

HURON

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER"

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1850.

NUMBER XLIV.

The Huron Signal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

Books and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or TWELVE AND SIX PENCE with the expiration of the year.

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

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

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Advertisements inserted in the Editor must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

nearly the same proportions, and this is the case whether air is taken at the level of the sea or from the top of high mountains.

[Nitrogen is a kind of simple air or gas. It is tasteless, invisible, extinguishes flame, and is poisonous to animals in its pure state. It serves to weaken the powerful effect of oxygen, with which it is mixed in the air we breathe.—Oxygen is a simple gas, possessing many extraordinary properties. It is destitute of smell and colourless; all bodies burn with increased brilliancy in oxygen, and animals when they breathe it pure are thrown into a state of the greatest excitement or fever, terminating in death. It forms a rust when it combines with metals, as with iron &c. It constitutes eight-ninths of water by weight, and is found to form a large portion of all rocks, stones &c. Water in the form of invisible vapour is always found in air, the quantity depends upon the temperature, and varies from 1 to 14 per cent., that is, in 100 gallons of air there will be from half a gallon to one gallon and half of watery vapour (nearly equal to fourth part of a cubic inch of water), according to the warmth of the air.—The deposition of dew is dependent upon the properties of air and plants acting simultaneously. When the sun sets the leaves of vegetables on cloudless nights rapidly become cool, and chill the air about them, causing it to deposit upon the upper surface of the leaves, the moisture which, in its chilled state it cannot retain.]

The air extends to the height of about 46 miles, and presses upon the surface of the earth with a weight equal to nearly 15 lbs. to every square inch of surface; it is, nevertheless, 814 times lighter than water. During thunder storms the passage of lightning through air, causes the formation of a substance, named Ammonia—a gas of very pungent odour, easily dissolved in water, and familiarly known by the name of Spirit of Hartshorn. Rain water invariably contains ammonia, which it collects from air in its descent to the earth.

Air, upon which the life of all vegetables is dependent, contains, as we have seen, insignificant quantities of three bodies Carbonic Acid, Water and Ammonia.

One of the most astonishing results of the application of chemistry to vegetable life and organization, is embraced in the discovery, that,

1st. NINETEEN-TWENTYTHS BY WEIGHT, OF ALL VEGETABLES, ARE DERIVED ORIGINALLY FROM THE AIR WE BREATHE:

2nd. THE ATMOSPHERIC FOOD OF PLANTS EXISTS IN THE FORM OF CARBONIC ACID, WATER AND AMMONIA.

These important principles in agricultural chemistry may be made more evident, by the following illustration:—Let us suppose we burn completely 1000 lbs weight of hard wood in a stove or fire place, and carefully weigh the ashes which remain behind. They will be found to constitute about one-twentieth of the whole mass of the wood, weighing not more than from 30 to 50 lbs, according to the kind of wood burnt. The whole of that portion which goes off in the form of smoke, vapour of water and gases, existed at one period in the air we breathe, in the form of carbonic acid, water and ammonia. The whole of the ashes were obtained from the soil in which the trees originally grew.

We may now proceed to consider the properties and sources of the atmospheric food of vegetables, and endeavor to ascertain the manner in which it assists in building up their structure, also to what extent the formation of the different parts of vegetables is dependent upon a proper supply of each particular kind of food.

CARBONIC ACID.—This important food of vegetables possesses many singular properties. It is poisonous to animals, and cannot support combustion. Water absorbs it with avidity, and thus acquires the power of dissolving chalk and limestone. It is also the most active agent in loosening and separating into their constituent parts, the surfaces of solid rocks, stones and soils.—In 22 lbs. weight of carbonic acid, there are 6 lbs of carbon or charcoal, and 16 lbs. of oxygen. The leaves of plants absorb it from the air by which they are surrounded, during the day time; or take it up in water which enters at their roots, in both cases light must fall upon the leaf to enable the plant to separate the carbon from the oxygen, which is returned to the air in its pure form of a simple gas. During the night time, whatever carbonic acid is contained in the water sucked up by the roots, is immediately given off by the leaves; few

plants having any power to separate the carbon from the oxygen during the darkness of night. A popular opinion prevails that some plants possess the power of turning their leaves to the sun. The motion observed is purely mechanical, and depends upon the rapid liberation of carbon from the absorbed carbonic acid in those parts of the plant which are exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The liberated carbon stiffens and contracts one side of the plant in forming new wood, while the other remains comparatively flexible. The contracted side becomes arched, and appears to give to the vegetable a light-power of motion in the direction of light—a brilliant artificial illumination produces the same effect in the ratio of its intensity. When carbon is separated from carbonic acid, it combines with the component parts of water, and forms woody fibre, starch, gum, sugar and oils.—Carbon obtained from carbonic acid forms from 45 to 50 lbs. in every 100 of the dry wood, stalks and seeds of cultivated plants. The constant presence of carbonic acid in the air we breathe is due to the respiration of animals, the combustion of burning bodies, and the decay of vegetable matter. A vast store exists in the extensive limestone rocks which form a large portion of the earth's crust. Pure limestone is composed of one-half lime and one-half carbonic acid, which may be driven off in the gaseous form by means of a violent heat, as in the operations of limekilns.

[The carbon contained in the vegetable matter of fertile soils, (decaying roots, leaves, &c.), slowly combines with the oxygen of the air, and forms carbonic acid, which is absorbed by water and thus taken into the system of vegetables. It is from this source that they derive their supply of carbonic acid before they have thrown out any leaves.—Each new leaf furnishes them with another mouth and stomach.—The power of absorbing carbonic acid from the atmosphere is proportionate to the surface of the leaves. Straight and narrow leaved plants, those which are grown for their seed, as wheat, rye, oat barley, depend more upon the soil, for their supply of carbonic acid, than the Jerusalem artichoke the mangel wurtzel, or the beetroot, which are grown for the sake of their roots. The great size of the roots, stalks and leaves of the root crop would lead us to suppose that they contained a much larger quantity of carbon than the grain growing crops—this is not strictly the case—and the reason is found to lie in the fact, that, roots of turnips, mangel wurtzel, oats, potatoes, contain from 700 to 900 parts of water in 1000 of the fresh roots—whereas, the quantity of water in grasses and grain, varies from 120 to 150 pts. in the thousand. It is these that grain crops exhaust the soil of vegetable matter, and consequently of the means for supplying carbonic acid to the young plants; they take more carbon from the soil, than they leave behind in the form of decaying roots and stubble. The roots of clover, the grasses, and the leaves of turnips, mangel wurtzel &c., which are usually left upon the land, contain more carbon than the whole of the crop abstracted from the soil during its growth. A judicious rotation of crops leaves the land richer in vegetable matter than before the rotation began.]

[To be continued.]

From the Birmingham Journal.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Economy.—A Hunt with Fox.—Evidence of Political Unity.—The Rationing of the Polish Invasion.—The Premier of To-day and the Russell of a Pre-Reform Bill Era.—Memento of Princess Alexandra.—A Scotch Worth.—Romance of a Life.—Hungarian Liberalism.—On a Touch of Nature.—Nreman of Faintless Fame.

London, Friday Evening.

"The Pope he leads a happy life," would have been composed by a gentleman whose ideas of the infallible fisherman's felicity would have been considerably shocked by the proceedings of the present week. His holiness has done penance enough by depair, in the person of the officious Mr. Fox, to warrant a general goal delivery of purgatory, and the immediate removal of the locks, bolts, and bars of that model penitentiary house, without fee, reward, or indulgence of any sort. This had, indeed, been a most respectable work, for it has already had five "Hunts of November," and is pretty sure to-morrow to have six. Every day, every Monday included, has been devoted to the catching of Fox; and the business of everybody in London, with an exception or two you will probably be acquainted with, has seemingly been to assist at the auto-da-fé, though within the memory of the oldest inhabitant that operation has been confined to cook maids and pyrotechnically disposed hobby-dogs.

Instead of hunting Fox, however, your Correspondent so far reversed the etiquette proper to brunettes day, that he went to hunt with a fox by no means a wild goose chase, though the game ran down was rank humpage, just as Guy was, but in a very different sense. Fox, M. P. for Oldham, declared he would draw a cover at Redley, in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and the drawing of upwards of 100 covers was resolved upon. The first was first-rate; the "course" being ditto, in Cockney way of talking of a fox hunt, but never mind that; every boy was content with his coarser; and a finer old reynard than W. J. never yet sported a brush in the nose of a steeple-hound. The occasion was the Trial by Jury Dinner—the anniversary of the acquisition of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, day commemorated in these columns this time, yesterday, and now again about to be celebrated with the honors. There is something about these reunions peculiarly gratifying to the heart of a genuine, ingrained, onward Reformer—one who

is undeluded by the general facilities and

laxation of temperance of present politics, with

their Pope and pontiffs, cathedrals and con-

venticles, hierarchies and handoms. These

things, however, are not the things that

all appear agasty, and all other new-

paper evidences to the contrary. "The people of

England are sound at the core." Without ad-

verting, without the assistance of words, or

speech or speaker, without the stimulus of per-

sonal duty or public notice, or private obser-

vation of any kind, year after year, now for the

thirty-six years from the most glorious

republicanism is the sole leader of these devo-

tes of the principle embodied in the three fan-

atic words—Trial by Jury—the two fine

en, by interposition of the great collective body

of the nation, is essentially necessary to an ex-

ercise as a free people." For holding the same

opinion, Mr. May, eleven years afterwards, was pro-

secuted, but he succeeded with chains, and

closed with the vilest felons, set to hard labour,

and exiled to New South Wales in a prison ship,

where his life was attempted. After the vic-

torious success of his mission, he was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

restored to his country, and was appointed

Judge of the High Court, and the first

Chief Justice of the colony. He was

the recent assumptions of power deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign Sovereign.

Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed to the Thirty-nine Articles and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, step by step, to the very verge of the precipice.

The honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, are now openly repudiated by the Bishop of London in the charge to the clergy of his diocese.

What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?

I have little hope that the pro-pruders and framers of these innovations will desert from their invidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not lose a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the nummies of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavors which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.

I remain, with great respect, &c.

J. RUSSELL.

A PROCLAMATION

for a day of remembrance—honest dealing and resolute in the commonwealth of letters.

WHEREAS, it appears that certain persons, ready to aid the diffusion of knowledge, are in the habit of committing books of value for certain unpunctual borrowers of short memories; therefore, by the advice and consent of many scribes, expressed or taken for granted, WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST OF JANUARY next, is hereby appointed, to be set apart as a day when all readers, of every name and description, shall examine their libraries, study and centre-tables, "what-nots," repositories of pamphlets and newspapers, carefully to ascertain whether they have in their possession any volumes, bound or unbound, tracts, pamphlets, or Journals, not their own property, but had and obtained simply for personal friends and acquaintances; and in all cases where such examination results in finding any publications ancient or modern, big or little, prose or poetry, songs or sermons, belonging to parties who lament lost tomes, broken "sets," or missing periodicals, to forthwith do up said publications in clean paper, and keep the day above named in the manner enjoined, in order that they may be thankful for relief from the accusations of conscience, and also make their friends thankful for the recovery of property, the titles to which are vested in them beyond all quibble or doubt.

Given in an Inaudible, and Invaluable, but most sympathetic Council of the Piflored, this 20th day of Nov., A. D. 1850.

HONORABLE BROTHERHOOD, Secretary.

FIDELIS REBUSTORUM, Secretary.

—Christian Inquirer.

PLANK ROAD.—We were unavoidably absent at the opening of the Trafalgar and Esqueping Road, which took place yesterday week. The occasion was a most interesting one, as it afforded us the opportunity of seeing the best examples of what can be accomplished by the united efforts of our people, when properly directed. We understand that the road from Oakville, on Lake Ontario to Stewart-town, in Esqueping, has been nearly all improved. This has been done within the last seven or eight months, and certainly reflects the highest degree of credit on those having direction of the affairs of the company. The road, we are told, is a good one—all plank roads should be—with plank eight feet long.

When we look back for a few short years and see what has been done, and what is still doing we know not whether to believe the evidence of our own eyes, or the testimony of others. Between this place and Toronto, we have now a good leading road from the latter place to Springfield. Then there is the plank road leading to the village of Weston; another up the seventh line to the back townships; another from Port Credit to the village of Brampton, in Chinguacousy, crossing the Dundas Street at Cooksville; another from the same place, through Springfield, Streetville, Normal, and leading on to Georgetown, in the Esqueping line, (the opening of which was celebrated as above); and next to that, the Nelson and Nassagaweya line, now under contract. All these roads are of the highest importance, and through them the dreary forest will be converted into fertile fields, and its inhabitants transformed from hard-worked, uneducated, ill-clad denizens of the wilderness into independent and intelligent yeomen, for intelligence proceeds accompanied and follows up all improvements of this kind.

To the westward of us, we can refer with equal pride to at least one undertaking, namely, the Dumfries and Beverly Road, upwards of eight miles of which have been completed and are now opened to the public. We direct attention to the report of the Directors in another place. It will also be observed that the Stock-holders are bent on carrying their improvement to the village of Paris, or at least to intersect a line of road which it is believed the people of that village are willing to construct.

Would that we could refer with equal satisfaction to our own Governor's Road improvement, than which there is not a work so much needed in this part of the country. On passing over that portion of

the road near Dundas, a few days ago, we found it in the most wretched condition, notwithstanding the deep snow and good sleighing. Where the fault lies we do not pretend to say but fault there must be some-where. A finer season than the last fall for the formation of roads could hardly be imagined, yet many portions of the road are now almost impassable, between deep ruts and loose pieces of frozen mud rolling about on the surface. As we said before, there is fault somewhere; and when we have ferreted it out, it is not at all improbable that our readers will hear something further respecting the "Governor's Road Job."—*The Dundas Warder.*

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The following is the report of the Minister of War on the increase of the army.—As the measure is important, I subjoin the whole of the report and the decrees which appear in the *Moniteur*.—In presence of the political events which are agitating Germany, and although the government is firmly decided, as your message stated, to remain in the strictest neutrality as long as French interests and the equilibrium of Europe shall not be compromised, it is a mark of sage foresight to call together, in the northern and eastern parts of our territory, a sufficient number of troops to be able to meet all eventualities.

I have, in consequence, the honour of sending to your appointment a decree to call into active service 40,000 of the 78,500 young soldiers still to be disposed of out of the contingent of the class of 1849. These young soldiers are to be principally employed in infantry regiments placed in the parts of the territory mentioned above so as to raise the number of each to 2,500 men; and subsidiarily, according to the necessities of the service, in the other corps belonging to the infantry.

As to the cavalry, its numbers being in general sufficient, particularly in the northern and eastern divisions, where the number of regiments is sufficiently considerable it will only receive, by exception a small number of the men thus called out.

The expense resulting from this augmentation of the military force will cause a bill on the subject to be shortly submitted to your approbation, and afterwards presented to the National Assembly.

I have the honor to be, &c.

DE SCRAMM, Minister of War.

DECREES.

In the name of the French people, looking at the law of December 26, 1849, fixing at 80,000 men the contingent of that year for the land and naval forces of the Republic, and taking into consideration the report of the Minister of War, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. Out of the 78,500 men to be disposed of out of the contingent of 1849, 40,000 are hereby called into activity for the army.

Art. 2. The mode of employing these 40,000 young soldiers is to be determined by the minister of War.

Art. 3. The minister of War is charged with the execution of the present decrees.

(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, (Countersigned) DE SCRAMM, Minister of War. Paris November 16.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

The following letter has been addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham by Mr. Dissell:

"My Lord,—I have received numerous appeals from my constituents requesting that I would cooperate with them in addressing your Lordship to call a meeting of the county, in order that I may express our reprobation of the recent assault of the Court of Rome on the prerogatives of our Sovereign and the liberties of her subjects. I think it is desirable that a meeting of the county should be called for the purpose, but as far as I can gather from what reaches me, great misapprehension is abroad respecting the circumstances which give rise to the measure, so justly, excite the indignation of the county.

"Men are called upon to combine to prevent foreign interference with the prerogatives of the Queen, and the jurisdiction by the Pope in her Majesty's dominions.

"But I have always understood that, when the present Lord Lieutenant arrived in his County, he was accompanied by the Roman Bishop of Ireland, and courted their favor. On the visit of her Majesty to the Kingdom, the same prelates were presented to the Queen as if they were nobles, and precedences were given them over the nobility and dignitaries of the national church; and it is only the other day, as I believe, that the Government offered the office of Visitor to the Queen's Colleges to Dr. Cullen, the Pope's delegate, and pseudo Archbishop of Armagh, and Dr. Milale, the pseudo Archbishop of Tuam. What wonder, then, that his Holiness should deem himself at liberty to appropriate lands into dioceses, to be ruled over by his liege lords, and to take the title of a King, and permit him to take the wall of his Grace of Canterbury and the highest nobles of the land.

"The fact is, that the present Government has surrendered, and decided in favor of the Pope, by the present Government; and the Ministers, who were recognized the pseudo Archbishop of Tuam as a peer and a prelate, cannot object to the appointment of a pseudo Archbishop of Westminster, and the pseudo Archbishop of Tuam, the latter dignity being, according to their table of precedences, rather invest his Eminence with a still higher patent of nobility, and permit him to take the wall of his Grace of Canterbury and the highest nobles of the land.

"The policy of the present Government is, that there shall be no distinction between English and Catholic laws, therefore, rather surprised that the Cabinet are so 'adignant' as a certain letter with which we have just been favored informs us they are.

"I have made these observations in order that, if the county meets, the people of Buckinghamshire may understand that the question on which they will have to decide is a great, deeper, and more comprehensive character than, in the heat of their laudable emotion, they may perhaps suppose.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your faithful servant,

"R. DISSELL."

LATHEW FROM CALIFORNIA.—We learn by telegraph that the steamer *Osiris* has arrived at N. York from Chagres, with a full complement of passengers and \$1,275,000 in gold dust on freight, and considerable in hands of passengers. She brings the California mails, and the gold in the hands of her passengers amounts to \$150,000. Two thousand persons had crossed the Nicaragua route up to the 2nd inst. There were no persons scarcely at Panama, and but few scattered on the road. The rainy season is still at its height and the roads are almost impassable.

There is one disease that a miser is 'entirely certain never to die of'—and that is 'enlargement of the heart.'

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 19, 1850.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

There is not, in the whole catalogue of our institutions, one which involves more general interests, or which is more worthy of public consideration and attention, than the Municipal Council. It is an experiment in the science of civil Government, so truly liberal that the *Spirit of the Age* is proud to acknowledge it. It is the principle of self-government applied to the real practical business of society—and the recent extension of the principle, conferred by Mr. Baldwin's Municipal Corporations' Act has given, to the people of Upper Canada, a power in the management of their own affairs which has certainly never before been conceded to a country existing under a Monarchical form of Government. In fact, the Municipal Council, as at present constituted, exerts such a wholesale control over the local affairs of its own Township, that its conduct is of more immediate interest to the inhabitants than the conduct of the Provincial Legislature. Each Township has its own little Parliament, which imposes, levies, and expends an amount of direct taxes much larger than the amount which the Township contributes to the Provincial revenue. These taxes are expended within its own limits, under the immediate observation, and subject to the immediate control of the people who pay them. In this particular, at least, we possess self-government to the fullest extent. The whole tax-payers elect their Councilors—they elect them annually, so that should they be at any time, unfortunate enough to choose imprudent or unworthy men, they have the power of removing them at the end of the year. If our local business is not properly managed under such a system, we have ourselves to blame—for, it is obvious, that we people only require to pay particular attention to the proceedings of their Councilors respectively, in order to obtain just such management of their local affairs as they please to suggest. If our taxes are heavy, the fault will be our own, and if we have bad roads, and no improvements, we must blame ourselves. The amount of taxes—the manner in which they are expended—the quality of our roads, and the quantity of our local improvements, will depend almost entirely upon the character of the men who compose our Municipal Councils, and, *in fact*, (the people) have the choosing of these men.

It would, perhaps, be desirable that the local affairs of a Town or Township should be conducted as much as possible apart from political feeling or party spirit—and that men should be chosen Councilors for their intelligence, integrity and good business habits, irrespective of their political creed.—Last year we recommended this principle to the consideration of the people of Goderich, and we say now, that the adoption of such a principle of harmony, is perhaps desirable. Many good things, however, are desirable that are not, under existing circumstances, obtainable, and this is one of them. There is no use in talking nonsense—political feeling is still high in Canada, and this political feeling will exhibit itself in the election of Municipal Councilors.

It is, in fact, characteristic of our whole Municipal proceedings to an extent equal to, or perhaps greater than, is exhibited in the election of a Member of Parliament—or in the Parliamentary proceedings. The inhabitants of Goderich have had practical proof of this during the present year. They cannot easily forget the manner in which various political feelings attempted, again and again, to embarrass and confuse the business of the Municipality, and even to sacrifice the honor and the best interests of the Town for the promotion of party party purposes. We say the people of Goderich cannot easily forget these facts—and therefore, we have no intention of advising them to lay aside political feeling in their Municipal elections. On the contrary, we would say to the Reformers of Upper Canada generally,—take a deep interest in the election of your Municipal Councils. They will exercise a very great influence, not only on your local prosperity, but on your political condition. They will, in fact, either advance or retard the general progress of the country to a greater extent than the action of the Provincial Legislature, and hence the election of Councilors should be regarded with at least as much interest as the election of a Member of Parliament. Select the best men of your party in your Town or Township, and make them Councilors.

Men of steady, industrious, business habits, who have already shown by their perseverance, their enterprise and integrity, that they are capable of managing their own affairs, and are worthy of being entrusted with the management of public affairs.—Above all, select men of progress—men who have uniformly evinced a desire for the improvement and prosperity of the country, and who, at the same time, manifest a due regard for the economical management of the public funds.

In speaking of economy, however, we do not mean that parsimonious—that penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy which would waste to the knees in mud rather than tax itself for the construction of good roads.—This is the very reverse of economy, it is extravagance of the most profuse, most

comfortless description. To say nothing of the toll and suffering endured in wading through the mud, the extra time consumed is of far more value than the tax that would be sufficient to make good roads. We have always advocated taxation for local improvement—because under proper management the improvements will be equal to the taxes, and the prosperity and comfort of the people will increase with the increase of the improvements. No man of even ordinary intelligence will object to pay taxes for improvements in his own locality, because, he is able to understand that such taxes is just equal to money lost at a very liberal interest.

The general prejudice and the vulgar cry against taxes, are not directed so much against the principle of equitable taxation, as against the imprudent, and, sometimes, prodigal manner in which taxes are expended. The people are made to pay heavily, and in many instances it is all they know about the matter. They see no local improvements—no change for the better in their local condition adequate to the amount they pay, and hence they grumble, and certainly, not without cause. To prevent such useless and wasteful expenditure of the people's funds, the Municipal Corporations' Act places the control in the people's own hands. And, for this reason, we again say to the friends of progress and improvement, take a deep interest in the election of your Municipal Councils. If you wish to see the country prosper—if you wish to see the liberal institutions which have been conferred on you, fully and honestly tried—in short, if you desire the promotion and practice of those principles which you advocate, elect Councilors from whom you can reasonably expect such results.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

In our last we favored our readers with a few remarks on the late Sittings of the County Council. Our observations might, perhaps, be considered rather caustic—but they had a worse fault—they were scarcely true. We estimated the cost at fifty-six pounds, and we have since learned that the actual cost was about £63 0 0. Now, we suppose our readers are well aware that we have no faith in men saving the public for nothing. We have always advocated the principle of every man being paid a fair remuneration for his services—we advocate the same principle still. But believing, as we do, that the Municipal Councils of Canada are intended as liberal institutions, through which the people are to have full control of their own local affairs, it appears to us, that if these institutions are discovered to be a more expensive mode of management than the former system, then they are not a benefit, but an evil. We do not, however, believe that there is anything in the constitution of Municipal Councils, nor in the Statute regulating their powers and practice, that necessarily renders them expensive. On the contrary, we think the Statute affords every facility for economizing the funds of the Municipality—and if there is extravagance, the Councilors alone are blamable. The present Members of our County Council fixed their wages at the rate of ten shillings a day, and although that is perhaps no more than a fair remuneration for the services of those Councilors who manage the business—those few individuals who do the whole work, yet it must be remembered that these are but few—that the majority of the Reeves do almost nothing—that many of them are not worth five shillings per day, any place, or at any employment, and that they regard the meetings of Council as a God-send, merely on account of the ten shillings a day, and would wish that the Sittings might be prolonged continually. We, therefore, think it is an error to fix the wages at an amount that makes the office desirable for its emolument, even to ordinary working men; for there will always necessarily be a number of Councilors elected to whom ten shillings a day will be an inducement. But, further, the present rate of the Councilors' wages, is, perhaps, more objectionable on account of its injustice, than on account of its extravagance. For instance, Mr. Helmer, from South Eastport, must have been at least twelve days absent from his home on account of the late Sittings of Council. He must have traveled about one hundred and twenty miles in coming to Goderich and returning, and yet Mr. Helmer would receive only seven days pay, while those Councilors within a few miles of Town would just receive the same, and have spent five days less time in earning it. In short, Mr. Helmer, and some others from the County of Perth, would not, after paying their stage fare, have one dollar for each day they were absent from home. To remedy this injustice, it would be better to fix the wages at five shillings per day, for each day spent in Council, and allow five shillings for every twenty miles travel. By this arrangement, the principle of justice would be more fully recognized—the Councilors who travel thirty, forty, or fifty miles, would be as fully remunerated for their loss of time, as they are at present.—The inducement to prolong the Sittings would be removed, and the public would be much better satisfied. We do not, by any means, wish to insinuate that ten shillings a day is an object or a gain to every man in the present County Council, or that every man in it is desirous of prolonging the Sittings merely for the sake of the wages. We are aware that even the ten shillings per day is a loss to some of the present Councilors—we are aware that these are the men who do the business of the Council, and that they would be the first to vote for reducing the wages

to a dollar per day.—But, these active business men are few in number—they are the minority, and although nearly all the actual business of the Council devolves on them, they have merely a vote in fixing the rate of wages, or in pushing forward the business of the Session. It is probable that four-fifths of the business of the late Sittings was transacted in committees. It is likely that not more than seven or eight individuals were engaged in these committees, and that School matters, Road and Bridge matters, and matters of Finance, were successively submitted to the same men, as members of the different committees—while the rest of the Councilors, exempt from all deliberation and labor in the matter, were wandering through the streets enquiring for each other like children playing "hide and seek," and at the same time receiving as much wages as those who were doing the work. And these are the men who stick out for the ten shillings a day!

We do sincerely hope that an improvement in the method of selecting committees will be adopted by the Council of 1851—that the matters generally will be discussed in a committee of the whole House, and that somebody will devise a more go-ahead system of getting through our Municipal business. For it is evident that although we should have only two Sittings of the County Council annually, if each of these Sittings cost sixty-three pounds, the inhabitants of the United Counties will be justified in petitioning for the abolition of Municipal Councils.

OUR MEMBER!

"Coming ever to cast their shadows before." This is a beautiful poetical figure, and, it is not more poetical than true. On the far verge of the political horizon, we can already discover a dim speck like a man's hand—a certain indication of a coming election! Our Huron readers are aware that "Our Member," the Hon. William Cayley, once upon a time, generously promised twenty pounds a year as his subscription to the Huron District Agricultural Society! We dare say, you are further aware, that at the general election of 1847-48, "Our Member" in the growing plenitude of his liberality, also promised twenty pounds to the proprietor of the best Orchard of 1813! It would, perhaps, be both unorthodox and unnecessary to say one word about the intention or motive that actuated Mr. Cayley in making these liberal promises. We are willing to attribute them to pure, disinterested patriotism and generosity, and we suppose our readers understand the whole affair. Early in the Spring of 1848, however, circumstances occurred which, to say the least, rendered it altogether imprudent for Mr. Cayley to give twenty pounds as a premium for the best Orchard. The Orchard of the Inspector General's Office had passed from the possession of Mr. Cayley into the hands of the Hon. Francis Hincks—consequently there could be no good apples that year, either in Huron or elsewhere—no fruit worthy of a premium! In plain language—the best twenty pounds a year, on the faith of which "Our Member" had based his promises, had departed from him—and, it is only reasonable to suppose that the promises would fall with the foundation. The Orchard money was not forthcoming. In the Spring of 1849, the Government introduced a Bill enacting that the Frenchmen of Lower Canada who had lost their property by the reckless destructiveness of Her Majesty's troops, during the small Rebellion of 1837-'38, should receive the same indemnity from the public funds as had been previously granted by Mr. Cayley and his friends, to those who had suffered similar losses in Upper Canada. But Frenchmen speak French—they are descended from the Gael—they are not Anglo-Saxon, British-born subjects, and therefore they are not entitled to justice. "Our Member" incited the "irrationals" to get up "Indignation Meetings" against Justice to Frenchmen. A very considerable amount of fuss, foam and fury, was put forth on the occasion.—It was supposed that the Ministry would be forced to resign in consequence of the ridiculous exhibition of ruffianism. A general election was expected, and Mr. Cayley again got a dim glimpse of the golden apples of the Inspector General's Office, and as these were only come-at-able through the electors of Huron, "Our Member's" neglected promises about Agricultural Societies and Orchards, again flashed upon his mind, and we were promptly informed that his liberality was still growing, and that instead of giving twenty pounds for the best Orchard of 1848, he had thought it best to increase the sum to thirty pounds, and divide it equally between the years 1849 and 1850! The Rebellion Losses Bill passed. The Parliament Buildings and the Provincial Libraries were reduced to ashes. The Governor General was assaulted and maltreated by common rowdies.—But the Bruce was a Scotchman. He stood by the Constitution, and despised the threats and grimaces of mob-law. The Ministry did not resign, and—*the premium for the Orchard was not forthcoming!* There is, however, no farther surmising or conjecturing about an approaching election. The present Parliament has already sat three Sessions, and will shortly meet to complete its term of duration as established by law. A general election will, as a matter of course, take place in the ensuing year. Mr. Cayley's prospect of the golden apples is certainly much dimmer than before, still, they are glittering in the distance. And as

they cannot be reached except through the County of Huron, it is again announced, with a flourish of wooden trumpets, that by some strange coincidence, THE PREMIUM FOR ORCHARDS HAS ACTUALLY ARRIVED!—There is, no longer, any supposition or doubt about an approaching election—the election will come—there is, no longer, any doubt or distance about the premium for Orchards—the premium has come! Strange, remarkable, mysterious coincidence!

Perhaps some of our readers may incline to think, that the premium would have had a better effect had it been reserved till the election was just about to take place; and, for the consolation of such shrewd, calculating readers, we are bound to state, that the fifteen pounds which are really announced, came too late to be awarded for the best orchard of the present year—it will be reserved for the Autumn of 1851, when, in all probability, the election will just take place! Remarkable coincidence!—We never wish to be the medium of any false impression, and, therefore, our readers must not for a moment suppose, that the fifteen pounds came direct from Mr. Cayley to the President of the Agricultural Society. Its arrival was announced by the Commissioner of the Canada Company, who knows far more of the orchards of Huron and of their proprietors, and has a much deeper interest in them than Mr. Cayley. We have no doubt, however, that the fifteen pounds will be forthcoming for the best orchard of 1851. The fifteen pounds promised for 1843 will likewise be forthcoming, providing that "Our Member" shall by that time have approximated pretty closely to the Golden Apples of the Inspector General's office.—If he is still at a formidable distance, then the premium for 1852 may reasonably be classed with the promises of 1848 and 1849.

We have thus been particular about the orchards and the premiums, because we have lately planted some "choice fruit trees," and would wish that Mr. Cayley's premium might, if possible, be reserved till such times as we would be in circumstances to compete for it. We hope our readers will fully understand us.

NOTICE.

In compliance with a particular request, Mr. McQueen, intends, on the evening of Wednesday next, the 25th inst., to deliver a Lecture in Mr. Carroon's School House, Tuckersmith, on the evils of Intemperance, considered physically, morally and intellectually. To commence precisely at half past six o'clock.

We direct the particular attention of School Teachers to the Advertisement of the Trustees of School Section No. 6, Township of Goderich. This School is specially entitled to the consideration of any Teacher, being a married man with a family; as, in addition to a liberal salary, there is a good dwelling house and an acre of excellent land, well fenced, in connection with the School.

The attention of our Huron, Perth, and Bruce readers, is particularly requested to an article on the duties of Municipal Corporations, in reference to the new Taverns License Law, which we have transferred from the British Colonist to the columns of the Signal.

Communication.

STRAITFORD, 10th Dec., 1850.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

A notice having appeared in the *Loyalist* of the 2nd December, in which Raby Williams states that the copartnership of the firm of R. Williams & Co., is at an end by the sale of the stock by the Sheriff and by my acts, which is a most infamous falsehood. The acts that caused the seizure by the Sheriff were R. Williams' own, and his brother George Williams. I wish, therefore, to show the public that I am innocent of any fraud towards the creditors. I have offered everything in my power, even at a sacrifice, for their benefit. I agreed to place £350 in the business. R. Williams not putting in one single farthing. This said amount I placed in, and ever more which I can prove by receipts now in my possession.—Of this sum George Williams borrowed £47 10s, besides having sundry debts paid at different times—he faithfully promised to return the borrowed money in a short time saying that he had £300 due him from Messrs. Huter and Weller of Toronto. The firm having notes to meet in Hamilton, he agreed to draw a note on the Bank of Upper Canada for £100 endorsed by me, which note the Bank holds me liable for—promising before the note became due he would pay the money to the firm, which he has not done and positively refuses to do. Moreover Raby Williams contracted heavy debts unknown to me, making me liable for them, and settling for them by paying goods out of the store during my absence, besides wilfully carrying off the Books from the store contrary to the deed of copartnership, in which it is expressly stated that neither party shall hinder the other from having access to the books, thereby preventing me from making a settlement with the creditors, and positively refusing to give them up unless he is absolved from all claims the creditors may have against him. Now this is the manner that Raby Williams, the present Clerk of the 3rd Division Court for Huron, Perth and Bruce, has acted in business towards me, and then publicly notifying that it was through my acts that the business has failed. A fine person this to be trusted

with a respon
the 3rd Divi
and Bruce.

I am,
R.
ARRIVAL

The *African*
o'clock. Her
train.
Baring Broth
ican Stocks
estate, and quot

It is said the
called together
of the s
excitement co
occurred at Bir
occupied by the
but peace was f
Catholic Clerg
The sale of
sailing of the *A*
destructive on t
Among a vast n
ported, in the E
London, which
Eimerick, and n
and six passen

AUSTRI
The London
Nov. 29th, 3 P
consequence:—
Cabinet is ag
The Cabinet of
stated to have a
the dispute must
tie; the late ne
nets not having
mils.

The French G
received a despat
ing that the A
demanded the ev
within 24 hours
The same repo
up in energetic t
by the Russian A
the Prussian Gov
tator.

The fire in Hal
brings accounts o
ever known there
and about a hund
occupied by the
the tenants exp
N
Counsel for the
expressed great c
break the will.

The last Annet
concern to-morrow
The premiums ran
total of her last Co

We learn by th
that there was ev
Nagar would be op
contracte have s
at 74 to 114, and
number of Spanis
the crop, in order
of it to the Un
Spectator.

MUNICIPAL
INSPECTORS OF BO
TAT

In the preparat
progress for the
Elections, on the
first, an important
to be entirely over
fore desirous of
voters to the subj
of the Toronto, but
ships, incorporated
and Cities in Upper
may be prepared, at
the faithful discha
duty. By the Act
the Provincial Pari
chap. 65, entitled "
Issues relative to
Canada," the Munic
empowered to make
For limiting the issue
houses of public
township, village, or
license to retail s
drunk therein shall
after the last day of
prohibiting the issue
for any house in the
the politics, and for
fixing times which
shall be with any person
the description of
tion be shall have, an
maintain, and the sec
observing all the by
pality, and the sum w
such license, over an
passed by the act, of
of Great Britain, (14
For regulating all suc
public entertainment,
any contravention o
penalty or punishment
lawfully imposed by
other by-law.—Fo
with respect to ale o
or houses for the recep
ment of the public,
other manufactured
drunk therein."

So much for the
positions, under the Act
regard should be paid
candidates, for the offi
on Councilmen, who
incorporated towns, or
ships. But there are
ties which devolve up
the various Municip
in question. At sec. 1
"That at the annu
cillors in the several
ted village and towns
Canada, there shall be
electors in each town
wards, or incorporated
tors of houses of pub
in each ward of any
wards, or of any such
such inspector of house
ment; and such inspec
in the same manner a
cers to any by-law to
cell of the Municipali
ties, or re-annexation,
shall give, and other like

