HURON SIGNAL.

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. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1849. NUMBER 49.

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 are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH 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, must 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 COMPANY'S OFFICES, *Toronto* and *Goderich*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colborne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph*, or J. C. W DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.

Goderich, March 17, 1848.

MARBLE FACTORY;
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.

D. H. McCULLOCH.

Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

REMOVAL.
A HOPE,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to numerous friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore received,—and informs them that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from Queenshouse street to East street, next door to James Bissett, Carpenter, and a few doors west of the Goderich Foundry, where all orders will be promptly executed; and customers may depend on having their garments made up in the most improved and fashionable style.

☞ A full variety of the newest Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1848–9 just received.

Goderich, Oct 27, 1848. 39

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, that he intends carrying on business on

"A READY PAY SYSTEM."

And that after the first day of January, 1849 he will give no credit. He will pay the highest price for produce of all kinds, Black Salts &c. He begs to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal Patronage, and hopes still to receive a Share.

THOMAS M. DALY.

Stratford Nov. 29th, 1848. 44tf

DR. GEORGE HARVEY,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

HAVING practiced his profession for several years in the Province of Nova Scotia, takes leave respectfully to offer his professional services to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity.

Residence in the cottage lately occupied by Mrs. Montgomery.

Goderich, Nov. 16th, 1848. 42

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND
FOR SALE.

LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES,

Within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill. The Lot is boundedon the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road,—and is well watered.

☞ For particulars, apply—if by letter post paid—to

DAVID CLARK, Esq.

CLAREMONT, 14th Dec. 1848. 45tf

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S)

Goderich, Sept 12th 1848. 33-

Poetry.

"THERE'S ROOM ENOUGH FOR ALL."

What need of all this fuss and strife,
Each warring with his brother!
Why should we in the crowd of life,
Keep trampling down each other!
Is there no goal that can be won,
Without a squeeze to gain it—
No other way of getting on,
But scrambling to obtain it?
Oh, fellow men, hear wisdom, then,
In friendly warning call,—
"Your claims divide—the world is wide—
There's room enough for all!"

What if the swarthy peasant find
No field for honest labour,
He need not idly stop behind,
To thrust aside his neighbour.
There is a land with sunny skies,
Which gold for toil is giving,
Where every brawney hand that tries
Its strength can grasp a living,
Oh, fellow men, remember, then,
Whatever chance befall,
The world is wide—where those abide,
There's room enough for all.

From poisoned air ye breathe in courts,
And typhus-tainted alleys,
Go forth and dwell where health resorts,
In fertile hills and valleys;
Where every arm that clears a bough
Finds plenty in attendance,
And every furrow of the plough,
A step to independence.
Oh, hasten then, from fevered den,
And lodgings cramped and small;
The world is wide—in lands, beside
There's room enough for all.

In this fair region, far away,
Will labour find employment—
A fair day's work, a fair day's pay,
And toil *will* earn enjoyment.
What need, then, of this daily strife,
Where each wars with his brother!
Why need we, through the crowd of life,
Keep trampling down each other?
From rags and crime Australia's clime
Will free the pauper thrall;
Take fortune's tide—the world so wide
Has room enough for all.

OLD WINTER IS COME.

Old Winter is coming in earnest—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for a shivering back,
He's a saucy old chap to white or to black,
He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
For a jolly old fellow is he.

A wintry old fellow this winter is,
A mighty old fellow of glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet miss,
The wrinkly old maiden unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips—for this
Is the way with such fellows as he!

Old winter's a frolicksome blade I wot—
He is wild in his humour and free—
He'll whistle along for the "want of thought,"
And set all the warmth of our furs at naught;
For a frolicksome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning to night he will sing his song;
Now moaning and short—now howling and long,
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong,
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a wicked old chap, I ween—
As wicked as ever you'll see—
He withers the flowers so fresh and so green,
And he bites the pert nose of the miss of sixteen,
As she flippantly walks in maidenly sheen,—
A wicked old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you'll see;
He'll trip up our trotters and rend our clothes,
And stiffen our limbs from fingers to toes—
He minds not the cry of his friends of his foes—
A driving old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we are passing our time away,
And marks all our doing from grave to gay;
I'm afraid he'll be peeping at me!

FEMALE SOCIETY.—You know my opinion of female society. Without it, we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man, nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing at least is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton, or a mere scholar, may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary: but a man must have a bosom friend, and children around him, to cherish and support the dreariness of old age.—*John Randolph.*

A man at the summit of his glorious career, has frequently no more self-direction than the hands of his watch.

THE MODERN GYGES.

A TALE OF TRIALS.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

An animated discussion on the merits of the various models now ensued; but Walstein was incapable of participation, and stood in dreaming silence, until summoned by the sculptor to accompany him to the picture-gallery. Descending the great staircase, they entered a short lateral passage, at the end of which was a flight of spiral stairs. The young painter followed the ascending company, and suddenly found himself in the centre of a spacious hall, adorned with numerous pictures of female beauty, all the size of life, and shrined in broad gilt frames of lavish magnificence.—Lofty candelabras, supporting shaded lamps, and judiciously placed, threw a favourable light on every picture, and enabled the students to draw with advantage. A second glance told the wondering Walstein, that most of the pictures around him were masterly copies from the most celebrated paintings of this class in Europe; a nearer approach to one of them revealed to him that each figure was glowing with life as well as beauty, and that the models of the Pantheon had been transferred to picture-frames, and placed in appropriate costume, attitude, and expression, before backgrounds painted in fresco, and accurately corresponding with the interiors and landscapes of the original pictures. A frame of colossal dimensions enclosed Diana and her Nymphs reposing in a grotto, and grouped from a picture of Albano. The goddess and her attendants were reclining in picturesque attitudes and naked beauty around the margin of a shell-formed bath. A white marble statue of Narcissus, in a reclining attitude, and bending gracefully over the liquid mirror, produced a classical and appropriate effect; while the sightless orbs and mysterious vitality of the semi-transparent marble contrasted beautifully with the brilliant eyes, the bright and breathing forms, of the lovely models. On each side of this central picture appeared the laughing Gioconda of Leonardo da Vinci; a kneeling Psyche from Raffaelle; and two personifications of Venus, from celebrated pictures of Titian, reclining in meretricious beauty and abandonment.—The lovely woman, who had respresented the Venus de Medicis in the rotunda, now appeared as the same goddess attired by the Graces, and grouped after the well-known picture of Guido, which has been so admirably engraved by Strange.

This charming group embellished the upper extremity of the hall, and was placed between a naked Magdalen by Vander Werf, and the voluptuous Lucretia of Andre del Sarto, once in the Orleans gallery; the latter enacted by the tall and full-formed Roman female, who had so well represented the Venus Callipyga. Opposite to these were the Andromedas of Titian and Furino, between which stood a large frame enclosing a splendid group of Juno, Venus, and Minerva, disrobing to contest the prize of beauty, from a picture of Polemburg. Mercury and Paris were painted in the middle distance, and a brightly coloured scene of sky, wood, and water, filled up the back-ground. The fourth side of the hall was occupied by models of half-length Magdalens, with flowing hair and "lifted eye," from well-known originals of Titian, Correggio, Carlo Cignani, and the Caracci.—The Magdalen of Titian was modelled from his singular picture in the Florence gallery, and was well personified by a blue-eyed and fair-haired Milanese, whose extraordinary profusion of waving tresses covered her neck, shoulders, and bosom with a prodigal luxuriance, which rendered all other drapery superfluous, and proved that the unexampled abundance of hair in the original picture had little, if at all, exceeded the truth of nature.

After gazing for some time on this unique exhibition with feverish delight, the young artist, who had been comparatively tranquil amidst the classic form and associations of the rotunda, determined to quit a scene which he feared would exercise a pernicious and lasting influence upon his imagination, and begged the sculptor would shew him the way out of this labyrinth of peril. "Your society," he added, "appears to me more adapted to corrupt the minds than to improve the science of the younger students. What can halt an hour's drawing avail them?"

"These lessons, however short," replied Brancaglio, "are beneficial; but the primary object of these exhibitions is to exercise the eye and the imagination; and, that avail much in this respect, you will discover from your own experience. I understand that most virtuous shake of your handsome head, Walstein," continued the laughing sculptor; "but I contend that a young artist may be virtuous over-much; and I maintain, that, with eminent capacity, you will never succeed in historical painting, until you follow the example of the great masters, and take unto yourself a mistress or a wife. But, come along," added he he, looking around him: "our living pictures are covered with green curtains, and our friends are leaving the hall. You have hitherto only seen beauty in repose, you shall now behold it in graceful action; after which, if you decline to share our social banquet, I will attend you home."

The reluctant but curious Walstein followed the sculptor into a well-lighted hall, of dimensions corresponding with the picture-gallery, but divided across the centre by a curtain and raised platform, or proscenium; before which were a few benches rising above each other like the pit of a theatre.

The curtain rose at the sound of a bell, and Walstein beheld six nymphs, of perfect form and feature, standing in graceful attitudes at the extremity of a small stage. A tabor and two mandolins sounded a simple but lively measure, and the nymphs advanced with a bounding and graceful movement towards the spectators. Their costume was a Greek undress, and consisted of a single unzoned drapery of white silk, edged with Etruscan borders, which reached a little below the knee, exposing the perfect symmetry of the leg and ankle. Their feet were sandalled; their beautifully moulded arms were naked to the shoulders; their brows were crowned with chaplets of vine-leaves and ivy; and their unbraided tresses, falling in dark and glossy clusters, waved with every movement. The dances were single and combined, varied by poetical groupings, and enlivened by rotatory motions, which resembled somewhat the volta of the Italians, and displayed the classic beauty of their limbs in graceful and simultaneous motion.

"Behold!" whispered Brancaglio, "a Spartan dance performed with true Ionian zest. I doubt whether Sparta, or even Athens itself, ever produced forms more perfect, and eyes of deeper lustre. Ha! ha! ha! my virtuous Walstein!" continued he, observing the uncontrollable agitation of the young artist, "I see you feel the flashing of those eyes, and I know enough of human nature to predict that you will paint in the next month a better picture than you ever yet accomplished. Gaze on, my dear fellow! and recollect that the bold and half-naked figurantes of San Carlo, and La Scala, who are gazed at by all ages and classes, want the redeeming grace of this classical exhibition. But you are exhausted from want of refreshment. Excuse my inattention," continued the sculptor, as he quitted the bench and went to a side-table. During his absence Walstein looked alternately at the dancing nymphs and the young artists around him, and fancied that he could discern in their smiles and glances obvious tokens of amorous intelligence. Immediately the whispered rumour that this society met for licentious purposes flashed upon his memory, and along with it his plighted faith to the tender and constant Amelia.—At this moment Brancaglio brought him a large glass of Cyprus wine, and, with the sarcastic smile habitual to him, urged the flushed and thirsty painter to drain the goblet. Walstein had not forgotten the fatal potency of this beverage, and, suspecting some treacherous design, he glanced around him, and saw, or fancied, a smile of exulting derision levelled at him from every face. "Apage, Satanas!" exclaimed the roused and indignant youth, as he dashed the goblet from the sculptor's hand, and rushed out of the hall, followed by the fiendish laugh of the disappointed Brancaglio, and the more subdued mirth of the younger artists, who entertained an involuntary respect for the rare talent and elevated purity of sentiment which distinguished Walstein from every competitor.

Threatening with some difficulty the mazes of this spacious mansion, he at length found his way to the obscure street behind it. The dawn of a bright summer-day was faintly visible on the horizon as he emerged from the narrow entrance of this temple of beauty, and, in hopes to subdue his feverish emotion, he hastened to the river, throw off his clothes, and plunged repeatedly into the cooling element. Refreshed and tranquillized by long immersion, he proceeded home and to bed, but in vain sought the oblivion of sleep. The effect of his too sudden transition from the heated atmosphere of the Halls of Anacreon to the icy freshness of the Arno, became rapidly perceptible; and, after some hours of fruitless endeavours to sleep, he rose with a galloping pulse and racking headach. A young German artist, who shared his apartments, was alarmed by his altered looks, and hastened, without consulting Walstein, to seek medical aid. An eminent physician, who knew and prized the merits of the young painter, promptly obeyed the summons; ordered his patient immediately to bed, and with benevolent care watched him through a week of critical danger. At length the vigour of a constitution unimpaired by riot and intemperance prevailed, and the convalescent painter returned to his easel, on which he had left an half-finished Madonna, which he had commenced simultaneously with the Psyche, so severely condemned by Lord C. Still languid from recent indisposition, but tranquil, and in a frame of mind unusually favourable to design and execution, he resumed his pencil; but the pleasure with which he had before painted this picture returned not at his bidding. The charm was broken, and his too vivid recollection of the unveiled beauties of Cecilia G., and of the living models in the "Halls of Anacreon," made the chaste loveliness of the Madonna appear cold and uninteresting.—After struggling for two days with his distaste for the subject, he became at length conscious that he was an altered man, and that his taste and imagination had taken a new direction. He soon determined to abey the impulse, and to paint the beautiful Cecilia in the guise and attributes of the Venus Anadyomene. "Yes!" he exclaimed, with the ardour of youth, and the consciousness of increased power and science, "I shall succeed now or never, and I shall enjoy the luxury of revenging myself upon that haughty Englishman, by proving to him that an artist of pure habits and morals can paint a Venus to the life."

Stung by the recollection that Lord C. had insulted him both as a painter and a man, he secluded himself from all society under the plea of indisposition, with the double purpose of avoiding his patron until the picture was finished, and of concealing the subject from every one. He laboured with ardent and unceasing industry, and in three weeks, the painting, although on a large scale, was finished. He subjected his picture to the rigid and repeated scrutiny of the most unsparing of all censors, his own accurate and now practised eye and memory; and at length he attained the triumphant conviction that he had eminently succeeded in his object. The bright Queen of Love and Beauty stood the size of life in a shell of pearly tint and lustre, and was floating on light summer-waves towards a shore, enamelled with richly coloured shells, and marine plants of sparkling and vivid green. Nereids, of lovely forms, were floating around, and gazing upon the goddess with curious eyes, which glittered like dark jewels through their tangled and steaming tresses; while the joyous dolphins gambolled in their train, and heaven, and earth, and sea, glittered in glowing tints, as if rejoicing at the birth of this divinity.—The exquisite form of this daughter of the waves was humid and shining, from recent emersion; and, partially veiled by her long and redundant hair, stood in brilliant relief before a sky of deep and cloudless blue.—The head was gently inclined, and the beautifully moulded arms upraised, while she pressed with tapering fingers her moistened tresses, from which the sparkling waters steamed through the sunny air like orient gems. The painter had available himself of the best engraved portraits of this celebrated prima donna; his memory, and imagination had amply supplied their deficiencies: and in form, features, and expression, his Aphrodite was the very counterpart of the beatiful Italian,—not a copy, but a portrait, and abounding with vitality, grace, and character.

Exulting in his success, the young artist addressed a note to Lord C., requesting permission to shew him a picture, but without naming the painter of the subject. An encouraging answer was immediately returned, and Walstein accompanied the carefully covered picture to the hotel of the English nobleman, who received him with cordial kindness, and avoided every allusion to the irritating circumstances under which they had separated.

"It is so long since I have seen you, Walstein!" said the Earl, "that I suspect you have been hard at work upon some immortalizing picture."

"When I had last the honour to see your lordship," replied the artist with a bitter smile, "you were desirous to possess a Venus Anadyomene. With your permission I will shew you one."

"And who is the painter?" inquired the Earl.

"He stands before you," said Walstein, firmly.

"What, you, Walstein?" exclaimed the Earl with a sarcastic laugh; "you? who are too virtuous to look steadily at a living model. It is impossible that an artist so fastidious can accomplish any thing beyond the portiat of a statue."

"Will your lordship do me the favour to retire into the anteroom," said Walstein, "while I hang the picture in the proper light and elevation?"

The Earl quitted the apartment with a smile of doubt, and ere long returned at the painter's summons. Speechless with astonishment, he stood at the door gazing upon the brilliant and surpassing beauty of Walstein's Aphrodite; then hastening to the artist who stood with a triumphant smile beside the picture, seized his hand, and exclaimed with eager delight, "In the name of wonder, Walstein! how did you achieve that glorious picture, or rather poem,—for it is not painting, but poetry? Surely some angel helped you?"

"No, my lord!" retorted the artist, with bitter emphasis, "'twas no angel, but a devil! This picture is the work of sin, the offspring of a polluted imagination; and you, my lord, had the signal merit of corrupting my youthful fancy by exposing me to the spells of naked beauty, after you had drugged my senses with your fiery wine. I left your hotel inflamed with wine and passion, and fell unresistingly into the snares of that licentious demon, the sculptor Brancaglio. Prompted by that infernal spirit which seeks self-justification in the spread of universal depravity, he dragged me into that den of vice, the 'Halls of Anacreon.' Happily, however, I escaped the snares, and left the revellers before their hour of riot."

"I know not whether I ought to congratulate you," replied the laughing Earl, "upon your escape from the painter's banquet. It might have tended to lower that Teutonic spirit of romance, which I still think incompatible with success in your career."

"Accursed be that success!" cried the indignant painter, "which can only be derived from licentious sources. I have painted this Venus, my lord, to convince you that the task did not exceed my ability, but never again will I degrade myself by attempting a picture of this class. And now, my lord, with sincere gratitude for your kind and generous patronage, I take my leave of you, and probably for ever. I have concluded to quit Florence and Italy as soon as practicable, and to establish myself in my native city of Nuremburg."

As he uttered these words, the artist took down the picture, covered it as before, and proceeded towards the door.

"Hold!" exclaimed the Earl with vehemence, as he seized the arm of Walstein; "that portrait is not yours, but mine, and for many reasons. In the first place, I gave you an order to paint it; secondly, you have, through my confidence in your honour, been permitted to behold Cecilia G. as she was never before exposed to the gaze of man; thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly, the picture is mine, because I must and will have it, at any cost and every risk."

"No, my lord!" exclaimed the angry painter, "the painting is mine, for the paramount reason that I painted it, and not from the original, but from engraved portraits and my own excited imagination.—You have no title to it, nor can all your wealth purchase it."

"That portrait," replied the Earl, coolly, "shall never leave this house, except for conveyance to England; and if you will not peacefully relinquish it at your own price, I shall retain forcible possession."

"That will be a question for the police," retorted Walstein, with rising irritation. "You seem to forget, my lord, that there is a civil power in Tuscany as well as in England."

"High connexions," replied the Earl, "control the laws of Florence, as you will soon experience if you set me at defiance."

"And you shall learn, my lord, that I am not a man to be trampled upon with impunity," exclaimed Walstein; "I will retain forcible possession of the picture, and I will placard your name on every wall in Florence."

"Romantic nonsense!" [illegible] angry Earl, taking out his [illegible] "if you persist in this folly, [illegible] I will at once settle the question by purchasing the portrait which you [illegible] unless for one."

"I have no [illegible] ter coolly; "[illegible] if you destroy the picture [illegible] to both of us for ever."

Lord C. started at this [illegible] his impassioned adversary, [illegible] work before him [illegible] from which he anticipated [illegible] mination of the struggle. [illegible] said he, "I think we may [illegible] friendly compromise of [illegible] Wait a moment, and I will [illegible] a friend, whose opinion of this [illegible] essential to me." He quitted the apartment, and Walstein, without [illegible] turned to the window, and gazed in [illegible] abstraction down the street, until roused by a noise in the room, and looking round, beheld Lord C. and the lovely Cecilia gazing at the picture. The beautiful Italian stood in blushing surprise at the startling resemblance to her own unrivalled face and person, but was tranquillized by Lord C.'s remark, that the artist had copied the figure of a well-known living model, celebrated for her resemblance to the Medicean Venus.

"Do me the favour, Signora," continued the Earl, "to exert that dominion over man, which a lovely woman exercises at pleasure, and prevail upon this headstrong youth to relinquish a portait which no one but myself ought to possess, or indeed to behold. I have employed entreaty, and even menace, to no purpose."

With a grace and dignity all her own, the fascinating Italian approached the youthful painter, upon whom the vivid recollection of her dazzling appearance on the pedestal flashed at this moment with thrilling potency. "Surely, Walstein," she said, with all that eloquence of look and gesture which so eminently adorns Italian beauty, "surely you cannot deny to so genuine a friend of art as Lord C. this trifling favour. Believe me, Leonardo, when time and distance shall have separated you and his lordship for ever, your generous nature will reproach you keenly for this unkindness to a patron so liberal and high-minded."

There was a syren charm in the melting and impassioned tones of this beautiful woman to which no man could listen unmoved. The blushing and bewildered artist trembled with emotion; and, sinking on one knee, he kissed the hand of the fair enchantress. "I had determined, Signora," said he, "not to part with that picture at any price; but from you I have not power to withhold it. It is yours on condition only that you receive it as a gift.—Even *your* eloquence will not induce me to accept any pecuniary return." With these words he rose abruptly, and, without bestowing a look on Lord C., quitted the apartment to hasten homeward, and commence without delay his preparations for departure.

Several days had elapsed in busy preparation, when, on the morning preceding the day of his departure, he received a note from Lord C., requesting in the kindest terms his company that evening to dinner. The lapse of time, and the soothing consciousness that he had mortified the pride of the haughty Englishman, induced Walstein to relinquish his previous determination never to see the Earl again, and he passed a long evening with Lord C. and the fascinating Cecilia, who vied with each other in kind and delicate attentions to the young artist. When at a late hour he rose to depart, the Earl took from his finger a diamond ring of considerable value, and pressed the painter to accept of it. "I will not hurt your feelings, Walstein," said he, "by tendering any pecuniary recompense for your inestimable portrait of my beloved Cecilia, but I request your acceptance of this trifle, as a proof that I have learned to comprehend and to respect your exalted character as an artist and as a man; and, at the same time, to regret the injustice I have done you. Do me the favour to wear this ring in remembrance of me, and promise that at [illegible] hour of [illegible] you will [illegible] you."

The generous warmth and noble candour of the magnificent Englishman went to the heart of Walstein; and in strong and speechless emotion, he pressed the hand of Lord C. to his bosom. "[illegible] exalted man!" he at length [illegible] have annihilated for [illegible] ings which I have [illegible] Henceforward I will [illegible] friend, and I regret [illegible] ference of our condition [illegible] dence of my feelings [illegible] lesian impracticable."

Soothed, flattered, and [illegible] young artist took an [illegible]

lowing morning he quitted Florence, and in a few months after his arrival in Nuremburg, became the happy husband of his long-attached Amelia. The liberal patronage of Lord C. and other frinds in Florence had provided him with the means of furnishing a small house, and of meeting the exigencies of the first six months of married life. He soon discovered, however, that a city devoted to trading pursuits, was no genial soil for a youthful and unbefriended artist, and the necessity of providing for daily wants compelled him to abandon historical painting, and to copy, for trifling remuneration, the hard and vulgar features of the sordid and illiterate.—At length this poor resource became inadequate to meet his increasing expenditure; necessity obliged him to pledge, for a sum far beneath its value, the costly brilliant he had received from Lord C.; and famine stared him in the face, when the seasonable arrival of Cecilia in Nuremburg saved his family from utter destitution.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE NEW YEAR.

[From the Toronto Examiner.]

To all our readers A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The year just closed will be remembered as one of the most extraordinary in history. It is the era of a revolution in opinions, society, institutions and governments. The face of Europe presents a totally new aspect. Pius the IX. the present Pope whom nobody will charge with entertaining revolutionary sentiments, begun that course of Reform in Italy, which several countries of Europe has since reached the goal of complete revolution. The intelligence that Louis Philippe's dynasty was at an end, and France had been transformed into a Republic, burst upon the world with the astounding suddenness and force of an earthquake. The shock of a change so great and sudden sent an impulse through the heart of Europe. The contagion of revolutionary feelings and opinions was soon felt at Berlin and Vienna: and the old rotton dynasties of Austria and Prussian were unable to survive the shock. All Germany was instantly in a state of revolutionary excitement.—Italy was in a like condition. Poland made a convulsive effort for freedom, but sank back into her former condition, the victim of intestine dissentions, arising out of national distinctions. The national hatreds of the people were stronger than their love of liberty, and in indulging the one they sacrificed the other. Russia, Turkey, Spain and Portugal, have yet scarcely been affected by the revolutionary opinions and feelings that have agitated so large a portion of Europe. The quiescence of Russia probably results from the general ignorance of the people. The principles, the opinions and the ideas that have revolutionized France, Italy and Germany, have not obtained to any considerable extent Russia.—The same is true of Turkey. Revolutions are but the application of new ideas and new principles; and if these can be shut out of a country, the worst form of despotism may be comparatively safe. If the French revolution is destined finally to triumph, the effect sooner or later will be felt upon all Europe. the revolution of 1789 failed through a combination of circumstances, which, from present appearances, are not likely to occur again. A nonconforming Clergy in the heart of the country, encouraged sedition: the royal emigrants beyond the borders of France sought revenge for their wounded pride; trembling Europe combined to oppose the revolution; Bonaparte usurped the revolution and proved a traitor to its principles. There is now no non-conforming Clergy in France. They all embraced the revolution, because it does not touch their incomes. The previous revolution confiscated their property, in lieu of which, however some of them received salaries. There is nothing to fear from Louis Philippe; nor are the powers of Europe likely to combine to make war upon the French revolution. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have work enough upon their hands at home.—England will be neutral. Whether a second Napoleon will have the opportunity of usurping the revolution, and betraying its principles, is a matter of speculation. Italy aims at the formation of a Federal Republic consisting of all the States, of which each shall retain its local government.—The Pope is a play-thing in the hands of the revolution. His secular power is gone; and his eclesiastical authority is insecure. In Germany there has been an appearance of re-action; but that the principles of the revolution have been repudiated by the masses of the people, is at least problematical. Many wild and extravagant opinions have been broached by the Socialists of France and Germany; but the people in these countries have too much intelligence to intrust the government to the apostles of opinions, unjust in themselves, or which admit of no practical application. If the revolutions in Europe be controled by men of moderation, wisdom and firmness equal to the emergency, the year 1848 will stand conspicuous on the page of history, as the dawn of a nobler and more rational system of government, which may favourably influence the best interests of the human race for ages to come.

England has passed with comparative calm through this year of revolutions. An organization that will effect a peaceable reform by the moral influeuce of truth has been brought into existence. The ball is in motion; and parliamentary reform will be effected by by the rame means that produced a repeal of the Corn Laws.

The United States have brought the Mexican war to a close; and negotiated a treaty by which very extensive additions have been made to their territory.

Canada, during the past year, presents nothing peculiarly remarkable, beyond a failing revenue, a declining commerce, and a contracted emigration.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.—The long pending controversy between Mr. Elliett and the Suspension Bridge Companies has been settled on the following terms: the Companies have agreed to take Mr. Elliett's stock and allow him $5,000 therefor and $7,000 on all other accounts—in brief to give him $12,000 for all his interests and in full of all demands, each party paying their own costs.—*Buffalo Courier*.

THE SEASON.—Such is the mildness of the present season, that the trees are again budding forth; and our attention was yesterday directed to currant bushes and honeysuckle, which present all the appearances of spring. We are evidently drifting to the southward. *Halifax Courier of Dec.*

LIFE IN MISSISSIPPI.—We take the following from the Louisville (Miss.) *Telegraph*:—

MARRIED.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, in the Court House, by the Rev. Jo. Bell, Mr. Wm. Peevy to Miss Caroline Hud-peth, all of this county.

The minister had just been elected Brigadier General of this brigade, and when called upon to officiate at the marriage ceremony, was busily engaged in calculating his majority, which was large, having no opponent. In another corner of the house was a group of men calculating the loss of Cass and gain of Taylor; and in the door of the house stood the Deputy Sheriff selling a poor fellow's corn for a small suspicion of debt. while the Probate Clerk, at his table, was busily engaged calling of the land assessment book; and in another corner of the house stood a group of boys swapping marbles. The minister commenced the ceremony, while the Taylor man called out 10¼ gain for Taylor, and the Cass man said "d—n the luck." The Sheriff shouted "how much for the corn—who'll give more for the corn?" The Clerk called out the N. E., quarter of the west half of section 12, township 13, range 13 east; and Billy in the corner cried out "I won't give you two blacks for a white alley." But under all the disadvantageous circumstances, the Reverend gentleman, with his laurels fresh upon his brow, retained his gravity and performed the ceremony, and as he finished the benediction, he remarked to the happy couple that "Edmonds only received one vote in this county."

A CONJUGAL HINT.—In former days, Mr. Graham was session clerk and parachochial teacher of ———, and although he faithfully any ably discharged all the duties of his double office, still he occasionally fell into the sin of drinking a little too much. His spouse, as a matter of course, was sorry to witness this failing of her gude man, and often remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct. But the husband turned the point of her rebuke, by simply exclaiming, "True, I get mysel' whiles ha'f fou; but do you no ken, my dear, that if it hadna been for that bit fau't ye ne're wad hae been Mrs. Graham!"

THE MOTHER.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune, and even crime, set up no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives he will have one friend on earth who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will soothe him in his sorrows, and to speak to him of hope when he is ready to despair. Her affection knows no ebbing tide. It flows on from a pure fountain, and speaks happiness through this vale of tears, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

A handsome young Yankee pedlar made love to a buxum widow in Pennsylvania.—He accompanied his declaration with two impediments to their union. "Name them," said the widow. They parted, and she sent the pedlar a check for ample means. When they met again, the pedlar had hired and stocked his store, and the smiling fair one begged to know the other impediment. "I have another wife!" cried the notion dealer.

RUING THE WOOING AND THE WEDDING.—The N. Y. Courier gives the following, as part of the experience gathered in the Mayor's office.

We met yesterday, in the vestibule of the City Hall, a couple, a fine looking man, a German, and his wife, a buxom Irish girl, who were seeking for the office of the "worshipful Mayor." On enquiring their business, the man, in broken English, gave us to understand that they wanted to get parted. We informed them very politely that the law would tie them very tightly; but as for cutting the knot, that was another operation entirely. "Oh, bedad," said the woman, setting her arms akimboo, "you need not try to put us off with that. It's done here in New York every day, and I mean to have it done. It was a real take in, any how, and I won't stand it." The husband co-incided fully in all the views expressed by his affectionate spous, and on inquiring how long this dreadful state of things had existed, they informed us since last Sunday; they had been married on that day, after a courtship of two days, and having enjoyed four days of hymenial bliss, were as anxious to invoke the untying powers of the law, as they had been four days before, anxious to invoke its aid in noosing them. Not being able to satisfy them that the law would not interfere to oblige them, they left us not very good humoredly, vowing their intentions to go to a lawyer and get the matter properly fixed.

A WOMAN DEVOURED BY WOLVES.—A deplorable occurrence took place in the township of Roxborough, in the rear of Cornwall. A woman residing in the rear of the township, left her home for the purpose of visiting a neighbour, who lived at the distance of a mile and a half, or so.—Not returning at dark as her husband expected, he proceeded in search of her, and on passing through a piece of bush, he observed two wolves busily devouring something or other. He chased the animals off, when, to his horror, he discovered the mangled remains of his wife—in fact there was nothing left excepting a piece of the ill-fated woman's breast. We have not heard whether an inquest was held upon the remains; but if the coroner has not yet ihvestigated the matter, it is not yet too late to do so.—*Cornwall Freeholder*.

The Rev. Mr. Bell, according to appointment, delivered his lecture on the "*evils of ignorance*," last Tuesday evening to a crowded assembly. The Rev. lecturer showed up the "evils of ignorance" in its darkest colours—attributing to it, (in a great measure) the wars and famines of nations,—the poverty, intemperance and crime of individuals. As encouragement to enquirers after knowledge—he furnished them with some bright examples of what might be done by well directed effort and perseverence: and threw out some suggestion, as to the means that should be adopted, to promote useful, literary and scientific knowledge.

Mr. McLaren lectures next Tuesday evening on "The Pleasures and Advantages of Knowledge."

On our first page we publish Sheriff Dickson's lecture, in accordance with a Resolution adopted by the members of the Perth Mechanic's Institution on Tuesday evening last.—*Bathurst Courier*.

A SHORT SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the Printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He treats everybody—he knows not whom; his money is scattered everywhere, and he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his type, his journeymen's labor, his living, etc., must be punctually paid for.—You Mr. ——, and Mr. ——, and a hundred others I could name, have taken his paper, and you and your children, and your neighbors, have been instructed and amused by it. If you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer; you would rather go without your best meal than to be deprived of your newspaper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with his paper? Have you paid him for his type, his press, his handwork, his head-work? If you have not, go and pay him right off.

ON LISTENING TO EVIL REPORTS.—The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rule which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters:—"1. To hear as little as possible whatever is to the prejudice of others. 2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it. 3. Never to drink in the spirit of one who circulates an ill-report. 4. Allways to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side was heard, a very different account would be given of the matter."—*Carus's Life of Simeon*.

NOT IMPORTANT—ALTHOUGH TRUE!—At the public meeting held here on Tuesday last, J. Webster, Esq., announced it as his intention not to go to Montreal at the next Session of the Legislature; because, as he added, his business required his close attention at home, and he could do little good if he went. He stated this in justice to himself and others.

No testimonial could be stronger than the above of the helplessness of the Tory cause in this country, and nothing could prove more clearly the dishonesty with which the late election wss carried.—What! a man not defend his seat with a majority of 384! Astonishing!—*Guelph Advertiser, Dec. 28th*.

TRANSCRIPT LIBEL FUND.—We find that in rendering our account to the public of the monies received to the Libel Fund, we have omitted a sum of five pounds, which Mr. HALL, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, kindly insisted on placing to our credit against a sum due to him from this office, and which he desired us to consider as his subscription. Instead, therefore, of a deficiency of £10 we are really only £5 worse off by Mr. Gugy's libel actions.—Few who get into Courts of Law come off so well we suspect, and if the results were always as satisfactory, we are very much afraid that law would cease to be a "luxury!"

In addition to the above, we beg leave to acknowledge the sum of 17s. 6d., from Arthur Vickers, Esq., Compton, for which we return him our sincere thanks.—*Tran.*

RAILROADS IN CANADA.—Throughout all British America there do not exist twenty miles of railway—in the United States there are some 8,000.—*London Watchman.*

A little more than twenty miles. The road from St. John to Laprairie is fifteen and a half miles, and that from Montreal to Lachine seven. There is also a line of three or four miles connecting the little lakes of the Grand River, far in the interior, on the route to the Hudson's Bay settlement.—*Com. Adv.*

And the line from Longueuil to St. Hyacinthe 32 miles, making in all 54½ miles.—*Montreal Transcript.*

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The 24th Loan meeting of this Institution was held at the usual place on Monday evening last when two shares were disposed of at an average bonus of £41 5s. There being no more bidders in attendance—it was New Year's night, and sufficiently biting and blustering to keep people at home—the meeting was adjourned until Monday evening the 15th inst.

A SUBSTANTIAL NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—On last Thursday, several members of the Wesleyan Church here, under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Bredin, made a *wood bee* and the issue of the effort resulted in nineteen sleigh loads of fire-wood being left in his yard,—a pretty fair indication of the happy understanding between the pastor and his grateful flock. To other churches it seems to say, "go and do likewise."—*Guelph Herald*.

From the Montreal Transcript.

We find the following in the last *Pilot*. It is certainly too bad that such reckless statements should be made, and the *Pilot* has good reason to complain; but at the same time we do not see why the whole "Opposition Press" should be made to answer for the dishonesty and stupidness of the *Montreal Courier*:—

"We advise the *Morning Courier* to put off its next attack on the Administration until it has some grievance to complain of that really exists. All that he emitted on Saturday about 'quandam rebels' and 'cowardly rascals,' was no doubt very spirited and manly, and in the best taste; but it was, unfortunately, quite wasted.—Our military contemporary had the audacity to inform his readers that 'the Executive Government, in the name of the Queen,' has appointed the quandam rebel, Duncombe, to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of a Battalion of Militia in Canada West; and on this he founded a furious attack on the Ministry. Now, not only has no such appointment been made, or even contemplated, but Dr. Duncombe is not even in Canada; he resides, we believe, in some part of the United States. This is another instance of the recklessness and unfairness of the Opposition Press. We suppose the *Courier* will acknowledge his mistake and apologize."

The paper on which the President's message was written in telegraphic signs at the Pittsburg office, measures 7,200 feet in length—almost a mile and a half.

Scorn not the advice of an inferior; the underling of fortune may be, in merit, thy superior. Situation never determines ability.

TO OUR SUBSCIBERS.

Three numbers more will complete the first volume of the *Huron Signal*, and owing to the great inconvenience of publishing a newspaper in Goderich, our subscribers must give much credit for having got so far along without *dunning* them. And as we are miserable hands at craving, we trust that all those who received the first number of the Signal and who have not yet paid for it, will have compassion on our feelings and save us the mortification of again hinting at this delicate subject,—by remitting, at their first convenience the sum of twelve shillings and six pence for each copy so received. To those who wish to pay in advance, the price for the ensuing year will still be only ten shillings.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1849.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Notwithstanding our decided conviction that a man who is *dishonest in politics* is not an honest man; yet we think that in consequence of the countless fallacies that have long prevailed on the subject of political intriguing, there may be certain circumstances in which certain political frauds may be opologized for, although they cannot, at all, be justified. For instance the changing of office-holders upon mere frivolous pretences merely to gratify political bias, is not exactly justifiable because the pretence for dismissal is a deception; and no deception is *justifiable*. Still, if the office alluded to is one whose duties can be equally well performed by the individual appointed, then it seems to be merely a question of a personal nature, and does not affect the public interests. And as our mode of thinking is just as much a *habit* as our mode of dressing; and as a very large proportion of mankind have been in the habit of thinking, that there is, in reality, a kind of sportsman cleverness or honor attached to the man who cheats his fellow man in politics, we can admit, at least, the plausibility of apologising for such minor specimens of political dishonesty. But wherever the question involves the well-being of the commonwealth, or where the interests of any considerable proportion of the community are sacrificed to the gratification of party strife or individual promotion; then we are not aware of any apology which, even the art of political intriguing, can offer for such conduct, that will extenuate the guilt, or even neutralize the reckless aggression on popular right. And we are proud in knowing that the rare occurrence of such acts has still the effect of aggravating their criminality in public estimation. The moral perceptions of mankind, though much blunted by the jarring animosities of politics and sectarianism are not, and we believe in the very nature of things never can be, entirely obliterated.

We have been led to these remarks by a circumstance which will shortly occupy the attention of our District Council, and which we wish to bring before our readers in its most clear and interesting aspect. We lately had the pleasure of announcing to our readers that the Government had been pleased to appoint the Reverend Charles Fletcher to the office of District Superintendent of common schools, for the County of Huron;—and at the same time, we expressed our opinion that the appointment was calculated to give much satisfaction, and to confer much benefit on the cause of Education in this District. We cannot conceal the fact that we have long entertained a conscientious objection to Clergymen having any control over secular education; and our objection is founded exclusively on the mournful reality that history is pregnant with proofs that, in the great majority of instances, where that control has been tolerated, it has been abused in attempts to disseminate the peculiarities of certain sectarianisms, rather than been used in endeavoring to communicate and extend the great first principles of general knowledge. This is the ground work of our objection. We are aware that it is not entertained by any great number in this Province; and the fact of an eminent sectarian Clergyman occupying the chief office in connection with Education of the Province, is proof positive that our objection has but little weight in general.—There is, however, an old saying in Scotland to to which we have always paid a sort of religious deference, viz, "*Twa blacks dinna mak' a white.*" And as the fact of Dr. Ryerson being Chief Superintendent of Education, is no argument why another Clergyman should be District Superintendent, we feel bound to give our own reasons why we advocate the appointment of the Rev. Charles Fletcher. In the first place, we consider the duties of the office as one of the first importance to the future well-being of the inhabitants; in other words, we regard the education of a people as paramount to all other considerations; in the second place, we conclude that the value and utility of education will just be proportioned to the moral influence or weight of those who communicate it. If the character of those from whom it eminates, is merely the character of the Harlequin, or the pecuniary adventurer then, consequently, it carries no weight with it;—but if instruction is communicated by the energetic and unflinching moralist, then it does convey an idea of seriousness equivalent to the great importance of the subject. Now, although we have no desire nor inclination to throw flattery nor even eulogy on any man; yet, in the present instance, we feel bound to bear an honest testimony to the moral worth of Mr. Fletcher, and to give our candid opinion of his superior fitness for the proper discharge of the duties of that office. And we must say, that Mr. Fletcer possesses more of the real spirit of Christianity and less of sectarianism than almost any other Clergyman with whom we have been acquainted; and exclusively of this, we have known no man possessing more rational views of the qualities of human nature, and the modern method of cultivating them, and certainly none capable of putting forth greater earnestness and energy in the advocacy and enforcing of his views. In short, the genuineness of Mr. Fletcher's moral principles would alone counterbalance all our objections to clerical interference in matters of secular education.

The District Council possesses the power and the right of confirming the appointment of Mr. Fletcher at its first meeting. But it also possesses the power of setting aside that appointment should it think proper. We are advocates for popular government; and, hence, believing that the District Council is the real and immediate representation of the popular will, we could not conscientiously oppose the interference of the Council in this matter; at the same time we do not write this article with the view that the Council will interfere with the appointment, but merely to express our disapprobation of political feeling being permitted to interfere in such cases as involve principles of important general interest. We have some little acquaintance with nearly all the District Councillors of Huron, and, notwithstanding what we have formerly said in regard to their political leanings, we entertain a much higher opinion of the majority of the Tory portion of them, than to suppose that even they would allow political feeling to interfere in a question involving so much of the real permanent interests of the rising generation as is involved in the Common School Education of the District. Besides we are satisfied that Huron possesses few, few men who will be vain enough to offer themselves in opposition to Mr. Fletcher for this situation, as it must be obvious to every thinking reasonable man, that their hope of success can alone be founded on the prevalence of political feeling. We are aware that *five or six* candidates for the office have been spoken of, but we seriously hope that for their own sakes, and for the honor of common decency, the affair will just slumber in the common rumor that has given it birth.

THE PRINCIPLES OF MORALITY.

We are not aware of any error which inflicts a greater amount of evil on mankind than the want of a clear and distinct perception of the great first principles of morality. It is an error which is not confined to the ignorant and dissolute, nor exclusively embodied in the practice of what are termed flagrant vices. It prevades all classes, even the intelligent and religious, and a very small minority of mankind are free from it. The generality of mankind, for instance, have an idea that it is wrong to steal, and this feeling is called *honesty*, and when we hear a man called honest, we generally confine our notions of his character to the fact that he will not run away with his neigbor's purse or property. But, although this is certainly so much of a good character, yet when Pope said "An honest man's the noblest work of God," he meant a very superior character. A respect for private property is more a conventional virtue than an abstract principle of morality, because there was a time when property, so called, did not exist; and there is even now certain circumstances under which it ceases to be sacred. But there never was a time when the principles of morality did not exist, and it would certainly be difficult to imagine any circumstance which would neutralise their sacredness; in other words there never can be any circumstances that will destroy the distinction between *right* and *wrong*. The guilt of theft does not consist in the removal of the purse or property from one pocket, or from one portion of space to another; there is nothing sacred either in the purse or in the space which it occupies. The sacredness consists in an agreement expressed or understood between you and your fellow men, and in the violation of that agreement consists the guilt. For example mankind, or some portion of them, might adopt the community principle, and like the first Christians, agree to have "all things in common." In such a society the right to individual property would cease to exist; but the moral obligation upon which the right to property is founded could not cease to exist; that obligation is involved in the important question of Dr. Paley—"Why am I obliged to keep my words," and never can be abrogated nor invalidated by any imaginable circumstances. In short what we want to inculcate is the great fact, that the eternal principles of morality are not susceptible to change nor obliteration from the conventional arrangements of mankind.—The burning of the Hindoo Widow is just as morally wrong as though all the inhabitants of Hindoston admitted it to be wrong; their conscientious belief that it is a religious duty, does not alter the nature of the action. Child murder is tolerated in China, but the moral guilt of child murder is not destroyed by the fact that the law of the land tolerates it. The Persian does not know that the Decalogue says "Thou shalt not kill," but the criminality of murder in Persia is not thrown aside by the ignorance of the people; neither are the results of the crime neutralised by that ignorance.

Our intention, however, in writing this Essay is not to expose the evils of ignorance in Persia or Hindostan or any other strange, half-civilized country, but to expose the errors which we, in this country, commit in consequence of not being properly trained in the real principles of practical morality. For instance we are aware that an *honest* man will not steal. This is a common article of faith with one and all of us. But we are not equally unanimous in our condemnation of the *right*, if we may so call it, of what is called an honest man, to *deceive*. We have no law on our statue-book to punish the man who will wilingly take the advantage of a fellow man in a bargain, we do not punish him who uses falsehood or misrepresentation to mislead his neighbour. In fact even public opinion has ceased to regard this conduct as positively criminal. We merely look upon lying and deception as juvenile delinquincies, and not as actual transgressions of the great laws of morality involving any serious amount of moral turpitude. Now were we capable of taking a correct view of moral principles, we would at once perceive that by this system, of mutual deception a greater amount of real injury is inflicted on society than it endures from theft and pocket picking. In fact, the actual miseries suffered by mankind, result in the great majority of instances from the callousness with which we have been accustomed to regard a want of honesty in our dealings with each other.

Now, honesty is the result or function of merely one mental faculty, namely, *Conscientiousness*, and that faculty will just endure as much from a violation of truth of the principles of *fair dealing* as it will do from actual theft. Its legitimate function is to put into positive operation that great principle embodied in the "Golden Rule," Do unto others as ye would that others would do unto you; and seeing that you would wish to be deceived either by lying or by misrepresentation, then it follows that your attempts to deceive others by these means shew decidedly that you are not *an honest man*; or that your conduct is not regulated by the great principles of morality. We can easily believe that you are an honest man in the common acceptation of the phraze; that is, you would not run away with your neighbour's property. This we can easily believe. And this species of honesty may be attributed to several feelings; for instance, a regard for public opinion may deter a man from theft, this is *approbativeness*; a contempt for meaness may induce him to despise theft, this is large *self-esteem*; or a fear of punishment may make him shrink from violating the right of private property; this is large *cautiousness* or a species of cowardice. But the man who will take the advantage of his neighbor in dealing, or who will injure his character by misrepresentation or falsehood, must not lay the flattering unction to his soul that his respect for the right of property is founded on the principles of "Sound Morality." In short, only that his perceptions of "right and wrong" are confused and blunted, he would feel that his conduct was as great a violation of real conscientiousness or the strict principles of justice as theft or any other species of dishonesty, and might, under many probable circumstances, be productive of far worse consequences than could result from runing away with his neighbor's property.

MORE NEWSPAPERS.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Free Press*, a very respectable Newspaper, which has just supplanted the "Western Canadian," lately published in London. We hail it as a harbinger of much good; and as a specimen of its contents and of the principles upon which it is to be conducted, we give the following extract:—

"Canada may yet be regarded as having not only set out on the road of improvement, but as having made encouraging progress. There are great works yet to be performed;—a more complete and efficient system of national education, from the university to the common school;—defining the boundary line between things civil and things religious, and forbidding either party to trespass into the domain of the other;—the adapting to the present wants of the community of those laws which regulate commerce and trade, &c. These, and others of the same character, are at present in the crucible of public opinion, and will ere long come out purified from dross, and in a shape that will for a long time give satisfaction to the community.

"But, while regarding the policy of nations as a means of advancing their civilization, we are aware that there is need for a far more efficient instrumentality. The character of nations rests on their morality, and morality rests on religion. This penetrates into the inner man, purifies the springs of his actions, and exerts an influence which will operate steadily and always for good. But while we regard religion as the great reformer of nations as well as individuals, the politician has a department, which, though a subordinate, is nevertheless an important one. His vocation is not with religion directly, but with its civil rights. The securing to every man his natural right of holding and propagating his religious principles so long as he does not interfere with, or encroach upon the rights of others. This is all that a government, has to do with the religion of a nation. And to render the exercise of its functions perfectly pure, it must not make use of religion as an engine of government, thereby degrading to the rank of a political tool for party purposes that which its author intended for the reformation and salvation of the world.

"Looking at the growing intelligence of our countrymen, we entertain the hope that on this head, all that is wanted at the hands of the government, will ultimately be wisely and satisfactorily secured."

INQUEST AT MCKELLOP.—An Inquest was held by James Dickson, Esq., Coroner and a respectable Jury, on Monday the 8th January instant, at the house of Mr. William Cluff, Lot 23, third Con. of McKellop, on the body of a young man named William Jackson, who was killed on the Saturday previous whilst chopping for Mr. Cluff. It appeared in evidence that whilst engaged in crosscutting a tree he had just fallen, a decayed stump, which had formerly been supported by it, had fallen on him from behind—causing instant death. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above circumstances.

ADDRESS

From the Grand Jury present at the January Quarter Sessions, 1849.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Goderich, January, 1849.

Huron District, to wit:—

The Jurors for our Sovereign Lady the Queen upon their oaths present—That having taken into consideration the Geographical position of the District of Huron, and the extreme distance of the present Town of Goderich from the various points of the District,—and the great inconvenience thereof for the public business of the District; as well as the great expense incurred and loss of time, and considering the wish of the inhabitants of Eastarn portion of the District, as publicly stated for upwards of two years past, that there should be a division of the District of Huron.

They the Jurors aforesaid present, that such division should take place, as it would be greatly for the welfare of the inhabitants of the District,—more especially for those who reside in the Eastern section of it.

P. S. The Jurors present their request that a copy of this presentment be transmitted by the Clerk of the Peace to His Excellency the Governor.

JOHN SEBRING, Foreman.

Married,

On Wednesday the 3rd instant, at Tuckersmith, by the Rev. Wm. Graham, RICHARD JAMES THOMPSON to EUPHEMIA, youngest daughter of Mr. John Govenlock of McKellop.

On Wednesday the 10th inst., by Rev. John Williams, Mr. ALEXANDER PENTLAND, of Wawanosh, to MISS ANN CRAWFORD, of this township.

SONG.

Oh ask me not! To days long gone
Those pleasure sounds belong;
Some memory wakes with every tone,
I dare not sing that song.

I learned it first in boyhood's hours,
In youth's exulting May;
And sung it oft amidst the flowers
That strew life's early way.

When those days fled and manhood's prime
Brought care and strife along:
Still in repose of even-time,
I've soothed me with that song.

To ears, that now no more can hear,
To spirits that have fled—
I've sung that song, to those most dear,
Deep loved and early dead.

Boyhood's glad sports—youth's vanished dream
And manhood's calmer hours,
Come with each note on memory's stream,
A wreath of withered flowers.

And one, who heeds my voice no more—
To him these notes belong!
Even now mine eyes are running o'er—
How can I sing that song?

GLIMPSE AT THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

PARIS, Nov. 30th, 1848.

* * * The attack upon Cavaignac was led on by Mr. St. Hilaire. Long *queues* were in waiting hours before the doors were to open. No blouses were to be seen in these queues; but, instead, diplomatic functionaries; and eminent civilitians, and well-dressed ladies. A hundred francs, and more, had been paid for a single ticket.

In ten minutes after the doors were open every seat was full. In the box of the President of the Assembly, to the right of the Tribune, sat the aged Madame Cavaignac, the mother of the accused General, regarding, with a nervous interest, every movement in the discussion; beside her, sat the blooming Madame Marrast, the Lady of President of the Assembly. The pretty, easy-looking Madame Thiers was also present, sobered by the scene, into an air of thoughtful earnestness. The great tragedian, Rachel, had also found her way to the Assembly, to witness what might grow into tragedy, and regarded with her keen, penetrating, Jewish eye, every action upon the floor. The Embassador's box was crowded. Elegant ladies, and interested faces appeared in every accessible quarter of the galleries. Even the little doors opening into the Tribunes, were thrown open, that those in the corridors might catch somewhat of the voices coming up from below.

In his usual corner, in black dress-coat, closely buttoned, and with toilette a trifle more elaborate than usual, was Cavaignac the accused chief of the hour. Next him, was the lean, long sallow, lazzaroni-looking Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Farther down, in dress studiously simple, and yet studiedly neat—leaning thoughtfully on a huge folio, was the mild merciful half-English looking M. Marie, the Minister of Justice. Then came Recurt, and Ducoux, and the trim, plump, spruce looking Lamoniere, the Minister of War.—Next, was the orator Hilaire, and the long-haired, methodistic Garniel Pages. Succeeding them, were Lamartine and Arago. Behind them, upon the super benches, were the mountain—grim, scowling, and earnest. Among them, you could easily detect the large, round, open face of Ledru Rollin;—in the heat of debate, leaning with his chin upon his hands, or raising his head for a hearty shake of approval, as St. Hilaire pointed his attack, with some sudden vehemence.

There was Considerant, thoughtful and earnest, with his lips tight closed under his long moustache,—forever at his pen and notes,—writing and dreaming of Fourie.—There was thin, long, mild, sinister face of the Abbe Lamennais. Strong in mind, but irresolute of purpose—now here and now there—an incongruous heap of impiety and devotion,—humanity and craft,—love and bitterness. There was the spectacled, German, sour face of the strange property-leveller, Proudhon—now stroking his chin in reverie, and now joining a discordant chorus of the mountain. There was the jet black, shining faced representative of Guadaloupe, in crisp moustache—all innocent of his color, and earnest in attention as any. Over opposite, was to be seen the little round, keen face of Thiers, half hid in spectacles, sometimes turned with a chuckle or a smirk, to meet the serious, calm, stern look of Odillon Barrot. Far back, you catch sight of the poetic head of Victor Hugo, who sits, bending forward, with his finger to his temple—listening, as if he were hearing the recitation of a Drama.

—And so it was a Drama,—most of all, when it grew dark, and the lights blazed, and voices had become hot, and husky with passion,—and listening had grown into unbroken habit, so that the stillness was oppressive, and the slightest word came to your ear—even the wispers of the tall hair-sisters, as they raised themselves on tiptoe, and reached out both hands, and beckoned downward, to those who were standing on the upper benches. And you could hear every thump of Cavaignac's fist from the Tribune,—and could hear even an old gentleman at the far end of the gallery, give an approving tap with the end of the forefinger, upon the lid of his silver snuff-box and utter a whisper "*tres bien-tres bien!*"—And at the end,—at midnight, after the house had listened to the passionate invectives of Garnier Pages, and the starling denunciations of Ledru Rollin, and had heard a second and third time the accused General (still under the eye of his anxious and aged mother) kindling in reply—lo! there approaches the Tribune, in the midst of the murmurs that have succeeded debate, an old man, with heavy features, and in brown wig, stepping feebly—the patriarch of the Assembly—Dupont *de l'Eure*, and moves the renewal of the old vote of gratitude to Cavaignac.

—And the vote passes by fifteen to one; and the galleries are in a flutter; and the whole house astir;—and *Vive la Republique* resounds;—and the lights go out;—so falls the curtain of the Drama. If Cavaignac did not sleep soundly on such a vote, then surely his own conscience is his worst enemy. And if his mother's old eyes did not run over a glad content, then I am no heart reader.

IK. MARMEL.

AWFUL AFD FATAL DISASTER ON BOARD AN IRISH STEAMER.—A serious accident happened on board the Steamer Londonderry, plying between Sligo and Liverpool, by which seventy lives were lost. The steamer had on board three cabin passengers, and about one hundred and fifty Irish emegrants for America. Towards night on the 1st December a heavy gale came on, and it soon blew so hard that the decks were cleared, and the poor emigrants were forced into the fore cabin—a room a little more than 18 feet by 11. It was fitted for about 40 and yet 150, of all ages, were crowded into it, and the companion—the only aperture for ventilation—was closed—and a tarpaulin nailed over it!

The steamer went on her way, and it was not until morning that the seamen were aware of the awful tragedy that had been enacted during the night beneath their feet.

Out of the one hundred and fifty passengers who had been driven the companion-ladder a few hours before, seventy-two were found to have perished! Men, and women, and little children, husbands and wives, sons and mothers, were heaped about the flour in disorder, some with their clothes torn from their backs in tatters, some with their hands and faces lacerated, some with their features trodden into a mummy by the iron-shod "brogues" of their fellow sufferers; here a father locked in the arms of his daughter: there a sister clinging to the corpse of her brother, their countenance black and distorted with the convulsions produced by suffocation.

TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.—A GREAT BANK ROBBERY—The *Augusta (Me.) Age*, of the 2nd inst., gives the following information of the robbery of the Augusta Bank.—The loss is said to be upwards of $21,000, which has not yet been recovered, and no clue is had to the robbers.—That paper says:—

The Augusta Bank was broken open between Saturday night and Monday morning, and the following taken; 13 squar boxes of silver, $500 each; 6 bags of silver, $200 to $300 earch; a package or bag of gold, $3,415: a package of sovereigns, $5,000; foreign bills, about 4,000; a package of foreign bills, amount unknown, directed to J. C. Brewer, Ticoniac Bank. The President of the Bank has offered a reward of $1,000. The Augusta Bank is situated in the basement of the new hotel, which forms a part of the brick block recently erected on Water st. The hotel is unfinished and unoccupied. The vault of the bank adjoins one of the lower rooms of the hotel, and is only seperated from it by a brick wall one foot thick. The morter used in the construction of this wall is comparitively green. The burglar first entered the room adjoining the vault, and with a small crowbar knocked away the bricks sufficiently to afford an entrance to the vault. The plundered property was confined in a safe of most approved construction, secured by Hall's celebrated gunpowder lock. It was opened by a key which must have been prepared before the safe was put into the vault. When the plunder had been removed, the safe was cooly locked again. In the hurry in leaving the building a box containing $500 in specie was dropped outside, besides some $50 in scattered pieces. A more definite statement than that given above, makes the loss of the bank $21,562 in specie, of which about $9,000 was silver besides foreign bills, amounting to about $4,000 belonging to the Augusta Bank, and a package (value unknown) belonging to the Ticoniac Bank."

☞ It is with much gratification that we are enabled to inform our readers that a Postal treaty, settling all the late diffences, has been concluded between the British and American governments. This has long been required by our business men, and will be hailed with pleasure by them.—*Hamilton Express.*

☞ The Cholera is progressing with great rapidity at New Orleans—averaging nearly one hundred victims daily. This is scarcely to be wondered at, when the situation of the City is considered, and when we are informed that damp and close weather has been followed by hot days with the Thermometer ranging at 80.—*Ib.*

"Did your fall hurt you?" said one Patlander to another, who had fallen from the top of a two-story house. "Not in the laste, honey 't was stopping so quick that hurt me."

A BAD ONE.—I remember once hearing an Irishman ask whether Thomas Case was a rogue. "Is it Tom?" exclaimed Pat, with a look of astonishmeat. "'Pon me sowl, if I had a warrant again the divil, I'd take Tom Case on suspicion."

TEMPERATURE

Of the month of December at Goderich, as indicated by a self-registering Thermometer—with observations of the wind and weather.

	Deg.	Deg.	Wind.	Weather.
Dec. 1	24	28	East.	Snow.
2	23	34	S.W.	Cloudy.
3	26	33	N.W.	"
4	28	34	N.E.	"
5	29	33	East.	Rain.
6	32	40	South.	Fair.
7	36	45	"	"
8	41	36	West.	"
9	29	35	"	Snow.
10	30	39	"	"
11	25	25	N.W.	"
12	26	29	"	"
13	19	36	South.	Fair.
14	29	35	"	"
15	27	39	S.W.	"
16	32	40	"	"
17	58	42	South,	"
18	32	43	"	"
19	39	34	N.W.	Rain.
20	23	32	"	Cloudy.
21	16	20	"	Snow.
22	12	23	S.W.	Fair.
23	19	23	"	"
24	16	37	South.	Cloudy.
25	30	33	N.W.	Snow.
26	16	29	"	Cloudy.
27	14	30	East.	Snow.
28	22	29	South.	Fair.
29	27	33	"	"
30	22	32	"	"
31	25	28	N.E.	Cloudy.

Mean of the month 29. 40.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since his arrival in Goderich, wishes to inform them that he has disposed of the business to JAMES DONALDSON. All those indebted to him by Note or Book account, will please call and settle the same before the twentieth day of February, as all Notes and Book accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be given to a Lawyer for collection.

THOMAS WATKINS.

Goderich, Jan. 12, 1849. 49

STRATFORD POST-OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Stratford Post-Office up to 3d January, 1849:—

Aitchson, George	McFadden, William
Anderson, William	McLuggan, William
Anderson, Robert	Newall, James
Bingham, Rob't & Wm	Patterson, Alexander
Branon, Catherine	Porterfield, James
Barley, James	Pawell, James
Ballantine, Robert	Pike, John
Cossey, William	Quirk, Thimothy
Campbell, Moore	Richardson, Joseph
Curry, Munro	Scott, Capt. Alex.
Daw, John	Stevenson, Neil
Demsmore, James	Schray, Daniel
Doughger, Peter	Sibbon, John
Dupero, Charles	Strathdee, John
Dempster, James	Tracy, James
Demsmore, J. H.	Taylor, H.
Grasius, John	Thompson, George
Hunter, John	Watt, John
Kelly, Hugh	Willson, John
Laing, Peter	Walmsley, James
Lenaham, Richard	Wernsell, Autreas
Madden, Jermiah	Woods, Patrick
Mullew, John	Winter, Henrich
Mean, Thomas	Wamsley, John
McLenachan, James	

A. F. MICKLE, P. M.

TO MERCHANTS.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS good clean Timothy Seed, for which the Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash, than any other buyers in the market.

BUCHANAN & GOLDIE.
Commission Merchants.

Victoria Block, King St.
Hamilton 29th Dec. 1848. 48tf

NOTICE.

THE next sittings of the DIVISION COURT will be held at the gaol, Goderich, on Saturday the 3rd of February next,

A. F. MORGAN,
Clerk 1st Division Court.

Goderich, Jan., 2nd 1849. 48

GODERICH, 20th December, 1848.

THE undersigned having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor General, as interim Superintendent of Common Schools in the Huron District, will be ready to attend to all correspondence connected with the duties of his office, at his house in East Street, Goderich.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

APPLES! APPLES!!

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS choice Grafted APPLES, for sale by the subscribers. THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.

Goderich, Dec. 8, 1848. 45w3

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have enjoyed since commencing business, Beg to intimate that they have now on hand and are making to order a large assortment of Cooking, parlour, and box stoves plough castings, fire grates, fanning mill castings, smut machines, and every other article usually connected with the trade, which they will be happy to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

G. M. & Co., having made extensive alterations and improvements in the finishing department of their establishment, by the introduction of self-acting machinery, are now enabled to execute all orders with which they may be entrusted for the supply of thrashing machines, grist and saw mills gearing and every other discription of machinery, on the most scientific and economical principles, and with the greatest facility and dispatch.

The subscribers would also inform the public that as the lowest cash price will in future be charged for all goods manufactured at their establishment, their credit business must necessarily become extremely limited. They would also request, that all those indepted to them either by note or account, will come forward immediately and settle their respective debts, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection without further notice.

G. MILLER & Co.,

Goderich, Dec. 15th, 1848.

FOUND.

ON the Beach of Lake Huron, eighteen miles north of Goderich, a case of Looking-glasses and Frames. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and remove them from the possession of the Subscriber.

DUNCAN McLENAN.

Ashfield, December 17th, 1848. 46tf

GENT.'S CLOTHING.

AN extra stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Sheep's Grays, Beaver Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, and a large variety of English and heavy Blanket Coating. Also, an extensive variety of Vestings of the most fashionable style.—Fur Caps at all prices and of all qualities; Hats of the latest and most approved shapes; Winter Gloves and Mittens; India-Rubber Shoes, and in short every thing necessary to produce comfort, neatness and respectability, so far as dress is concerned, will be sold cheap for cash or produce at the Store of

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.

Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for leave to bring in a Bill to constitute and form the following Townships and Gore, and Block of Land, viz:—North Easthope, South Easthope, Downie and Gore,—Ellice, Blanshard, Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert,—Wellesley, Mornington and Maryborough, and Western half of Wilmot, and the Block of Land behind Logan,—into a new District.

ALEX. MITCHELL,
Sec'y of Committee.

Statford, [Huron],
1st of April, 1848. 10m6

I. LEWIS,

LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.

June, 1848. GODERICH.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S)

Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR

UPPER CANADA.

EDITED BY

THE REV. EGERTON RYERSON, D. D.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS;

ASSISTED BY MR. J. GEO. HODGINS.

THE Conductors of the *Journal of Education* purpose to continue its publication for the year 1849. Its form will be quarto instead of octavo, in order to secure to the subscribers to it the advantage of *newspaper* in the place of *pamphlet postage.*

In the First Volume the Conductors have had chiefly a fourfold object in view. 1. An exposition of the principles, and provisions and objects of the System of Common Schools in Upper Canada. 2. The qualifications, obligations and mutual relations and duties of Trustees, Parents and School Teachers. 3. The importance of Normal School Instruction for the elevation of Common Schools of the country. 4. The importance and great advantages of a thorough, Christian, Common School education to the several classes of our industrious population.—While the subjects which have given character to the First Volume of this Journal will not be lost sight of, another leading object of the Second Volume will be SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE; for the elucidation of and improvement of which the Conductors have already procured several Engravings, and have taken steps to procure others; and in the course of the year, they purpose to give engravings of all the best and most suitable PLANS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES, (with accompanying explanations,) which have been recommended by school authorities in the neighbouring States; and also, if possible, Engravings of the series of plans of Common School-houses which have been adopted and recommended by the Educational Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council in England. The Engravings will exceed in number the months of the years, and will themselves be worth the subscription price of the volume.

Another object of the Second Volume will be, to explain any modifications which may be made in the School law in connexion with its present provisions.

A third and prominent object of the Second Volume will be, the exposition of the means necessary for carrying into effect provisions which will doubtless shortly be made by the Legislature for the establishment of COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES; and on the section of books for that purpose by the Board of Education, short reviews and characteristic notices of them will be given in the Journal, together with the best and cheapest modes of procuring them.

We hope also to find room in the Second Volume for some accounts and notices of the systems of public instruction and educational movements of other countries, both European and American, as well as for some articles of miscellaneous literature, such as will be specially entertaining and instructive to young persons.—But the educational wants of Upper Canada will first command attention, and determine the character of the Journal of Education.

The Conductors respectfully and earnestly solicit the continued and active co-operation of District Superintendents, Clergymen, and other School officers and friends of Education in procuring and forwarding subscriptions. No part of the subscriptions will be applied to remunerate the labour of editing the Journal; but the whole will be expended in defraying expenses incurred in connexion with its publication.

TERMS:—Five shillings per annum, in advance; and no subscription will be taken for less than one year. District Councils ordering one copy for the Trustees of each School Section in their District, or any number, not less than fifty, will be supplied at three shillings and nine pence per copy for the year.

☞ All communications to be addressed to Mr. Hodgins, Education Office, Toronto; and all letters not containing remittances, must be post-paid.

*** Complete sets of the First Volume well be furnished to parties wishing to obtain it, at Five Shillings per copy.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, December, 1848. 48

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.

MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGAZINE will devote all their talents to produce a useful entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose, Moral Essay, Statistics of the Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from the most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lend its support to encourage their arduous and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and is anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The VICTORIA MAGAZINE will contain twenty-four pages in each number printed on new type, and upon good paper; and will form at the end of the year a neat Volumne, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front-street, Belleville—the Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed, (post-paid.) The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—*invariably to be paid in advance.*

Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

ATTACHMENT.

DISTRICT OF HURON, } TO WIT: }

BY virtue of a writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed against the Real Estate as well as Personal of Benjamin B. Eby, an absconding or concealed Debtor at the suit of William Frederick McCulloch, for the sum of Twenty-six Pounds Eleven shillings and Three pence, I have siezed all the Real Estate of the said Benjamin B. Eby, and unless the said Benjamin B. Eby return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in bail to the action within three calendar months, or cause the said claim to be discharged, all the Real Estate of the said Benjamin B. Eby, or so much thereof as may be necessary will be held liable for the payment benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim.

JNO. McDONALD,
Sheriff Huron District.

Sheriff's Office,
Goderich, 4th October, 1848. 36-13w

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Huron District Building Society will dispose of two or more Shares of £50 each, at the British Hotel. Goderich, on SATURDAY the 30th instant at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order,

THOMAS KYDD,
Secretary.

Goderich, Dec. 1st, 1848. 45

MORNINGTON AND WELLESLEY.

THESE Townships are at present included in the Wellington District, and held by a very doubtful claim. By neglect or oversight, the mistake—as it evidently is one—has occurred. Nor has it been tried to be remedied since, tho' the extent of the Huron territory was brought before Parliament in 1846. Nor have the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions at Goderich, in their application to the Assembly, claimed *the full* extent of the right. The following Memorandum having a reference to the subject, was drawn up in July, 1847, to revive the claim, and is now submitted to the public:

JULY 13, 1847.

MEMORANDUM—to shew that the Townships of Mornington and Wellesley were reserved to form part of the Huron District. On the 6th of March, 1838, the Act was passed, erecting the Huron District, (1st Vic. chap. 26). By the 23rd clause, *two* rights were established, as reserved for this District, viz: a range of townships to the north of the Huron District, and the division of the District of Huron (*at a future time*) into two counties. That clause is as follows:—"And be it enacted, &c., That on any future survey of the *territory lying to the northward of the said County of Huron, one range of townships lying immediately contiguous to the northerly boundary of the said County,* shall be attached to and become part of the said intended new District; and that at any convenient time subsequent to the survey of the said range of townships, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the affairs thereof, *to divide* the said new District into two counties, under such names and with such limits as may be expedient."

By the above clause, the *anticipated division* of the Huron District was contemplated; and as the townships of Mornington and Wellesley are in the range reserved,—and though included in the Wellington District by the Act 8, Vic. chap. 7, (which act describe the *limits* of all counties and districts), it was done by a mistake, or through the inadvertence or neglect of the then member for the County of Huron, Dr. Dunlop, and besides, is only in the *schedule* to that act, no enactment being made to repeal the right.

The 7 Wil. 4. chap. 116, (assented to in 1838), established the Wellington District—and in the preamble a triangular piece of land is referred to, to the north of the Huron District, which a casual reader of the act might think referred to the land in the north range behind North Easthope, (Huron District) but it does not,—for *what* that triangular piece of land is, is fixed by the 8. Vict: chap. 22. sec: 2. [1845] and is referable solely to the Township of Arthur,—which the Bill for the District of Peel, does not affect or touch. To prevent *further encroachments on the north,* Act 9. Vict: chap. 47. [1846] was passed, which declares that the *territory to the north,* (not then heretofore included in the Wellington or Simcoe District,) should belong to the Huron District. Of this territory, the Block of Land to the north of the Logan (in the Bill for the District of Peel) forms part,—and this Block to the extent of two Townships is asked, and it is placed to the west of Mornington and Mrayborough, and to the south of Minto—(This last township is in the Wellington District, as well for the present, as Mornington and Marybo rough, and Wellesley.)

[Signed] JOHN J. E. LINTON.

NOVEMBER 27th, 1848.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT meets for the DISPATCH of BUSINESS, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of JANUARY next.—We have made ample srrangements by which we shall be enabled to give ABRIDGED but COMPREHENSIVE, and EARLY REPORTS of all the Proceedings of the House on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, will be inserted in the next morning's TRANSCRIPT. Those therefore, who desire to watch the proceedings of their Representatives, will be enabled to do so (as we shall only report the speeches of those who confine themselves to the questions before the House) by becoming SUBSCRIBERS to the TRANSCRIPT.

As the sitting of the Legislature will be of considerable duration; and as our population will be tired, during that time, of reading longminded speeches, we have come to the conclusion to report the Proceedings of the Session in an abridged form; and we promise that we will do our best to make the TRANSCRIPT a faithful record of the SAYINGS and DOINGS of our Representatives.

In addition to the Proceedings of Parliament we shall, as usual, lay before our readers the latest European and American News; as well as such a variety of LITERARY matter, as will alone equal in value the price of subscriptions.

Intending Subscribers will be furnished with the

TRI-WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT for 5 months, at FIVE SHILLINGS.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT for 6 months, at FIVE SHILLINGS.

WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT, for 8 months, at FIVE SHILLINGS; or TEN COPIES for TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM—all payable in advance, an postage paid.

The WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT contains the whole of the reading matter of the TRI-WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT.

Those intending to subscribe during the session, will be pleased to notify us as soon as possible. All subscriptions must be pre paid.

MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT OFFICE,
December 14th, 1848.

"Goderich Mechanics' Lyceum."

PUBLIC DEBATE.

THE Inhabitants of Goderich are informed that the Goderich Mechanics' Lyceum intend holding a PUBLIC DEBATE in the School Room of John Haldane, Esq., West Street, on the First Saturday in the New Year, at 7 o'Clock, P. M., when they are respectfully invited to attend.

Subject:—"Has the ARMY of Great Britain done more to promote her Independence than the NAVY?"

T. P. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

Goderich, Dec. 20, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Goderich will apply to Parliament for an Act to Icorporate the said town.

Goderich, July 29th, 1848. 27tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Cheapest Newspaper in British America,

CALLED

THE ARTISAN.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Is now published in the City of Toronto, a weekly quarto Newspaper of eight pages, devoted to Miscelaneous Literature, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and General Science, comprising such subjects as will contribute to the instruction, improvement and amusement of all classes of Society, But the main design of it is, to induce the elevation of the Mechanical and other working classes to that moral standard in the scale of being which it is the privilege, and should be the ambition, of all to attain.

Among the numerous periodicals of the day, there is not one devoted to the moral improvement of the people, but is chiefly distinguished for its partizan zeal or religious peculiarities, It will be the province of the proposed publication to fill up the vacuum between these two unavoidable extremes by presenting, every week, to the reader's consideration, such topics as will strengthen the intellect, refine the mind, and above all, mend the heart.

The lamentable prevalence of dishonesty and falsehood, discoverable in the business transactions of every day life, among several classes of the community—who, from custom, regard them as essential to success in their various enterprises—demands that something be done to arrest the progress of these ignoble sins, and there by avert, from the next generation at least, their fearful concomitants and consequences.—The effort is now about to be made; and it behoves all who feel an interest in the advancement of their fellow-countryman in virtue and social happiness, to countenance and encourage this humble enterprise.

Other subjects of vital importance to the working and trading portions of the community, shall, from time to time, engage the Editor's attention.

The "truck" system, or, "Store pay," so generally in vogue in this country, and which is the source of so much fraud, deceit, and discontent, it will be the effort of the forthcoming Journal to induce Society to abolish.

The current news of the day, condensed into as brief a space as practicable, shall also receive due attention.

Party politics and sectarian religion will be totally inadmissable to the pages of the *Artisan*; but the fundamental principles of duty to God, to our Country and fellow-men, shall be duly inculcated and enjoined.

As the usual amount of reading matter it contains, must involve a very large disbursement, it will be indispensable that a proportionably large subscription list be obtained. The projector would, therefore, urge upon all friendly to his undertaking to assist in promoting the circulation of *The Artisan* among their friends and neighbours.

To the youth of both sexes, *The Artisan* will prove a valuable and efficient adjunct in the work of "home education." Particular attention will be paid to render it an agreeable and useful companion to mechanics in general, domestic servants, and such other persons whose circumstances debar them from access to the more expensive, and, often, less useful periodicals of the day.

From the quantity and quality of the material the projector has at his disposal independent of any extraneous aid, he feels confident in being able to present to the public such an attractive and valuable compilation as cannot fail to meet with general approval.

The publisher being a practical printer, and for several years having been connected with the Newspaper Press of Canada, has some confidence, by his experience, in his ability to accomplish this desirable enterprise.

H. C. GRANT, *Publisher.*

LADIES LOOK HERE.

AN extensive stock of Fall and Winter DRESSES of the most fashionable colors and patrons; also a large assortment of fancy dress goods. French-worked Capes, Collars, Ruffs, Muffs, Shawls, Mantillas, Cloaks, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Shoes, &c. &c., all of the very best quality and at the most reduced prices, by

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.

Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to close his present business, all those INDEBTED TO HIM, are requested to call and settle their Accounts on or before the 30th December, inst., otherwise they will be put in suit for collection, without fail.

JAMES GORDON.

Hay, Dec. 8, 1848. 45

GODERICH, C. W.
30th November, 1848.

RECEIVED per ships Bellona and Souter Johnny, from Liverpoool, via. Montreal, and for sale by the Subscribers at low rates, in quantities, or otherwise,

Bales & Fancy Prints,
Do. bleached and unbleached Calicoes,
Do. Cotton Yarn, Pieces Corderoy: and
Tons Bar Iron, assorted sizes, of the "BEST BRAND."

☞ They also offer for sale, of recent importation from the United States,
BARRELS FINE SALT, and
Chests TEA, of various qualities.

4w4 M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

GODERICH, C. W.
30th November, 1848.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers,
BARRELS OF LAKE HURON HERRINGS,

☞ For which Produce will be taken in payment. M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

ALEXANER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.

Nov. 24, 1849. 43

BY AUTHORITY.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

HURON DISTRICT, } BY virtue of four
To Wit: } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Julia Ann Kippen and Amelius W. Kippen at the respective suits of Ross Robertson, Robert Moderwell, John Strachan, gentleman, one, etc. and James Clouting; and also by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Julia Ann Kippen and Amelius W. Kippen at the respective suits of Robert Parke and Joshua Callaway. I have seized and taken in Execution the following property as belonging to Amelius W. Kippen, one of the above Defendants a part or portion of Block G. in the Township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing two hundred acres of Land; which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the 20th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Goderich, 18th December, 1848. } 47td

ATTACHMENT.

DISTRICT OF HURON, } BY virtue of
To Wit: } a writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the estate real as well as personal of Henry Elliott, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of George Brown the Elder, for the sum of fifteen pounds ten shillings; I have seized all the estate real as well as personal of the said Henry Elliott, and unless the said Henry Elliott, return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in Bail to the said action within three calender months, or cause the said Claim to be discharged, all the estate real, and personal of the said Henry Elliott, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said Claim.

J. McDONALD,
Sheriff Huron District.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Goderich, 27th October, 1848. } 40–3m

ATTACHMENT.

HURON DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } writ of Attachment issued out of the District Court, of the District of Huron, and to me directed against the estate, real as well as personal, of Henry Elliott, an absconding or concealed debtor at the suit of James Elliott, for the sum of twenty three pounds ten shillings,—I have seized and taken all the estate real as well as well as personal of the said Henry Elliott, and unless the said Henry Elliott return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action within three calendar months or cause the same to be discharged, all the real and personal estate of the said Henry Elliott, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the paayment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claims.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Goderich, 28th Nov. 1848. } 44td

£150 *Loan Wanted.*

THE COMMITTEE appointed to Build a FREE CHURCH in Tuckersmith, wants to borrow the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS, upon good security, in one or more sums.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Thomas Sproat, Egmondville, McKillop Post Office.

THOMAS SPROAT, Secretary.

NEW SAW MILL.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of the Huron District, that his NEW SAW MILL in the township of Kincardine, on Lake Huron, thirty miles above Goderich, is now in full operation; and he is prepared to fulfill orders for pine or other sawn Lumber, to any extent and of any dimentions, on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM WITHERS.
Kincardine, 30th Oct., 1848. 40

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848.

A FULL variety of the newest and most improved SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS for 1848, have been received by the subscriber, who will promptly attend to the orders of all who may favour him with their patronage.

A. NAYSMITH.
Goderich 12th April, 1848. 1y

TO THE INHABITANTS *OF STRATFORD.*

NOTICE is hereby given that an Act of the Provincial Parliament passed during its last Session, entitled, "An Act to confer limited corporate powers in the Towns and villages of Canada West, not specially incorporated," hath been declared to be, and the same is now in full force in the Town of Stratford.

All Proprietors of Houses are requested to provide the Ladders hereby prescribed within one calendar month from this date and all persons unlawfully using fire, or guilty of other nuisances, will render themselves amenable to its penalties.

D. McGREGOR,
Inspector.
Stratford, 20th October, 1848. 38

Last Call! Last Call! Last Call!

ALL persons indebted to D. MANLEY & Co., or to ISAAC C. SHANTZ, will have an opportunity of paying the respective amounts to WILLIAM COSSEY, on the 4th and 5th of October next, at the HURON HOTEL, Goderich, after which time the Bailiff will call upon all defaulters, as further time cannot be given.

WILLIAM COSSEY.

Timothy Seed, taken in payment at the highest Market Price.
1st September, 1848. 34-

D. WATSON,

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

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

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

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Goderich, 14th August, 1848. } 3m29

ROBERT PARKE, }
vs. }
RICHARD DARLINGTON. }

☞ The above sald of Lands is postponed until the first of February, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, }
20th November, 1848. } 43td

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

HURON DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Gavin Hamilton at the suit of Joshua Calloway, I have seized and taken in Execution, Park Lot number one, on the North side of Melbourne street, and Lot number forty, on the East side of Wellington street in the town of Albert, which Lands I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House in the town of Goderich.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Goderich, 15th August, 1848. } 3m29

JOSHUA CALLOWAY, }
vs. }
GAVIN HAMILTON. }

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

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, }
20th November, 1848. } 43td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HURON DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Charles at the suit of Robert Ellis; I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Charles, Lot number three, on the North side of East street, or Lot running number one thousand and three in the town of Goderich, containing one-quarter of an acre of Land, be the same more or less with the Buildings on the said Lot erected; which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Saturday the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Goderich, 21st August, 1848. } 3m30

ROBERT ELLIS, }
vs. }
THOMAS CHARLES, }

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

JOHN McDONALD,
Sheriff H. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, }
November 21st, 1848. } 43td

EXTRA ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have just received from the New York and Montreal Markets, the largest Stock of Merchandize which has yet been brought into the Huron District. And as the purchases were made personally by one of the Firm, the quality of the goods is as superior as the quantity is extensive—"*prompt payments and small profits,*" is the motto which they have adopted, and the public may depend upon being suited with every description of goods in their establishment, at the very lowest remunerating prices. Their Stock consists of every variety of men's and women's Clothing; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddles, Bridles, Haberdashery and Groceries of every description. Intending purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

GROCERIES.

THE Subscribers would call particular attention to their extensive Stock of GROCERIES, as they flatter themselves that the quality and variety of their Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, &c. &c. &c., will be a sufficient recommendation to intending purchasers.

N. B.—Groceries of every description will be sold for cash or produce, at a reduction of, at least, 15 per cent. below former prices.

THOS. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

HARDWARE.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO., have largely increased their former stock of useful and Ornamental Cutlery, Hardware Jappaned Ware, and are ready to supply their customers and the public generally, with the latest improvements in every description of knives, Forks, Spoons, Trays, Locks, Hinges, Screws, and all other articles of Hadware at reduced prices.

They have also on hand a good assortment of

ROPES, TWINES AND CORDAGE

of various sizes and qualities; also several patterns of superior Carpeting.

A large supply of Salt from the cheapest market.

Apples of the very best quality in barrels.

N. B.—The terms are *invariably Cash or Merchantable Produce*, and no abatement from the price asked.

Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

NOTICE.

ALL those Indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. HICKS of Stratford, will please Settle the same without delay, and without extra expenses; and also all those having any Claims against the above Estate, are required immediately to present the same for Adjustment to JOHN HICKS, Mitchell.

Mitchell, March 21, 1848.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

NEW STORE AT *HARPURHEY!!*

THE Subscribers have much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Tuckersmith, Hullet, McKillop, Hibbert, and the adjoining Townships, that they have opened a NEW STORE in the village of Harpurhey, where they will always have on hand an ample assortment of all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's dress Goods; all sorts of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which will be sold on terms equally reasonable as at their establishment in Goderich. Being men of the *present age*, the subscribers are desirous of exhibiting that enterprise, and of affording such facilities of accommodation as may be consistent with the increasing importance of the District. They shall, therefore, study not only to *please*, but also to benefit the community by bringing within their reach the best quality of all descriptions of Store Goods, at the most moderate prices; and on this principle alone they expect patronage.

Their terms are invariably—*Cash*—or merchantable produce, at market price.

THOS. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

FOUND,

ON the Beach of Lake Huron, on Wednesday the 8th day of November at Whitefish Bay, FIVE BARRELS and a part of one of Flour, in a damaged condition; also, 1 barrel of Provisions, and a part of one which was sold on the spot, as it was damaged, and no conveyance to bring it away,—the proceeds of which the owner can have by proving marks and paying expenses.

C. CRABB.
Goderich, Nov. 20, 1848.

$400 REWARD.

WHEREAS JOHN BIGNALL, Superintendent of Common Schools of the Huron Distrtct, has absconded with a large sum of Public Money, the above Reward will be paid to any one apprehending the said JOHN BIGNALL and recovering the amount stolen; or the reward will be in proportion to the amount recovered. The money, *Three hundred and forty-eight pouds*, was in $10 notes of the Bank of Montreal.

The above John Bignall is a remarkably large man, with coarse features, about 6 feet 3 inches in heigth; very round in his shoulders, haughty in his address, and about 50 years of age; hair straight and inclined to grey, whiskers white.

Any information respecting the above, to be forwarded to

GEORGE BROWN,
Treasurer Huron District,
Goderich, C. W.
Goderich, Oct. 17, 1848. 38tf

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has now on terms of lease and part ownership, the entire management of the Goderich Mills, and that he is prepared to pay cash for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat at the said Mills; provided the same be delivered there in time for manufacture before the close of the navigation.

WM. PIPER.
GODERICH MILLS, }
September 5th, 1848. } 32tf

CASH FOR SAW-LOGS AND SAWING DONE ON SHARES.

THE Subscriber will pay cash at the Goderich Mills for Good Black Cherry Saw-Logs, and will saw any other description of good Saw-Logs for any parties on shares.

WM. PIPER.
GODERICH MILLS, }
September 5th, 1848. } 32tf

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.

☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

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

J. K. GOODING,
J. LANCASTER.

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

J. LANCASTER.
Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 32tf

J. K. GOODING,

AUCTIONEER,

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

FARMERS' INN,

STRATFORD,
BY THOMAS DOUGLASS.

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

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

STRACHAN & LIZARS,

BARRISTERS and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankruptcy, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Goderich and Stratford, Huron District, C. W.
JOHN STRACHAN, Goderich.
DANIEL HOME LIZARS, Stratford.
Goderich, April 20, 1848. 6m1

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot running No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now rented to Mr. James Orr. The Cottage is very conveniently arranged, and well suited for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well of water; the garden contains several choice fruit trees, and the whole enclosed with a strong picket fence. Only a portion of the money would be required down,—the remainder in three annual instalments.

Apply to William Rattenbury of the Clinton Arms, or to

BENJ. PARSONS.
Goderich, August 24, 1848. 30tf

PAY ATTENTION!!

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

ROBERT MODERWELL.
Goderich, 15th June, 1848. 20-t

NOTICE.

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

J. K. GOODING.
Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32tf

STRATFORD HOTEL.

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

I. M. flatters himself that his selection of Wine and Liquors is equal to any in the country, and his Stabling department is of the most complete description.

Stratford, 28th April, 1848. 13tf

J. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office West Street.
Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 5y

ON COMMISSION.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

AT cost and charges, for Fall Wheat at cash price only.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is also just in receipt of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Poil de Cheins, Organdees, Muslins, Cashmere de Laines, Orleans Lustres, Cobourg and other Dresses, fancy Barage Scarfs, Blonde Veils, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,—Cashmere and other Shawls in great variety. Superior COTTON YARN, &c., &c. Ladies' walking Boots and Shoes in great variety.

—*ALSO*—

A general assortment of GROCERIES, SHELF and other HARDWARE, Sickles, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Crockery, Prints, Oil and Turpentine; Pitch, Rosin, Tar and Oakum. Nails in 100 lbs. Kegs or in any other quantity.

C. CRABB.
Goderich, August 4th, 1848. 27tf

TO LET OR SELL.

THAT large and commodious three story house, presently occupied as the *Huron Signal* Printing Office. It contains six good rooms a large under story suited for a kitchen. It is situated on the North side of the Market Square, and is well adapted as a place of business. Possession will be given on the 1st of January, 1849.

For terms and particulars apply to the proprietor.

MARTIN McLENNAN.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1848. 39tf

STRAY OX.

STRAYED from the Subscriber Lot No. 16, 3rd Concession of Wawanash, a Black OX nine years old, blind of the off eye with a gimblet hole in each horn.—Strayed from the owner about the first of April last. A liberal reward will be given to any person giving information of said Ox where he can be found.

JOHN GRATTAN.
Wawanash, Nov. 11th 1848. 42tf

WHEAT WANTED.

CASH paid for FALL WHEAT till the 20th day of this month.

C. CRABB.
Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 31td

DIV. COURT BLANKS,

PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Huron Signal Office, cheap for Cash.
Goderich Jan, 22, 1848. 1

LOOK HERE!!

LEATHER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to the Public that he has and will keep constantly on hand,

LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,

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

☞ Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing at any other place. All orders strictly attended to.

WILLIAM G. SMITH.
Goderich, July 25th, 1848. 26tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large quantity of

SAWN PINE LUMBER,

of various dimensions, which he will sell on the most Reasonable Terms for CASH, or for WHEAT and PORK, at Market prices.

He would also request all those indebted either by Note or Book Account to Messrs. BREWSTER & SMART, through his Agency, to call immediately and settle with him and avoid unnecessary costs.

JOHN McDONALD, Carpenter,
Lighthouse street.
Goderich, 13th Oct. 1848. 37

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, and by experienced workmen.

☞ Harrows and Drags made to order; Plough Castings Wooded.

ALEXANDER MELVIN.
Goderich, Feb. 9, 1848. 2tf

EXTENSIVE

IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.

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

Also, an extensive stock of

HABERDASHERY, CLOTHS,

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

As the whole extensive stock has been selected by the proprietors in person, they can confidently recommend them to their friends and customers, and as the purchases have been effected exclusively on cash principles, they have resolved to sell on the most reasonable terms and at the lowest possible profits for cash.

☞ Marketable produce of every description taken in exchange at the highest market price.

THOS. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, 18th May, 1848. 16

MONEY AND TIME SAVED!!!

FARE REDUCED & SPEED INCREASED

CHEAP AND DIRECT ROUTE

Through Canada to State of New York, via Chatham, London, Woodstock, Brantford, Hamilton, Waterloo Ferry to Buffalo.

THE WELL KNOWN

STEAMBOAT BROTHERS!

CAPT. W. EBERTS,

WILL run the Season of 1848 as follows:—Leaves *Chatham* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for *Windsor and Detroit*, thence to *Amherstburg* at 3 o'clock.

Leaves *Amherstburg* every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings at half-past 7 o'clk. touching at *Detroit* and *Windsor* for *Chatham.*

The BROTHERS runs in connection with a

DAILY LINE OF STAGE COACHES.

Established between Chatham and Queenston, by which (and the Steamers on Lake Ontario) passengers will be enabled to reach Kingston in at least three days from Chatham. Passengers can leave Hamilton by steamboat for Toronto, Rochester, Oswego, Kingston, or any of the intermediate ports on Lake Ontario. Gentlemen from all parts of the States will find this route very agreeable during the summer and winter, as it passes through the most flourishing parts of Canada West. The Chatham and London road is now completed, and is a very good road.

STEAMBOAT FARES REDUCED, viz.

Chatham to Detroit and Windsor, and vice versa.

Cabin Passage $1,75; Deck Passage $1,00; Children, half-price; Horse, Buggy and one Gentleman $3,00; Double Team, Wagon and Driver $1,00; Ox or Cow $1,00; all other Freight in proportion.

References.—Chatham, Eberts, Waddell & Co.; T. M. Taylor. Windsor, L. & H. Devenport, C. Hunt. Detroit, Ives & Black.—Louisville, Knight & Weaver. Tecumseh House, H. N. Sa[illegible] Wardsville, And[illegible] & Babe. Mosa, S. Fleming. Ectrid, G. J. Smith. Delaware, Bullen. Junction House, Joseph Rollins. London, M. Segur. Brantford, G. Babcock. Hamilton, M. Babcock; M. Davis.

NO CREDIT ON THIS BOAT.

Chatham, April, 1848. 20-tf

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE.

A PART or portion of BLOCK G. in the township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, with 25 acres cleared and in good order; fences in repair. There is a good Frame House [Cottage style], upon the premises, 35 by 32 feet; also, a Frame Barn 50 by 35, and Two Frame Sheds, each 30 feet long, with a Log Farm House in tolerable repair.—There are three running streams of water through the Lot; two of which are in the clearing; a small orchard about the Frame House, and a first rate Well in the cellar.

The price of this desirable property is £650 currency. For particulars apply to

Messrs. STRACHAN & LIZARS,
Solicitors, West-street.
Goderich, March 22, 1848. 7tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF THOMAS WARD, of the County of Sligo, Ireland, who left Ireland about 18 years ago. He first arrived in Canada, where he remained six years, and then he left for the U. States, and he is now supposed to be in the State of Illinois. He is about 38 years of age, about 5 feet 6, black whiskered, plump face, rather dark, and dark hair. Any information given to his brother, who is at present living in the Township of Hibbert, Huron District, or sent to the "Brantford Courier" office, will be thankfully received by

MATTHEW WARD.
Oct. 28, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

T. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32tf

DR. HAMILTON,

SURGEON,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES

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