ssion from the Mer-Will receive prompt JOHN McEWAN. 849. 2v-7ntf.

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HTYME to his friends and nu-for the Liberal Pat-Assortment ons Fornias, nte all Orders given to nctuality as formerly ih, 1849. 2v-n10tf

Rebellion Losses. ieneral's Office, , 12th March, 1849. is hereby given, that Rebellion Lesses in we not applied to, and their Claims from the the Bank of Montreal, s as heretofore notified

he first day of June o apply for payment ersonally or by duly to the Parent Bank in S. M. VIGER, H. M. R. G.

m Signal, MACQUEEN,

QUARE, GODERICH. Printing, executed with SIGNAL. -TEN SHILpaid strictly in advance,

sed to the Editor must be not be taken out of th

TEN SHILLINGS ?

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME II.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1849.

NUMBER XXV.

corn laws, that this house, chosen by the people of this country, was competent to perform any act of legislation, and that you had no right to call upon the Crown to look for any other representatives than those whom the law pointed out as such. [Hear, hear.] Still, it was within the power of the Governor General of Canada, if he had thought that the Assembly did not represent the people of Canada, that opinion was the other way, that this Rebellion Losses Bill had excited so much indignation and disgust that a different Assembly would be chosen,—it was perfectly in his would be chosen,—it was perfectly in his power to refuse his confidence to his present Ministers, to change his Ministers, and to dissolve the Assembly. Why, Sir, what reason had he to do so? In the case to which I have just alluded we had unmistakeable symptoms with regard to manistrate and the second of the confidence of the confide takeable symptoms with regard to many members of this house, that their constitu ents did not agree with them in the view they took of the measure then under con sideration. But with regard to Canada, I have examined—I have asked, whether any member for Upper Canada has been called upon by his constituents to resign—whether his conduct has been disapproved by large numbers of them, and he has been told that numbers of them, and he has been told that he has misrepresented them on account of his vote upon this question, and I find nothing of the kind. [Hear, hear.] At least, if there may have been some single instance, I find, with regard to the great body who have voted for this bill, that they seem to be as fully in possession of the confidence be as fully in possession of the confidence of their constituents as at any previous time. [Hear, hear.] The opinion of Lord Elgin is, that if he were to dissolve the Assembly he should have another returned same sentiments; but he would not be in the same position. [Hear, hear.] If Lord lowest quality, only Western has gone off at irregular prices. Bacon, arrivals large and dissension, all the heat of a convert grant of the same position. Shouldets, a fair demand at 15s 6d a 22s. sembly adhered to his present administra-tion, he would have caused vast ill-feeling and dissension, all the heat of a contested election, and, in the end, have to take back the Ministry he had rejected for the sake of this measure. (Hear, hear.) At all events, Lord Elgin, I think, was a sufficient of these matters, and he has declare or these matters, and he has declared that that is not his intention, that he has made up his mind not to 'dissolve the present Assembly (hear); but, at the same time, Lord Elgin is willing to encounter the disapprobation of Her Majesty if we should think fit to give advice to that effect, and to submit in that case to the nearling which submit in that case to the penalties which would follow such disapprobation. I have seen it written by a person indeed who ought to be some authority, that we might submit in that case to the penalties which would follow such disapprobation. I have seen it written by a person indeed who ought to be some authority, that we might disallow this act, and vet.oriz.org.wf.yll-vebleve, would consider such a course out of the question. (Hear.) He would say that if this act were disallowed he was unfit for his situation of Governor General of Canada. (Hear, hear.) But I could not, as things at present stand, so far as I am at present in the companion of the Prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the Prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the Prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the Prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the Prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the Prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the Prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the Prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the prince of Prussia, Manhim and Piedenburgh were target and the companion of the prince of Prussia. present stand, so far as I am at present informed, advise the Crown to proceed to the disallowance of this act. (Hear, hear.) I they have carried their opposition to a point that has raised an excitement in Canada, which they themselves see with great re-gret. (Hear, hear.) I observe that all the best of them speak in terms of indignation of the outrages committed, the insult offered to the Governor General. (Hear, hear.) I trust, therefore, that however, much excitement may have been caused by this act, these gentlemen, whom I believe were men of loyal sentiments, some of whom I hours were additional forms. whom I know were advisers of former Governors-General, and comported themselves as men who had the interests of their country at heart, will, when this present excite-ment shall be over, endeavour so to avert the evil consequences that may flow from it the evil consequences that may flow from it as to prevent any lasting and permanent discord arising in Canada from this source. (Hear, hear.) The right hon, gentleman has adverted to the course he thinks it would be necessary to take it it were a question between contenting the colony and sacrificing the honor of the Crown. It am happy to think that in the present in, stance no such is required; I believe we shall consult at once the honor of the Crown and the interests of Canada by supporting Lord Elgin in the course he has taken. (Hear.) I trust that the different parties in Canada, whose dissensions are not of yesterday, who have carried on these bitter contests for many years, will feel that whatever imperial interest may be involved differences to an extreme risking the loss of that great social prosperity, which is your lot if you can but carry on those differences within the bounds of constitutional conflict and legal moderation." (Hear.) I conflict and legal moderation." (Hear.) I believe now, if such is the course of the opposition party in Canada, if they do not attempt to transfer to this house the differences which have already taken place in

the earth. (Hear,) Unhappily, the difference

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interests of the Crown. [Hear, hear.] Being struck with these marks of ability, Lord Grey advised her Majesty to appoint him to the still more difficult situation of Governor-General of Canada. Since he has been Governor of Canada. It was a person fit to be entrusted with great power and to exercise great responsibility. [Hear, hear.] The right hon, gentleman tells me that the Province of Canada is not represented by the votes of its Legislative Assembly. [Mr. Gladstone.—It did not say a word of it."]

The right hon, gentleman argued for some time that were petitions and addresses showing that, in fact, there was a very strong opinion on the other side, and that that night be the prevailing opinion in Canada. [Hear, hear.] It has occurred to me to argue in this house, when parties have asked for a dissolution of Parliament because this house carried repeal of the corn laws, that this house, chosen by the people of this country, was competent to perform any act of legislation, and that you had no right to call upon the Crown to look for any other representatives than those whom the law pointed out as such. [Hear, hear.] to be sorry indeed if he should think it was within the power of the Governe General of Canada is not representative than those whom this the law pointed out as such that the province of Canada is not representative than those whom the law pointed out as such the law pointed of Canada is not representative than those whom the law pointed of the condition of Parliament to the law pointed of the condition of Parliament to the province of the Canada this had been provinced that the province of the Canada that this bill the province of the Canada the province of th sary by a more those who think that this is a case in which, if you abide by responsible government, you are bound to allow the act of the Canadian Legislature to come into operation, and those who would fetter and restrain the liberty of the province by disallowing an act to which, as I think, although there may be much criticism made upon it, there is no valid and sound objection. (Hear, hear.) Believing and trustics, and ithat the general prosperity ought to the first object with every true patriot. ing that a straightforward and direct course is more likely to pacify than any tampering with the difficulty, I have declared at once the course that the Government mean to pursue. (Cheers.)

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara

New York, July 13-9 o'clock, A.M. The Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax yesterday. The Niagara brings 89 passengers, and her freight list is set down at 28,000. About midnight of the day on which Capt. Ryrie left Liverpool (June 30) exchanged signals with a large steamer, then off Holyhead, supposed to be the Europa that left Boston on the 20th.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.

ropa that left Boston on the 20th.
LIVERPOOL, June 30.
BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, flour and corn have been steady during the week, though there was some dullness toward the close.
Western flour brought 24s a 25s for superior inspected qualities, though some sales of inferior were made at 21s a 22s 6d. Ohio 25s a 25s 6d. Philadelphia 23s a 24s.—

Ashes.-100 bbls. New York pots and

pcarls, sold at 26s a 26s 6d.

The cities of Liverpool and Havre are to be connected by a line of first class steamers, under the direction of Mr. McIver, the

agent of the Cunard steamers.
FRANCE.—The remarks of Gen. Cavaignac, are quoted in the report, in reply to M. Aguim who adverted at much length to an alleged monarchical constitution .-France was to be the victim. The House showed its sense of his opinions and of Gen C's views by voting the simple order of the

ken. The insurgents were dispersed or in-rapid retreat. A revolt had broken out at Wurtemberg, joined by many soldiers. AUSTRIA.—The battles between the battalions were engaged.

ROME.—Most of the journals concur in regarding the progress already made as imortant, but anticipate a farther and obstinate resistance, as the news of the failure of the Red Republican movement in Paris, nstead of inducing the Triumvirs to capituate. Appears to have had the effect of adlate, appears to have had the effect of ding to their exasperation against the French movement from Toulon.

Letters give accounts from Rome to the 9th of June, from which it appears that the oss sustained in their different sorties, had been terrible—amounting, it is said, to 1000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

The Pope remitted the sum of 20,000f. for the relief of the distressed in Ireland.

It is said that the English Government had presented a friendly remonstrance a-gainst the bombardment of Rome, and has urged on the French Government the necessity of coming to an accommodation with the Ro

ABBIOULTVBAL.

Crown and the interests of Canada by supporting Lord Elgin in the course he has taken. (Hear.) I trust that the different ments, published in the "Transactions" of these experiments of yesterday, who have carried on these bitter contests for many years, will feel that that values to many years, will feel that the harvest in principle interest may be involved in the great Agricultural Societies of the British Isles, that, in almost all cases, the success of the superiment depended upon a liberal experiment to the produce paid for the experiment to undisturbed by the effects upon commerce, upon agriculture, upon industry, of these upon the value of the experiment. The AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS .- We obupon agriculture, upon industry, of these violent agriculture, upon industry, of the upon industry, of all the provinces of North America. He work, insufficiency, or unsuitableness of the always said,—"Whatever your party differences may be, you are by pushing those When all is properly done, success generative. manure, or some other mismanagement.—
When all is properly done, success generally results. Farmers often make experi-Canada, that Canada—this question over— doing so. We may not consider the maties deaux informs us, that mixed with lime and is destined to see her prosperity gradually ter with the attention it deserves, but there its compounds, it undergoes decomposition, recovered, and, once recovered, continually cannot exist a doubt that all the inhabitants augmented. (Hear, bear.) I believe her of our earth depend for their very existence I believe her of our earth depend for their very existence in inhabitants of other country oy. I believe, hey may enjoy och happiness as on the face of the difference of these discretifier a more should instruct us. Who that would have should instruct us. Who that would have should instruct us. Who that would have canada need nor envy any other country any institutions it may enjoy. I believe, under the British scottre they may enjoy as much freedom and as much happiness as can be the lotofany poeple on the face of of race is one main element of these dis-septions. It may be that hereafter a more general federal union, such as the right reminded us of the possible failure of the culturalist.

and we are fully persuaded that there is no class that would exercise this influence more beneficially for the country. This is the real state of the case—that education is power, but to give real power, the educa-tion must be good. An education deficient of what it should be, is, we conceive, more injurious than useful, as it gives a man pride and pretension, without judgment or power of self-control.—Ag. Journal.

WEEDING .- Now is the time to attend to he weeding of the crops. If weeds are allowed to grow, and seed, amongst the cultivated plants, of whatever description there cannot be much hope of a profitable crop. Due attention to weeding is one of the best proois we can have, that the farmer

is desirous of growing good and abundant crops. When we see land not sufficiently crops. When we see land not sufficiently drained, and growing almost as many weeds as useful plants, we may reasonable conclude, there is not much desire to practice a perfect system of husbandry. To have what land we plough dry, and what crops we grow clean from weeds, are essentially necessary to profitable farming, and where these matters are neglected, it shows our agriculture is not in a prosperous state. It is absurd to say that draining and weeding will not pay the farmer. The farmer, in many instances, may not have the money to expend upon this work, but this is the only justification. If crops will not pay for draining and weeding, they had better not be cultivated. Good farming, if there is means to carry it out, will be every way preferable to slovenly farming, and will pay better. This fact has been clearly established in the British Isles, and may also be proved in Canada.—Ag. Journal.

We have been told that in many places

this year has not been sown, in consequence this year has not been sown, in consequence of the unfavorable weather we had in April and May, for lands not well drained. We believe that the fall ploughing was far from being finished last year, the season being so very wet. Whenever this happens to be the case, there can be very-little hope that the spring sowing will be executed properly and in due time. For those lands that the same was the season between the season between the same and disallowance of this act. (Hear, hear.) I feel—I feel very deeply, the excitement which has been caused by it. I believe that the opposition to this bill founded their objections on feelings and arguments which no doubt appeared to them valid, but that they have carried their opposition to a point they have carried their opposition to a point of the second of the ploughed in at the proper time, and covered effectually, it would greatly improve the soil for the next year's crop. The land should, of course, be well drained in the fall. should, of course, be well drained in the fall, so that the good of the green manure should not be washed away out of the soil. There can be no better proof given of the necessity of draining than we have this year, from a cold, wet, and backward spring. It is in such a season the good effects of sufficient draining would be manifest to all farmers.

—Ag. Journal.

have recently been perusing several European articles, detailing experiments made

keeps everything in the soil in a soft and soluble state, and assists to digest and pre-pare the food for vegetable nutrition. It destroys many kinds of vermin and weeds, and usually increases the amount of the crop one er manures. It is found equally beneficial ing all vegetation, and making it more wholesome for both man and beast. It is

Salt is inoperative applied near the seashore, where salt water spray is already in excess on the land; but every where else it is beneficial. It may be used at the rate of five or forty bushels per acre though ten or twenty bushels are better. It can be sown broad-cast on the land, or be incorporated in the manure or compost heap. Mr. Pri-deaux informs us, that mixed with lime and producing soda or its combination with car-bonic acid, or with humus : all more power-ful digesters and feeders than salt itself; and the murate of lime, which has the strongest attraction for moisture of almost any thing known. Salt and lime work vegeta-ble matters to decay quicker than salt alone. With gypsum it will supply soda and sulphuric acid cheaper than any other material besides the muriate of lime, so valuable for its moistening quality.—American Agri-

THE TIME FOR CUTTING WHEAT.—A few years ago, John Hannan, Esq., a celebrated and scientific Yorkshire agriculturist, made and scientific Yorkshire agriculturist, made a number of experiments, with a view of saccrtaining the best period for havesting wheat, and after carefully weighing the different samples, and comparing their products in flour, bran, and shorts, the difference in favour of cutting the crop about ten days before it might be considered dead ripe was equal to one-sixth the value of the whole. The net saving gained in this way was considered sufficient to pay the entire expense of harvesting and thrashing, besides which, the quality of the straw was vastly improved by early cutting. In England it requires a much longer period for grain crops to mature than on this Continent, and therefore twould be quite safe to say that wheat and other grain crops would make as much and other grain crops would make as much progress in ripening hero in four days as in that country in ten. It would be difficult to lay down any general rule by which the reader could be correctly governed in determining the most profitable time to cut the wheat crop, but we can scarcely be misunderstood in recommending that it should aluected with us, and look with evry and
jealousy upon all extended plans of general
in the provement, until education extends our
vives, and onables us to see the world as it
is, and that the general prosperity ought to
be the first object with every true patriot,
and particularly with every farmen. If the
agricultural class were well educated, their
power and influence would soon manifest
itself in a way that could not be mistaken,
and we are fully persuaded that there is no
class that would exercise this influence
the seems and the flour for the skin thin, and the flour for the skin thin the skin after that period. When wheat is cut-early, the berry is of a light bright colour, the skin thin, and the flour finer and better in quality than if cut when fully ripe. If wheat has a very dark and luxuriant green colour a short time before it ripens, or when it is in a milky state, and shows pretty clearly that the crop is predisposed to rust; it would be well to begin cutting to the colour and the colour state. to rust, it would be well to begin cutting six or eight days earlier than in ordinary cases it would thoroughly ripen. By judiciously observing this advice, and put ting the grain in round shocks, snug! ting the grain in cound shocks, snugly capped, as fast as it is havested, a great saving may be effected, and, indeed, the rust very frequently evaded. Wheat cut before the staw has become thoroughly yellow, or when the grain is in a doughy state, may not be quite so plump as if left for the straw to ripen; but the grain will be of a peculiarly transparent colour, and it will make more flour, and of a better quality; having less bran than if cut at the period usually practiced by our farmers.—Furmer and Mechanic.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE MIDDLE STATES of the Union.—The harvest is pretty nearly through in these States, and though the crop was unusually late, and suffered some-what from rust, and very much from the April frost, it will exceed an average. The season has been dry, and favourable for securing it.

A Profitable Sheep.—Seymour Aldrich, a farmer of the town of Hopewell, in this country, on the 3th ult., sheared 12lbs. of clean fine wool, from a Paule Mareno Buck. The wool had a growth of less than one year, the sheep having been sheared the 26th day of June last.—Pittsburgh Post.

HARVESTING AND THE WHEAT CROPS.

DENEFITS OF SALT AS MANURE.—We are recently been perusing several Euroas follows :- The Fall Wheat is an averpean articles, detailing experiments made with salt as made with salt as manure, and from them we have made the following brief synopsis of its utility:—

It attracts the humid vapors and repeals frost, and thus assists in keeping the land moist in dry weather, and warm in cold. It keeps everything in the soil in a soft and soluble state, and assists to digest and prepare the food for vegetable nutrition. It delighted the state of disease.

We are informed that considerable quan tities of rust are now discernible among the the heavy rain of this morning is likely to extend and aggravate the disease, accompanied as it is with a sultry and misty atmosphere.—Galt Reporter.

Without going the length of saving that we are very sanguine as to Mr. Cobden's plan of universal peace between nations being successful, we think that his proposal to invite foreign Powers to concur in treaties binding them to refer any matters of dispute to arbitration a reasonable and a the burning at Montreal, they commenced the burning at Montreal, they commenced the burning at Montreal are the burning at M humane one, and we can see no great harm which such an invitation could have produced. It is possible enough that it might have done good :—nay, the motion, though not carried in the British Parliament, will have the effect of bringing the subject be-fore foreign nations, and of procuring for it perhaps as much comideration as if had for-mally been before them. So far Mr Cobden's idea will be carried out. It will come be-fore the different nations of the world recommended by 79 members of the British were the aggressors, let them be punished Legislature, among whom are names of no by all means; but if the Orangemen, then small weight and gefebrity. The project, which at present we confess we see no great likelihood of being carried out, will be universally discussed, and by and by we shall have some idea of how it will be looked upon by foreign Powers. Many of them are at present certainly in a better situation than we to judge of the horrors of war: shall have some idea of how it will be looked upon by foreign Powers. Many of them judicial investigation. Where men are at present certainly in a better situation than we to judge of the horrors of war; no time could have been chosen better calculation than the matter home to the judges he have a hing the matter home to the judges as in an are proposed. Where men is set in the put of the put of the first, or assumed facts, of the particular case. Justice and the proposed facts are presented to the put of the particular case. ted to bring the matter home to the judgment and feelings of the moderate part of foreign society, and it is possible that the motives, circumstances, and even facts. result of this may be of general benefit; On this subject, the journalist is as impera-

but we have little hope of seeing armies and navies abolished in our time. There may come a golden age when such expensive establishments will be dispensed with by the universal consent of mankind; but we suspect it is far off, and that it must be nreceded by a vast moral reformation which the most sanguine philanthropist can hardly anticipate. We doubt whether the mere y anticipate. We doubt whether the mere ormality of a treaty will bind the angry passions of mankink, but we would rejoice to see the experiment tried, or at least a calm discussion among the great Powers as to its practicability.—Dundee Adverti-

THE 12TH OF JULY IN HAMILTON.

THE 12TH OF JULY IN HAMILTON.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we are called upon to announce the fact, that the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated in this City, on Thursday, by a procession through the streets, of between 100 and 150 persons—

If such is the intention of Lord Eigin, we have full confidence in the discretion and streets, of between 100 and 150 persons— many of whom were armed with muskets, pistols and swords! The sight was sick-ening in the extreme, and we can use no language too strong to express our disap-proval and detestation of proceedings which are disgraceful to a civilized country. The procession passed through some of the prin-cipal streets, between twelve and 2 o'clock, and although their appearance gave grace. of a streets, between there and 2 o clock, and although their appearance gave great offence to the Roman Catholic portion of the population, we are glad to learn that no collision took place. This calamity, however, was prevented, simply by the noble conduct of the Messrs. Evans, Hardware Merchants. These gentlemen had on shew, as usual, in front of their establishment, a large quantity of pitchforks, scythes, &c. perhaps the most formidable weapons which men, acting from impulse, could arm themselves. Just as the procession turned the corner of John Street, one or two men were sent over from a_large party congregated on the street and sidewalk for powder, which was refused. Scarcely a minute had elapsed ere this party made a rush over for the pitchforks; but providentially, the owners were standing in the door, and suspect-ing the object, the weapons were dragged inside ere the leaders had reached the store. One man asked for pitchforks, which he wished either to borrow or buy, and being refused, an attempt was made to seize them, author. The Editor of the Spectator is we believe, but the Messrs. Evans, grasping the coveted implements, kept their infuriated assail of the Hamilton delegates to the League Convented the service of the Hamilton delegates to the League Convented the service of the Hamilton delegates to the League Convented the service of the Hamilton delegates to the League Convented the service of the Hamilton delegates to the League Convented the service of the Hamilton delegates to the League Convented the service of the Hamilton delegates to the League Convented the service of the ed implements, kept their infuriated assailants at bay, until some friends came to their assistance; when finding all efforts and threats in vain, the party retreated. To this providential circumstance, we ascribe the peace of the city. Had the pitchforts and the providential circumstance, we ascribe the peace of the city. Had the pitchforts been obtained, an attack would unquestionably have been made on the procession, and when it is recollected that at least two-thirds of the men in the ranks were fully armed, the reader will agree with its, that strife, bloodshed, and death must have ensued to a certainty. The procession, how-

months. Independent of the law, which strictly for-Independent of the law, which strictly forbids party processions, bearing emblems or wearing ribbands, we look upon the proceedings of Thursday as most deplorable, and totally inexcusable. This is the first Orange procession which has taken place in Hamilton, what proceeds a could have induced it? Are Irishmen to be kept for-HARVESTING AND THE WHEAT CROPS.

WHEAT HATVEST IN St. Joseph Courty.

Many of our Farmers commenced their Wheat harvest on Monday last. The crop, although so that seed of their first last less of the Spring, yet all years.

The weather for the last teed days has been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat to a considerable been injuring the late sowed wheat the curso of our native land, to be imported into this Province, when no excused whatever can be offered for their munifestation? Every Protestant Irishman in Hamilton for the insect, the drought and the rust, have contributed much to this result, so that, we fear that Kalamazoo, usually so abundant is her harvests; will this season that the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is coming in unusually light. The late sowed wheat the wheat crop is co is not only ill-advised, but intolerable .-Most sincerely do we trust that we shall never again have occasion to complain of the conduct of the Orangemen of Hamilton. -Humilton Spectator.

> From every part of the colony, accounts have reached us, stating, that in every place where the Orangemen could, with impunity where the Orangemen could, with impunity they have had processions. In many places, cession is sanctioned by the Queen's "Broad rows and fights, and in every place the worst possible feelings, have been the result. It is reported, that at St. John, New object of pity; but he is also an object of con-Brunswick, twelvo men have lost their demnation; the guilt of violating the law, and the consequences of that violation are chargable on him. We have a far better opinion of the found shot at Centreville near St. Catha-rines, had to remove its sittings from that classic and peaceable neighborhood to our town, as the Jury found it impossible to proceed with their investigation in that

The inquest was cottined from Friday morning to Tuesday night, and the Jury finally handed in a sealed verdict, the contents of which we dont know, it being agreed on that secrecy should be preserved. From the commencement of this inquest, we never entertained a doubt but that the verdict would be according to the suidence. verdict would be according to the evidence.

This past 19th of July was intended as a "too soon." We shall see what amount tuted. These designing men are no orangemen of capital the past 12th will bring to the at heart, in fact, they secretly despise the asso-

Who ever doubted that they had the power of shooting down some of their opponents; but the right to do so has to be enquired into, first by a grand inquest, and secondly by twelve men on their oaths. If, in any of the recontre's which have taken place on the 12th of July, and especially in the one that occured here, the Catholics were the aggressors, let them be punished ginated for the purpose of influencing the little a mine their general character, and refuse to be

tively bound to conceal his opinions, as he

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A letter has been received by a getleman in Galt from a party who has every means of accurate knowledge, of the intentions of the Governor General, stating that it is the intention of his Excellency immediately to pay a visit to Western Canada. The Cherckee war steamer has been ordered to Brockville to receive his Excellency, Lady Elgin, and suite. The Hamilton Spectator states that it is Lord-Elgin's intention to reside some days at the house of William Notman. Esq., at Dundas. Nothing is said of this in the letter to which we allude; but it is therein stated, that Lord Flgin in-

have full confidence in the discretion and peaceable and loyal dispositions of our pop-ulation, to rest satisfied that he will be re-ceived, as the Resresentative of the Queen with honor and gladness, and that no feel ing of estrangement or vindictiveness, arising out of recent events, will interfere to prevent warm expressions of loyalty affection to the Nobleman deputed Queen Victoria to govern us in her name, and who is clothed with her authority.— Galt Reporter.



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1849. THE TWELFTH OF JULY. In another column will be found an article on his subject from the Hamilton Spectator: It is a common-sense article, written in a good spirit and is the more valuable at present, on account of its strife, bloodshed, and death must have ensued to a certainty. The procession, however, proceeded to its destination unmolested; and we learn that a large number dined together subsequently without molestation. During the evening a few individuals were severely beaten by others on the look—out for them, and we greatly fear that the bit ter feeling aroused will not be allayed for months. orangemen or ribbonmen. We may feel displeased or angry with a man who wilfully and knowingly sets the laws of his country at defiance, but we must sympathise with, and feel

telligence which it embodies. A virtuous man would feel more honest pride in presiding over And the man must certainly be fond of authority, who can suppose that there is either power or glory acquired by presiding over a company of men who believe that at present a party pro-cession is sanctioned by the Queen's "Broad The inquest was cotinued from Friday orning to Tuesday night, and the Jury hally handed in a sealed verdict, the conmation is cautiously withheld. The truth is, that a few designing men are cunningly using orangeism in Canada for a purpose altogether different from that for which it was at first instituted. These designing men are no orangemen ciation-they are intriguing unprincipled politicians who have become desperate, and are ready to grasp at anything or everything, and to employ every species of dishonesty and duplicity that has any liklihood of furthering their own selfish views. They are employing orangeism ginated for the purpose of influencing the little petty squabbles of selfish politicians. We believe conscientiously that not one man out of every thousand who took the oaths of Orangeism, in-

tended to become a tool in the hands of a politi-

cal party, and that they are made political tools

without their own knowledge or consent, simply

through the duplicity of a few intriguing selfish

men, whose want of honest principle renders

them a disgrace to any association. We would

warn the virtuous portion of Orangemen to be-

ware of these designing men-look at them-ex-

that death at witnessed in fathers, will cy intends to projected to derstandings Does he no Upper Provi peaceably at the same un small wares, he would con welcomed, li tor promises fling mud at land as the must not da the Tory pe liberty of a cannon whe FAT, approac velled, and through the he honored l were acquai pets made as merit by a p him upon th body-the cluding the But the Scotch Nob delights to l

represent he must not rec Merchant ! -nay, His her Majesty semble and the dear, pe cious and ble The articl

rageous out threatening, it. The He some gleam onceal his opinions, as he

n received by a getleman ty who has every means edge, of the intertions of eral, stating that it is the tecllency immediately to tern Canada. The Cheer has been ordered to ve his Excellency, Lady The Hamilton Spectator ord-Elgin's intention to at the house of William t Dundas. Nothing is ated, that Lord Elgin in n to Goderich, returning Woodstock, and Brant

ention of Lord Elgin, we ce in the discretion and I dispositions of our pop-isfied that he will be reresentative of the Queen idness, and that no feel ancess, and that no reci-at or vindictiveness, ari-events, will interfere to pressions of loyalty and Nobleman deputed by govern us in her name, d with her authority.—



SIGNAL.

Y. JULY 26, 1849. LETH OF JULY. will be found an article on Hamilton Spectator: It is a , written in a good spirit and at present, on account of its f the Spectator is, we believe, n out-and-out Tory, and one gates to the League Convenenday. And it is certainly rest one Tory editor who has left to shew respect to the I who is honest enough to atrymen of their error; and at if all the editors of the al as manfully and as faiththe institution of Orangeh higher in public estima the word deluded, because lieve that the great majori who walked in procession are not aware that they w of the land : they are not statute which emphaticly ty processions, whether of imen. We may feel disa man who wilfully and laws of his country at desympathise with, and feel s through ignorance; and alked" on the twelfth, we

s lately on the illegality of

nd the probability of the cognisance of the leaders.

who was present at the

I sale for their warrant !" nentable in this age, and in me pretensions to civiliza-The masters and leaders tter than this, and they are ionest principle when they rors or allow them to I of that large portion of ave no proper opportunities of their country. Every n is honorable and impor-1 to the amount of real inabodies. A virtuous man est pride in presiding over han he would do in lording the vicious and illiterate tainly be fond of authority. there is either power of siding over a company of at present a party proby the Queen's "Broad Il invents and purposes an e is also an object of conof violating the law, and at violation are chargable far better opinion of the of orangemen in general, hey would willingly unite if they were fully conprocessions are, for many bidden by the authority of both in Canada and in were informed of it, there

The leaders and abettors e aware of this fact, but at if the members of the a; and therefore the inforwithheld. The truth is, nen are cunningly using for a purpose altogether which it was at first instiog men are no orangemen secretly despise the asso guing unprincipled politior everything, and to emof furthering their own tre employing orangeism chine, and we are sorry ware that it was not oriof influencing the little politicians. We believe Cone man out of every oaths of Orangeism, inin the hands of a politiare made political tools wledge or consent, simply a few intriguing selfish honest principle renders ion of Orangemen to beracter, and refuse to be

led or guided by them. We have observed that sodical and unmeaning nonsense. And in the in many places is the Province, the law against party processions has foolishly been supposed to be evaded by directing the procession to Church to hear a sermon. We can see no harm in Orangemen going peaceably and humbly to Church on the twelfth of July, more than on any other day in the year, providing they go in the same thither on Sundays. But a band of men, with party banners, party insignia, Orange sashes, range ribbons, and Orange music, marching to the Church, is just as much an Orange procesor tavern; hence it must be regarded as a violation of the law of the land in a very aggravated fing mud. His groaning will do neither good nor harm, and nobody is likely to take the trousham, under any circumstances, and where the sham is intended to screen or extenuate a direct ing and threatening of the Spectator will produce violation of an existing law, the profanity and sacrilege become horribly diagusting, and additionally wicked. And the Minister of the Gospel who would countenance such a processio y preaching a sermon to it, without first intimating faithfully that such processions are unlawful, and rebuking them in the fearless spirit population of the Gore District will assemble in of Christian zeal, must certainly occupy a low niche in the estimation of every right-thinking and intelligent man, and his success and usefulness as a messenger of peace, and as an ambassador of the great doctrines of universal love, must be fearfully doubtful. We have not enquired whether the Act that We have not enquired whether the Act that forbids party processions, is a good law or a bad law—this does not affect the question. No good man will wilfully violate a bad law—He may write against it, speak against it, and petition and protest against it, but he will not violate it. This law, founded on the principle of universal charity and forberance, may be too far in advance of the feelings and intelligence of our Cavance of the feeling parties of different religious creeds, living under the same paternal government, shall not be aldowed to provoke and insult each other's feelings far as partizanship consists in associating with

or prejadices, by public processions, or the open display of party badges. Perhaps the pulpit has not yet done its duty in preparing the hearts and rabid ferocicus savages that have spoken and understanding of the great mass of the people for written against him, in terms which a decent the adoption of these exalted principles of for- man would not apply to a common scavanger, giveness and sympathy. We say, perhaps the angemen say so—they think it is very hard and which common sense dictates to the Governo Protestantism by insulting the feelings of their in Canada require.

Catholic countrymen—but their attachment to Protestantism would be better evinced by a Teapert for the laws of a Protestant Government—

Description of the Protestantism of the Protestant of the Protestantism would be better evinced by a Teapert for the laws of a Protestant Government—

Dut they are fedible discondate of the Protestantism by insulting the feelings of their in Canada require.

Great Enthusiasm of the Protestant of The Protestan men, and therefore look upon this law that forbids them, as bad, they would just follow the tator will not example of the Orangemen, and set the law at defiance.

In the last number of the British American, of

The truth is, that almost every law is support ed to be bad or oppressive by some portion of the community, and if every man is to be allowed to violate the law simply because he is displeased with it, there will soon be an end of all law, and we regret to chronicle the fact, that the Orangemen of Canada are thoughtlessly and infatuatedly setting the example for such disastrous con-

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TOUR.

Does he not know that he is supported, yea. beloved by nine-tenths of the whole people of the small wares, or a Yankee clock pediar! Yes, if he would condescend and unattended and unwelcomed, like an obscure traveller, the Spectator promises not to allow the roudies to groun or fling mud at him ! But he must not attempt to fing mud at him! But he must not attempt to land as the Governor General of Canada! He must not dare to insult the wounded feelings of the Tory pet lambs—Bah! The pets took the liberty of alarming the public with a volley of cannon when the Montreal Merchant. Mr. Morran, approached their wharf—they shouted and yelled, and like beasts of burden dragged him through the street in a buggy, because what? because he was the patron of the Lambs—because he was the patron of the Lambs—because was the patron of the patron of the Lambs—because was the patron of the patron because he was the patron of the Lambs-because he honored himself by making cheering speeches to the dear, peaceable and loyal creatures who were acquainted with the rowdies who burned the Parliament house! Yea, verily, the modest pets made an attempt to immortalise his great merit by a peal of cannon! they offered to show him upon the attention of the public as some the saviour of Canada (not however, including the Parliament House!)

But the Governor General the illustriou Scotch Nobleman the man, whom the Queen delights to honor, and who is deemed worthy to represent her Sovereignty in the chief colony of the British Empire. The magnanimous Bruce must not receive the same honor as the Montreal Merchant ! There must be no firing of cannon -nay, His Excellency must not even tolerate her Majesty's virtuous and loyal subjects to assemble and welcome him with an honest cheerthe dear, peaceable pet lambs will become vora cious and blood will be the consequence!

The article in the Kingston Whig is an outrageous outburst of course valgar treasonable threatening, but the source is quite harmless, threatening, but the source is quite harmless, and therefore, it would be superfluous to notice in the Hamilton Speciator has occassionally some gleams of common sense or intellect, but printe, but peculiarly significant, in the distance of the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to us something not only approsing to us the following the source of the weather and the crops, appearing to us something not only approsing to us something not only approsing to us the source of the source is the following the source of the source of the source is the following the source of the sour

present instance we would just ask, what means has the Governor General of preventing the occurrence which the Spectator wishes him to prevent? The people of Hamilton and the surrounding country, will just welcome Lord Er. our in the very same manner, and with the same enthusiasm that they would welcome His foya Sovereign, Queen VICTORIA; they will assem ble in thousands without the advice of either the Governor General or the Spectator, and they will cheer "long and loud," without asking who is pleased or who is angry! The Specta tor will be at liberty to groan if it suits his fancy, ble of preventing it. This kind of silly blusteran effect exactly opposite to that intended. We hope there is not one hopest independent man within fifty miles of Hamilton, who will neglect to shew his utter contempt of such threats, by cheerfully travelling these fifty miles to welcome the Governor General. We trust the virtuous housands and cheer repturously, till the Spectato and his small party feel their own insignificance, and shall dwindle down into an almost imperceptible Spec in the vast muze of living, thinking souls. The Spectator thinks it will be dieastrous if his Excellency should display anything of the political partizan! This is sad trash to come from a public journalist. There is not the slightest liklihood that Lord Elgis is room, When Mr. Moffatt had to put the slightest liklihood that Lord Elgis is room, While the learner of the word of "Annexation," he would quit less quantities, on at least fifteen days of comming a Liping Canale to the solution to the solutio Act has come too soon. A portion of the Or- even threatning violence. This is the conduct very unjust that they should not be allowed to General, and which his own honor, and a due diaplay their deep devotion to the principles of respect for the feelings of Her Majesty's subjects

but they are fuelishly disposed to eiglate the law groaning would do good, he had better come up on the supposition that it is bad. Now, there is and try it, as we are persuaded there are not

Han anything been wanting to complete the infamy of the Tory Press of Canada, it would have been furnished by the contemptible twandle that some journals are putting forth in reference to Lord Elgin's visit to the Upper section of the Province. We refer particularly to the Hamilton Spectator and the Kingston Whig, where all Canada, and especially the Governor General, are warred in a most beseeching spirit, General, are warned in a most beseeching spirit, that death and bloodshed, such as has never been witnessed in our days, nor in the days of our fathers, will be the consequence if his Excellenger of the consequence if his Excellenger of the consequence in the consequence if his Excellenger of the consequence is his Excellenger of the consequence in the sat week. Whole hosts of a peculiar kind of leading not be the consequence if his Excellency intends to make political capital out of his projected tour! In the name of heaven what do these madmen mean by thus insulting the understandings of the people of Canada? What does Lord Eleas want with political capital?—

Description:

| Passi week. Whole hosts of a peculiar kind of properties of the grown of the course of two or the course of two or the course of two or the days have left the straw standing completed by hard. Then he was escorted by a procession to the Governor's Room to the City Hall, where he was presented to the citizens, after which he was conducted to the Irving House. standing bare, the leaves and beard being completely eaten off. The destroyers march in Upper Province, and what more could be expect?

The modest Spectator will allow him to land peaceably at Hamilton, providing he comes in the same unostentatious manner as a dealer in the motestatious manner as a dealer in the same unostentatious manner as a dealer in the same unostentatious manner as a dealer in the same unostentations manner as a dealer in the motes and evidence taken during the interest of the notes and evidence armies of thousands, and vegetation is marked the ravage; but certainly so far as the destroyers have proceeded, they seem, like the Egyptian locust, determined to "eat up every green thing."

IT Ir will be seen by to-day's paper, that the

We are glad to perceive by the Globe thi morning, that the fearful disease is on the de-cline in Toronto.

The 13th Loan Meeting of the Huron Dis trict Building Society takes place at the British Hotel, on Saturday Evening. PEREGRINATIONS OF THE PRESI

DENT OF THE LEAUGE. MR. Moffat we understand, visited our min. Modat we understand, visited our town on Monday. He was not, however, present on the occasion of the opening of the Market House. Pity that he was nt. Such a cheer as that which was given in response to the call of President Ewart hen his Honor announced the name of when his Honor announced the name of "His Excellency the Governor-General, Her Majesty's Representative in British North America," would really have had the effect of arousing the latent feeling in good Mr. Moffat's breast. Never was a louder, an honester, nor a heartier cheer heard in Dundas than that cheer; and it was pleating to notice that it was not only a heart sing to notice that it was not only a harty cheer, but it was a general one! Dundas against the world for true, enduring loyal-ty!—Again we regret that Mr. Moffat did

onsible government, are not, as it has been in past days most impodently and falsely stated, "Covert Traitors."—But is it really true that Mr. Mosatt is on a "rely stated, "Covert Traitors."—But is it really true that Mr. Moffatt is on a "restraining tour," carrying with him to every affiliated brauch"—(aye, that's the word)—a suasive potion, or an alternative, and in some obstinate cases remedies of a more active character? The fact is, that "the active character? The fact is, that "the game's up,"—the ruse "would'nt take,"—the heather "would'nt burn,"—throughout the length and breadth of the Provice contentment prevails,—the tens of thousands of our intelligent and honest yeomen are wisely attending to their rural occupations, having first in their town, township, country, or district meetings, signed addresses trv. or district meetings, signed addresses and un-

try, or district meeting, signed and un-measured confidence. The humbur cry of re-action has only met its echo from those who insidiously sent it forth. As re-marked by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, there was not the slightest evidence of change in public opinion. In no instance was there a member called to account for his vote on the Rebellion Losster late than never," good Mr. Moffatt!— All hail to your work of restraint! But hark you, Mr. Moffatt,—BE WISE WHLE THERE IS TIME. You are trying to recall the more dangerous projects of "the affili-ated,"—you are travelling in these western diggins for that purpose, and you have fur-ther "prorogued the House" till the 25th inst., in order to infuse a safer line of poli-cy. Now we say— PBE WISE—cease your miserable expedients—squash your coolers, and, atlonce, without delay, APPLY THE EXTINGUISHER !— Dundas Warder.

ARRIVAL OF FATHER MATHEW.

but they are foolishly disposed to eislate the law on the supposition that it is bad. Now, there is another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book, which entered another law in the same statute book is the law in the same statute book. and supposing that the Catholic population should come to the conclusion that it would be disposed to groun upon such an occasion. We assure the Spectator that nobody here should come to the conclusion that it would be will touch him, nor attempt to under-value his any malignant sickness on board, nor any meritorious to burn the houses of the Orange- groaning abilities-and should cheering be the death, and the vessel was allowed to come

proaning abilities—and should cheering be the order of the day, even the presence of the Spectator will not prevent us from huzzaing at the very top of our veice.

The Jshburton was delayed by calms and light winds. The passage was otherwise favourable. Father Matthew enjoyed excel-In the last number of the British American, of Woodstock, we see that the man who does the scrubbing of that Journal, has been nibbling a sick for the first day or two. He looks ittle at the Governor General's visit. He follows in the wake—but as his attack is merely a few school-boy nicknames, such as "dignified no doubt the effect of the attack that some few school-boy nicknames, such as "dignified neutrality," we have only leisure to regret that such puerile babyisms should be associated with the Newspaper press.

The Cross.—The Hay harvest throughout the District is nearly completed, the crop is fully an average. The wheat harvest is partially completed and the Fell wheat although in sengers on the subject of Temperance of the subject of Temperance.

We have applied to Doctor Raymond for The verdict will be sent to the law officers of the Crown, and until returnofficers of the Crown, and until returned, the public will have to suspend their desire for information on the subject, so far as we are concerned. In the meantime, they can consult the Toronto and Hamilton papers, containing telegraph reports from St. Catharines and Niagara, after which they will be as far from knowing the true state of the case as they were before they read them. We would observe, that we entertain no doubt but that justice will be had in the premises .- St. Catharines

From the Hamilton Spectator. THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For several days past we have had extremely warm weather. Although the mercury has not stood so high in the glass, as it did a week ago, yet the heat has been quite as oppressive, as at any period of the season. Yesterday we had several very

heavy showers of rain.

The farmers in this vicinity are busily engaged in harvesting, and on every hand we have most cheering accounts of the prospect. In Saltfleet rust has appeared to a trifling extent in the wheat, and the severe storm of rain and wind which we ex perienced in the latter part of the preceding week, has slightly lodged the grain; but week, was slightly lodged the grain; but with these exceptions, every thing appears favourable, and no doubt can be entertained that we shall have an unusually profific yield. Barley, rye, oats and corn never looked better, and potatoes are scarcely in-

We make a few extracts from contemporaries, on this interesting subject
The Boston Journal, of the 14th inst.,

the Tories are roaring themselves hoarse for Annexation. Mr. Moffat would have heard and seen enough to convince him that the people of this town, long celebrates the product. In this vicinity, the tops of ted as the most zealous advocates of Restantial Product. In this vicinity, the tops of the people of the maturely dry and hard : strawberry beds are suffering; rasbecries drying up; the leaves of young fruit trees withering, and even corn begins to curl in some dry locations. At Providence, R. I., on the 13th, the

mercury stood at 98 deg.

The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle says:
The harvest of grain and hay has commence ced in this country. The early part of the season having been fine, the crops of wheat

the eve of maturity, will be very short, and that cotton cannot reach an average crop. The severe drouth which followed the late heavy rains, have affected both corn and cotton, entirely checking the growth of the first, and preventing the ears from filling with grain, while the cotton has generally a wilted and sickly appearance. There are

mises a most abundant yield.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register, of the 7th inst., says:—Our farmers are now busily engaged in "reaping the fruits of their labour." The crop of wheat is a good one, both in quality and quantity. The corn crop also presents an exceedingly pro-mising appearance, and the crop of grass is more than an ordinary one. Never was

the 4th instent, says:—From all parts of this and the adjoining counties, we hear complaints of the unpromsing condition of the cotton crop. The late heavy and frequent rains and strong winds, added to prequent rains and strong winds, added to prequent the growing crop, a good portion of the stalks have been blown down, and thousands of acres abandoned on account of the graves. the grass.

The Augusta (Va.) Vindicator, of the The Augusta (Va.) Vindicator, of the 3d inst., says:—The harvest will be pretty generally begun in this country this week.
We understand the crop of wheat presents were understand the crop of wheat presents Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45c and 46c and a very fine appearance, and though it be appeared there may not be as heavy a yield as in others, yet the crop will be an average one. We hope our farmers may realize

a good reward for their toil.' The Buffalo (N.Y.) Advertiser of the 12th inst. says:—During a trip a few days since through a part of Monroe County—which is Corn, 43c. one of the best wheat growing districts in one of the best wheat growing districts inthe United States—we noticed that the
wheat crop gave promise of more than an
average harvest. It has passed through the
critical season, and the weather for the past
three weeks has placed it beyond the reach of rust, or any other cause which sometimes destroys or greatly lessens the crop. We are informed that a large amount has been sown, and as it stands in the fields presented a most eplendid appearance. The straw has attained a larger growth than usual—the heads are long and well filled, and 20 bushels to the acre, at least, are long and well filled.

The corn is backward, having been mostly planted for a second time; but it promises well, if it should ripen before the autumnal

frosts. The Toronto Patriot of Wednesday says :- " Amongst ourselves the farmers have been dreading rust in the fall wheat. which is very heavy—and of which a good deal in our neighborhood was laid by the heavy rain of Friday evening. Their apprehensions, however, have been since very much allayed by the prevalence of cool winds. The spring wheat and other crops are very fire."

CHOLERA IN HAMILTON.

CHOLERA IN HAMILTON.

Since our last issue a few cases have occurred, all amongst the emigrants in the shed, and welvegret to say that all have terminated istally.

Subjoined is the report of the Board of Health, which meets every day at 4 P. M. The general health of the city was never better at this season of the year. Only let the excellent directions of our acting Board of Health, given in our last number, be observed, and there need be no alarm.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board having obtained returns of the state of the health of the city, up to this date, have to report: That three cases of Asiatic Cholera have occurred, all of which have proved fatal; but that the general health of the city is good, as compa-

general health of the city is good, as compa red with the same season of other years.

July 20, 1849. The Board have to report one additional cas

of Asiatic Cholera as having occurred since yes terday, in the Emigrant hospital, which has proved fatal. July 21, 1849.

The Board have to report one additional cas of Asiatic Cholera as having occurred since their last. (Signed) W. L. DISTIN.

Chairman of the Board of Health

CHOLERA IN CANADA.—This dreadful disease prevails in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and in Hamilton. From late papers we learn of its existence in Quebec, although no regular the Royal of Health in eports seem to be made : the Board of Health physicians to make regular domiciliary visits, from which much good is expected. The folhe bills of mortality for Montreal for the preceding week:—
Catholics 95 Of Cholera—Catholics 30
Protestants, 25
Point St. Chas. 9 P.St. Chas. 9

Protestants, 25 Protestants 8
Point St. Chas. 9 P.St. Chas. 9
Total, 129
Total, 47
From Klagston we have no very definite apcounts, only that 14 or 16 cases had occurred.
From the Globe we learn that the total number of cases in Toronto up to Wednesday was 71. of which 46 proved fatal. The disease seems to be on the decline.

The age of the disease seems to be on the decline.

The age of the disease seems to be on the decline.

The cases for the last two days were as fol-Thursday, 19th, 9
Friday, 20th, 2 Deaths. MONTREAL, July 19,-7 P. M. 1849.

The epidemic is subsiding. Accounts from Quebec are more favoral

Dr. Franklin, in speaking of education, sa "If a man empties his purse into his head man can take it from him."

Markets.

MONTREAL, Monday Evening, July 16.

Ashes—We quote Pearls at 26s at Pote at 28s.
FLOUR.—Letters not yet received. No transactions to-day, but holders are quite firm at 21s.
d6 and 21s 9d for ordinary brands. Advices of "rust" in Ohio tend to add to the impression of an advance in price.

GRAIN—Nothing doing.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork \$131-2; Prime and Prime Mess Pork. \$213 1-2; Prime and Prime Mess Pork. \$21 and \$104. Very little Beef in Market. Lard is dull at 43d. in bris.

TALLOW—Nothing doing.
FREIGHTS.—To Glasgow, 4s per larl.; to Liverpool 3s 9d,

TORONTO, July 20.

Flour changed hands freely this week, at 19s a 19s 6d for fresh ground superfine in store.— Millers' superfine in bage 19s a 20s. Farmers' in bags and barrels 17s 6d a 19s. eat, supply not large; price paid 3s 9d a

Oats, 4 bushel, 34 lb. 11d a le. Bacon, 4 Oats, 47 bushel, 34 lb. 11d a ls. Bacon, 47 cwt. 30s. a S5s. Butter, (fresh) 47 lb. 7d a Sd. Hane, 47 lb. 5d a 6d. Beef, 47 100 lb. 20s a 25s. Potatoes, 47 bushel, 2s 6d a 3s. Hay 47 ton, 40s

HAMILTON, Thursday, July 16. We have but little to record, the supply hav-ing been so small that we can only repeat last quotations. Wheat, 3s, 11-2 to 3s 9d, accord-ing to the quality. Outs, are much sought for scanty that we may say that it does not meet the requirements of the city and its vicinity. 21s 3d to 22s 6d are now the current rates for barrelled flour, and 9s 6d to 10s per cwt. for farmers' in bags.— Gazette.

New York. July 19, 1849.

mising appearance, and the crop of grass is more than an ordinary one. Never was there less ground for complaint on this subject than at present.

The Fatchez (Miss.) Free Trader, of the 4th instent, says:—From all parts of this and the adjoining counties, we have

141c; and Corn 91c

142c; and Corn 93c

Berrato, July 19.

Desirable brands fresh ground Ohio sells at 94-50-a 4-62. Michigan 94-12 a 4-181-2.—
Ohio Wheat fair demund at 91c. Wisconsin Corn in active demand at 45c, sales at 45 a. 451-2. Oats, nothing doing, nominally 26c. —
Pork dull, having receded to 11. Whiskey active demand, 22 is the market. Shoulders 41-2. Freights on flour to Albany 51c, wheat 141-2, corn 91-2.

CLEVELAND, July 14 4 37 c. Wheat, 87c-

Corn, 43c.

Toledo, July 13.

Wheat, 85c. Corn, 40½ to 41½c.

Chicago, July 13.

Flour, \$3 75c to \$4 25c. Wheat, 631-2c to 73c. Spring Wheat, 50c to 56c. Corn mixed, 35c. to 37c. Oats, 22c to 23c. Wool, 15c to 20c for unwashed, and 23c to 28c for washed.

Birth.

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. Also, all
kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the
shortest notice, and on moderate terms.
Goderich, July 19, 1849.

SPLENDID SLEIGH ROBE

Huron District Grammar School.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF the above Institution will take place to TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, at clock, A. M. Goderich, 24th July, 1849.

STRATFORD HOTEL.

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

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

INFORMATION WANTED, of Arcino.
MacLean, aged about 25, who left his native place, Strontian, in the West Highlands of Scotland, about June 1847ports seem to be made: the Board of Health in hat city are very active, and have induced the hysicians to make regular domiciliary visits, known in the ship to James Cameron, Gardener, who stopped at Brockville,—and to wing from the Transcript of Tuesday last shows one Duncan McPherson, and is supposed to have travelled with the latter up the country in the summer of 1847. No farther infor-mation can be obtained of him than is above

as fol-Deaths. 3 5 Strafford, July 1849. The Papers of London, (C. W.) of Galt, Goeiph, Dundas, Hamilton and Toronto, will confer a favor on a sorrowing mother and friends, by inserting the above. 2025

IMPORTANT to the PUBLIC. IMPORTANT to the PUBLIC.

EZRA HOPKINS, of West Flamboro'
(Hamilton P. O.) having for a few months past been acting as Traveling Agent for the WASHINGTON MUTUAL INSURANCE Co., takes the present opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of the Wellington and Huron Districts for the very liberal patronage and encouragement which he has received at their hands; and has now the pleasure of informing them that he is he has received at their hands; and has now the pleasure of informing them that he is duly authorised to act also for the GENE-SEE MUTUAL, the former Institution being exclusively devoted to the Insurance of Farm Stock and Buildings, the latter taking risks in Towns,—and both on very moderate terms.

The Washington Company offers peculiar advantages to the Agricultu-al Interest, taking ordinary risks at one per cent, doing an immense amount of business having a very large cash capital on hand, and promptly rettling all claims against the Institution,—Capital, £384,000; Members, 37,986,—both being daily increasing.

37,986,—both being dany markets and The Genesee Company intended to Insure against Fire in Towns and Villages, and the rates are consequently higher in proportion to the risks being greater; but in consequence of the large business done, little more has hitherto been required than the first payment, for during the past thirteen years the Assessments have only averaged two per cent, although during that peri d some of the most disastreus fires ever known have occurred Capital, \$401,125. Now it is over \$800,-

EZRA HOPKINS Agent for the Wellington & Huron Dis ricts. July 18th, 1849.



FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS, WELLINGTON & HURON DISTRICTS

THE undersigned, Agent appointed by Ilis Excellency the Governor-General for the Settlement of the Crown Lands in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kincardine and Kinloss, in the Counties of Waterloo and Huron, hereby Counties of Waterloo and Huron, hereby gives Notice to all persons willing and having means of Locating therein, that his Office is at the Village of Durham in the Tonenship of Bentinck, on the Garafraza Roud, where he will receive the application of the Settlers, every day of the week, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock.

Fifty Acres of Land will be given to any Settlers, eighten wars old and a subject Settlers eighteen years old, and a subject of Her Majesty, who will present himself provided with a Certificate of probity and sobriety, signed by known and respectable persons, and having the means of providing for himself until the produce of his Land is sufficient to maintain him. The bearer of that Certificate shall mention to the Agent (who will keep a Registry thereof) his name, age, condition, trade or profession whether he is married, and if, so the name and age of his wife, how many children he has, the name and age of each of them, where he is from, whether he has somewhere any property and in what Township he wishes to settle.

The conditions of the Location Ticket

are—to take possession within one month after the date of the Ticket, and to put in a state of cultivation at least Twelve Acres has attained a larger growth than usual—
the heads are long and well filled, and 20 bushels to the aere, at least, are calculated upon? The Chilly Wheat-land, and some of the adjacent towns, the crop, we are told, we Buell, Esq., of Brockville, C. W.

At Brockville, on the 4th inst, by the Rev. J. the conditions of settlement are duly folfill—the adjacent towns, the crop, we are told, we Buell, Esq., of Brockville, C. W. of the land in the course of four years-to The Milwakie (Wis.) Sentinel of the 10th inst., says:—A friend, just returned from a jaunt through the interior of the State, assures us that the wheat never looked better, and that we shall have an abundant harvest. The corn is believed to the state of the state o At Montreal, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, the Hon. Austin Cuvillier, of the firm of Cuvillier & Sons, and first Speaker of the House of Massembly of United Canada. which will be sold or given to another.
The land intended to be settled is o

very best description, and well timbered BLANK and watered. The Roads will be opened on a breadth

of 66 feet, and the land on each side will be divided into lots of 50 acres each, to be gratuitously given. Besides the principal Road there will be two others (one on each side of the principal Road) marked out on the whole extent of the territory, and on which free Loca-

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a Solendid FOX SKIN SLEIGH ROBE, which may be seen at Mr. Robt. Parke's Store, Goderich.

J. WHEELER. Goderich, July 25, 1849.

2v-n25

open the road in front of their locations. The most direct route to reach the Agen Guelph and Elora in the Wellington District GEORGE JACKSON. Agent for Settlement of the Durham Road.

STRAYED from the Premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 41, 1st. con. On the 15th of June last, a LIGHT RED COW, five or six years old, the point of the right horn bloken off, and near to calving — Any information respecting her will be very gratefully received. WILLIAM HALL. Goderich, July 17, 1849. 2vn25tf

TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE Subscriber in returning his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for their most liberal patronage, begs leave to inform them that he has just IMPORTED a choice Lot of TEAS, &c., which he offers for Sale for CASH, BUTTER, WOOL, THOTHY SEED, WHEAT, or any other kind of Produce, lower than ever offered here before.

OHIO WHISKEY!! Aud FINE SALT for Sale, cheap for Cash.
CHRISTOPHER CRABB.
Godetach, May 10th 1849. 2v-n

Huron District Building Society

THE THIRTEENTH LOAN MEETING OF the Society will take place at the British Hutel, on Saturday the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By Order,
THOMAS KYDD, See'y.
Goderich, July 19, 1849. 2v-n

CAUTION.—I hereby give notice, that my Wife, ANN BICE, has left my bed and board, on 27th June, 1849, and without any just cause. I therefore caution all persons from trusting or giving her anything on my account, as I will not be responsible for the same. WILLIHM BICE, Sent. McGillivray, 10th July, 1849. 2v-n24-3

Doetry. BEAUTY AND TIME.

BY MISS PARDOR.

Beauty went out one summer day,
To rove in Pleasure's bower;
And much she sported in her way
With every opening flower:
At lergth she reached a myrtle shade,
And through the branches peeping,
She saw, among the blossoms laid,
Time, most profoundly sleeping.

Time, most protoudly siceping.
For he had furled his pinions
To linger with the lovely things
In Pleasure's bright dominions:
His scythe and glass aside were cast,—
"How softly he reposes!"
Cried Beauty, as she sadly passed,
And covered him with roses.

Time woke :- "Away?" he kindly said!
"Go trifle with the Graces;
You know that I was never made You know that I was never made
To top with pretty faces:
'T is plea ant in so sweet a clime
To rest awhile from duty;
I'll sleep a little more,' said Time,
'' No, do wake up,'' said Beauty.

He rose, but he was grim and old; She felt her roses wither; His scythe upon her heart was cold, His hour-glass made her shiver; Her young check shrank, her hair t

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grey,
Of grace he had bereft her;
d when he saw her droop away,
He spread his wings and left her. And thus I point my simple rhyme,—
It is the Minstrel's duty :—
Beauty should never sport with Time,
Time always withers Beauty!

CHRISTIAN PEACE, OR CHRISTIAN UNION?

We rejoice in the belief that there are many hearts, in all denominations, yearning for Christian peace. And we are satisfied from indications that have fallen under our notice, that there are those, even among sects heretofore the most exclusive, who have imbibed something of the true spirit of gospel charity, who are raised above the marrowing influence of sectarian sympathy, and who are striving to cherish and manifest the spirit of Christian fove towards those who may differ from them in opinion. Nay, more. We rejoice to find from the publish od works that have come in our way, that there are those who are willing to put forth their most strenuous efforts to make "the divided Church one." Yet the phrase,—" Christian union," which such writers usually adopt, is not a favorite one with us.—Terms and names often exert a greater influence over the feelings of a community than we are aware. And we have sometimes thought, that the frequent use of the phrase, "Christian union," is exerting an injurious influence upon the feelings of the Christian community. If, as we dwell upon this subject in thought or in conversation, we should think or speak of "Christian peace and harmony," would not a very different class of feelings be awakened within us? Christian neacon, in the sense in which the expression is most obviously and generally used, seems to us not to be at all desirable. Christian peace and harmony we should rejoice to see becoming more and more widely prevalent.

And when we use this latter phrase, we narrowing influence of sectarian sympathy,

them recognise each other as Christians, and extend to each other the courtesies of Christian friendship. Let them rejoice in each other's peace and prosperity, and ever cherish a willingness to assist each other. Such a state of the Christian community would prosent a scene, upon which Christ could look with pleasure. Then would Christians be one, in their spmyathy with the spirit of their Master, in their resemblance to his character, in the objects of their prayers and efforts, and in their exercise of kindness and forbearance towards each other. And such a state of the Christian Church would be adapted to impress depely upon the minds of all, a firm conviction of the reality, the heavenly origin and the divine power of our religion. When men see Christians, differing from each other in their all its parts, and which conducts to a conclusion that cannot be set aside, showing the sum of the christian peace and harmony with us. But if at the same time we are treating their opinions or practices with severity or with our arguments will be of any avail. If, on to the content of the carries of the christians, differing from each other in their carries, we have no reason to expect that our arguments will be of any avail. If, on the carries of the christian peace, the will not be long before and being the will not be long before the most obstituteness, in those who differ from us, will nelt in the warmth of effectionate required which flows from our hearts. So in regard the follows from our hearts. So in regard the flows from our hearts. So in regard the follows from our hearts. So in the long the will not be follows from our hearts. So in regard the follows from our hearts. So in the Christiane, differing from each other in their religious opinions, in their forms of worship, and in their modes of operation, still breathing, amid all these differences, the sme epirit of devotion to the will of God, of universal, all-embracing love to man, and of charitable forbearance towards each other, they must be deeply impressed by the sight. when must be deeply impressed by the sight. When men see Trinitarians and Unitarians, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists, Universalists and those who hold to the eternity of future punishment, equally conscientious in all duty,—alike scorning to take advantage of each other inorder to secure additions to their own number, ever disposed to speak kindly of each other, while yet they adhere firmly to their properties of their own hearts and breathing other, while yet they adhere firmly to their prespective peculiarities,—then will they be described in the properties of individuals. If then the individual members of any denominations cherish and manifest the spirit of peace, their course may carried any minute of individuals. If then the individual members of any denominations cherish and manifest the spirit of peace, their course may carried any minute of individuals. If then the individual members of any denominations cherish and manifest the spirit of peace, their course may carried any minute of individuals. If then the individual members of any denominations cherish and manifest the spirit of peace, their course may carried any minute of individuals. If then the individual members of any denominations cherish and manifest the spirit of peace, their course may carried any minute of individuals. If then the individual effect the spirit of peace, their course may carried any minute of individuals. If then the individual effect the spirit of peace, their course may carried the spirit of peace, th respective peculiarities,—then will they believe that there is a reality in religion, that
it is not all mere profession; then will they
believe that there is a divine power accompanying its operations, sufficient to control
panying its operations, sufficient to control
into a desirable state of harmony,
panying its operations, sufficient to control
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into a formation and the spirit of
peace be an individual duty, devolving upon
again of practice would not be attributed
ach one of usual all times, we should neek panying its operations, sufficient to control the heart and the life. Such a state of feeling and of practice would not be attributed to mere human policy. It would be regar-

at the first glance, to be a matter of trilling in the triportance. But we are fully satisfied that, upon more mature reflection, it will be seen to have important practical bearings. When we speak of union, we speak of what cannot exist unless two or more agreed outline. And we are therefore led to look upon Christian union as the result of mutual agreement among Christians who differnas an organized combination. We cherish the feeling, that if those who differ from us will not unite with us, we are by that circumstance absolved from all responsibility in the matter. We do not regard this desirable state of the Christian community as dependent upon individual character, or included within the spere of individual duty. We feel that there may be circumstances, when others treat us unkindly, in which we have the others treat us unkindly, in which we had be distanted for the trip that the trip trip that the trip trip that the tri when others treat us unkindly, in which we are under no obligation to seek for Christian union. But if we speak of Christian peace and harmony, we at once perceive that it stood or perverted by others. But, as we

relates to a state of the community which depends on individual effort and character. And we leel that it is our duty, as individuals, to "follow after the things which make for peace," to cherish and manifest a spirit of peace, and to labor, in our respective spheres and with our several abilities, to become peace with our several abilities, to bespheres and with our several abilities, to become peace-makers among all around us.—We feel, too, that this is a duty which arises from our relation to Jesus, the Prince of Peace, and which does not depend on the circumstances in which we are placed, nor yet on the treatment which we receive from others. We may be placed among those who differ from us essentially in opinion, who deny our right to the Christian name, and who pronounce our opinions the latest delusion of the Devil. and who pronounce our opinions the latest delusion of the Devil; or among those who seem to us to deny the very foundations of the Gospel. In such circumstances, it would be idle to talk of Christian union, as that term is generally understood. But we may speak of Christian peace, even under such circustances, as an object at which we as individuals may aim. We may feel that we have a duty to perform to God, to our Saviour, and to ever own soles — duty. our Saviour, and to our own souls,—a duty which consists in cherishing and manifesting a spirit of peace ourselves towards all around us. If treated unkindly by others, our spirit of peace will take the form of forbearance and forgivness, and will prompt us to return good for evil—benevolent wishes, kind offices and forvent prayers, for bitterness, censure and reproach. If we are pla-ced among those who reject what seem to us the foundations of all piety and virtue, ced among those who represent the coundations of all piety and virtue, us the foundations of all piety and virtue, our spirit of peace will be manifested in a readiness to allow them all the right of forming and publishing opinions which we claim for ourselves, in acknowledging that there may be sincere and honest devotion the cultivation of holiness becomes of much to what is regarded as truth, even in the greater importance than mere correctness of speculative opinion. And he who is of speculative opinion. And he who is

ded as the result of inward, vital, governing principle. It is not Christian union then, in the common acceptation of the term, that speaking so much upon this subject has led we desire, but Christian peace and harmony. we desire, but Christian peace and hardony.
The proposed change of terms may seem, at the first glance, to be a matter of trifling at the first glance, to be a matter of trifling importance. But we are fully satisfied that, upon more mature reflection, it will be seen to have important practical bearings.
When we speak of union, we speak of what the seem to have important practical bearings.
When we speak of union, we speak of what the seem to have important practical bearings.

When we speak of union, we speak of what the seem to have important practical bearings.

The proposed change of terms may seem, relation to other parts of the Christian character. It and nearly opposite the Division line of Road, in the township of Colborne. The Bridge is 330 feet across the River, and to be cultivated by itself, and aside from its true at NEW BRIDGE across the River Matter. It is the work of the Christian character. It is

advance farther in our studies, and find our own minds occasionally wavering upon points where we had been previously settled in opinion, and perceive that evidence and arguments seem to be at times more, and then less weighty and conclusive, according to the state of mind in which we view them, and especially as the consciousness of our own liability to error is pressed upon the mind, our humility will be increased, and, with more humble views of our selves will be connected more charitable selves will be connected more charitable feelings towards those who may differ from us.
Still further; man's natural desire is to

have his own way. He is unyielding and obstinate in regard to all that is opposed to him. But when he becomes truly religious him. But when he becomes truly religious he surrenders his own will to the will of God. This, however at first, is a matter of resolution and of purpose, rather than of feeling or practice. It requires time and effort to bring the feelings into an accordance with the resolutions and principles. At this stage of his religious course, the individual is in great danger of giving a new name to his solf will, which will enable him to indulge it without remorse. He new name to his solf will, which will enable him to indulge it without remorse. He may call it zeal for God and for his truth, and then in its indulgence may cherish bitter feelings towards those who are, as he thinks, the enemies of God and of truth.—But as he makes progress in the Christian character, and brings his own will into more entire subjection to the will of God, he must, as a natural result, become more kindly disposed towards those who differ

there may be sincere and honest devotion to what is regarded as truth, even in the midst of what we deem error, and in giving them due credit for all of good there is in their dispositions or characters. The duty of cherishing this spirit of peace devolves upon every minister of the Gospel, upon all who claim to be ambassadors of the Prince of Peace. It is the spirit they should inculcate. It is a duty devolving upon every individual Christian. Each in his sphere whether that sphere be more or less extended, should breathe the spirit, and seek to promote the prevalence of peace.

There are two important considerations, is considered as in the special two principles of the collivation of holiness becomes of much greater importance than mere correctness of spiculative opinion. And he who is fully aware of the deceitful nature of sin, and alive to the importance of personal holines, will sympathise warmly with another who is in a similar state of feeling, even though he may differ widely in doctrinal belief. And he will be led, by sympathy of feeling and similarity of purpose, tearitable judgments in regard to difference of opinion. It will be precived, therefore, that the spirit of peace is not merely a single trait, which may be cultivated ness, will sympathise warmly with another who is in a similar state of feeling, even though he may differ widely in doctrinal belief. And he will be led, by sympathy of feeling and similarity of purpose, techaritable judgments in regard to differences of opinion. It will be perceived, therefore, that the spirit of separately from others, and in which we may excel while deficient in other and im-portant features of the Christian character. It is the result of improvement in all the

Christian graces.

To be continued.

GIVING AND RECEIVING .- There is frequently more pleasure in giving than receiving. This applies more especially to medicine, advice and kicks.—Punch.

AGED POETS:-The Inverness Courier has the following interesting gossip respec-ting our living poets :—"At the Queen's state ball on Wednesday, who should be present but the Poet-Laureate, William Wordsworth, from the lakes, " Like grey-hair'd Saturn, quiet as a stone."

Poetry must be a healthy occupation .-Again; this course, of cheristing and penerally used, seems to us not to be at all desirable. Christian peace and harmony we should rejoice to see becoming more and more widely prevalent.

And when we use this latter phrase, we have in our mind a state of things, inwhich the different denominations, notwithstanding their distinctive peculiarities of opinion, worship or effort, and even in the midst of great differences in these respects, shall live together in peace and harmony, and manifest towards each other the true spirit of Christian love. It is not, that we wish for an amalgamation of sects, or the abolition of all denominational distinctions. What we desire is the eutire suppression of the sectarian spirit. Let there be, as there now are, different denominations, and let them retain their respective peculiarities of belief, owe of the sectarian spirit. Let there be, as there now are, different denominations and let them retain their respective peculiarities of continuous disposition, we shall have no readifferent denominations and let them retain their respective peculiarities of christians, and let them retain their respective peculiarities of continuous disposition, we shall have no readifferent denominations and let them retain their respective peculiarities of christians, and extend to each other the true spirit of individuals, that begets as similar spirit in those with whom they assimilar spirit It was never considered very fattening but the vital and divine spirit must be strong in the tuneful tribe. Here is Wordsworth,

VALUABLE LOT LOT OF LAND For the best 40 lbs. Cheese

SEALED TENDERS will be received by William Chalk, Esq., Warden H. D., or the subscriber, on the part of the Municipal Council, for the District of Huron until Safarder, 1810.

TO LET.

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

CASH FOR WHEAT at the Goderich Mills. W. PIPER. Goderich, 30th March, 1849. 2v-n8tf

Exhibition of Farm Stock, RODUCE, DOMESTIC MANUFAC-TURES, &c. &c. &c.

7 of the Best Brood Rate 2 of 1 0 2 of 3 of 1 0 15 of 1

For the best 4 bushels Spring Wheat

FOR SALE. LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO A-FORE within two miles of the thirting. CRES, withinin two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill.

The Lot is bounded on the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road,—and it for the best acre of Potatoes

continue to we occupied, make the for one of more years, as may be agreed upon. For farther particulars apply to JACOB WILSON, Goderich, 2nd February, 1849.

TURES, &c. &c. &c.

By the Huron District Agricultural Society.

A NEXHIBITION of CATTLE, SEEDS,

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c., will be held at GODERICH, on Tuesday the 25th of September next, when the following PREMIUMS WILL BE AWARDED. HORSES.
For the Best Brood Mare and Foal£1 10 0

2nd 0 7
3rd 0 5
For the best Ewe Lamb 0 10

ROUTS.

2nd 3rd For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel 2nd 3rd

The above Manufactures to be from the Farm of the Competitor, and of the growth of the pre-Rules of the Exhibition.

1 Any Farmer within the District, not a Member of this Society, by paying a donation of One Pound, shall be entitled to compete for any

One Yound, shall be entitled to compete for any Premium.

2 All Subscribers in arrear to the Society, who may wish to exhibit anything at the Show, are to pay the Treasurer the sum of Ten Shillings, on or before the 15th of August; all others to be admitted on paying the usual sum of Five Shillings.

in be admitted on paying the usual sum of Five Shillings.

3. All Subscribers having paid the Subscription, and only such, to be entitled to compete.

4. All Stock Exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the Exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles shown must have been pro luced on the Farm of the Exhibitor 5. All Subscriptions to be paid on or before the 10th day of August next.

6. All Competitors for prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock and Produce they intend to show, on or before 4 o'clock, p. m., the 24th of September.

7. All Stock and Produce to be on the Show Ground by 9 o'clock of the day of the Show.

The time for finishing the above work, will be stated in the Specifications.

(Signed,) DAVID SMITH,
District Surveyor, H. D.

District Surveyor, H. D.

Goderich, 16th July, 1849.

Van 24

Goderich, 24th March, 1849.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a rowit:

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

J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 14th August, 1848. 3m29

ROBERT PARKE, RICHARD DARLINGTON. STORY DARLINGTON. Sheriff H. D. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, 20th November, 1848.

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

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, {
January 29th, 1849. {
ROBERT PARK, }
The above Salo
rs. }
RICHARD DARLINGTON | Friday, the First day of June, 1849.

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

ROBERT PARK, RICHARD DARLINGTON (FThe above sale of Lands is postpone until the first of August, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, }

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a To Wit:

Facias issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Darlington, Richard Darlington and Robert Darlington, at the suit of the Bank of Hunger Candel Libert offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday the 28th day of June, 1849, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,

Huron District.

day of August, 1849. JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff, H.D. Sheriff's Gffice, Goderich, 19th May, 1849.

Sheriff's Sale of Land. HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Cyrus McMillan, at the suit of Joseph Miller, I have seized and taken in of Joseph Miller, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Cyrus McMillan, the following property, viz.:—
Town Lot number 8, North side of West street, or running number 995, Town of Goderich, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Goderich Court House in the Town of Goderich, on chants of Thursday the 21st day of June, 1849, at attention.

Twelve o'clock, noon.
J. McDONAD, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 21st March, 1849. 2v-n8tf The above Sale is Postponed until Wednesday the first day of August next.

JOHN McDONALD,

Sheriff, Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 16th June, 1849.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

Sherill's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT. Dy virtue of a Writ
To Wir:

sued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Darlington, at the suit of Ross Robertson, I
have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Richard Darlington, LOT Number FOUR in the Seventh Concession, Eastern, Division, Township of Colborne, containing 100
Acres of Land, which I shall offer for sale at the
Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Saiurday the 7th day of July, 1849, at the hour of
Twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff,
Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, }

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 7th April, 1849. Puron District. 7th April, 1849. 27-110-11
The above Sale is Postponed until Wednesda
the first day of August next.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff, Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 16th June, 1849

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford.

and is prepard to give Plans and Specificaand is prepare to give rians and specifica-tions of Public or Private Buildings, Bridg-es, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

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

any undertaking in the line. Address post paid, PETER FERGUSON. paid, PETER FERGUSON,
Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.
Stratford, March 16th, 1849. 2v-n7tf

FOR SALE.

the 10th day of August next.

6. All Competitors for prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock and Produce they intend to show, on or before 4 o'clock, p. m., the 24th of September.

7. All Stock and Produce to be on the Show.

ID The Society's PLOUGHING MATCH will take place as usual in October.

Will take place as usual in October.

Goderich, 3rd April, 1849.

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS PHŒNIX BITTERS The high and carled celebrity which these pre-aminent dedictions have acquired for their leavariable efficiety in all the diseases which they profess to cute, has readered as the sual practice of puffing not only unsecessary, but unwer-ty of them. They are known by their fruits; their grod works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of

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EN ALL CAME OF ASTHMA. AGUTE and CHEGNIC CHEGNITISM, AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.
BLLIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
In the couth and west, where these disease prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, furneer, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SEROUS Lonestees, BILES, COSTIFENESS, COLLOG & COUGHIS, CHOLIC, CONSUMPTION. Used with great success in the siscene.
CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES,
DYSFEFERSLAS. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.
EROPTIONS of the Stein, ERYSTELLS, PLATULENCY.
FEVER and AGUE. For this scource of the wes-FEVER and AGUE. For this scourge of the wes-

PEVER and AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to e return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—74Y THEM, BE SATISTED, AND BE CURED.
FULL NESS of COMPLEXION.

SOLVERAL DEBILITY.
GUIT, GIONNESS, GRAVEL HEADACHES, of every sind, INWARD, SYSER, INFLAMMATORY RIBERMATISM, IMPURE, BLCCO. JAUNDUE, LOSS of APPENTIFE.

LIVER COMPLEXION.

LEFROSY, LOOSENESS,
BE R. C. U. R. I. A. L. D. I. S. E. A. S. E. S.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely some than the most powerful preparation of Surapscilla, NIGHT SWEATS, NERFOUS DEBILITY, NERFOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS, PALIFICATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLLO, PIL DES. The original propietor of these mediciner was caused of Pisc of Sy years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the bead, side, back, limbs, ionits and organs.

Was stored of Figs of as years standing by the use of these Lies Medicines alone. On Sycars standing by the Use of these Lies PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.

R HE US MAP I S.M. Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

R USE SE SELECTORY or the HEAD, SCURLY,

SALTRIEGES, SIVELLINGS.

SOURCE OF A CONTROL OF SELECTORY.

SOURCE OF SELECTORY OF SELECTORY OF SELECTORY.

WYOUR MESS of all hinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines Farters.

HERS MESS SELECTORY.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, And thus remove all disease from the system

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

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

[T] Prepared and sold by DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,

BENJ. PARSONS,

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. TWO GOOD FARMS

FOR SALE. ONE within 24 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town
Plot. The first is LCT 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich, CONTAINING 164 ACRES, Is bounced at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division,

CONTAINING 100 ACRES, and is situated at the Junction of two Pub-

For Particulars apply to
JNO. McDONALD, Esq.
Goderich, 12th June, 1849. n19-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place, has established himself as a FORWARD AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prempt

ts of Goderich, JOHN McEWAN Windsor, March, 1849.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. NASMYTH

IN returning thanks to his friends and numerous Customers for the Liberal Patronage which he has received during the past year, begs to intimate that he has jast received an extensive Assortment OF THUS PASHHOMS FOR1349, and is ready to Execute all Orders given to him with care and punctuality as formerly.

Goderich, April, 12th, 1849. 2v-n10tf

Upper Canada Rebellion Losses.

Receiver General's Office, Montreal, 12th March, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE & hereby given, that
Claiments for Rebelion Lesses in
Canada West, who have not applied to, and
received payment of their Claims from the respective payment of their Claims from the respective Agents of the Bank of Montreal, in the several districts as heretofore notified will from and after the first day of June next, be necessited to apply for payment of the same, either personally or by duly appointed Attornies, to the Parent Bank in this city.

(Signed,)

S. M. VIGER,

H. M. R. G.

The Huron Signal, BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH. office Market-Square, Goderich.

"a" Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Terms of the Huron Stonal.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or Twelve and Six Pence with the expiration of the year.

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

tage to do so.

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

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

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UT A liberal discount made to those whe advertise by the year.

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