she applied quite heavily to his side.
"Thunder, what a plantation she has got

thought Gus, as it came in contact with his
ribs.
He found the space under the sofa quite
narrow, so much so that he was obliged to
lay flat on his face.
"Whew!" thought he as his nose came in
close proximity with the carpet "they keep
a cat in the house. Hello, here they come
—one, two, three—three daughters, the old
man and woman, and two gent's—friends of
the young ladies, I suppose. Here they are
down on the sofa; how I should like to
grasp one of those little delicate feet.—
"Thunder, she would think the deuce had
been here. I wonder how long I have got to stay
here? I hope the conversation will be
edifying."
In this manner his thoughts ran on for
the space of an hour. By that time he found
his situation any thing but pleasant, not be-
ing able to move an inch. There was no
signs of their departure, judging from their
conversation, which was as at first, and not
knowing how long he should be compelled
to stay in such close and odious quarters,
caused him to anesthetize them most
vigorously, and he got wound up to such a
pitch that he let an oath accidentally slip
through his lips.
"The deuce that I exclaimed one:
but the others heard nothing."
"Gracious!" thought Gus, "what a narrow
escape. If any of the others had heard
it I should have been discovered; then a
pretty tight I should be in. I should have
been taken for a burglar."
While thus congratulating himself on his
escape, a shawl belonging to one of the
ladies hung over the back of the sofa, slipped
behind him. It was soon missed, and a
search commenced.
"It must have fallen behind the sofa," sur-
mised the owner.
"I'll ascertain," said one of the young
men, rising from the sofa.
"Selling one end, he whirled it nearly into
the middle of the floor.
"Thunder, what a scream! The young
ladies faintly fainted away at the sight of
Gus lying on his face.
"Burglar! thief! robber!" replied the two
heads of the house, retreating towards the
door.
"Complimentary, damme," said Gus, look-
ing up.
The two young men seized him and raised
him to his feet.
"Give an account of yourself; how came
you here? Were the questions put to him.
"Thee! robbers! watch!" screamed
the ladies.
"Stop your infernal noise," shouted the
old gentleman, as Gus commenced an
apology.
"Ladies and gentlemen," said Gus, "you
have found me concealed under the sofa in
a burglarious manner, but upon my soul it
was for a very different purpose." He then
went on and gave a very lucid explanation,
and in such a manner that it set the old
gentleman into a roar of laughter.
The girl was then called to be questioned
about the matter.
"I'll tell you, at any rate, see who I have
been skulking with," thought Gus, as he
went up to the stairs. A moment
later and a daughter of him, black as the
see of spades, strode into the room.
Such an apparition of darkness struck
our hero dumb. For a moment he was a
man of amazement; but a roar of laughter
from all in the room restored his scattered
senses, and he then became fully aware of
his ridiculous position.
"Where's my hat?" he faintly articulated,
as he rushed from the room.
Until sleep closed his eyes did that roar
of lightning ring in his ears, and when sound
asleep, a vision of a "niggeress" flitted be-
fore him.

**THE WILD WOMAN OF THE NAVI-
DAD.**
About a year since, an account was pub-
lished in the Victoria Advocate respecting
a strange creature, whose tracks had been
discovered in the banks of the Naviad,
near Texada. The footmarks of this crea-
ture resembled those of a woman, and a re-
port was circulated to the effect that a
wild woman had made her retreat in the
forests of the Niviad. Within a few weeks
several attempts had been made to capture
this singular being. Mr. Glascock pur-
sued it for several days with dogs, and at one
time approached so near it as to cast a lance
into its shoulders. It however, with great
adroitness eluded the snare, and fled to a
den thicker, where it could not be traced.
Mr. Glascock states that he was near a
small prairie enclosed by the border forests
of the river, when the creature emerged
from the woods, and ran across the prairie
in full view. It was about five high, re-
sembling a human being, but covered with
hair of a bluish brown color. In its hand
it held a stick . . . six feet long, which it
flourished from side to side, as if to regulate
its motions, and aid it when running at
full speed. Its head and neck are covered
with very long hair, which streamed back

wards in the wind. It ran with the speed
of a deer, and was soon out of sight. The
dogs pursued it, and came so close upon it
at a small creek, that it was compelled to
drop its stick which was taken by its pur-
suer.

This stick is about six feet long, straight
and smooth as if polished with glass.—
Several other persons have repeatedly seen
the creature, and they all concur in repre-
senting it as a human being, but so covered
with shaggy hair as to resemble an
orang outang. It has frequently ap-
proached the houses of the settlers in the
neighborhood during the night, and stole
various articles—among other things it
carried off a quantity of towels, one or two
books, and has also taken several pigs.—
One of its nests was found in the forest, in
which were several napkins, folded up just
as they were taken from the house, and a
Bible, marked J. J. Wright. A bill for
washing was also enclosed in the Bible.—
The foot marks of this strange being have
often been traced in the bottom of the
Naviad, but it has eluded all attempts to
capture it. The old settlers in that section
say that these foot-marks have been noticed
for ten or twelve years, and that several
years ago there were other foot-marks,
indicating that three of these creatures
were in company. Within the last year
the foot-marks of only one have been
noticed. Mr. Glascock intends to collect a
park of hounds and resume the pursuit, and
he is confident he will succeed in capturing
it. He has incurred considerable expense,
and has exposed himself to great hardships
and danger to secure it, thus evincing his
full belief in the identity of this mysteri-
ous being.—It is not improbable that during
the war of the Revolution when the
people of that section were driven from
their homes by the victorious army of Ursa,
some children might have been secreted
in the woods or left there, and their
relations never returning, have become
like wild beasts, clothed with hair, and
feeding upon herbs and such small animals
as they can capture or pilfer from the set-
tlers.—Texas Telegraph.

SNOW-DROPS OF THE EQUINOX.—In
the winter season the Equinox live in
huts built of snow; and we may imagine
what must have been the necessity and dis-
tress that could first have suggested to a
human being the idea of using such a
material as a means of protecting himself
from cold. But that as it may, the snow
lentle affords not only security from the
intemperance of the weather, but some
comfort than either stone or wood build-
ings without fire. The operation requires
considerable tact and experience, and is
always performed by the men, two being
required for it, one outside and the other
inside. Blocks of snow are first cut out
with some sharp instrument from the spot
that is intended to form the floor of the
dwelling, and raised on edge, inclining a
little inward around the cavity. These
blocks are generally about two feet in
length, two feet in breadth, and eight inches
thick, and are joined close together. In
this manner the edifice is erected, contract-
ing at each successive tier, until there is
only remains a small aperture at the top,
which is filled by a slab of clear ice, that
serves both as a keystone to the arch and
a window to light the dwelling. An em-
bankment of snow is raised around the
well, and covered with skins, which an-
swers the double purpose of beds and seats.
The inside of the hut presents the figure of
an arch or dome: the usual dimensions are
ten or twelve feet in diameter, and about
eight feet in height in the centre. Some-
times two or three families congregate
under the same roof, having separate apart-
ments communicating with the main build-
ing, that are used as bedrooms. The en-
trance of the igloo is effected through a
winding covered passage, which stands
open by day, but is closed up at night by
placing slabs of ice at the angle of each
bed, and thus the inmates are perfectly
secured against the severest cold.—
McLau's Hudson's Bay Territory.

PASSAGE OF THE PEACE RIVER.—The
Rocky Mountains came in view on the 8th
October, and we reached the portage bear-
ing their name on the 10th; the crossing of
which took eight days, being thirteen miles
in length, excessively bad road, leading
sometimes through swamps and morasses,
then ascending and descending steep hills,
and for at least one third of the distance so
obstructed by fallen trees as to render it
all but impassable. I consider the passage
of this portage the most laborious duty
the Company's servants have to perform in
any part of the territory; and, as the voya-
gers say, "He that passes it with his
share of a canoe's cargo may call himself a
man." * * * * *

After passing the portage, the Rocky
Mountains reared their snow-clad summits
all around us, presenting a scene of gloomy
grandeur that had nothing cheering in it.

One scene, however, struck me as truly
sublime. As we proceeded onward, the
mountains pressed closer on the river,
and at one place approached so near that
the gap seemed to have been made by the
river forcing a passage through them. We
passed in our canoes at the base of precipi-
ces that rose almost perpendicularly
above us on either side to the height of
3000 or 4000 feet. After passing through
these magnificent portals, the mountains
receded to a considerable distance; the space
intervening between them and the river
being a flat, yielding timber of a larger
growth than I expected to find in such a
situation.—Ibid.

JAMAICA AND THE COTTON PLANT.—That
the cotton plant may be successfully culti-
vated in this island, and is capable of
affording an important and valuable article
of export, are facts which have been esta-
blished beyond all question. The cultiva-
tion of the plant is simple and inexpensive,
whilst the collection of the cotton, and its
conversion into an exportable article, re-
quire but very moderate outlay for labor or
machinery. On the other hand samples of
the wool, sent from different parts of the
island, have been pronounced equal to the
best Sea Island cotton, and of equal value
in the market. The soil and climate of the
south side of Jamaica are peculiarly adapted
to the growth and successful cultivation of
the plant, in consequence of their being
sheltered from the heavy north winds,
which have been found to render the north
side less favorable to its growth; and be-
cause the soil is less liable to injury when
at maturity, from heavy rains. The ex-
tensive plains of Liguanea, St. Dorothy,
St. Catherine, and Vere which are subject
to severe droughts, destructive of cane cul-
tivation, might be advantageously turned to
accounts, and not only give employment to
the laboring population, but supply a valu-
able addition to the productive wealth of the
country.—Colonial Standard.

COLONEL PRINCE OF INDEPENDENCE.—
We publish in another column the "man-
ifesto" of the Colonel. Events these days
of "manifestos" and "war" his character for
"changeableness" it is decidedly unique, and
we give it simply as a curiosity. It is a
pity the Colonel had not entertained simi-
lar views before he styles "the baneful
domination" of the "shot accordingly"
affair took place, or before the unsuccessful
petitioning to set aside the Rebellion Losses
Bill.

The Col. has been unsuccessful in his
petition; he has invested a large amount
when he arrived; for the last ten years he
has not received a return of £20 per annum;
and he receives bitterly against the govern-
ment, the ministry, &c. There are per-
haps in the Province more men than he can
reckon up who have acquired during the
same time quite as much as he brought with
him, and who commenced with little or
nothing. The Colonel is no more astray
in the present instance: his lamentation (as
it would be more properly styled) is no
great compliment to himself, for people will
be glad to trace the cause of his want of
success to its real source.—Free Press.

GROWTH OF LONDON.—Two hundred
miles of streets have been added during the
last seven years. Villages which a few
years since were ten or twelve miles dis-
tant are now part of the metropolis. An
BANK OF ENGLAND.—In the Bank of
England no fewer than sixty folio volumes or
ledgers are daily filled with writing in keep-
ing the accounts. To produce these sixty
volumes, the paper having been manufac-
tured elsewhere, eight men, three steam-
presses, and two hand presses, are contin-
ually kept going within the bank. In the
appropriate printing department 23,000
bank notes are thrown off daily; and so
accurately is the number indicated by ma-
chinery, that to purloin a single note, with-
out detection, is an utter impossibility.
English Paper.

MURDER AT ST. REGIS.—We learn that
an Indian lost his life at St. Regis, about
ten days ago under the following circum-
stances.—It appears that an Indian,
a resident at St. Regis, had been preparing
timber in the woods, and had on one or
two occasions, missed some of his logs.—
He determined to lay in wait for the thief,
and on doing so, discovered an other Indian
in the act of taking the timber away. An
altercation and a fight ensued, in which the
thief was killed on the spot. The Indian,
long Jail, awaiting his trial.—Cornwall
Freelander.

ing to work but finding none to employ and feel him. We have seen, however, in those days, a still more deplorable spectacle than that—the spectacle of thousands of our kind working from day to day, and from year to year, for pittance barely sufficient to support life, and uttering no protest against the deficiencies of civilization, as understood even by the poorest, most ignorant, and most degraded amongst us—working without hope and without ceasing, and with the full knowledge that the prolongation of life is but the prolongation of a misery upon which no light can shine.

But, while every one admits the evil which afflict such large classes of our population, and while the humane, and the charitable, and the most generous, endeavor to mitigate the pressure of the distress, none come forward with a remedy. We want a cure, not an alleviation; but we seek for it in vain. If, for instance, we take the case of the thirty thousand destitute and unemployable workers of this metropolis—and ask ourselves what society or the Legislature can do for them, we find that nothing can be done, except to increase the number of the thirty thousand five hundred women are engaged in London in wool-work and needle-work, of whom twenty-eight thousand five hundred are under twenty years of age, and they live, or at least they have, on some varying from \$11 to \$12 a day. About twelve hundred of these poor creatures assembled on Monday night last, to give whatever information might be required of them to the gentleman in the samovar at the twelve hundred who were possessed of under-clothing—indispensable alike to health and to decency—were requested to hold up their hands. Four persons alone made the expected reply. Those among them who had gained seven shillings during the week were asked to make the customary sign. Not one hand was held up. Ninety-eight had earned only one shilling—two had earned one—and—amazingly only five had earned as much as six shillings; whilst two hundred and eighty-three had earned nothing whatever. No language can exaggerate such misery as this. It tells its own tale better than all the studied eloquence that could be made of it; and to strengthen and to elucidate it; and will work, or has already worked its way to the hearts of thousands of those who can feel for the sorrows of humanity.

But some men, more earnest or more practical than others, ask themselves what is to be done to remove from amongst us a misery like this. Amid the many attempts to solve this problem and to arrive at the causes of the evil, we have seen none that can approach the remedy that could be made of it. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, a gentleman whose heart seems to be in every good cause, and who appears to unite the fact of a man of business and the practical wisdom of statesmanship, with philanthropy and Christian charity, which are far better than either. "Let us see," he says, in an admirable letter, "what are the causes of the evil. 'The cause,' says every one, 'is the want of cheap goods, which drives down profits and wages to the starvation level. But a mania for cheapness would not, in itself, enable the purchaser to get goods cheap, unless other causes operated to their cheap production. The will of the purchaser has, in fact, more to do with the matter than the position of the salesman and the producer. Every capitalist—by which I mean every man embarking money in any trade or calling with a view to get his living—by trying to attract customers to himself by underselling his neighbor. Every labourer—i. e. every man, woman, and child working for wages—is trying to secure employment by accepting lower wages than his neighbour; and every purchaser, as a matter of course, prefers the cheapest article. The truth is, our wealth and population have both outgrown the narrow area of our country. We want more room. We have too much capital and too many people—more capital than we can employ with profit—more people than we can maintain in comfort. All reports tell the same tale in a greater or less degree. In the mine, in the field, in the factory, everywhere a fierce competition between money and money, and between man and man. And what is the remedy? Shall we declare that there shall be no underselling of labor or of goods? and that man shall no longer

Compete with brother man as for with foe. We might as well attempt to declare, by an act of the Legislature, that in England and two shall no longer be considered as four, or any other impossible and preposterous thing. Shall we forbid people to buy cheap? This idea is equally ridiculous. Or shall we forbid the employer to employ and the worker to work under a certain rate of wages? Yes! when we repeal the law of gravitation, or any other fundamental law of life and preservation, not until then. Or shall we, to the words of Mr. Herbert, "greatly exceed the number of men." In 1821, the females outnumbered the males, in round numbers, by 117,000; in 1831, by 213,000; in 1841, by 320,000; and at this moment, so great has been the male emigration in the last nine years, that there cannot be less than half a million more females than males in Great Britain. But in the southern hemisphere is a vast continent, which is as much a part of the British Empire as Wales, but in which the disproportion of the sexes is enormous. Philanthropists have been shocked at the results upon society. In 1847 there were in South Australia only 13,622 females to 17,531 males, including children, the disproportion among adults being, of course, greater. In New South Wales, in 1847, of the adult population 83,578 were males, and only 41,809 were females."

The obvious remedy is to equalize the female labor market of Great Britain and Australia. We cannot raise female wages by act of Parliament; we cannot create new trades and professions in which women may labor at home for a more decent remuneration than they now obtain; we cannot compel employers to discharge the string-

lined loungers who now serve behind their counters in shops, to the displacement of so much female labor; but we can confer a boon upon hundreds and thousands of poor women, by providing them with the means to seek a happier country, where the day's labor is sure to meet the day's reward, and where every human being with strength and ability to work is a blessing to society, and not a curse, as in this old and over-peopled region. "Let us not," says Mr. Sidney Herbert, "be scared by the magnitude of the evil with which we have to contend; but rather let us make our efforts commensurate with it. We must have vigorous action and large means. Let those who cannot give a large sum of money, give it in instalments of three, four, or five years. Let those who have much give much, and let all give generously according to their ability. Neither time nor money can be wasted which is devoted to such a work."

Though we shall not cure by these means an evil which admits of no thorough, if of any cure, we shall, at all events, relieve the misery of thousands of patient, humble, and deserving people, who have strong and peculiar claims upon our sympathy and regard; we shall lighten the pressure upon the labor market at home; we shall increase the wealth and the happiness of a splendid colony; we shall carry joy and light into hundreds of unhappy homes; we shall make the widow's heart to sing with gladness; we shall pour balm into the spirit of the dejected and the forlorn; we shall raise the fallen, fill the despairing with hope, and show the reality and the earnestness of our Christianity, by our good deeds rather than by our loud professions. Great as is the evil, its magnitude is not such as to deter the men who have determined to grapple with it. Religion and philanthropy, statesmanship and policy, and instinctive charity, and that of self-preservation, will all combine in the good work, and we will not doubt that ere many months have passed over our heads a beginning will have been made in this cause of sufficient importance to warrant to still further exertions the charitable who have already resolved to aid it, and to swell their ranks by many hundreds and thousands of those who "watch and wait." No Utopia is dreamed of. The result is calculated by the means of the statistics of the Government or Legislatures. It only requires the organization of the charitable, who fortunately abound in Great Britain, and the leadership of men of heart and head. All these things have been found, and a good work—being well begun—is already half accomplished.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1850.

POLITICAL ANOMALIES.

ATTEMPT an honest man has spent a quarter of a century of the best portion of his life in shrewdly and anxiously observing the political affairs of the world, and in exerting, to the utmost of his abilities, and his individual influence to promote and further the progress of what he considers to be the principles of a rational and an upright policy, he can scarcely avoid the conclusion that the whole system of civil Government is one great sham. That a few of the more learned and talented of mankind have entered into a secret arrangement to impose upon the multitude by dividing them into parties under distinct and different appellations, to quibble and quarrel about a few peculiar abstractions, by diverting the attention of the people from the realities of their social condition, and by provoking contentions, and his individual influence will be gained! This is certainly a deplorable picture of the selfishness and duplicity of human nature, but every honest observer is compelled to admit that it is too true. Without particularizing any country or nation, it may safely be asserted that a large proportion, perhaps a majority, of all the existing statutes of the civilized world are nothing better than mere abstractions, in so far, at least, as the real practical interests of the great multitude are concerned. Not the promotion of the commonwealth, but the promotion of certain individuals—not the protection of industry, but the protection of the interests of a few professions—not the comforts of the people, but the creating and procuring of comfortable situations and good salaries for a few favorites, constitute the burden of all legislation. And, at this moment, all the legislatures of the civilized world are jarring and quibbling with their respective oppositions about some impracticable theories or some political hobby or stalking horse, which has perhaps served as the turning point or platform of two or three general elections. The out are accusing the in for not doing something that the out had neglected to do when they were in office, and the in are accusing the former government and extravagance of the out. The same arguments, pleas, rejoinders and replications the same personal abuse, party watch-words and bitter recriminations that characterized the parliamentary discussion of certain questions fifty years ago, make up the discussion of the same questions to-day. The chief visible difference is in the names of the actors and speakers, and the chief visible fact is that the people just continue to pay for these useless three-hour discussions as formerly.

But notwithstanding all this jangling and shuffling, it would be wrong to assume that the political leaders of mankind are entirely destitute of truth and honest principles. There are many talented, upright and honorable men among them. Men who have devoted all their influence and energy to the cause of popular liberty, and who have, throughout their whole public career, been actuated by the purest motives, and been impelled onward by the single hope of benefiting their fellow-men. These noble spirits, however, are few in number, and necessarily get associated with, and surrounded by a horde of rapacious harpies, whose sheer selfishness and lack of principle, swamp and swallow up all that is probable good—and, being the majority, give to legislation their own likeness; and inflict grief, mortification and broken hearts on the real patriots.

On all subjects of importance, such, for instance, as policy and religion, the great bulk of mankind are little better than a large mass of

inert matter, and must be positively acted on before motion can take place. They are virtually under the magnetic influence of a few thinkers, and the popularity or unpopularity of an Administration or a political party is not the voluntary act of the multitude, but results from the influence exerted by these thinkers. A general election is decided by perhaps not more than ten or twelve individuals in each parish or township, who either create or control what is called public opinion. But while it must be acknowledged that these few who think for themselves and for the multitude are sometimes too sanguine—too full of hope and enterprise—and think too fast for the circumstances of the country, and the capabilities of the people, so as to produce untidely and unreasonable demands. Yet it would be rash and dangerous to treat even these extravagances either with levity or contempt. The thinkers are the salt of the earth—they come immediately into familiar contact with the people—they stand as a medium of communication and instruction between them and the legislature, and exert an influence tenfold greater than the influence of the government. And though they may occasionally think too fast, they are, in the general course of cases, substantially correct, and even their deepest errors may be regarded as dark random gropings after some great principle of political justice. The mass of the people may be ignorant, may be simple, gullible, restless, fond of change, easy led and even unreasonable. The Demagogue and the knave may induce them to adopt irrational and unjustifiable means, but the object to be accomplished must be at least plausible. They may be urged on to demand privileges, such, for instance, as universal suffrage, and popular institutions at a time when they are very ill qualified to make a proper use of these privileges, and they may be induced to adopt even illegal means to secure their object; still, the object itself is a laudable one. And notwithstanding all the scoffing and jeering which the world has endured about the inferiority of a few thinkers, it is a fact which cannot be disputed that civil government has been productive of good, just in proportion to the popular nature of the elements which composed it.

The love of liberty is an inherent and a powerful appetite in man's nature, and the desire to gratify it, often impels the multitude into extravagant and disastrous conduct. But the motive and the object are good, and must be allowed to apologize to some extent for the errors of their conduct. The knave and the Demagogue may persuade an uneducated multitude, that the destruction of a city is necessary to secure rational freedom, and the multitude will immediately perpetrate the crime. But no knave nor Demagogue could persuade the same multitude to burn a city in order that they might be hanged for doing so. It is certainly a matter of deep regret that the principles of doing evil to procure good, has been so extensively reduced to practice in the political world—it is an anomaly of an ugly description, and one which can only be removed by the diffusion of knowledge among the multitude. This cure, however, is now being applied. It may safely be taken for granted that a much larger amount of sound political intelligence prevails among the people of Canada at present, than at any former period of Canadian history. The time we believe has actually passed when the knave and the Demagogue could be successfully employed as the tools of a corrupt administration, or as the Mob-agents of a disappointed faction. People are really beginning to think and to understand, and if their legislators will only exhibit a willingness to act in conformity with their professions on the hustings and the poll, they will be both understood and continue to support them without the aid or intervention of middle-men; and the monster anomaly of a Government being popular and unpopular with the same people, in the same year, will speedily disappear.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the County Council in January last, we were somewhat lavish in our praises of the prompt and efficient manner in which the popular principle of Retrenchment was adopted and carried into practice. In fact, we were so mightily pleased with the proceedings that we either said or intended to say that the new Council was the best and most popular that had been in the District. But we spoke too soon, and we are sorry to acknowledge that we spoke too fast. The Signal containing our very favorable remarks was issued while the Council was yet sitting, and while the important subject for deliberation remained to be discussed. It was not the question of retrenchment, but the question of the "ways and means" to liquidate the District debt. We felt some interest in the proper arrangement of this important subject, and we wrote a good deal of what we supposed to be common sense in relation to the matter. We proposed to levy an extra tax, and we are aware that heavy taxes are very unpalatable to the people, we endeavored to reconcile them to our proposal by pointing out the withering and paralyzing effect that the District debt necessarily has upon our local enterprise, and business, and the activity and permanent advantages that must result from getting quit of this embarrassing by one immediate effort.

But the Council was deaf to our wholesome logic—and as it had obtained praise for its retrenchment policy, it resolved to carry out the cheap system, and gave us too much of a good thing, by refusing to make any provision whatever for the payment of the District debt. We believe the Councilors from the New County of Perth opposed the imposition of even an ordinary tax upon the ground that they intended, through their Provisional Council, to levy a special tax in their own County, for the erection of a Gaol and Courthouse in the town of Stratford. This object may be very laudable, but surely it was unwise to disregard the claims of the public creditors, and as the County of Perth cannot possibly get quit of a fair proportion of "debts and liabilities" of the Huron District, we think the first anxiety of the Perth people should have been to make adequate provision for the immediate settlement of these, and then their Courthouse and Gaol, and the other affairs of their new County might have gone on prosperously. We are of opinion that all those who opposed a tax for the immediate payment of the District debt, or at least for such an amount as would have justified an application for a loan to liquidate the debt, must have acted in ignorance

of one of the best provisions of the New Municipal Act. In order to protect the District creditor against the injury and injustice that would necessarily result to him from such negligence or indifference as that manifested by our County Council—the 17th section of the new Act, authorizes the Sheriff of the County to impose a rate equivalent to any Execution that any District Creditor may put into his hand, including law-costs and cost of collection. Now as the Council has made no provision for the payment of the District debt, every man who holds a respectable District Debenture may bring an action against the Corporation and recover the amount with costs—this is decidedly the best provision in the Act, but it will be found to be a very expensive mode of paying our debts. It is probable that the County Council in omitting to provide for the payment of the District Debtors, may occasion forty or fifty suits to be brought against the Corporation during the present year, which, including the law-costs, Sheriff's fees, and the costs of collection, will, in all probability, require an assessment equal to the whole District debt, and still a large proportion of the debt will remain unpaid! We have only to observe that if the omission on the part of the Council arose from motives of economy, the Council have verified the old Scotch proverb about "ignoring hanties gatharin' straws." The Provisional Council of the County of Perth, has failed to impose any Rate whatever! So that the new Gaol and Courthouse is yet far in the distance. So much for Economy and Retrenchment!

REPORT.

The members of the Committee of the Total Abstinence Society of Goderich, beg leave to report—

Your Committee congratulate your Society at the beginning of another year, that they have been mercifully spared the infliction of the rod of God's chastening hand, while other parts of the land were suffering from the divine displeasure during the past year.

Your Committee in directing the attention of the members of your Society to its affairs, would state that during the past year five public meetings have been held under the auspices and direction of your Society, which were fully attended, and resulted in the adoption of 25 names to the pledge. Yet, notwithstanding the considerable increase of adherents to the principles of Total Abstinence during the last twelve months, your committee are of opinion that there is a very great want of energy and zeal shown by the members of this Society, and those professing Temperance principles, which in the opinion of your committee, is more dangerous to its existence, and hurtful to its interests than the open opposition of its most determined opponents. And your committee would earnestly impress upon the members of your Society the absolute necessity of seconding, firmly and zealously, the noble and laudable efforts of the Temperance Association in promoting the mental improvement and social welfare of their fellow-men.

Your committee refer to report a very great increase in the facilities offered for the promotion of the drinking usages of society, in the recent establishment of two additional Taverns, and which now stand in the proportion of over one to 150 of its population. A number altogether disproportionate to the numerical amount of its inhabitants, unnecessary for the accommodation of travellers, and which can have no other effect than the further extension of drinking practices, and the total corruption and prostitution of public morals. Amid those discouraging symptoms of increasing drunkenness, your committee see strong reasons for more determined zeal and unity of action: Conscious of the high responsibility which devolve upon themselves, and also of the complete success which must ultimately await them in their glorious work of moral reform. For it is unusual to suppose, that while the world is fast progressing in the discoveries of arts and sciences; and while the human mind is gradually expanded and enlarged by the acquisition of knowledge, that men will allow themselves to be held the willing slaves of ancient customs, and antiquated prejudices, but will barter their bonds and be free. Your committee report with pleasure, the recent formation of several Societies in the neighboring Townships, which have been the means, by God's providence, of doing much good. And which, they trust, will ultimately exercise a very powerful influence, in restraining the appetites of the people, and elevating their intellectual and moral character, by the free circulation of Temperance periodicals and other publications amongst them. And your committee would also take the present opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the devoted services of the Rev. Mr. M. J. Adams, as well calculated to promote the extension of Total Abstinence principles, and which they would wish to more extensively circulated throughout the County, and amongst all classes of society. Your committee refer with pleasure to the growing interest which is being excited throughout the Canadas, and Europe generally, on this highly important subject. And your committee would refer particularly to the labors of Father Chiquery in Lower Canada, and Father Mathew in Ireland and the United States. Both of whom have been abundantly encouraged in their endeavors to ameliorate the physical and moral condition of their friends and fellow-countrymen. And your committee would also further state their sincere desire and earnest prayer, that their example may be extensively followed in and around Goderich, until intemperance with all its concomitant evils be banished from our land.

In conclusion, your committee would respectfully urge upon your Society, the high importance of inculcating upon the minds of the young and rising generation, a hatred to strong drink. Experience has demonstrated that any very general change in the habits of those who have reached advanced years, in the indulgence of spirituous liquors, can scarcely be hoped for or expected. And your committee would, therefore, the more anxiously press upon the attention of your Society, the duty of inculcating upon the minds of their children, the truth of these important principles.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. MALCOLM, Secy.

SHERBROOKE ELECTION.—The Sherbrooke election is another contest between the Annexation and British Connection. Mr. Sambora, the Annexation candidate, is spoken of as a young lawyer, from the United States, whose residence in Canada has not been of long duration. His opponent is a Mr. Cleveland, a farmer, long resident

in the neighborhood. Although a requisition signed by some 1400 persons, who subscribed to the doctrine of the Montreal Manifesto, having been presented to the late meeting of the Executive Council, the evidence that the annexation feeling is strong in this constituency, yet the diatribe of lawyers, Mr. Sambora's youth, and the fact of his being a comparative stranger, render it very probable that Mr. Cleveland will be returned.—*Examiner.*

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.

BY "REFORMER."

No. IV.

"The amount of the salary, or the emoluments attached to every office, ought to be the least that the individuals, qualified to execute its duties, are willing to accept for their performance."—BENTHAM.

Although the question of Retrenchment has often been mooted in Canada, it has never acquired such a practical shape as at present. Hitherto it has been a mere topic in the history of any great reform. It is true that the public mind was prepared for the discussion of such a topic; but the most sanguine wishers for economy could never have looked for the prompt response which has been given to their arguments. Party feeling appears for once to have lost its usual characteristics; and Tory and Radical unite harmoniously in their desire for a change which shall produce a husbandlike parsimony in the expenditure of the public funds. I am not prepared to say, with some, that disappointment is the sole cause of the Tory outcry; it assumes a very reasonable shape, and will deduce its origin from the improvement which will certainly be presented by the chief holders of offices. The movement of the League, in particular, I regard as especially favorable to the contemplated reduction of expenditure, and has been the greatest impetus to the movement of the truth of the principles of Financial Reform, which its Canadian advocates could have received. Every newspaper in the Province teems with statistics proving the necessity of Retrenchment; Reform Associations recommend it; Branches of the League approve of it; Public meetings pass resolutions calling for it; Township and County Councils adopt its spirit, and memorialize the Government in its favor; Petitions are circulated praying for its application; and even the Ministry hint as clearly as they can that a measure in preparation which will remove some of the evils complained of.—The great difficulty is not to arouse the country to a sense of the abuses to which it is subjected, but to create a feeling of discrimination between economy and that parsimony which is so often mistaken for it. My readers must not imagine that I am about to defend extravagance. I would only warn against the danger of rushing into the opposite extreme.

A constituted governing body is one of the necessities of civilization, and according to its purity may be measured the real liberty of a people. Certain officers are necessary to perform public duties; but there is a limit to such labor, like all other, and a workman more than is wasted is an incumbrance upon the employer. The two great objects of Economy, then, are—firstly, to preserve the purity of the administration of Government, by paying salaries sufficient to insure probity and industry, and no higher; and secondly, to distribute the duties of the various offices as equitably as possible, so that no office be superfluous. To do this effectually, the whole system now in being in Canada will have to be carefully revised and maturely considered. There are some anomalies as to the distribution of offices, and some offices are superfluous; whilst there are many positions upon the public purse, equally wrong, but much more difficult of detection and removal. The Governor General receives a salary vastly disproportionate to his duties; last, in front of the Tory Hall, was the residence of a Sheriff, who, by the way, was necessary to perform public duties; but there is a limit to such labor, like all other, and a workman more than is wasted is an incumbrance upon the employer. The two great objects of Economy, then, are—firstly, to preserve the purity of the administration of Government, by paying salaries sufficient to insure probity and industry, and no higher; and secondly, to distribute the duties of the various offices as equitably as possible, so that no office be superfluous. To do this effectually, the whole system now in being in Canada will have to be carefully revised and maturely considered. There are some anomalies as to the distribution of offices, and some offices are superfluous; whilst there are many positions upon the public purse, equally wrong, but much more difficult of detection and removal. 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ingratitude to reject a man in whom you have so much to praise, and deal a blow at a Ministry who, whatever be their faults, have made bold to mention a few—have conferred more measures of enduring good on the country, than any other that ever held the reins of power in the Province.

LAWYERS AND LAW COSTS.
In another column will be found the letter of a member of the upper Canada bar, on the subject of law reform, written in the right spirit, and well worthy of attention.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA FROM LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 9th.
New York, Feb. 25th, 1850.
The America reached Boston this morning.

ENGLAND.
Parliament was opened on the 31st January. The Queen's speech was read by a commission, as follows:

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MARKETS.
New York, Feb. 27.
Ashes—The market is more active for Potash, with sales of 700 barrels at \$6.62; Potash is steady but heavy. Sales 60 barrels at \$6.40.

STATIONERS.
The following Premiums will be awarded by the Agricultural Society of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, for the best and second best STALLIONS shown in the market, &c. on Wednesday the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Sacred Concert.
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, GODERICH.
The Public are respectfully informed that the CHOIR of St. George's Church intend performing a selection of music from Handel's sacred Oratorios Messiah, Solomon, &c. also from the classical compositions of Kunt, Russell, and King—in the above Church, on Tuesday evening March 12, 1850.

WANTED.
BY the above Secretary—a thorough bred Durham Bull—two years old. Parties having animals of this description to dispose of, will be kind enough to apply to the Secretary as soon as possible.

LOTTERY!!
TO be disposed of by Lottery, the following valuable property: TWO TOWN LOTS, FRAME HOUSE, &c. with a substantial lot of land on one of them, &c.

Excellent Property FOR SALE.
THAT Handsome and commodious BRICK COTTAGE situated on the Northern Limits of the Town of Goderich, lately occupied by John Rinch, and belonging to Henry Horton.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.
MR. AND MRS. MOORE, Editors.

NOTICE.
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NOTICE.
THE DATA due by the late firm of STRACHAN & LIZARS, as Barrister and Attorney at Law, will be paid by JOHN STRACHAN and DANIEL HOME LIZARS, at their respective offices in Goderich and Stratford, and all other parties are requested to be forthwith paid.

Bank Deals 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.

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THE DATA due by the late firm of STRACHAN & LIZARS, as Barrister and Attorney at Law, will be paid by JOHN STRACHAN and DANIEL HOME LIZARS, at their respective offices in Goderich and Stratford, and all other parties are requested to be forthwith paid.

MARKETS.
New York, Feb. 27.
Ashes—The market is more active for Potash, with sales of 700 barrels at \$6.62; Potash is steady but heavy. Sales 60 barrels at \$6.40.

STATIONERS.
The following Premiums will be awarded by the Agricultural Society of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, for the best and second best STALLIONS shown in the market, &c. on Wednesday the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

WANTED.
BY the above Secretary—a thorough bred Durham Bull—two years old. Parties having animals of this description to dispose of, will be kind enough to apply to the Secretary as soon as possible.

LOTTERY!!
TO be disposed of by Lottery, the following valuable property: TWO TOWN LOTS, FRAME HOUSE, &c. with a substantial lot of land on one of them, &c.

Excellent Property FOR SALE.
THAT Handsome and commodious BRICK COTTAGE situated on the Northern Limits of the Town of Goderich, lately occupied by John Rinch, and belonging to Henry Horton.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.
MR. AND MRS. MOORE, Editors.

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