

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I.

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 English and French languages, executed with
 neatness and dispatch.

JEANIE MORRISON.
 BY WILLIAM HOTHELLWILL.

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
 Through many a weary way;
 But never, never can I forget
 The love of life's young day!

O dear, dear Jennie Morrison,
 The thoughts of bygone years
 Still fling their shadows o'er my path,
 And bid me weep, weep!

'T was then we twined our hearts,
 Sweet time—and time!—twined our hearts,
 'T was then we twined our hearts,
 Sweet time—and time!—twined our hearts.

I wonder, Jennie, when yet,
 When sitting on that hill,
 Check touch'd cheek, look lock'd in loof,
 What our wee heads could think.

O, mind ye how we hung our heads,
 How cheeks bred red wi' shame,
 Whene'er the school-woman's eye
 And milt ye o' the Saturdays.

My head riss round and round about,
 My heart flows like a sea,
 As aye by the school's wash rack
 O' school-days and o' thee.

O, mornin' life! O, mornin' love!
 O lichteome days and lang,
 When bairns hied about our hearts,
 Like summer blossoms aye!

O, mid ye, love, how aft we left
 The deavin' dinnae town,
 To wander by the green burnside,
 And hear its waters croon?

I marvel Jennie Morrison,
 Gae I hae been to thee
 As closely twined wi' earliest thoughts,
 As ye hae been to me?

O! tell me gin their music fills
 Thine ear as it does mine;
 O! say gin e'er your heart grows gitt
 Wi' dreamin' o' langyane?

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,
 I've borne a weary lot;
 But in my wanderings, far or near,
 Ye never were forgot.

O dear, dear Jennie Morrison,
 Since we were sinder young,
 I've never seen your face, nor heard
 The music o' your tongue;

But I could hug all wretchedness,
 And happy could I die,
 Did I but ken your heart still dream'd
 O' bygone days and me!

Everything seems to prove that love is a
 miserable state, for lovers are always
 quarrelling, always fighting, and always
 reproaching and suspecting one another.
 Whereas, married folks are as quiet as cats,
 one on this side of the fire and the other on
 that, toasting their toes on the fender and
 snoring quite comfortably.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
 BY W. ELLERY CHANNING, D. D.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

We have now followed Bonaparte to the
 moment of possessing himself of the
 surplus power. Those who were associated
 with him in subverting the government of
 the Directory, essayed to lay restraints on
 the First Consul, who was to take their
 place. But he indignantly repelled them.
 He held the sword, and with this, not only
 intimidated the selfish, but saved and silenced
 the patriotic, who saw too plainly, that it
 could only be wrested from him by renewing
 the horrors of the revolution.

We now proceed to consider some of the
 means by which he consolidated his power,
 and raised it into the imperial dignity. We
 consider these means much more important
 illustrations of his character than his suc-
 cessive campaigns, to which accordingly
 we shall give little attention.

One of his first measures for giving sta-
 bility to his power, was certainly a wise
 one, and was obviously dictated by his situ-
 ation and character. Having seized the
 first dignity in the state by military force,
 and leaning on a devoted soldiery, he was
 under no necessity of binding himself to any
 of the parties which had distracted the coun-
 try, a vassalage to which his domineering
 spirit could ill have stooped. Policy and
 his love of mastery led him to an in-
 discriminate employment of the leading
 men of all parties; and not a few of these
 had become so selfish and desperate in the
 disastrous progress of the revolution, that
 they were ready to break up all connex-
 ions, and to divide the spoils of the Re-
 public into a master. Accordingly he adopted
 a system of comprehension and lenity,
 from which even the emigrants were not
 excluded, and had the satisfaction of seeing
 almost the whole talent which the revolu-
 tion had quickened, legued in the execu-
 tion of his plans. Under the able man-
 who he called to his aid, the finances and
 the war department, which had fallen into
 a confusion that threatened ruin to the
 state, were soon restored to order, and
 means were found for retrieving the
 recent defeats and disgraces of the French
 armies.

This leads us to mention another and
 most important and effectual means by
 which Napoleon secured and enlarged his
 power. We refer to the brilliant campaign
 immediately following his elevation to the
 Consulate, and which terminated in France
 the ascendancy which she had lost during
 his absence. On his success at this junc-
 ture his future fortunes wholly depended.
 It was in this campaign that he proved him-
 self the worthy rival of Hannibal. The
 enemy which conducted in army with its
 cavalry, artillery, and supplies, across the
 Alps, by untried paths, which only the
 chamois hunter, born and bred amidst
 glaciers and everlasting snows, had trodden,
 gave the impression, which of all others
 he most desired to spread, of his superiority
 to nature, and to the capacity of the human
 mind.

This enterprise was in our view a fearful
 omen to Europe. It showed a power over
 the minds of his soldiers, the effects of
 which were calculated. The conquest of
 St. Bernard by a French army was the best
 of the nation, but a still more wonderful
 thing was, the capacity of the general to
 inspire into that army the intense fervor,
 confidence, resolution, and patience, by
 which alone the work could be accomplish-
 ed. The victory of Marengo, gained by one
 of the accidents of war in the moment of
 apparent defeat and ruin, secured to Bonaparte the dominion which he coveted.—
 France, who, in her madness and folly, had
 placed her happiness in conquest, now felt
 that the glory of her arms was safe only in
 the hands of the First Consul: whilst the
 soldier, who held the sceptre in his gift,
 became more thoroughly satisfied, that
 triumph and spoils waited on his standard.

Another important and essential means
 of securing and building up his power, was
 the system of espionage, called the Police,
 which, under the Directory, had received a
 development worthy of those friends of
 freedom, but which was destined to be per-
 fected by the wisdom of Napoleon. It
 would seem as if despotism, profiting by
 the experience of ages, had put forth her
 skill and resources in forming the French
 Police, and had framed an engine, never to
 be surpassed, for stifling the faintest breath-
 ings of dissipation, and chaining every free
 thought. This system of espionage (we
 are proud that we have no English word for
 the infernal machine) had indeed been used
 under all tyrannies. But it wanted the
 craft of Fouche, and the energy of Bonaparte, to disclose all its powers. In the
 language of our author, "it spread through
 all the ramifications of society," that is,
 every man of the least importance in the
 community, had the eye of a spy upon him.
 He was watched at home as well as abroad,
 in the boulevard and theatre, in the brothel
 and gaming-house; and these last-named
 haunts furnished not a few ministers of the
 Argus-eyed Police. There was an ear open
 through all France to catch the whispers of
 discontent; a power of evil, which aimed to
 rival in omnipresence and invisibility, the
 benign agency of the Deity. Of all in-
 struments of tyranny, this is the most de-
 testable. It chills social intercourse; locks
 up the heart; infects and darkens men's
 minds with mutual jealousies and fears, and
 reduces to system a wary dissimulation,
 subversive of force and majesty of charac-
 ter. We find, however, some consolation
 in learning that tyrants are the prey of dis-
 trust, as well as the people over whom they
 set this cruel guard; that tyrants cannot
 confide in their own spies, but must keep
 watch over the machinery which we have
 described, lest it recoil upon themselves.—
 Bonaparte at the head of an army is a dan-

gerous spectacle; but Bonaparte, heading a
 host of spies, compelled to doubt and fear
 these base instruments of his power, com-
 pelled to divide them into bands, and to re-
 ceive daily reports from each, so that by
 balancing them against each other and sif-
 ting their testimony, he might gather the
 truth; Bonaparte, thus employed, is any-
 thing but imposing. It requires no great
 elevation of thought to look down on such
 a scene. Necessity is laid upon us, we see,
 in the anxiety and degradation which in-
 volves, the beginning of that retribution
 which tyranny cannot escape.

Another means by which the First Consul
 protected his power, can excite no wonder.
 That he should fetter the press, should
 subject the journals and newspapers to the
 supervision of literature to jealous superinten-
 dence, these were things of course. Free
 writing and despotism are such implacable
 foes, that we hardly think of blaming a
 tyrant for keeping no terms with the press.
 He cannot do it. He might as reasonably
 choose a volcano for the foundation of his
 throne. Necessity is laid upon us, we see,
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We pass to another means of remov-
 ing obstructions to his power and terror
 which he spread by his severities, just be-
 fore assuming the imperial power. This
 was the Duke of Enghien, and the in-
 ferocious and terror into which he was
 plunged by Napoleon as a method of striking
 into the Bourbons, who, as he said, were
 plotting his death. This may have been
 a just motive; for we have reason to think
 that he was about that time threatened
 with assassination. But we believe still
 more, that he intended to awe into acquies-
 cence the opposition which he knew would
 be awakened in many breasts, by the
 prostration of the forms of the republic, and
 the open assumption of the imperial dignity.

There were times when Bonaparte declaimed
 the origin of the murder of the Duke of
 Enghien as a method of striking fear into
 the Bourbons, who, as he said, were
 plotting his death. This may have been
 a just motive; for we have reason to think
 that he was about that time threatened
 with assassination. But we believe still
 more, that he intended to awe into acquies-
 cence the opposition which he knew would
 be awakened in many breasts, by the
 prostration of the forms of the republic, and
 the open assumption of the imperial dignity.

There remains for our consideration other
 means employed by Bonaparte for building
 up and establishing his power, of a different
 character from those we have named, and
 which on this account we cannot pass with-
 out notice. One of these was the Concordat,
 which he extorted from the Pope, and
 which professed to re-establish the Catholic
 religion in France. Our religious prejudices
 have no influence on our judgment of
 this measure. We make no objections to
 means of retaining the power which we
 possess, so long as we condemn. We view it
 now simply as an instrument of policy, and
 in this light, it seems to us no proof of the
 sagacity of Bonaparte. It helps to confirm
 in us an impression, which no other parts
 of his history give us, that he did not un-
 derstand the peculiar character of his age,
 and the peculiar and original policy which
 it demanded. He always used common-
 place means of power, although the un-
 precedented times in which he lived, required
 a system, which should combine untired re-
 sources, and touch new springs of action.—
 Because old governments had found a con-
 venient prop in religion, Napoleon imagined
 that it was a necessary appendage and sup-
 port of his sway, and resolved to restore it.
 But at this moment there were no founda-
 tions in France for a religious establish-
 ment, which could give strength and a
 character of sacredness to the supreme
 power. There was comparatively no faith,
 no devout feeling, and still more, no supersti-
 tion to supply the place of these. The
 time for the reaction of the religious prin-
 ciple had not yet arrived; and a more likely
 means of retaining the power which he
 possessed, could hardly have been devised,
 than the nursing care extended to the
 church by Bonaparte, the recent Mussulman,
 the known despiser of the ancient faith,
 who had no worship at heart, but the
 worship of himself. Instead of bring-
 ing religion to the aid of the state, it was
 impossible for the such a man should touch
 it, without loosening the faint hold
 which it yet retained on the people.—
 There were none so ignorant as to be the
 dupes of the First Consul in this particular.—
 Every man, woman, and child, knew that
 he was playing the part of a juggler. Not
 because old governments had found a con-
 venient prop in religion, Napoleon imagined
 that it was a necessary appendage and sup-
 port of his sway, and resolved to restore it.

These forms dying away, for a time, left
 a pale white gleam resembling the reflection
 of light from a mountain of driven snow,
 or a broad silver curtain softened at its
 upper edge, until its brilliancy was mingled
 and lost in the deep azure. Suddently again
 fresh bursts of ethereal light would leap
 upwards like myriads of rockets, chasing
 each other in luminous and countless volleys,
 blazing with various degrees of intensity,
 and agitated by the heaving and surging
 convulsions, if possible, richer and more
 beautiful than before, from the light silvery
 vapour to the glowing tints of the more
 splendid vermilion, and the yet deeper car-
 nation.

adopting and sympathizing with popular
 and rooted superstitions, were able to press
 them into the service of their institutions.
 They were wise enough to build on a pre-
 existing faith, and studiously to conform to
 it. Bonaparte, in a country of infidelity
 and atheism, and whilst unable to refrain
 from sarcasms on the system which he
 patronised, was weak enough to believe
 that he might make it a substantial support
 of his government. He undoubtedly con-
 gratulated himself, in the terms which he
 exacted from the Pope, and which had never
 been conceded to the most powerful mon-
 archs; forgetting that his apparent success
 was the defeat of his plans; for just as
 he severed the church from the supreme
 pontiff, and placed himself conspicuously at
 its head, he destroyed the only connection
 which could give it influence. Just as it
 conferred power over opinion and conscience
 ceased. It became a curse instrument of state,
 contemned by the people, and serving only
 to demote the aspiring views of its
 master. Accordingly, the French bishops
 generally refused to hold their dignities
 without renouncing the pope, and in doing
 so, they sacrificed the church, and left behind
 them a hearty adherence of the Concordat
 among the more zealous members of the
 communion. Happy would it have been for
 Napoleon had he left the Pope and the
 Church to themselves. By occasionally
 recognizing and employing, and in doing
 so, degrading the Roman pontiff, he
 expatriated a large part of Christendom,
 fastened on himself the brand of impiety,
 and awakened a religious hatred which
 contributed its full measure to his fall.

LAKE ST. SACRAMENT.
 BY WILLIAM L. STORRS.

And many a gloomy tale tradition yet
 Saves from oblivion, of their struggles vain,
 Their prowess, and their wrongs.
 ROBERT C. SANDS

As one escaped from cruel hands I come,
 From hearts that never knew pity; dark and
 woe-wet.
 Who quell the tears of orphan, bathe in blood,
 And know no music but the groans of men.
 Gustavus Vasa.

It was early in the evening of a clear
 bright night in December, 1756, that a
 young officer was standing upon the
 bleak and naked summit of the French
 Mautain, at the distance, perhaps of three
 or four leagues, in a direct line, from the
 British garrison of Port William Henry,
 on the head-waters of Lake George. The
 atmosphere was sharp, but there being no
 wind it was less cutting and severe than
 usual at that season in such high American
 latitudes. A heavy body of snow mantled
 the ground to the depth of several feet,
 the surface of which having been moistened
 by a recent thaw, had subsequently been so
 strongly incrustated by the frost as to afford
 secure footing to the huntsman, the scout,
 or the savage tramping upon the war-path.
 "The moon was up, and yet it was not
 night," as Childe Harold has it;—for, in
 addition to the pearly queen, and the count-
 less array of stars stretching her pathway,
 and glittering in her train, the northern por-
 tion of the heavens was irradiated by the
 Aurora borealis, shooting up from the
 horizon in effluvia of glory, and stretching
 athwart the sky with varied beauty and
 undimmed magnificence.

For the purpose of viewing this sublime
 spectacle with greater satisfaction, Captain
 Thordyke and several of his companions
 had left the garrison, and were walking
 toward the mountain, from whose lofty
 height they could overlook, as it were, the
 range of hills running off in the direction
 of Canada, on the north-western side of the
 lake. Nor was their labour lost. The display
 of this beautiful phenomenon, the cause
 of which man's wisdom has hitherto found
 it impossible to explain, was on that evening
 peculiarly grand and imposing—exciting
 the special admiration and wonder even of
 those who, like our party, were accustomed
 to these fantastic fireworks of the sky. At
 length the gaze was irradiated by the
 flash of a broad blaze of bright light,
 bursting upward as if from a cloud of minute
 luminous particles. These flashes would
 be succeeded in turn by lustrous columns
 shooting upward,—stretching and bending
 the arches two-thirds across the starry
 canopy—now ascending, and now descending
 in a thousand glorious radii, rising and
 following each other in countless succession
 and playing in every beautiful variety.—
 Here and there blazes of white and red light
 would gleam across the sky, shooting past
 the zenith, commingling together, some-
 times of a rich cherry colour, and at others
 displaying every hue of the iris—and pre-
 senting scenes of indescribable effulgence
 and splendour.

These forms dying away, for a time, left
 a pale white gleam resembling the reflection
 of light from a mountain of driven snow,
 or a broad silver curtain softened at its
 upper edge, until its brilliancy was mingled
 and lost in the deep azure. Suddently again
 fresh bursts of ethereal light would leap
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 convulsions, if possible, richer and more
 beautiful than before, from the light silvery
 vapour to the glowing tints of the more
 splendid vermilion, and the yet deeper car-
 nation.

Even Thordyke, possessing an im-
 agination vivid as the glowing and sparking
 meteors upon which he stood gazing, was
 lost in admiration, and confounded, as some
 of the arctic navigators relate of them-
 selves, "by the brilliant chains of comets
 and pyramids, columns and spheres, radii,
 arcs, and globes of fire," burning as if
 the glorious brightness and magnificence of
 heaven were pouring forth from its
 fountains.—Every shade of light and beauty,
 and every combination of forms which
 seemed possible for nature herself to devise,
 were successively presented to the rapt
 vision of the beholder;—and they might
 perhaps have continued to gaze in silent
 awe and admiration upon the gorgeous spec-
 tacle the whole night, had they not been
 startled from their ecstacy by the
 crack of a cascade, followed by several
 irregular and scattering discharges of the
 same dangerous weapon, and the raising
 of the shrill and more unwelcome sound
 of the sas-ah-kwi, or Indian war-word. The
 party had no weapons but their side-arms,
 excepting Thordyke, who wore pistols in
 his belt. Knowing nothing of the numbers
 of the foe which lay so silently disturbed
 their sublime contemplations—not dream-
 ing that an enemy was lurking in the
 neighbourhood, the officers fled directly
 toward the precipitous side of the mountain
 and gained the fort with the fleetness of the
 wind. Knowing nothing of the numbers
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 toward the precipitous side of the mountain
 and gained the fort with the fleetness of the
 wind.

Early on the following morning Thordyke
 took a detachment of troops, and
 sallied forth on a visit to the scene of his
 evening's surprise, by way of reconnoitring
 the woods in the vicinage. The foe, which
 had in reality been merely a small straggling
 party of the Iroquois in the service of the
 Montcalm, a few miles below the fort, de-
 stined upon a predatory expedition against
 some border settlement of colonies, had
 fled, leaving stains of blood upon their trail,
 by which it was clear that Thordyke's ran-
 ger shot had taken effect. In following
 this trail down the western slope of the
 Mautain, a few miles below the fort, de-
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 ger shot had taken effect.

Perceiving moreover that the current was
 too swift and strong for the boy to master,
 without stopping to inquire whether he
 might not be perilling his own life to save
 one that might grow up and at some future
 time take his own scalp, the ranger sprang
 forward, and outstripping the current a
 short distance, plunged intrepidly into the
 torrent where the dusky little hero was
 struggling unappalled, though successless
 in rescuing him from the catastrophe
 which he had so justly feared. But he at
 length managed to get upon the rock over
 which he had been borne along many rods
 farther. The mother having missed her little
 truant, while in search of him arrived upon
 the river's brink just in season to witness his
 peril, and the manner of his rescue. The
 glory of one moment was only exceeded
 by the joy of the next. Her child had been
 saved; but the parties were hostile, and it
 was a prisoner in the hands of a foe upon
 whom her people had no claim for gene-
 rosity or mercy. Thordyke perceived her
 looks and the struggle passing in her
 mind. Observing also a canoe that lay
 under the bank at no great distance above,
 he drew a white handkerchief from his
 pocket, and waving it in the air, pointed to
 the bark, and beckoned her to come over
 and receive her child. Notwithstanding the
 danger weighed a feather against the in-
 ternal affection of the mother. She reached
 the canoe with the fleetness of a fawn, and
 paddled it across the stream with the dex-
 terty of an Argonaut, where she clasped
 her child in such an embrace as she bear-
 ing might afford to a recent part. But it
 was an effluvia of joy; and for a few moments
 she alternately scolded the little truant, and
 covered him with kisses. The juvenile
 savage, having been rescued from a danger
 of which he was not conscious, cared no
 more for the docking than his father. Pre-
 vention of the eye upon a red handker-
 chief, and upon the quick eye of Thordyke
 directed to do much execution, told the
 enemy that their movements had been
 anticipated. The consequence of such an
 undid reception was instantaneous and
 rapid retreat. The French expedition was
 composed in part of Indians, and as Ma-
 jor-General Mowbray desired to join his
 army at the solicitation of Thordyke he was
 retained.

With the departure of the season of
 snow, our hero was detached to serve with
 the rangers of Rogers and Putnam and
 in doing so the freedom of the globe
 of North America, Massachusetts, and New
 Hampshire, which often will reverently
 the golden prophecies of the French
 and Iroquois. In the description of warfare,
 Thordyke was unrivalled by any officer of
 his rank in the service, even with his
 celebrated leaders for skill and prowess, un-
 til his name, like theirs, soon became a ter-
 ror to the Indians along the whole border.
 Indeed, from the quickness of his vision,
 his sleepless vigilance, his wariness in
 guarding against ambushes or surprises,
 and the fury of his onsets, he was called the
 "White Eyes of the Long Hunters." Fortunately for him-
 self, "the Lynx" was absent in pursuit of
 a marauding party of the Iroquois, on the
 head-waters of the Quencktaot, during the
 memorable investment of Port William
 Henry by the French and Indians under
 Montcalm, in the summer of 1757. He
 was therefore neither a witness nor a
 sufferer in the horrible massacre which fol-
 lowed the capitulation of that fortress, by
 the brave but unfortunate Monroe—a deed,
 the record of which forms the bloodiest
 page in the annals of American history,
 and the remembrance of which will ever
 render infamous the name of Montcalm.

One morning, while his rangers were en-
 deavouring to snatch a little repose in a
 temporary encampment near the margin of
 the Quencktaot, in the neighbourhood of
 the Cops falls, Thordyke met with the
 following interesting adventure. The senti-
 nels having been posted, and every neces-
 sary precaution taken to guard against a
 surprise, the captain took the opportunity
 to stroll along the river's brink, gazing
 with admiration upon the wild and free
 handwork of Nature, at the same time that
 he kept an eagle-eye on the watch for any
 traces of the truly foes of whom he was in
 pursuit. Straying farther and yet farther,
 he unconsciously, perhaps, followed the
 swift current hurrying onward to leap the
 precipice at no great distance below, until
 he turned the spur of a rocky elevation,
 which came abruptly down nearly to the
 water, around the base of which the river
 took a sudden bend, and swept off in a
 different direction. He was at this moment
 started for an instant, by observing a little
 Indian boy, not exceeding eight or ten years
 of age, on the opposite side of the stream,
 aiming himself by slipping small de-
 stines upon his sash. His first duty
 was to reconnoitre; and taking a rapid
 glance in every direction, he perceived that
 there was a small Indian lodge on the op-
 posite side of the river some hundred rods
 below—but wither his eyes were so much
 perceive that it was only occupied by a few
 women and children—the warriors being
 absent. He again turned his eye up to
 the savage archer at his post. The little
 fellow, after searching for, and finding such
 small states as his tiny limbs could master,
 preparatory to each successive leap, he
 would retire to a few rods back, and then
 dart forward swiftly to the river's
 brink, to give greater impulse to the missile.
 He had not perceived the ranger, who
 stood watching his motions; and becoming
 aware indeed upon his sport, and less and
 less circumspect as he pursued his way,
 length ran forward with a stone too heavy
 for his little arms to wield, and in the act
 of exerting his utmost force in the cast, lost
 his balance, and plunged headlong into the
 dark and rapid waters. The little savage
 could swim, of course, and the ranger sprang
 forward, and outstripping the current a
 short distance, plunged intrepidly into the
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 her child in such an embrace as she bear-
 ing might afford to a recent part. But it
 was an effluvia of joy; and for a few moments
 she alternately scolded the little truant, and
 covered him with kisses. The juvenile
 savage, having been rescued from a danger
 of which he was not conscious, cared no
 more for the docking than his father. Pre-
 vention of the eye upon a red handker-
 chief, and upon the quick eye of Thordyke
 directed to do much execution, told the
 enemy that their movements had been
 anticipated. The consequence of such an
 undid reception was instantaneous and
 rapid retreat. The French expedition was
 composed in part of Indians, and as Ma-
 jor-General Mowbray desired to join his
 army at the solicitation of Thordyke he was
 retained.

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between our hero and the squaw, had necessarily been a brief one; but the former was too close and accurate an observer not to remark that the latter was a woman of superior cast of character. Her name was *Nis-kwa-bi-oh-a*, or *The Red-light of the morning*. Her countenance exhibited more comeliness than is usual in her tawny race, and the whole expression of her features indicated energy, firmness, and personal intrepidity.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

From the Dublin University Magazine.
 "There is no cant offensive me more than the oft-repeated criticisms on the changed condition of Ireland. How very much wiser of how very much better we have become since this ministry, or that measure—what a deplorable falling off!—what a gratifying prospect! how poor! how prosperous! &c. &c. Now, we are exactly what and where we used to be; not a whit wiser nor better, poorer nor prouder. The union, the relief bill, the reform and corporation act, have passed over us, like the summer breeze upon the calm water of a lake, ruffling the surface for a moment, but leaving all still and stagnant as before. Making new laws for the use of a people who won't obey the old ones, is much like the policy of altering the collar or the cuffs of a coat for a savage, who insists all the while on going naked. However, it amuses the gentleman of St. Stephen's, and I'm sure I'm not the man to quarrel with in innocent pleasures.

To the looking back, as my Lord Brougham would say, from the period of a long life, I cannot perceive the slightest difference in the aspect of the land, or the looks of its inhabitants. Dublin is the same dirty, ill-cared, broken-windowed, tumble-down concern it used to be—the country the same untiled, weed-grown, unenclosed thing I remember it fifty years ago; the society pretty much the same—the same mixture of shrewd lawyers, suave doctors, raw subalterns, and fat, old, greasy country gentlemen, waiting in town for remittances to carry them on to the Continent, that paradise of Radies, and the great Galway betters. Our table-talk the old story, of who was killed last in Tipperary or Limerick, with the accustomed seasoning of the oft-repeated alibi that figures at every assizes, and is successful with every jury. These pleasant topics, tinged with the color of the speaker's politics, form the staple of conversation; and, "barring the wit," we are pretty much what our fathers were some half century earlier. Father Mathew, to be sure, has been an uncommonly successful and ancient preacher; but I find that what we called "the upper classes" are far too cultivated and too well-informed to follow a priest. A few weeks ago, I had a striking illustration of this fact brought before me, which I am disposed to quote the more willingly, as it also serves to display the admirable constancy with which we adhere to our old and time-honoured habits. The morning of St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Dublin by an immense procession of tent-makers, and the white banners, and whiter cheeks, paraded the city, evincing in their elderly-and-care-worn countenances, the benefits of temperance. On the same evening "a gentleman"—so speak the morning papers—was immediately drunk at the ball of the Castle, and was carried out in a state of insensibility. Now, it is not for the sake of contrast I have mentioned this fact—my present speculation has another and very different object, and is simply this:—How constant has been the course of mind the same event has occurred on the anniversary of St. Patrick at the Irish court. When I was a boy I remember well "the gentleman who became so awfully drunk."

Every administration, from the Duke of Rutland down to the present, has had its drunken gentleman on "Patrick's night." Where do they keep him all the year long?—what do they do with him?—are questions I continually am asking myself. Under what name and designation does he figure in the pension list? Let him be banished to the Gaspé Judge (Bowen), whose *cinquantatième* qualifications have been so often brought under the notice of the public; was appointed by the Administration of which he is a supporter; and that not a single promotion to the bench was made by the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration. It is, however, hardly worth discussing these matters with a defeated party. Their sentence of condemnation has been passed in the eyes of the world, and we are disposed to let them retire in peace.

In the discussion on Mr. Richard's motion for bringing the Keat Returning Officer to the Bar of the House.
 Mr. W. H. BOULTON said he was "free to admit that the ministry ought to turn out of office every official who had placed himself in direct hostility to the Government," and that acting on this principle had been in the Government, he would have turned out Mr. Galt, the Collector of Goderich, without ceremony.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We shall in our next number publish the debate on the Address. It was on the whole very spirited. The Ministers had evidently no inclination to show fight, and this had the effect of inducing the Opposition. The very fact that Colonel Prince and Mr. Christie were selected to move and second the address was sufficient to turn the entire proceedings into ridicule. The gallant Colonel, it could not be forgotten, had supported a vote of want of confidence in that very Administration with a twelve-month, and Mr. Christie is the very *bona fide* of a "Loose Fish." Mr. Cayley's speech has been pronounced lame and rambling by one of our Tory contemporaries. (Transect) and certainly not without reason. The hon. member commenced his speech by endeavouring to show that his predecessors had not brought forward as many measures as the present Administration. It cannot however be forgotten that his own colleague, the Hon. Mr. Morris, stated in his place in Parliament that his principal complaint against the Ex-Ministers was that they were inclined to legislate too much. It is to be borne in mind that the change of Ministry occurred during the session of 1842, and consequently all legislation had to be postponed. And during the session 1843 the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration was compelled to legislate without being able to carry the measure then before the House. But a reference to the bills introduced during that session will afford sufficient proof of their great practical importance to the country. Mr. Cayley thought proper to make certain charges against his predecessors, and also

to excuse certain acts of the government of which he is a member, and which have been generally condemned, on the ground that his predecessors had been guilty of similar impropriety. We shall notice these charges in order. A grave charge was made against the Ex-Ministers that they dismissed Mr. Robinson as Superintendent of the Wolford Canal, alleging that the office was useless; that they, after some time, appointed Mr. Merritt to the same office, but upon his resignation, at the period of the general election, did not fill it up. To use Mr. Cayley's own language—"Is the vacancy again filled up? No!—a clear admission on the part of the hon. gentleman opposite that the office was not required, and that the appointment was purely political." Mr. Cayley must have been dreaming when he committed such an extraordinary, and we must say, stupid blunder. Mr. Robinson was dismissed, as he says, on the ground of the office being useless, and no successor was appointed. But the celebrated triumvirate subsequently appointed Mr. Merritt, and his resignation did not supply the vacancy, thus proving that the appointment was a job. Let Mr. Cayley explain this if he can.

We now proceed to consider Mr. Borne's case, which is represented by Mr. Cayley as analogous with that of Mr. Dunlop's, and there is not the slightest similarity between them, as we have often taken occasion to show. Mr. Dunlop, a member of the House, was confessedly purchased with his office to give up his seat to Mr. Cayley, who was appointed to it without any condition, but at a time when he could not have thought of accepting the office afterwards conferred on him. Months after his resignation, Mr. Borne having become unfortunately in his business, applied for the office which he had held, and which he was well qualified to fill, and his appointment was recommended. There was no connection whatever between Mr. Borne's resignation and his subsequent appointment to office, and consequently there is no analogy whatever between the two cases.

The defence of Mr. Roblin's appointment is positively childish. Mr. Cayley alleges that Mr. Alywin accepted the nomination of the Government when serving on an election committee, and cites this as a precedent. Mr. Alywin, it is needless to state, accepted office on a change of Ministry, and there could not possibly have been the slightest imputation on his motives in his public capacity. But Mr. Roblin was openly purchased by the Government when serving on an election committee which he was sworn to try. Mr. Cayley is made to say in the *Gazette* what he certainly did not say, and that Mr. Roblin was not only known that Mr. Hinks had abandoned the scrutiny. This is altogether untrue.

Mr. Hinks abandoned the scrutiny after Mr. Roblin's purchase; and Mr. Cayley would not venture to assert the contrary in the *Gazette*. How the *Gazette's* reporter has presumed to attribute to Mr. Cayley language which he never uttered, we leave him to say. The credit taken by Mr. Cayley and by Mr. Christie for economical change in the civil list, is wholly unjustified. Mr. Christie was the first to deal with the question of the civil list, and they took the proper mode of settling this question, as Mr. Baldwin showed. After their acceptance of office, in 1842, the Ex-Ministers took the earliest opportunity to direct to resign office. All the details of their scheme fell into the possession of their successors, and were acted upon by them. The very reductions which Mr. Cayley had the audacity to take credit for, were, as he well knows, recommended by his predecessors. As Mr. Christie, his resolutions were introduced at a time when there was no Administration, and were in accordance with the known views of the Administration which had retired. Mr. Christie likewise made some complaints about the Gaspé Judge (Bowen), whose *cinquantatième* qualifications have been so often brought under the notice of the public; was appointed by the Administration of which he is a supporter; and that not a single promotion to the bench was made by the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration. It is, however, hardly worth discussing these matters with a defeated party. Their sentence of condemnation has been passed in the eyes of the world, and we are disposed to let them retire in peace.

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Mr. DONALD [Glenagary] thought it very satisfactory to have such an authority as the hon. member for Toronto, in support of the principle that subordinate officers should not be allowed to oppose the Government, because it was well known that one of the greatest outrages against the late Ministers arose from the discharge of the late member for Hastings. Now the House had the high authority of the hon. member for Toronto that this was a proper course. It was particularly satisfactory to find that this was to be the role at this moment when a new Ministry was coming into power.

Mr. CAYLEY spoke at some length, and alluded to Mr. Galt's opposition to him in Huron, and hoped that when the new Administration came into power, justice, tempered with mercy, would be dealt out to him.

Mr. MORRISON said, the Government deserved no credit for leniency to Mr. Galt. It was well known that they dared not touch that gentleman—he was too popular in the County for the present Government to interfere with him. And it was well known that if Mr. Galt had himself opposed the Inspector-General at the late election, Mr. Cayley would not now be in that house.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of Thursday, as Captain Abbot, sailing master of the steamer *Ireland*, was engaged in hoisting a mast on board the steamer *Queen Victoria*, he was accidentally precipitated down from the deck into the hold, striking his head with so much violence as to produce concussion of the brain. He lingered in a state of insensibility until last evening, when he died. Capt. Abbot was very generally esteemed in this city.—[Kingston News.]



HURON SIGNAL.
 FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1848.
 THINGS AS THEY SHOULD BE.

It is gratifying to see the new Parliament commencing to transact business with an energy and dispatch becoming the importance of their responsibility, and the multiplicity of affairs upon which the interest of the country demands their deliberations.

They seem to be perfectly aware that they have assembled on the public expense, and that as honest men, they are bound to do something for their money; and in settling the contested elections, they have done more in one week than their predecessors did in a whole session. Some of the Opposition leaders and their organs, think they are doing too much; and we must say, that their method of balancing accounts contrasts very strikingly with the method pursued by the late Government, who, with all their faults, cannot be blamed with hurrying through too much business! We like to see men begin with promptitude and energy, as if they intended to work. In fact, we would rather have a pushing, rattling, go-ahead tradesman, even though he should make an occasional blunder, as half a dozen dull, sleepy-heads, who would occupy more time in thinking over the thing, than the other would require to make the blunder, and mend it. It is objected that the Radicals are settling the disputed elections merely by force of numbers without any regard to evidence or precedents. Now, really, of all other subjects, the Tories should allow this one to remain behind the curtain; for when once brought forward, the public mind naturally turns back to the Oxford Election Committee of the ex-Government; and O, what time and deliberations were expended! What shiftings and shufflings and hunting for precedents characterized that committee. And after all this trouble and anxiety, it broke up without arriving at any decision, except that John P. Roblin had to go home to Picton and live comfortably on the public expense! This method of settling the question might be serviceable to the Government; it might be serviceable to Mr. Riddell, and we are persuaded it was serviceable to John P. Roblin; but we are not aware that it was serviceable to the country.

In speaking of precedents, however, we must say, that we have always regarded this precedent legislation as all moonshine. There is positively something so silly and childish about it, that it reminds us of our grandfather, who, in the days of our boyhood, used to enforce all his paternal admonitions by telling us that a certain little boy had done a certain little action, and had received a certain little reward for it; but he never used a single argument to show that the certain little action was abstrusely right. Now perhaps fifty two-thirds of all the law-making, and nine-tenths of all the law-administering of this and other countries are regulated by precedent, and in the majority of disputed questions, the man or party who can hunt up the greatest number of precedents may calculate upon a victory. But all questions of dispute have just a right side and a wrong side: there is just as much difference between right and wrong, as there is between white and black, and five hundred, or five hundred thousand decisions, which black was white did not make it so; nor could an equal number of opposite decisions increase the likelihood of a correct decision. The thing just remained as it was; and therefore all this hunting for precedents, is just so much time and labour misapplied at the public expense. Granting that in consequence of conflicting evidence and other intricate circumstances, there may be some cases where the principle of justice is not exactly so visible as the difference between black and white; but is the difficulty removed, or the principle more clearly established by the fact that our great grandfathers, under such circumstances, had arrived at such and such decisions? Our British ancestors of three hundred years ago, believed that certain facial features, and a certain description of wrinkles on the forehead were infallible proofs of wickedness, and a familiar intercourse with the demon of darkness; and our very sagacious and pious senators or law-makers decreed that all persons wearing such features or such wrinkles should be tied to a stake and roasted or melted alive as a punishment for their extreme wickedness in daring to wear such demonic liveliness; and as a kind of forestate of the reward which their master had in store for them; and in the reign of Henry VIII., nearly all the people of England and Scotland were either bewitched or bewitching; and many of these unfortunately wrinkled creatures were doomed to the most excruciating death, by no less a personage than the celebrated Sir Matthew Hale, one of the highest law authorities of Britain! And when subsequently these nefarious atrocities were arrested by a better philosophy, the venerable John Bown, of Haddington, father of the Scottish Secession Church, we think, wrote a pamphlet, lamenting over the crimes and backslidings of the government, that repealed the penal laws against witchcraft!

We wonder how the Montreal *Gazette* and the late Solicitor General Cameron would like the benefit of a few of these precedents of our ancient wisdom and sagacity! But we are told that precedents are only followed when they are just! Now, is this not a plain acknowledgment that the whole affair is a mere sham? If the lawgivers of the nineteenth century have sufficient instinct or ability to discriminate between the rights and wrongs of the eighteenth century lawyers, could they not employ this ability and discrimination, in forming decisions for themselves? We do not know, and we do not care, whether this precedent hunting is, or is not a rule of the House; if it is, it should be set aside immediately. And so soon as we appear there as the representative of the City of Goderich, or some other intelligent constituency, we do intend to introduce ourselves by moving that the first man who refers to precedents, shall be subjected to a vote of censure for insulting the brains of his fellow legislators. And by that time, there will certainly be as much self-respect, and common sense in the halls of legislation as will secure us a cordial support.

Precedent and party are the two great principles of government; they have been so for ages, they are so now. And while they continue so, the science of civil government will just consist of the same unmeaning jumble of mysterious obscurities, contradictions, learned technicalities, arcane verbiage, and disgusting tautology, that distinguishes it at present; and the same superfluous multitude of heresies, and thereby, and wherefore, and heretofore, and therefore, and therefore; and Acts to repeal Acts; that repeal certain clauses of other Acts, will be issued at the public expense, for which the poor simple Public will just receive a large amount of wonder and bewilderment. And the same learned discussions, the same eloquent and argumentative speeches that echoed on the walls of St. Stephen a hundred years ago about Church or no Church, Bank or no Bank, taxes or no taxes, will, with a few alterations of names and details, resound again and again through the legislative halls of civilized mankind.

Such will necessarily be the case so long as the good-natured Public are willing to pay for these absurdities, and laugh at their own follies for doing so. So long as they allow the eternal principles of right and wrong to be influenced by precedents, or are willing to admit that sixteen decisions, founded on error, have the power of sanctifying or hallowing the twentieth. So long as we can be made to believe, that in order to the proper conducting of our public business, it is necessary that a certain number of men shall be chosen and paid for the purpose of deliberating and devising measures of general utility, and that another party shall be chosen and paid from the same funds, for the purpose of opposing and thwarting the measures of the first party. We say that so long as we can be made to swallow such absurdities, just so long must party government and precedent legislation continue to afflict society. That this possessive has been allowed is a lamentable "universal fact"; that it must forever continue to be allowed is, with all due deference to the philosophy of the Montreal *Gazette*, a libel on our nature.

POVERTY AND CRIME.

The two principal sources of what is legally called crime, are poverty and drunkenness; and so very universal is the fact of poverty generating crime, that from the publication of the *Mirror of Justice*, some time before the Norman conquest, in 1066, down to our own day, volumes upon volumes have been given to the world, upon the question whether crime resulting from absolute poverty were crimes or not. The *Mirror of Justice and Britain*, by the Bishop of Hereford, in the reign of Edward the First, and a host of other less authorities, decided that such acts are not criminal; while Judge Sir Matthew Hale, in the reign of Charles Second and Judge Sir William Blackstone, sanctioned by a whole multitude of Statutes, decided that they are criminal; and it is certainly instructive and even a little amusing to read, some of the curious sophisms and absurdities advanced by such men as Hale and Blackstone, upon this simple question. It was and is admitted on all hands that self-preservation is the first law of nature; that to preserve his own existence a man will forcibly put forth his hand and help himself from his neighbour's property. Hence the question merely regards the propriety or impropriety of punishing him for obeying the first and the almost inviolable law of nature. It is, however, one of the "thousand and one" questions which afford ample scope for discussion, without the slightest possibility of producing good. Whether men agree or not, nature establishes the opinion of Grotius, namely, that "in cases of extreme necessity the pretense right of using things, reverts as much as if they had remained in common." Or as Seneca says, "Necessity sets aside all human laws." Now, seeing that the fact does exist, and is universally recognized, it would certainly have been devaluated to prevent the crime by removing the poverty, rather than to have spent so much time and talent in trying to prove the justice of hanging the hungry thief. We have no faith in these long, learned, abstract discussions about the nature and magnitude and punishment of crime. The fact that any particular crime results uniformly from some particular cause, ought, in the first place, to suggest the enquiry—Is the cause removable? if so, then remove it, and the crime will cease. If it is not removable, then the perpetrators of the crime are objects of compassion, judicious restraint, and humane treatment, the same as the blind, the idiotic, or the madman. In the days of Hale or Blackstone, the removal of poverty from the British Empire, was certainly not so practicable or easy as it would be at present; for although the population has greatly increased since that period, the improvements and discoveries of science have increased the human powers of producing wealth perhaps to a degree of twenty fold. And the present poverty of the Irish peasantry, and of the tradesmen and mechanics of England and Scotland, does not arise from a deficiency of power or skill, but from the misapplication of the knowledge which they possess; and so long as the little Islands of Britain are contented to cluster up 27 or 28 millions of human beings, under the ignoble idea that they are destined to be the workshop of the world; just so long must poverty and its criminal consequences be the characteristics of a large proportion of these human beings. Such conduct is an infringement of the laws of nature; and like all other violations of her laws, secures its own punishment.

National ignorance is the offspring of national poverty, and the prolific parent of national crime; and in agreeableness with this proposition, we find that the prevalence of crime, in any given community, is just proportioned to the poverty and ignorance of that community; while the criminal records of every country show that the crime is most numerous where the people are most ignorant and most wretched. There is a certain nobleness arising from a large development of conscientiousness producing an acute sensibility in the perception of right and wrong, and an instinctive remorse to all violations of the "golden rule." In some, it arises from the proper exercise of large reflecting faculties, in tracing the relation of crime to its ulterior consequences,

and arriving at the conclusion that human happiness is involved in the practice of virtue. In a third party it arises from large self-esteem, which produces a dignity of action, not with any regard to its social effects, but exclusively as a proof of the self-sufficiency of the individual from whom it emanates. But, in the great majority of mankind, this nobleness arises from large approbatives, an inherent desire for popularity, a love of respect; when well developed, it produces great sensitiveness, a terror of offending or incurring displeasure; and would almost induce its possessor to part with life rather than forfeit his honourable reputation. It is the most generally well-developed sentiment of the mind, and excites a more beneficial influence on the duties and relations of life, than any other human feeling. And though in a few instances it may produce egotism, extravagant vanity, or a kind of crawling sycophancy, still it must be classed among the most salutary sentiments of the mind; and perhaps it would be no exaggeration of facts to affirm that the moral rectitude of society results more abundantly from this inferior feeling, than from the combined action of the moral and religious sentiments, and the reflective calculations of the intellect. In fact there are few characters more dangerous to the peace and prosperity of society, than a man destitute or very deficient in approbatives. It has been often remarked, and certainly with much accuracy, that whenever a man comes to set public opinion entirely at defiance, he is no longer entitled to the blessings of civil society.

There are, unquestionably, some individuals who in consequence of an unfavorable organization of brain, and the evil example, and other pernicious circumstances that surround them in the morning of life, are, as it were, constitutionally disposed to the commission of crime; but the number of these unfortunates is happily so small that their iniquities would scarcely form a page in the annals of human conduct; and it is only when the ennobling sentiments of our nature have been crushed by oppressive wretchedness, or the fashionable vice of intemperance, that positive criminality becomes a prominent characteristic of our social condition. And if the millions of pounds which are annually spent in supporting the various systems of criminal jurisprudence throughout the world, were judiciously applied in rendering the physical means of human comfort available to the mass of mankind, we might indulge the hope that at some future period the moral status of our race would be elevated. But so long as the means which ought to conduce to man's happiness are expended in procuring prisons and chains for his confinement, or in purchasing ropes to hang him, for the necessary crimes of his misery and degradation,—just so long will crime continue to perpetrate its own ugliness. For while there is misery, there will be crime; and notwithstanding the argument founded on the "universal fact" that poverty does exist, there are two still more "universal facts" which upset the necessity of its elevating existence. The first is, that there is now on hand a sufficient quantity of wealth, in other words, a sufficiency of food and clothing to supply, in abundance, the physical necessities of the whole human family; and the second is, that with the present aid of machinery, the human power of production is capable of replacing this wealth, at least to a degree of twenty fold, during the period of its consumption. And the time will come when these powers of production will be directed to their legitimate purpose; and when nations shall abandon such barbarous and wasteful and unproductive and shall employ their men and resources in promoting human happiness. There is, as would well lead in North America just now, as much, if properly managed, afforded ample sustenance to all the surplus population of Europe; and the expenses of the European military and constabulary forces, added to the expense of restraining, and starving, and hanging this surplus population, would go far in locating them comfortably upon this land, and thus check at once their sufferings and their crimes. We are aware that these views are regarded as good-natured dreams at present; so was every change that has conferred dignity and increased happiness on man. Twenty years ago the abolition of capital punishments was viewed as an utopian sympathy; but twenty years more will make it a literal historical fact.

To preserve peace without standing armies, would appear a monstrosity to the Duke of Wellington. But less than fifty years will convince mankind that standing armies and war are synonymous terms; and a future generation will see the gallows and the canon with the human benefactors of the sixteenth century.

As a suitable appendant to this article, we give the following facts, relating to crime in the Huron District, they are extracted from "Answers to Enquiries made by the Board of Registration and Statistics," by DANIEL LIZARS, Esq. Clerk of the Peace. From these "Answers" we find that only seven persons were tried before the Court of Quarter Sessions in the year 1847; four of whom were charged with attending an unlawful assembly, and three with larceny, and they were all acquitted. We find that during fourteen years, only nine crimes of magnitude were committed in the District, out of which only four convictions were obtained.

Now we venture to affirm, that had the people of Huron spent these fourteen years in any country where the mass of the population are wretchedness, the calendar of their crimes would have presented a very different appearance. But the inhabitants of Huron are generally in comfortable circumstances, and hence the incentives to crime are few. — And just in proportion to the increase of their comforts will be the diminution of their criminal tendencies; and accordingly we learn from Mr. Lizars' answers, that the very rapid increase of the population has not by any means produced an increase of crime in a corresponding ratio.

Our proposition at the beginning of this article was, that poverty and intemperance, are the principal sources of crime; and while we proudly record the fact, that the industry of the people of Huron has elevated them above the demoralizing influence of poverty, we regret to learn that the vice of drunkenness should still be tolerated to swell the catalogue of their crimes, yet such is the painful fact. Mr. Lizars has stated that eighty-nine convictions for minor offences were made by the Magistrates of the District during the year 1847, and that these offences "generally arise from an over use of ardent spirits."

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO SETTLED.

"Richelieu," of the *Tribe*, gives us the vote on the Treaty. Yeas—39. Nays—13. Absent—4. Other accounts make the vote 38 to 11. The President has approved of the Treaty, and it is said, has dispatched Major Graham with a copy of it to Mexico.

The *Herald*, of this morning, contains the treaty entire.

It is rumoured in Washington, that a Cabinet Council has decided against the passage of the ten Regiment Bill.—*Colonist*, 14th.

most lineage are attributable to complaisance; and from a correct and systematic record of the Coroner's Inquests held throughout the District during last year, we find that about one-sixth of the untimely deaths are ascribed to spirit drinking. Besides it may safely be presumed that some of the cases of "applesy" and "silly accidents" reported, have resulted either directly or indirectly from the same cause. We are happy to learn that Col. Gault intends to bring the subject of Canadian intemperance before the House of Assembly. We trust our Legislators will give their cordial assistance in wiping this blot from the annals of our otherwise prosperous country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sir,—It has at all times happened that parties in power have vilified those who attempted to check that power, and turn it to the purpose for which it was originally given—the public good. In illustration of the above, it may not be amiss to insert a few cases. In the time of Charles the First, those who contended for the rights of the people, against the attempted usurpations of the Crown, were styled, by way of reproach, *Road-headers*. In the time of William and Mary, we have *Tories* and *Whigs*. The exasperated Reformers of 1793, who were banished for the daring crime of thinking forty years in advance of their age, and to the memory of whose worth, the people of Britain, with Parliamentary sanction, have since erected monuments, were derisively called *Black-Noks*. And in our own time, we have the word *Radical* applied to all those who have the presumption to suppose that Government, like all other sciences, is susceptible of improvement. This word, as a designation of reproach, came first into general use in Britain, about the end of the Reign of George the Third; and took its rise from an observation of Joseph Hume while addressing the House of Commons to the following effect—

"That the people of England would never rest Reform of all real abuses in Church and State." After this, *Radical* was applied to all those who demanded Parliamentary Reform, which in those days of Tory supremacy was thought very little better than high treason. Reform, however, followed, and the consistent advocates of the people's rights were designated by the more euphonious, but not more expressive appellation, of Reformers. It would not be difficult to point out many benefits that have already resulted and shall many more that will result in all likelihood to the inhabitants of Great Britain from that reform: but it is not my intention to review events passed or passing in that great country, but merely to refer to a few of the changes of a beneficent nature that have resulted from the government of those whom party malignity here has styled *Radical* and *disloyal*.

First in this class, and not least, is their successful opposition to the attempts of the Clergy of the Church of England, headed by their Bishop, to force upon the Province the dogmas of their particular form of worship as the only true road to heavenly with what pertinacity these Clergy urged, that they should in consequence of their unquestionable descent from St. Andrew or St. George be as much the national Church in Canada as is the Apostolic Succession Church in England and Ireland. And had they succeeded in their attempt they would have held in their tenacious grasp, the whole of the Clergy *Reformers*; not caring if the community desired, provided they were built up; not caring for the religious instruction of the many, provided they, the instructors of the few, might wallow in wealth. For many years the Radicals had to contend with the misapplied energies of an eleventh unscrupulous faction, before they could get it admitted that in this Province also, that religious instruction was as necessary for the many, as it was for the few.

It is to the Radicals that the complete overthrow of the Family Compact is due. It is to them that we are indebted for responsible Government and Municipal Councils. Under the old regime, the representation was a farce; and it is no wonder that abuses existed; it is astonishing that these abuses were not greater and more numerous.

It is to the Radicals that the women of Canada now own the possession of the only interest they can claim in their husband's property—the right of Dower. The infamous intrusion of the late Solicitor General, John H. Cameron, to deprive them of that right, and leave them utterly dependent, was frustrated through the sturdy opposition of the Radical party.

That we are likely to have our University intire, and not parcelled out to various churches, to buy political support, is owing to the stand made at the last election by the Radicals all over the Province. This University has not long since been swallowed up by the Clergy, and members of the Church of England, is owing to the Radicals.

That this Province will for many years continue to be an appendage of the British Crown, will be owing to the Radicals. Equal laws and equal rights can also make a people contented and happy; if they are not, they will seek change. Let the conduct of the two parties, *Radical* and *Conservative*, be compared, and leave it to common sense to say which is most likely to bring about that result. The latter has uniformly endeavoured to build up one part of the community, the minority, to the detriment of the majority. The former has endeavoured to benefit all without injury to any; looking upon all as equal, therefore equally entitled to the benefits resulting from equal laws and equal rights. It is, however, useless to intance further particulars as, in short, whatever is valuable in the laws and institutions of Canada has been rendered so by the party, who for the time being, bore the reproachful designation of *Radical*.

JOHN GALT.

From the British Colon THE NEW MINISTRY.—(O Montreal, 11th Mo.) The Excellency has been pleating following appointments:—
 Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, to be Executive Council, for the Province
 The Hon. R. B. Sullivan, to be Executive Council, and also I Province of Canada.

The Hon. Robert Baldwin, to be Executive Council of the Province
 The Hon. E. F. Tache, to be Executive Council, and Chief Public Works for the Province
 The Hon. M. Cameron, to be Executive Council, and Assists of Public Works for the Province
 It is generally understood, if E. H. Blake—a distinguished Canadian Bar, now on his way a tour for the benefit of his hea

STAFFORD.—It appears from advertising columns that the Stafford are determined to revive spirit of local enterprise. The cultural Society will award a pound for a good Stallion, to be neighbourly for the season, a malmet the entire appropriate and Committee, the premium twelve pounds ten shillings. Liberal sum to be given by a bi it shows that the leading men aware of the fact that the pro the country, and that much depends upon an improved breed. Another advertisement from I that Mr. Thomas Douglas, late copies the Farmers' In, and aster to the necessities and co-faring public. Mr. Douglas a Scotch Borderer, and it is aneued a lineal descendant of Ghy Chace, and the chival

WHERE IS THE

We knew an old man who with an old horse into the v residence in Scotland; we are v did not drive them, he drove d walked the full length of a l vance of the horse, and with his back straddled along still p the rope as if he intended emancipated animal. On one vuous laid slipped the halter o horse and tied a piece of coal one of those happy mortals th wards, and accordingly he dragging the halter, and pe weight of coal with just as compose as though he had old horse loaded with ten d carrier of the Eastern Mail, exactly so awkward-looking as horseless halter. He arrive the horses and the wagon, leather bags, but he forgot the Hero of the long day arived from London sometime Wednesday; so that we ha selecting news for our press. The Eastern Mail was f conveyance, and reached u Thursday.

LITERATI

We have received the *Journal of Education*, but more than a continuation of machinery of the School more interesting subjects affords little room for remarks however, to see that the lodged the necessity of Du doing something for their that they should hold ha each Township. Wonder from the third number of t

We also acknowledge the *castle Farmer*, a monthly exclusively to Agricultural lished by H. Jones Rutten Cobourg Star, and edited I single number of it contain formation for the farmer obtained elsewhere in the or for the same trifling e it, 29a. 6d. per year. I trouage and within the re

We likewise return o "Literary Garland," iron long coveted the possesio circumstances preceded the notice the "Garland" an the "Victoria Magazine"

From the British Colonist
THE NEW MINISTRY.—(OFFICIAL.)

MONTREAL, 11th March, 1848.
His Excellency has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, to be a member of the Executive Council, for the province of Canada, and also to be Attorney-General for that part of the Province formerly known as Upper Canada.

The Hon. R. B. Sullivan, to be a member of the Executive Council, and also Secretary of the Province of Canada.
The Hon. Robert Baldwin, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, and Attorney-General for that part of the Province formerly known as Upper Canada.

The Hon. F. Hincks, to be a member of the Executive Council, and Inspector-General of Public Accounts, for the Province of Canada.
The Hon. Thos. C. A. Allyn, to be a member of the Executive Council of Canada, and Solicitor-General for that part of the Province, formerly Lower Canada.

The Hon. James Leslie, to be a member of the Executive Council, and President of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada.
The Hon. R. E. Caron, to be a member of the Executive Council, and to be Speaker of the Legislative Council of Canada.

The Hon. James Harvey Price, to be a member of the Executive Council, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the Province of Canada.
The Hon. L. N. Viger, to be a member of the Executive Council, and Receiver-General of the Province of Canada.

The Hon. E. P. Tache, to be a member of the Executive Council, and Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Canada.
The Hon. M. Cameron, to be a member of the Executive Council, and Assistant Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Canada.

It is generally understood, that the office of Solicitor-General West will be offered to Mr. F. H. Blake—a distinguished member of the Canadian Bar, now on his way to Canada, after a tour for the benefit of his health.

STRATFORD.—It appears from a notice in our advertising columns that the good people of Stratford are determined to rival Goderich in the spirit of local enterprise. Their Branch Agricultural Society will award a premium of five pounds for a good Stallion, to be retained in the neighbourhood for the season, and should the animal meet the approbation of the Judges and Committee, the premium will be advanced twelve pounds ten shillings. This is certainly a liberal sum to be given by a branch society, and it shows that the leading men of Stratford are aware of the fact that the prosperity of agriculture is the paramount interest of that section of the country, and that much of that prosperity depends upon an improved breed of farm stock.

Another advertisement from Stratford intimates that Mr. Thos. Douglas, late of Galt, now occupies the Farmers' Inn, and is prepared to minister to the necessities and comforts of the traveling public. Mr. Douglas is, we understand a Scotch Barber, and it may safely be presumed a liberal descendant of the Douglass of Chevy Chase, and the chivalry of the Borders.

WHERE IS THE MAIL?
We knew an old man who used to drive coals with an old horse into the village in which we resided in Scotland: we are wrong, however, he did not drive them, he drove them for he always walked the full length of a long halter in advance of the horse, and with both hands behind his back nudged along still pulling at the end of the rope as if he intended to trace the poor enervated animal. On one occasion a mischievous lad slipped the halter off the head of the horse and tied a piece of coal in it. Jamie was one of those happy mortals that never look backwards, and accordingly he entered the village dragging the hilt, and perhaps two pounds weight of coal with just as much dignity and composure as though he had been dragging the old horse loaded with ten hundred weight. The carrier of the Eastern Mail on Tuesday was not exactly so awfully-lacking as Jamie dragging the horseless halter. He arrived at Goderich with the horses and the wagon, and we believe the leather bags, but he forgot the Mail!! And the Hero of the long day and short journey arrived from London sometime before daylight on Wednesday: so that we have little difficulty in selecting news for our present issue.

The Eastern Mail was forwarded by special conveyance, and reached us about mid-day on Thursday.

LITERATURE.
We have received the second number of the Journal of Education, but as it contains little more than a continuation of remarks upon the machinery of the School Bill, and a promise of more interesting subjects in the next number, it affords little room for remark. We are pleased, however, to see that the Editor has acknowledged the necessity of District Superintendents doing something for their money, and proposes that they should hold half-yearly Lectures in each Township. Wonder if he took the hint from the third number of the Huron Signal?

We also acknowledge the receipt of the Newcastle Farmer, a monthly magazine, devoted exclusively to Agricultural interests. It is published by H. Jones Rutan, at the office of the Cobourg Star, and edited by Thomas Page. A single number of it contains more practical information for the farmer than can readily be obtained elsewhere in the same number of pages, or for the same trifling expense. The price is only 2s. 6d. per year. It is entitled to the patronage and within the reach of every body.

We likewise return our best thanks for the "Literary Garland," from Montreal. We have long coveted the possession of it, but certain circumstances precluded the enjoyment. We shall notice the "Garland" and the March number of the "Victoria Magazine" in our next.

We are in receipt of the fourth number of the "Western Guardian," published by T. B. French, and A. Carter, London, C. W. It is liberal in politics and contains some well-written articles on Free Trade, of which it is avowed and apparently an able advocate. The present number is greatly increased in size and presents altogether a very respectable appearance. May it succeed.

We have been guilty of a serious blunder in the last number of the Signal, in regard to the terms upon which the Crown Lands are sold. We are sorry for it, but it really arose from a good feeling. We shall, however, make ample reparation at our first convenience.

INFANTICIDE.—HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

A girl named Ann Crino was arrested in this City on Thursday evening last, by our indefatigable police officers, under the following circumstances. The girl, who had resided in Hamilton for several years, became enfeebled and departed suddenly in the autumn of 1845; doubtless availed that her condition should become known to her friends. She wandered into the Huron District, as far as Tuckersmith, where she was attended by Dr. Chalk, and gave birth to male twins. The hospitable inhabitants of the country manifested much interest in the fate of the unfortunate girl, and supplied her abundantly with the necessities of life many even visiting her during her confinement. A subscription was also made in her behalf among the congregation of the Free Church in that neighborhood. About a month afterward, she left the premises in which she had found a temporary home, with the children and two bundles in her arms. Three quarters of a mile distant she called into a house, without the children this circumstance attracted little notice at the moment, but on the following day she was seen by other people acquainted with her, who observed that she was entirely alone. Suspicion being excited search was made for the infants, but without success.

The whole affair was shrouded in mystery, and little more was heard of the matter until Thursday, when Dr. Chalk, the Warden of the Huron District, who was the girl's medical attendant, accompanied by a constable, arrived in this City, in search of her. She is arrested during the evening, and taken before George H. Armstrong, Esq.—when an examination took place, but little was elicited which could throw light upon the transaction. The girl was, however, re-committed for further examination, and yesterday morning she was removed to the Huron District.—Huron Spectator.

From the Dalhousie Courier.
CHLOROFORM.

Every day furnishes fresh proofs of the efficacy of this powerful Anesthetic in alleviating human suffering. The writer was yesterday present and assisted a very severe surgical operation, where its powers were fully and satisfactorily tested. The operation (the removal of a large tumour, from the neck of a young man of about twenty-four years of age), was performed by Dr. G. Russell of this place.

The Chloroform, poured upon a thin piece of fine sponge, was applied closely over the patient's mouth and nose for about two minutes before, and two minutes after commencing the operation, which occupied twenty-one minutes in all. The patient lay perfectly still, not a quiver of a muscle betraying the least sense of pain; indeed, to all appearance, every limb might have been amputated without his knowing anything of it. Another remarkable feature, which I have never seen mentioned in any published account, is that the patient was quite sensible of anything that was said, and could answer, although in rather a dreamy manner, any question asked, although perfectly insensible to pain.

Although I have often seen accounts of its surprising effects in operations performed at a distance, yet this I believe, is the first instance where its virtues have been perfectly still, not a quiver of a muscle betraying the least sense of pain; indeed, to all appearance, every limb might have been amputated without his knowing anything of it. Another remarkable feature, which I have never seen mentioned in any published account, is that the patient was quite sensible of anything that was said, and could answer, although in rather a dreamy manner, any question asked, although perfectly insensible to pain.

Your obt'st servt.,
G.
Carlton Place, March 8, 1848.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.
For the Signal—from W. B. Richards, M. P. P. Brockville; Judge Malloch and R. Lera, Esq., Perth; and Alexander McConochie, N. Sherbrooke.

DIED.
In the Talbot District, on Thursday the 24th of February 1848, HARVAT, wife of Jonathan Story, aged 74 years.

TO PRINTERS.
A COMPOSITOR wanted, one that has had some experience on Book work, will find constant employment at this office, by early application.
HERON STREET OFFICE,
March 17, 1848.

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS now offered by way of LEASE for Term Years, or for Sale, CASH OR DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, may be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.
Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the GOVERNMENT OFFICES, Toronto and Goderich; or of R. BIRDWELL, Esq., Apsford, Colborne District; Dr. ALLING, Guelph, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848.

MARKETS.

The price of flour, meal and all kinds of grain has been little varied for a number of weeks—in New York and Liverpool markets the tendency is downwards.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times, we learn the price of Wheat, Flour, Meal, &c., is rather on the advance in the Liverpool Market. The suspension of the Corn Laws only extends to March, 1848. The New York Spectator says, there is a limited demand and heavy market for flour: prices varying from 30s 3d to 31s per bbl. and Montreal it is 24s to 25s. In Toronto 16s 3d to 20s. Hamilton, 18s 3d to 20s 6d. Goderich—four 20s. Wheat 2s per bush, oats 10d to 1s, pork 12s 6d to 17s 6d. Herrings per bbl. 20s; white fish and trout, 35s; hay per ton, 30s to 35s; potatoes 1s 3d to 1s 6d per bush.

NOTICE.

The Common School Trustees of the District, requested to meet at the Common School House in Goderich, on Saturday, the 25th March, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the reason of the District Teachers not having been paid to the School Teachers for last year.

Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

CUT NAILS.

40 CASKS CUT NAILS, assorted sizes, for sale by the Subscribers, wholesale and retail.
M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7 1/2

ASTRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the Gible Lot, Mainland Road, about the 15th of September last, a RED HEIFER, with white face and legs, rising 3 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise said Heifer will be sold to defray expenses, according to Statute made in such case and provided for.

JACOB WILSON.
Goderich, March 15, 1848. 7 3/4

VALUABLE FARM LOTS

FOR SALE
IN THE HURON TRACT, NAMELY:
FOUR Lots on the First Concession of Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, containing 82, 72, 67, and 58 1/2 acres respectively. Two of these Lots have considerable improvements, and one of them a comfortable two-story Log House, with Garden and Orchard. Likewise, SIX LOTS on the Second Concession, containing 80 acres each, two of them partially improved.

These Lots are situated on the Bayfield Road, from six to eight miles south of the flourishing Town of Goderich; the land is of the best quality, and well watered, and the front Lots command a beautiful view of the Lake.

For particulars apply (if by letter post paid), to JOHN CLARK, Goderich, March 17, 1848.

PRIZE FOR STALLION.

THE STRATFORD (Branch) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will give, on the second Tuesday in April next, offer for a STALLION a PREMIUM of £5, and if to the satisfaction of the Judges and Committee, the Prize will be increased to £12 10s.

For particulars see land bill.

J. E. LINTON, Secretary.
Stratford, March 1st, 1848. 7 1/4

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. His Bar is well supplied with Wines and Liquors.

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

EDUCATION.

MR. AND MRS. NAIRN'S SCHOOL.
For English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and History.

It is the desire of the Teachers to give their pupils a good English Education, and to impart to them as much information as possible. The exercises which they give in Writing to Dictation, necessarily lead to the composition of Letters on business, and other matters, correctly and grammatically. The Girls write their copies and exercises in a separate apartment from the Boys, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Nairn.

A Class for Sewing will be opened upon 15th March from 3 till 4 o'clock. Terms per Quarter 10s. Junior Class 7s. 6d. Senior Class 2s. 6d. extra.

Mr. Nairn's Class for French will meet, from and after 3rd April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Terms two dollars a quarter. There is a private Class for Latin and Geometry from 7 till 9 in the evening, which may be joined by any one who is ready to commence. Commence 10th, 1848. 6

THEATRE.

THE Amateurs of Goderich will have the honour of performing the play of "A New way to pay Old Debts," and the farce of a Loan of a Lover, on Thursday and Friday evenings the 23rd and 24th inst., at the British Hotel.

Goderich, March 10, 1848. 6

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 29, in the 9th Concession, Township of Goderich, about 25 acres under fence, and 7 acres new cleared land, with a NEW LOG BARN & DWELLING HOUSES, 15 acres of said land was ploughed last fall. The said Lot is situated about 9 miles from Goderich, and 1 1/2 miles from the Huron Road.

N. B. CASH and all required down. Apply to the subscriber.
PATRICK LAVAN,
Proprietor.
Goderich, March 10th 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 1, one in the seventh Concession of the Township of Colborne, West Division. There is on the premises a small Log Barn, with 15 acres under good cultivation, and well fenced. The said Land is of excellent quality, and within 6 miles of the Town of Goderich, containing 100 acres.

TERMS of Sale will be made known by applying to William Robertson, Esq., Canada Company's Office, Goderich, or to the subscriber.
DAVID SMITH.
Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 6 1/2

\$300 REWARD.

A BOY was stolen from his parents in the village of Napanoc, county of Ulster, and State of New York, on the 14th December, 1847, and has been traced into the western part of Canada.

The Child's name is ALONZO McELROY, son of the undersigned, is four years old in June next, has dark blue eyes, brown hair, and fair complexion, has a slight perpendicular scar near the middle of the forehead, running up into the hair three quarters of an inch long. The said Child has been pursued by his afflicted father from that place to Canada, where the trace of him was lost. The boy has been seen with a man who drove a pair of large bay horses, a wagon with a long reach, and a painted lumber box on three springs, with a box sitting in the hind end of the wagon.

Any person who will procure the child and deliver him to any of the following persons; or give such information as will lead to his recovery, shall receive the above reward.

Please deliver the Child or give information to G. P. ROOD & CO., HIRAM R. ANDREWS, A. H. STOWELL, (of the Custom House,) Detroit; to John P. Stewart, of the Globe Hotel, Buffalo; or to George Babcock, of Brantford, Canada. Any person who aids in restoring the Child to his afflicted parents, will truly serve the cause of humanity.
WM. H. McELROY.
Detroit, Feb. 18, 1848.

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AN ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY, purchased in Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool, and imported via Montreal, at the lowest rates.

—ALSO—
Blnds, "Martell's" and "Hennessy's" first quality Brandy, Cases superior Pale Sherry Wine, do. do. Port Wine, Barrels 4 doz. each, "Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s" Porter, Barrels Muscovado Sugar, do Refined English Loaf Sugar, Chests of Hyson Tea, and Barrels of Syracuse FINE SALT.
M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.
Goderich, Feb. 24, 1848. 4 1/4

STALLIONS.

THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will award the following PREMIUMS, viz—
£10 to the best, and £7 to 10 for the second best STALLION shown on the Market Square, on Saturday, the 8th day of April next.

The Directors have the power to withhold either or both of the Premiums, should the Horses shown, in their opinion, be unworthy. The Horses must serve in the District for the season.

R. CUNINGHAME, Secretary.
Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

D. WATSON,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, BARRISTER, &c.
OFFICE IN THE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.
Feb., 1848. 3y

GILBERT PORTE,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, West Street, Goderich.
March 1st, 1848. 5m6

ALBION HOUSE,

JAMES' Street, one door west of the Commercial Bank, Hamilton, by January, 1848. I. ESMONDE.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench, AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS.

NO. 7 EAST STREET.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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 selected by experienced workmen.
Harrows and Drags made to order; Plough Castings Wooded.
ALEXANDER MELVIN.
Goderich, Feb. 9, 1848. 2 1/2

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE
CANADA FARMER.
A Family Journal of Agriculture—Internal Improvement—Literature—Science—General Intelligence—published every Saturday, at R. Brewer & Co.'s Establishment, Toronto, and is now offered at the exceeding low price of ONE DOLLAR per year.

THE FARMER was established to supply a want that has long been felt in the Agricultural Literature of Canada. On the one hand, a majority of the weekly publications devoted their exclusive attention to the politics of "party," a few to Religion and kindred topics, and on the other, one "magazine" poured out its monthly stores on the grand, inexhaustible, and vitally important subject of Canadian Agriculture.

Although it is impossible to treat of public questions, without, in some sense, writing politics, yet the FARMER has not meddled with 'parties' nor will it hereafter scrupulously avoid them. Its objects are the interesting, the useful, the necessary. As agriculturists the interest of first importance to the people of Canada, so it is awarded the first place and the chief attention in the columns of the Farmer. Emigration, Commercial regulations, Education, Legislative enactments, and all questions bearing on the industrial pursuits of the country come under impartial review.—Short notices of useful books &c.; literary selections, entertaining, instructive and moral; the improvements and discoveries in Science and the useful arts; a dish for the ladies and the Scraph for the boys; the markets at home and abroad, with the general news of the day, complete the bill of fare to which we invite the attention of every family, in every town and township of Canada.

The first volume has met with unexpected favour from the public and the press. The encomiums of the latter, so liberally bestowed, would have consoled the Editors with the belief that their labours merited, had they not received encouragement. But the substantial support of the public has been such as to warrant us, we think in continuing the publication.

The second volume will be superior to the first in several points. More time will be given to it by the Editors, and a number of persons of the highest qualifications have promised their assistance as correspondents. A number will be sent as a specimen to any one requiring it by letter (or otherwise) Postage paid. All orders should be sent in by 1st, or least 5th January, so that we may know how large an edition to print. The unexpected demand for the back Nos. exhausted our edition of the first volume some time since, and to prevent such an occurrence again, we hope our Agents and all others will send forward their orders without delay. Subscription \$1 in advance.

Toronto, Nov., 1847. 5

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH.

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISAAC RATTENBURY,
THE SUPERIOR HOTEL has been respectfully intimated to their friends and the public in general, that they have opened for the reception and accommodation of Boarders and Travellers, where they will be happy to receive those who may honour them with their patronage. It will always be their study to furnish the Table with an ample portion of the best productions of the season, and to keep their Bar supplied with Wines and Liquors of the best description, so as to merit the approval of their customers.

J. K. GOODING,
JOHN LANCASTER.
Goderich, Jan. 20, 1848.

N. B.—Excellent Stabling will be afforded, and an active and attentive Groom will be always in attendance.

NOTICE.

ALL persons INDEBTED to the Subscriber, are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts by the 20th of March next, all Accounts then unsettled, will positively be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection.
WALTER SHARP.
Goderich, Feb. 15, 1848. 3 1/2

A. NASMYTH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and customers that he continues to make men's wearing apparel, in the most approved and fashionable style and on short notice. And in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding neighbourhood, for the liberal encouragement he has received, hopes by assiduity and punctuality, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848. 1 1/2

IRON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a large quantity of almost every description of Hoop and Bar Iron, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
T. GILMOUR & CO.
Feb. 11, 1848.

TOBACCO.

AN extensive stock which will be sold cheap for cash.
T. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848. 2

SATINETTS

OF various Textures and Patterns for men's clothing, will be sold for the very lowest remaining prices.
T. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848. 2

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THE subscriber intending to leave Goderich, takes this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous, honest and punctual customers for the liberal patronage which they have extended towards him during his residence in this place; while at the same time he wishes to intimate that a much larger number of his customers have been very far from punctual; and these he requests in a friendly manner to call upon him at their earliest convenience and settle their accounts, as the nature of his engagements requires that all his business in this District shall be fully arranged before the first of April, 1848, at which date all unsettled accounts will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.

THOMAS WATKINS.
Goderich, Jan. 25, 1848. 1 1/2

E. C. WATSON,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.
GODERICH.

CROCKERY.

ALL kinds of Porcelain and Stone-ware at reduced prices.
T. GILMOUR & CO.
Feb. 11, 1848.

TEAS, TEAS.
OF all qualities and at various prices, by T. GILMOUR & CO.
Feb. 11, 1848.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE
CANADA FARMER.
A Family Journal of Agriculture—Internal Improvement—Literature—Science—General Intelligence—published every Saturday, at R. Brewer & Co.'s Establishment, Toronto, and is now offered at the exceeding low price of ONE DOLLAR per year.

THE FARMER was established to supply a want that has long been felt in the Agricultural Literature of Canada. On the one hand, a majority of the weekly publications devoted their exclusive attention to the politics of "party," a few to Religion and kindred topics, and on the other, one "magazine" poured out its monthly stores on the grand, inexhaustible, and vitally important subject of Canadian Agriculture.

Although it is impossible to treat of public questions, without, in some sense, writing politics, yet the FARMER has not meddled with 'parties' nor will it hereafter scrupulously avoid them. Its objects are the interesting, the useful, the necessary. As agriculturists the interest of first importance to the people of Canada, so it is awarded the first place and the chief attention in the columns of the Farmer. Emigration, Commercial regulations, Education, Legislative enactments, and all questions bearing on the industrial pursuits of the country come under impartial review.—Short notices of useful books &c.; literary selections, entertaining, instructive and moral; the improvements and discoveries in Science and the useful arts; a dish for the ladies and the Scraph for the boys; the markets at home and abroad, with the general news of the day, complete the bill of fare to which we invite the attention of every family, in every town and township of Canada.

The first volume has met with unexpected favour from the public and the press. The encomiums of the latter, so liberally bestowed, would have consoled the Editors with the belief that their labours merited, had they not received encouragement. But the substantial support of the public has been such as to warrant us, we think in continuing the publication.

The second volume will be superior to the first in several points. More time will be given to it by the Editors, and a number of persons of the highest qualifications have promised their assistance as correspondents. A number will be sent as a specimen to any one requiring it by letter (or otherwise) Postage paid. All orders should be sent in by 1st, or least 5th January, so that we may know how large an edition to print. The unexpected demand for the back Nos. exhausted our edition of the first volume some time since, and to prevent such an occurrence again, we hope our Agents and all others will send forward their orders without delay. Subscription \$1 in advance.

Toronto, Nov., 1847. 5

STRATFORD JUBILEE.

MR. MARLTON has the honour to announce to the inhabitants of Stratford and its neighbourhood, that with the assistance of Amateurs from Goderich, Stratford and Wilmet, he will, on Thursday and Friday evenings the 16th and 17th inst., give Scenes from Shakspeare's Celebrated Tragedy of RICHARD III., and HAMILLET, after which, a Scene from the Laughable Farce of FORTUNES FROLIC, and to conclude with the entertaining Comedy of the RIVALS.

The Doors open at half past six—performance to commence at seven precisely. Boxes 2s. 6d., Pit 1s. 3d.

Goderich, March 10, 1848. 6

STRACHAN & LIZARS,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notary Public,
Goderich, Lake Huron, Canada West.

JOHN STRACHAN,
DANIEL HOAR LIZARS.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 6m1

NOTICE.

THE next Sittings of the First DIVISION COURT will be held at the Goal of Goderich, SATURDAY the first of April next.

A. F. MORGAN,
Clerk First Division Court.
Goderich, Feb. 25, 1848. 4 1/2

J. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office West Street.
Goderich, March

Poetry.

VERSES WRITTEN ON RECEIPT OF A NOTE FROM MISS — D —

Perhaps, dear Lady, when you wrote
You little thought and less designed
That this thrice-welcome little note,

BOROUGHMONGERING.

FROM "THE MEMBER."—BY JOHN GALT.

Having thus explained my popular election
For the well-known ancient borough of
Fruittown, as the member for which I made

call on him for a convincing reason. My
second cousin, James Gled, when he saw
my election in the newspapers, wrote to

His lordship replied, "That he had every
inclination to serve an independent member,
but the King's government could not be

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The object and intent in the formation of
Agricultural Societies, is to compass and
effect measures unattainable by individuals

GODERICH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.,
HAVE always on hand a choice assortment
of all kinds of fancy and

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would announce to those
who are indebted to him, either by
Note or Book Account, are requested to

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, that valuable property
situated in the township of Goderich,
on Lot 19, 4th concession, within 2 1/2 miles

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber are
requested to make immediate payment,

HENRY NEWMAN,

BREAD, CAKE and PASTRY BAKER,
respectfully solicits the patronage of
the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity,

TO CAPITALISTS.

GOOD and safe Investments. Valuable
MILL SITES and FARMS for sale
on Lake Huron.

H. B. O'CONNOR,

IMPORTER, WEST STREET.
TAKES this opportunity of returning his
sincere thanks to his friends and the

H. O'CONNOR & CO.,

STRAFORD.
BEG respectfully to announce to the
public at large, that they are now

CHATHAM.

DISTRICT OF KENT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR

SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR
CAPITALISTS.
THE subscriber having commenced busi-

NOTICE.

Two Building Lots in Chatham North
Block G, well situated, being opposite the
new Bridge, shortly to be erected.

FOR SALE.

SEVENTY-FIVE Acres of excellent
land situated on the banks of the River
Thames, only three miles below the town

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
EDINBURGH REVIEW,
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,

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MAIL.
The price of Subscription of the
MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, (when sent by

PROSPECTUS

OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.
MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.
THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGAZINE

SAIT'S SALT!!

ALL parties indebted to L. PECK, for
FRUIT TREES, either by Note or
Book Account, unless settled immediately,

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

FARMERS, ENCOURAGE YOUR

HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE Subscribers beg to inform the in-

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Published every Tuesday, Thursday

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BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD,
and thus remove all disease from the system.

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LATSCHAW & ERBE, Southwest st.,
Sign of the Big Chair, beg most

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WHOLESALE DRUGGIST; dealer
in Paints, Oils, Varnishes and colors;
Importer of Genuine English Chemicals.

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TEN SHILLINGS per annum, strictly in advance,
or TWENTY AND SIX PENCE with the expiration

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Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 0 4 0
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

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MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND
PHENIX BITTERS.
THE high and enviable celebrity which

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BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD,
and thus remove all disease from the system.

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Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 0 4 0
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

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