

are opened to it, it will live, probably for a century or more, not only these but also in the old water, the drain by emigration relieving the latter of a destructive overplus, besides creating a probable demand for the distillable business of slave-breeding which now forms so dark a stain on the character of Virginia.

This consideration enhances the importance, as undoubtedly it does also the difficulty, of establishing the ordinance of 1787 over the new territory. But on the other hand it enhances also the expediency of discussing the abolition question, and perhaps of a similar ordinance, may tend to relieve that question of some of its difficulties. The people of the slave holding states may be induced to look more favorably upon a plan which gives them compensation for their slaves, when contrasted with the risk of falling to secure an opening for their slave property in the new territory.—*New York Spectator.*

LICENSING SYSTEM.

The following speech of Mr. Taylor, cor- oner for the borough of Bolton, England, will be read with interest by our friends.— It was delivered before the annual Licensing Meeting for Bolton, on the 24th of August last, in opposition to the granting of additional licenses applied for by numerous parties. Mr. Taylor has made out a strong case, and we are happy to think his statements had the effect of declining the requests to grant more licenses.

After the names of the persons who made application for licenses had been read, Mr. Taylor, coroner for the borough, rose to address the bench in opposition to the granting of new licenses. He (Mr. Taylor) had a memorial to present—one which, he thought, would have its due weight with the magistracy, and he would look at the signatures. Those connected with the name of our worthy Vicar, and included, he believed, the names of all the clergymen of the established church, and with one or two exceptions, those of the clergyman of every other denomination in the borough; also the names of a number of professional men, tradesmen, gentlemen, and others, who he believed, had at least the interest and welfare of the population at large. Before presenting that petition, however, he would refer the Court to statistics respecting crime and other matters, from which the magistracy might be able to judge whether more licenses ought to be granted. In the first place, there were 96 inns in Great Bolton, and in Little Bolton 20 also beer-houses in Great Bolton, 125; in Little Bolton, 65; in addition, there were in the two townships 11 houses at which beer was sold off the premises: total of licensed houses at which ale and spirits were sold, 318. Now, he had some 12,000 persons in Great Bolton, and 10,000 in Little Bolton; in addition, there were 6000 in the townships, and child in the borough of Bolton; and that, therefore, we had space enough for drinking, whatever else we were doing. There was an abundance for every 25 houses, or one for every 200 souls, including men, women, and children, total abstinants, and those who would not, could not, or durst not drink; and if it was found that persons came to the market who could drink it might, on the other hand, be said that those who did not drink should be taken as a set-off against them. Such were the present resources for selling drink or poison—such call by its name, some, some had other. Of 12 of the inns of which he had spoken, the occupiers had this year been fined or reprimanded for offences committed on the Sabbath; eight were notorious as places at which gaming was permitted; twelve (not to speak of the vaults) prostitutes were permitted to assemble. Then, there were five beer-houses at which gaming was permitted, and eight beer-houses where prostitutes were permitted to assemble, some of them being no better than brothels. The total number of persons apprehended for the last year (ending August) was 2,541. He had arrived at this aggregate by taking from the police accounts the number apprehended during the last eleven months, and adding the average for another month. 2,541 had been apprehended for all offences, civil and criminal; but he would analyze them. 367 of the number were males, who were found by police drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves; 62 females were found under similar circumstances; for being drunk and disorderly, 347 males and 60 females; and the disorderly characters, relating to low ale-houses and beer-houses, who were taken into custody, amounted to 214. The disorderly prostitutes apprehended were 117; making a total of 4,127. Now, he would see how these were apprehended for being disorderly whilst sober, for by that means the cause of disorder, crime and prostitution, might be ascertained. 93 men and 28 women—in all, 121—were the number thus taken into custody; or, in other words, one-tenth of the number that were apprehended for being drunk, or under the influence of drink; so that this, at all events, bore out the impression of judges, magistrates, keepers of prisons, and others, that nine-tenths of the crime of the country was chargeable upon the drinking usage and customs. He had not taken into account the offences that were committed; and he would leave the magistracy to attend that part and the quarter-sessions to say whether the same ratio did not show itself, in respect of these offences. He wished, however, to offer some evidence to prove the influence which increased facilities for drinking had upon the conduct of the people. In order to do this, he would draw a comparison of the offences of 1846 and the last three years, and also of the number of ale-houses in those periods.— In 1846, there were 317 ale and beer houses, and 110 persons of the character previously described, being under the influence of drink, were apprehended. In 1847, the number of ale and beer houses was 341, or an increase of 24; and the number of persons of the character previously described, apprehended under the influence of drink, of 193; which showed beyond all doubt, the relation that existed between the drinking system and crime. In the present year, there were 318 ale and beer houses; and as before stated, 1167 persons of the character spoken of had been apprehended; so that the increase of 193 in 1847, had fallen down again to within 2 of the number of 1846; while the ale and beer houses had also diminished till they were merely one over what they were in that year. Now on inquiry being made at the source where they were derived. And, after hearing them, he would ask, could any disinterested mind fail to see the relation to which he had alluded? Not, he presumed, the magistracy would consider, before they

granted increased facilities for the procuring of drink. Now he begged to give an account of the inquests held in the borough during the past year. He had no other opportunity of giving an account of his stewardship, and should be very happy in availing himself of the opportunity now afforded, of doing so. There had been 63 inquests in the year ending August. Of the persons on whom these were held, 21 were infants, or under 21 years of age; and it therefore could not be expected that they would be influenced by drinking; though, incidentally, they might have died from the misconduct of their parents in that respect. That number deduct from the whole, 47 remained, the end of twenty-three of which he would give them. He then went through the 23 cases, leaving out names, but briefly stating the following circumstances of death:—

1. Beerseller: fell drunk; died from concussion of the brain.
2. Verdict: "Excessive drinking."
3. Drowned himself; "Excessive drinking."
4. A drunkard for 20 years and upwards; died in workhouse.
5. (female) Drinking at an ale-house until 12 o'clock at night; found in the morning suffocated.
6. Inkeeper: hung himself; had drink applied in the night time.
7. Drinking at an ale-house until 12 on the Sabbath night; found drowned the following morning.
8. (female) A drunkard for twenty years; found drowned.
9. (female) Separated from her husband; maintained at a brothel and beer-house; drinking ale within an hour of death; "Excessive drinking."
10. Boy of 12; son of drunken parents; sent to work young from misconduct of parents; caught by machinery.
11. (female) 22 years; drinking at a beer-house on Sabbath morning; died from taking mercury to cure herself of a loathsome disease.
12. A beerseller; Verdict: "Excessive drinking."
13. (female) Drunkard 25 years; hung herself; verdict: "Excessive drinking."
14. (male) Drinking at a club held at an ale-house until 11 at night; skull fractured by a fall.
15. (male) Self-hanging from "excessive drinking"; son cut his throat a year previous; drunkard; kept company with prostitutes.
16. (male) Run over by a cart-wheel; had been drinking late.
17. Beerseller; self-hanging; "Excessive drinking."
18. (male) Verdict: "Excessive drinking of rum."
19. Hung himself; drunkard 90 years and begged his family.
20. (female) Self-hanging; son drunkard; husband killed drunking.
21. (male) Self-hanging; drinking 3 days (Sabbath one).
22. (male) Found dead in a cellar-hole; skull fractured; drunkard many years; when boy lifted up, drunk oozed out of his mouth; possessed of property; verdict: "Excessive drinking."
23. Verdict: "Excessive drinking"

Thus, it appeared, there were 23, or half of the grown-up persons on whom inquests had been held, whose deaths were directly attributable to, or connected with the "use" or "abuse," as the people might think fit to call it, of drink. This was his experience as coroner for one year. What, therefore might he consider, had been the experience of all the coroners in England for the last twenty years? It must be "shocking to think of disease, suffering, cruelty, madness, murder and suicide, that must have taken place from drink. We had been alarmed at the approach of cholera; and it has been certain, that it has returned to make arrangements to meet it; but the pestilence of cholera was nothing compared to the pestilence of drinking.

The magistracy retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned into Court and intimated that no new licenses would be granted.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1848.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We intend removing our Office to the opposite side of the Market Square next week, and on that account we think we will be unable to issue our next Number before Friday the 1st inst.

The HURON SIGNAL Office will, in future, be at that house formerly occupied by the late Mr. Dixon, Saddler, beside the Store of Messrs. Gilmore & Co.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS AND THE "MODEL MAGISTRACY."

As a proof of the purity of our magistracy in the county of Huron—a proof that our magistracy cannot, by any possibility, be biased by political feeling, or influenced by any casual change of Governments or administrations, and as a proof of the punctual, faithful and impartial manner in which they attend to the duties of their office, we must inform our readers that no fewer than sixteen J. P.'s made their lawful, bona fide appearance at the opening of the Quarter Sessions last week. There was business of importance to be discussed—magistrates, who are always careful of important interests, mustered their forces for Gog and Magog; even Dr. Chalk and his intricacies, who scarcely make their magistral appearance in Goderich once a year, waited through twenty miles of road to testify their inflexible adherence to the great cause. The question was introduced and the absence of "political feeling" was displayed in all its usual purity, but unfortunately it was discovered that, by some previous proceedings in which these decisive instruments called pen, ink and paper had been employed, the business had already been put before the pale of discussion: the intention of the master, was null and void and, what next? Why the majority of the magistracy went home and left the business of the District to "take good care of itself" and the last time we saw the "Bench of Magistrates, in Quarter Sessions assembled," it was composed of Judge Acland and James Watson, Esq., the latter of whom,

we think, was sent for, to enable the Clerk of the Peace to open the Court! So much for the alleged efficiency of our Magistrates, the result of which, in that case, the Clerk of the Peace, at some trouble and no doubt, at some cost to the District, has been under the necessity of calling an adjourned meeting of Quarter Sessions, for the purpose of getting the District accounts audited, grossly false, namely, when it is done so grossly extravagantly that it cannot be mis understood; for instance, when O'Connell told the masses of Ireland that they were the "finest and most loyal peasantry in the world," he left no room for doubt or criticism. And when we saw the table, in the Court house, covered, last Friday, with printed copies of a most foolish pamphlet on the apoplexy, and downrightness, and impartiality, and efficiency of the Hon. and Magistral, we actually supposed that we had stumbled on a specimen of O'Connell's waggonery. But we discovered our mistake when, a short time afterwards, the Clerk of the Peace read to the Court, a counter part to the flattery, in the shape of a "Memorial to the Magistrates of the county of Huron, in Quarter Sessions assembled." The affair then just reminded us of asking a man to endorse a note after you had scolded him to the contents of it by hitting him on the forehead with a wooden shoe, and then with a shovelful of mud. The substance of the "Memorial" was as follows, viz.—That some months ago the Memorialist, an entire stranger in Goderich, had succeeded in making a number of the respectable inhabitants believe that he understood something about a printing press; and was capable of conducting a newspaper: That in consequence of this belief, a considerable sum of money was subscribed to enable him to become possessed of a Printing Press. That before he (the Memorialist) could get his "arrangements" completed, another Press had arrived in Goderich without costing the inhabitants anything, and a District newspaper had been considerably established: that notwithstanding this insuperable obstacle, he had, with unparalleled courage or imprudence, commenced, in the faith of assurance that he was to do the entire printing of the District of Huron.—The printer of the petition is the printer of it, and very short period of month's experience, satisfied the people of Goderich, that they had been satisfactorily hoaxed. The result was natural and need not be mentioned. The prayer of the "Memorial" was the effect, that the Magistrates would compel the Clerk of the Peace to give all the printing coming through his hands, in his official capacity, to the Memorialist; Judge Acland, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, thought the movement was just as absurd as would be an attempt to compel Mr. Lizars to purchase his butcher-meat from some particular Butcher. He said the Clerk of the Peace was an officer of the Crown, and that, in that respect, he was altogether independent of the Magistrates' control. Mr. Lizars made some very caustic remarks on the "Memorial" and the Memorialist, which showed that he felt keenly the grossness of the insult that had been offered to him. He concluded by assuring the Court that if there was no other printing press in the District than that of the Memorialist, he would, in future, send all the printing belonging to his office to Toronto or some other place. So much for the *shortfall of unnecessary mud* and its kind—the "Memorial!"

We never notice the common business transactions of private individuals that may happen to come before the Court, but where a case involves anything of low petting cunning or any gross direction from the main principles of Justice, we deem it a duty to expose it, in order to prevent the spread of meanness and dishonesty by bringing them under the condemnation of public opinion.

Some time in the course of the past summer, a case was tried at Mr. David Monroe's Tavern before John Longworth, Esq., J. P., and as the trial was reported, by those present, to have proceeded rather in an unusual manner, we were anxious to have obtained the circumstances from some reliable source, but we failed in doing so at the time. The Defendant however, a young simple country lad from Colborne, had appealed from Mr. Longworth's decision, and the case was brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions. The Respondent was John Clark, Esq., Crown Land Agent for the County of Huron, who alleged that he had hired the young man for two months, and that after commencing work he had left his employment without leave and returned not. The prosecution had therefore been for breach of contract, and was said to have been tried in terms of the New Act for regulating differences between Master and Servant, when Mr. Longworth had fined the young man in the sum of *five shillings*. In the Court, Mr. Diale Watson, Barrister, on behalf of the appellant, proved satisfactorily that the lad had never made any contract with Mr. Clark—he had hired from Mr. Clark's son from whom he had also obtained leave to go away. Mr. Watson said the former trial had been outrageous and characterized the whole affair as a kind of tragic farce which had been acted in the name of Justice.—Mr. Clark in his usual sweet-tempered, courteous manner, was like Esop's Cock—"he said as much for himself as a cock could say." But in defiance of all his gentleness of speech, and persuasive eloquence, the Court decided that the Crown Lands was to receive five shillings instead of ten dollars.

"A LAYMAN."

We have been informed that our Reverend friend has printed another article last week, outdoing even his usual style, of wild misrepresentation and perversion of our sentiments and language, and at the same time displaying an evident cowardly desire to shrink from the responsibility which he has already incurred. We notice this report merely for the purpose of intimating, in a spirit of the deepest sincerity, that "A Layman" need not waste his time in any additional articles relating to us: for we assure him that no misrepresentation, nor perversion, nor garbling, nor quibbling can for one moment direct us from our purpose in reference to him.

He entered the list of our anonymous cowardly slanderers without provocation, and without cause, except his own insidious malignity; and allowed him to proceed without interruption, and almost without notice. He wrote and printed five or six lengthy articles, which even his own conscience must tell him are altogether incompatible with a profession of honesty—of truth, or even of candour; and, positively disagreed to a profession of Christianity. They are not the productions of passion, nor engendered and embittered by the spirit of opposition in discussion. They must be regarded as the calm, deliberate cogitations of an evil mind, determined to do evil. We shall deal faithfully and fearlessly with the sentiments which he has thus voluntarily and deliberately given to the public: we shall enter into no discussion with him—we shall take no notice of any thing which he may now write; but from what he has already written, we will exhibit his true character. And he must be aware that any further quibbling or perverting of truth on his part, must only hasten and deepen the infamy that awaits him. We beg our readers constantly to bear in mind that he assumed the position of a defender of Christian truth; and to remember that if there is any species of raciality which is doubly detestable, it is that raciality which is perpetrated in the name of religion. And now, for another specimen of "A Layman's" religious reasoning against Temperance Societies. In his printed article of the 22d September, he says:—

"The consistent christian who seeks strength from above, is enabled by grace to resist temptation, without the necessity of any vows such as 'The Temperance Society recommends.' I him, when solicited to unite himself to this human sect, reject the invitation, and say in the words of the pious and therefore temperate Bishop Hopkins, that he cannot join it."

"Because it is based on religion, but worldly principles."

"Because it opposes vice, and attempts to establish virtue, in a manner which is not in the spirit of the word of God."

"Because, if it could succeed, it would be a triumph of infidelity."

"Because it gives a false prominence to one vice, contrary to the doctrines of the Bible."

"Because calling it an introduction or preparation for religion, is at war with the principles of the Gospel."

"Because it cannot be relied on as a remedy against vice for which the religion of Christ is the only cure; and because the good effected by it whatever it may be, can not justify the Christian in trying experiments in the name of any other principles than those which are set forth in the Scriptures."

"We have no doubt, there have been some pious and even temperate Bishops—some of them, in fact, have been active and zealous members of Temperance Societies, Bishop Phillips, for instance; but generally speaking, we would much rather quote any authorities on forbidding, horse-racing, or any other species of secular amusement and extravagance, than on subjects relating to practical religion.—We never trust ourselves much about them, simply because their office is not recognized by the Christianity which we learned. We know nothing at all of Bishop Hopkins—we know nothing of the occasion, nor the subject on which he delivered these sentiments, but if he delivered them in reference to Temperance Societies as "A Layman" here applies them, then, in defiance of all the piety and temperance for which "A Layman" gives him credit, we do know that Bishop Hopkins must have been either a very ignorant or a very wicked man."

It must have been very ignorant, if he did not know that there was an institution in the Metropolis of England, called the "British and Foreign Temperance Society," at the head of which stood the Bishop of London, supported by many of the most pious noblemen and Divines, in England. He must have been very ignorant if he supposed that these good men intended or proposed to suppress Christianity, by persuading men not to drink intoxicating liquors? He must have been very ignorant if he did not know that these men never even hinted at taking men to heaven by inducing them not to drink! If he did not know that Temperance Societies never were regarded nor offered as a higher inducement to virtue, than just a moral institution to prevent society from being injured by the crimes and propensities of drunkenness, in the same manner as bolts and bars are physically applied by Christians to protect them against the annoyance of thieves. If he did not know that the preaching of the Gospel for eighteen hundred years had not banished the crime of drunkenness from the earth. If he did not know that the Gospel is just as able to prevent theft as it is to prevent drunkenness, and that, nevertheless, in addition to the expense of having the Gospel preached, society is at a vast expense for bolts, bars, and safes, and Jails, and Bridewells, and law-officers, and handcuffs to protect property against the wickedness of the thief. If he did not know that the Christian Church has always been surrounded, and will yet be surrounded by a large number of men who are not guided nor influenced by the doctrines and precepts of Christianity, and if he supposed that it would be a triumph of infidelity to make these unbelievers sober. If he believed that a community of drunken infidels is better than a community of sober infidels. If he supposed that because we cannot prevent the degrading prevalence of all vice, therefore, it is sinful to prevent the prevalence of one particular vice! If he believed that the Anti-Slavery Societies, and other similar institutions were criminal, in giving a false prominence to one vice contrary to the doctrines of the Bible." In short, if Bishop Hopkins did not know that these sentiments, as quoted and applied by "A Layman," are not only a libel on Temperance Societies, but also an outrage on every principle of common sense, and a daring insult offered to the spirit and genius of true religion—then, we must assert that Bishop Hopkins has been a very ignorant man. If he did know this, and, in defiance of the conviction arising from this knowledge, published these outrageous sentiments for a base purpose, as "A Layman" has quoted them, we must assert that Bishop Hopkins has been a very wicked man. And in that case we do not refuse him the title of Bishop, but we dispute his claim to any relation with the Church of Christ. Now the reader must bear in mind that "A Layman" baselessly the "consistent Christian" to employ these sentiments of Bishop

Hopkins as arguments against Temperance Societies. But his conscience (or other sentiment which supplies the place of that attribute for the time being) told him that in his application of these sentiments, he had libelled much better Christians than either himself or Bishop Hopkins. This conviction joined to the fact, that we had threatened to expose him to the odium of public scorn, produced an inclination to retract the malignity of his conduct, and accordingly in his printed production of the 13th October, he says:—

"I am not an enemy even to total abstinence. I believe, on the contrary, that the Total Abstinence Society has been the means of reclaiming many intemperate men from the paths of vice to those of virtue—that many an industrious and virtuous woman will thank them for her new supply and cheerful home and fire-side, and the blessing will be their's that is promised to those 'who save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins.'"

Let the reader carefully compare these sentiments with the sentiments quoted from Bishop Hopkins, and having done so, he may plausibly exclaim, "Was there ever more daring profanity offered by a human being?" It is here asserted that many shall be reclaimed from the paths of vice to those of virtue, through the instrumentality of Total Abstinence Societies. That industrious and virtuous women shall become cheerful and happy through the exertions of Total Abstinence Societies. That the members of Total Abstinence Societies shall receive the blessing promised to those 'who save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins,' and that, notwithstanding all this the success of Total Abstinence would—in the language of the pious and therefore temperate Bishop Hopkins, "be a triumph of infidelity!"

"A Layman" comes before the public as a defender of CHRISTIAN TRUTH! And we trust the reader is now prepared to form a just estimate of his religious principles—his religious knowledge and his logical ability—and to calculate the fearful consequences of permitting such a man to interfere with matters of religion. Continued in our next.

SHORT ESSAYS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

THE EXERCISE OF REASON.

Having told you in my former Essays a few things which are included in what is commonly called Education, and which I think you would be much better not to learn; they form the *status of education*. I shall now proceed to point out a few things which you should learn—they are the practical realities—you will conduct to your usefulness in the world—to your own comfort and happiness, and will elevate you in the scale of rational, moral, and immortal beings.

The first thing you should learn is to exercise your reasoning faculties, for upon the exercise of these your future conduct and your character in all its various aspects depend. If you look abroad upon the different tribes of animals, you will find that there is in each distinct species a general uniformity of character and disposition; for instance, all sheep are naturally timid—lions are naturally bold, and all tigers are naturally cruel and ferocious. There may be individual exceptions arising from some peculiar causes, but generally speaking, the habits, propensities, and common conduct of all the different members of any given family of animals, are alike. This uniformity of character results from what is commonly called instinct, which is supposed to be infallible, or, in other words, supposed to act invariably and temperately for the good of the individual, and will direct you honorably in the scale of rational, moral, and immortal beings.

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LIST OF PRIZES

Accorded at the SEVENTH Show of the Stratford Agricultural Society, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1848.

Best Stallion, awarded in April, £ s. d.	7	10	0
Best 3 year old Bull—A. Kestler,	0	10	0
Best 1 year Bull—A. Riddle, Jr.,	1	10	0
Best 2 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	1	0	0
Best 3 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 4 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 5 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 6 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 7 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 8 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 9 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 10 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 11 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 12 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 13 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 14 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 15 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 16 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 17 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 18 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 19 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 20 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0

the pain which he experienced is immediately relieved, and he feels happy—there is no remorse, regret, nor shame—no misgivings nor compunctions of conscience for his cowardice, and his application of these sentiments, he had libelled much better Christians than either himself or Bishop Hopkins. This conviction joined to the fact, that we had threatened to expose him to the odium of public scorn, produced an inclination to retract the malignity of his conduct, and accordingly in his printed production of the 13th October, he says:—

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"A Layman" comes before the public as a defender of CHRISTIAN TRUTH! And we trust the reader is now prepared to form a just estimate of his religious principles—his religious knowledge and his logical ability—and to calculate the fearful consequences of permitting such a man to interfere with matters of religion. Continued in our next.

the pain which he experienced is immediately relieved, and he feels happy—there is no remorse, regret, nor shame—no misgivings nor compunctions of conscience for his cowardice, and his application of these sentiments, he had libelled much better Christians than either himself or Bishop Hopkins. This conviction joined to the fact, that we had threatened to expose him to the odium of public scorn, produced an inclination to retract the malignity of his conduct, and accordingly in his printed production of the 13th October, he says:—

"I am not an enemy even to total abstinence. I believe, on the contrary, that the Total Abstinence Society has been the means of reclaiming many intemperate men from the paths of vice to those of virtue—that many an industrious and virtuous woman will thank them for her new supply and cheerful home and fire-side, and the blessing will be their's that is promised to those 'who save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins.'"

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LIST OF PRIZES

Accorded at the SEVENTH Show of the Stratford Agricultural Society, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1848.

Best Stallion, awarded in April, £ s. d.	7	10	0
Best 3 year old Bull—A. Kestler,	0	10	0
Best 1 year Bull—A. Riddle, Jr.,	1	10	0
Best 2 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	1	0	0
Best 3 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 4 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 5 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 6 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 7 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
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Best 10 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 11 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 12 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 13 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 14 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 15 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 16 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 17 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 18 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 19 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 20 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0

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Best 11 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 12 year old Bull—Wm. Rankin,	0	10	0
Best 13 year old Bull—Wm.			

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Table showing the number of Monthly payments, of 10s. each, that must be made to liquidate the Shares of £100, the money being invested monthly to give compound interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per month.

By which it will be seen that, should the average bonus be 25 per cent., the Society will expire in seven years and four months, or eighty-eight monthly payments. Now the present value of eighty-eight monthly payments, of £1 each, is £71 1s., so that the borrower, in that case, would in reality only pay £6 1s. bonus, instead of £25, on his loan of £63; but it is certain that there will be a considerable proportion of the subscribers who will not give a bonus for their Shares, the probability is that the average bonus will not exceed 25 per cent., which will then require 103 monthly payments, the present value of which, at £1 each, as before, is £89 11s., equivalent to a bonus of near 25 per cent. Or, in other words, the person who at the commencement of the Society, borrows £63, supposing it to require 103 monthly payments, pays for this loan at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, because the present value of 103 monthly payments of £1 each, interest at 10 per cent., is £66. Whilst the member of the Society, who is non-borrower, receives at the expiration of 103 months, the sum of £100, which is equal to 15 per cent. per annum on his monthly payments of 10s. each.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscribers in acknowledging the liberal patronage which they have received during their residence in Goderich, would respectfully request the immediate settlement of all accounts due to the firm, as they close their books from this date. Attention to this notice will save costs.

T. GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 324f

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned (under the firm of Gooding and Lancaster, Ironkeepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. K. GOODING, J. LANCASTER. The business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts due by and to the firm will be settled by the undersigned.

J. LANCASTER. Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 324f

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Farmers and the public in general, that he will sell BOOTS and SHOES cheaper, for cash, than they can be purchased elsewhere in this country. Intending purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves, at his Shop on Lighthouse street, near the British Hotel.

N. CLARK. Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 314f

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER.

Will attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the British Hotel. Goderich, 14th Sept. 1848. 33-

FARMERS' INN, STRATFORD, BY THOMAS DOUGLASS.

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

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

PAY ATTENTION!

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

ROBERT MODERWELL. Goderich, 15th June, 1848. 303-

ALBION HOUSE, JAMES' STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF THE Commercial Bank, Hamilton, by January, 1848. I. ESMONDE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to BREWSTER & SMART, through the agency of the Subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts immediately either with him or with Mr. George Frazer, Goderich, and save costs.

J. K. GOODING. Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 324f

I. LEWIS, LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.

Goderich, 1848. GODERICH.

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF THE TRANSCRIPT BY MAIL. The price of Subscription of the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, (when sent by mail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable in advance.

Information Wanted. OF THOMAS WARD, of the County of Sligo, Ireland, who left Ireland about 15 years ago.

LOOK HERE!! LEATHER FOR SALE. The subscriber begs leave to intimate to the Public that he has and will keep constantly on hand,

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

ON COMMISSION. SALT! SALT! SALT!! At cash and charges for cash; or Fall Wheat at cash price only.

THE SUBSCRIBER is also in receipt of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Boy de Chine, Organdees, Mullins, Cashmere de Laines, Orleans Laines, Colours and other Dresses, fancy Bangs, Sicilies, Blankets, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Cashmere and other Shawls in great variety.

STRATFORD HOTEL. ISAAC MAW informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the BRICK TAVERN, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brown, at the East end of Stratford, where nothing shall be wanting on his part to promote the comfort and convenience of his guests.

J. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office West Street. Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 5y

WHEAT WANTED. CASH paid for FALL WHEAT till the 20th day of this month. C. CRABB. Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 31td

DIV. COURT BLANKS. PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Harou Signal Office, cheap for Cash. Goderich Jan. 25, 1848. 1

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED!!

THE GENUINE INDIAN RHEUMATIC MIXTURE!!

THE only SAFE and SURE REMEDY for RHEUMATISM; and has never failed in curing this dreadful Complaint, when other remedies have been tried in vain.

FOR SALE BY C. CRABB, sole Agent for Canada West. Goderich, C. W. August 7, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED from Lot 18, 8th concession, Downie, a Yoke of Oxen seven years old. One of them black, with a white spot along the back and white tail; also a white spot under each eye. The other red with a white spot in the face; some white spots about the flanks, and hind feet white.

FOR SALE. THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot running No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now rented to Mr. James Orr.

SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK, CARPET-BAG, AND VALISE MANUFACTORY. H. HORTON. Begs to intimate to the public that he has commenced the above line of Business in the Shop on the East side of the Market-Square.

VALUABLE FARM LOTS. IN THE HURON TRACT, NAMED FOUR Lots on the First Concession of Goderich, fronting Lake Huron.

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

ATTACHMENT. DISTRICT OF HURON, BY virtue of a writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the estate real as well as personal of Benjamin B. Eby, an absconding or concealed debtor.

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WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS.

THE Subscribers begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to receive orders for LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS, which shall be manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

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

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

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848.

MONEY AND TIME SAVED!!! FARE REDUCED & SPEED INCREASED. CHEAP AND DIRECT ROUTE Through Canada to State of New York, via Chatham, London, Woodstock, Banff, Hamilton, Waterloo Ferry to Buffalo.

THE WELL KNOWN STEAMBOAT BROTHERS. CAPT. W. EBERTS. WILL run the Season of 1848 as follows: Leaves Chatham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Detroit and Windsor for Chatham.

STEAMBOAT FARES REDUCED. Chatham to Detroit and Windsor, and vice versa. Cabin Passage \$1.75; Deck Passage \$1.00; Children, half-price; Horse, Hager and one Gentleman \$3.00; Double Team, Wagon and Driver \$4.00; Ox or Cow \$1.00; all other Freight in proportion.

FOR SALE. VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE. A PART or portion of BLOCK G, in the Township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, with 25 acres cleared and in good order; fences in repair. There is a good Frame House (Gothic style), upon the premises, 35 by 32 feet; also, a Frame Barn 50 by 25, and 22 feet; also, a Frame Barn 30 feet long, with a Log Farm House in tolerable repair.

FOR SALE. VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE. A PART or portion of BLOCK G, in the Township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, with 25 acres cleared and in good order; fences in repair.

THE Subscribers have opened a New Type Foundry in the City of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Chases, Gallies, Brass Rules, Steel, Column Rules, Composing Sticks, Cases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

NOTICE. ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. HICKS of Stratford, are requested immediately to present the name for Adjustment to Jous Hicks, Mitchell, March 24, 1848. 8

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

The high and exalted celebrity which these medicinal Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of putting out any advertisement, but worthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they have no equal in the redoubled.

OF ASTHMA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Phlegm, mucus, and other, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

OF RHEUMATISM, ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Phlegm, mucus, and other, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

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