

THE HURON SIGNAL

Is Printed & Published every Thursday

BY GEO. & JOHN COX.

Office, Market Square, Goderich.

Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

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

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publishers think it their advantage to do so.

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Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 2 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2

Ten lines and under, first insert, 0 3 4

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

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Dr. P. A. McDougall, C.R.

Huron



Signal.

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TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME V.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1852.

NUMBER XLI.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER. INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.

Houses & Lands Sold & Rented, Goods forwarded for the Treasury, Goderich, July 29, 1852.

J. DENISON, CIVIL ENGINEER, &c. GODERICH, C. W. Aug. 25th, 1852.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER. Office 27, Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W. August 16th, 1852.

HORACE HORTON, [Market-square, Goderich.] AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto. Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulton's Old Rochester Nursery. July 1850.

DANIEL HOME LEZARS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich, June 1848.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER, Traders East of the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich, August 27th, 1849.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

WILLIAM REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c. Light-house-street, Goderich, October 25, 1849.

HURON HOTEL, BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich. Attention! Hostlers always on hand, Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850.

STRACHAN AND BROTHER, Barrister and Attorneys at Law, &c., Goderich C. W.

JOHN STRACHAN, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

MISS E. SHARMAN, (From Manchester, England.) MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER. West Street, Goderich.

W. H. BUSTARD GREEN, (2 doors East of the Canada C. Office.) WHERE she intends to carry on the above business. Dresses made in the very latest fashion.

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. H. Bustard Green's Office. Feb. 19, 1852.

WANTED. TWO good BOOT and SHOE Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the subscriber, West-street, GODERICH. BUSTARD GREEN. Sept. 9th, 1851.

VICTORIA HOTEL, WEST STREET, GODERICH. (Near the Market Square.) BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOHUE, Auctioneers, and Tax Collectors, and as attentive Hostlers all times, to take charge of Teams. Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron. August 27, 1850.

MR. JOHN MACARA, BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office: Ontario Buildings, King-St. opposite the Court Bank, and the Bank of British North America. HAMILTON. 4 10

MA. T. N. MOLESWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich. April 30, 1851.

DR. HYNDMAN, QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road. May 1851.

JAMES WOODS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms. Stratford, May 1850.

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR. NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich. Clothes made to test notices, and most liberal terms. December 3rd, 1851.

W. & R. SIMPSON, (LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.) GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Olives, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W. February 25th 1852.

ROWLAND WILLIAMS, ATTORNEY, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms. Apply at the First Division Court office, or at his house, East Street, Goderich.

N. B.—Goods and other property will be received to sell either by private or public sale. January 6, 1852.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office. December 30.

by careful feeding, good grooming, and a well ventilated stable. The food must be of the best quality, and the water pure and not too cold or hard; he should have but little food at a time, but more frequently. He should never have more, but rather less food put before him at a time than he is inclined to eat; and if at any time he is found to leave food in the manger, it should be taken out and after keeping him without food for a short time, some fresh hay, oats or shorts may be given. The rack, manger and every part of the stall should be kept clean; and when taken out for exercise or work, the stall should be well swept out, the old litter spread out to dry, and that part unfit for use taken away. At night, some clean, fresh straw should be placed under him. A change of food is often useful, especially when green food or carrots can be obtained. It is the custom in many stables to collect the fluids of the excrement and urine, and place it under the manger, thus submitting the horse to the noxious vapors that arise from the filthy mass. It is to be wondered at, that the poor animal should drag out such a miserable existence!—Veterinary Journal.

Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seeds on the farm, but be pulled up, or cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual mode of eradicating them. To ensure this result, the ground should be planted in corn and that kept clean.

A NOVEL BUT HEAVY.—A correspondent writing from Dover, N. H., informs us that a day or two ago some workmen entered the body of a fish, and found in that town to make some repairs, when they found it occupied by a large swarm of bees as numerous as to make it impossible to work until they were ejected. This was done, and a large tub of honey was obtained in the belly, as the result of the labour of the bees.—Boston Traveller.

Every effort was made by the most diligent search and the offer of immense rewards, to discover the culprits. But in vain, the horrible tragedy remained an enigma.

Two years passed away and all hopes of solving the mystery vanished, when Meyer, received a letter, urging him to repair to Leipzig, to close the eyes of his maternal uncle, who desired to see him before he died. He immediately hastened thither accompanied by his brother's dog who was his companion at all times. He arrived too late. His relative had deceased the previous evening, bequeathing him a large fortune. He found the city crowded, it being the season of the great fair held there regularly twice a year.

While walking one morning on the public square, attended as usual by his dog, he was astonished to behold the animal suddenly rush forward like a flash. He dashed through the crowd and leaped deftly upon an elegantly dressed young man, who was seated in the centre of the square upon an elegant platform, erected for the use of those spectators who desired more conveniently to witness the popular show. He held him by the throat with so firm a grasp that he would soon have strangled him had not aid been instantly rendered. They immediately chained the dog, and thinking of course that he must be mad, strove to kill him. But M. Meyer, rushing through the crowd, arrived in time to rescue his faithful friend, calling eagerly in the mean time upon the bystanders who desired more conveniently to witness the popular show. He held him by the throat with so firm a grasp that he would soon have strangled him had not aid been instantly rendered. They immediately chained the dog, and thinking of course that he must be mad, strove to kill him. But M. Meyer, rushing through the crowd, arrived in time to rescue his faithful friend, calling eagerly in the mean time upon the bystanders who desired more conveniently to witness the popular show.

Before he had time to explain himself, the young man, profiting by the tumult, thought Meyer himself was mad, and he had great difficulty in persuading those who had bound the dog that the faithful creature was not in the least dangerous, and begged earnestly of them to release him that he might pursue the assassin. He spoke in so convincing a manner, that his hearers felt persuaded of the truth of his assertions, and restored the dog his freedom, who joyfully bounded to his master, leaped about him a few times, and then lapsed away.

He divided the crowd, and was soon upon the enemy's track. The police, which upon these occasions is very active and vigilant, were not slow to follow the extraordinary event, and a number of officers were soon in pursuit. The dog became in a few moments the object of public curiosity, and every one bent back to follow him. Business was suspended, and the crowd collected in groups, conversing of nought but the dog and the murderer which had been committed two years before.

After a half hour's expectation, a general rush indicated that the search was over. The man had stretched himself upon the ground under the folds of a double tent, and believed himself hidden. But in spite of his fancied security, the avenger had tracked him, and leaping upon him he bit him, tore his garments, and would have killed him on the spot, had not the assistants rushed to his rescue.

He was immediately arrested, and led along with M. Meyer and the dog, then carefully bound, before the Judge, who hardly knew what to think of so extraordinary an affair. Meyer related all that had happened two years before, and insisted upon the imprisonment of the man, declaring that he was the murderer of his brother, for his dog could not be deceived. During all this time, it was found almost impossible to hold the animal, who seemed determined to attack the prisoner. Upon interrogating the latter, the judge was not satisfied with his replies, and ordered him to be searched. There was found upon him a large sum in gold, some jewels, and five watches, four of them gold and very valuable, while the fifth was an old silver one, of but little consequence. As soon as Meyer saw the lot, he declared it to be the same his brother wore the day before he left home, and the description of his watch published months previously, corroborated his assertions. The robber had never dared expose it, for fear that it would lead to his detection, as he was well aware it had been described very minutely in all the principal journals of Germany.

In short, after the most minute and convincing legal proceedings of eight months, the murderer was condemned to be broken alive, and his corpse to remain chained upon the wheel as an example to others.

On the night preceding his execution he confessed among other crimes, what till then he always denied, that he was the murderer of Meyer's brother. He gave them all the details above related, and declared that he always believed the accused dog died of his wounds.

"Had it not been for him," repeated he several times, "I should never have been here. Nothing else could have discovered me, for I killed the horse and buried him with all his woe."

He expired upon the wheel, and this was the corpse which I beheld before entering the city of Leipzig.

THAT RIDE ON A RAILROAD. We have often thought, to a person who saw a train of cars in motion for the first time, the sight must be most marvellous and astounding. As Jack Downing once said, 'twas so queer to see a hullion lot of wagons chuff full of people and things a'goin' off at that ere speed and no loss to draw 'em.'—A genius of that sort referred to, lately made his experimental trip. He was a green horn, a genuine backwoodsman, had feared nothing in shape of man or beast, but anything could not understand puzzled him even more than it did, perhaps the ordinary run of his fellow towns.

He came to Gartersville a short time since, for the purpose of taking his first railroad trip.

He'd heard tell on 'em but didn't believe, he said, half the nonsense folks said about 'em.—When the cars arrived at the place, our hero was patiently waiting, and much excited and elated in anticipating his intended ride. As the cars approached he stood gazing with wonder and awe at the engine pulling and smoking.—Following the example of others, as soon as the cars stopped he hurried aboard, with his saddle bags on his arms, and seated himself near a window. Then looking around at the passengers, manifestly much surprised, he put his head out of the window to see the 'critter start' while in that position the whistle sounded. Our hero, much surprised and evidently a little alarmed, drew back his head with a motion that might be called a jerk, and turning to a gentleman sitting near him, he said:

"Well stranger, did you ever hear such noise as that?"

"The engine?" suggested the other.

"Well, I don't know what it is, but—holler, how she goes?"

"Guess you are not acquainted with railroad travelling?"

"Hang it, no! haint they run away? Creation law it jerks!"

"It's all safe enough, you may rely, the cars are starting."

"That's all, well stranger, I aint afeared you know, but kinder surprised like, that's all," said the mountain boy half ashamed.

"I golly! stranger, did you here that ere snort it beats daks Jack-ass, and he's a roarer, no mistake. Whew, how it does puff! something bustin' I'm sure."

"Yes, that's all right," said the other setting himself down for a nap.

"I swow! I don't see how you can sleep, darn'd if I do!"

"Nothing like getting used to it," said the other. "You've heard of eels that they rather liked it and used to come ashore every few days to get their hides taken off, hain't you?"

"You're gasin, stranger."

The bell rang, the engine moved off, away went the cars at rapid speed, and before our hero had recovered from the snort, produced, the cars were moving slowly over Etowa bridge. Discovering a change in its gait he popped his head out

of the window again, to see how it moved, saw that it was some distance from the earth, and supposing the 'critter' was flying, swooned and fell from his seat speechless.—Several gentlemen sitting near, caught hold of him and rubbed him until he revived a little.

"This man's crazy," suggested some of the by-standers eagerly.

"No he is not," answered he who had before spoken 'he's frightened.'

"Frightened?"

"Yes half scared to death."

"About what?"

"The cars, he never was in a train before; he told me so."

A hearty laugh ran through those about the half fainting man, which had the effect to arouse him to consciousness, at least partially so, for his breath began to come and go more regularly, and at last opened his eyes, as large as saucers, and seeing several of the gentlemen who had just come to his assistance, he looked up most beseechingly in the face of one of them, and said—

Stranger, HAS IT LIT?"

PROBABLE INVASION OF ENGLAND. We lately stated in the Colonist that there was a strong probability that Louis Napoleon might have the temerity to invade England. The news by the Europa bears us out in that statement, and the following letter from the well informed correspondent of the London Chronicle, at Paris, is worthy of serious consideration:—

It is not a party expression of opinion, but one founded upon personal observation and upon the opinion also of eminent men:—Colonist.

Paris, Wednesday evening, Oct. 6. "Although the triumphal march of I. Napoleon towards the empire has for some time past attracted almost the exclusive attention of the public, both here and on your side of the channel and although the public, in general, are dazzled with the prospect, and seem inclined to put faith in the pacific profession of the future Emperor there are not wanting men in both countries who look on the great change to be effected with no ordinary apprehension.—

I observe that in England the abrupt I might also say insulting—conduct of the French Government with respect to Belgium, has opened the eyes of many, and that the more enlightened of our countrymen begin to look upon the commercial treaty in the pretext, the real object of the recent measures adopted by France with respect to Belgium, are mainly political.—

In this country the impression is still more decided on the subject. The war of tariffs commenced in Belgium, is looking upon as the first steps towards political propaganda; and political men who look upon passing events with impartiality, seem inclined to speak their minds candidly, so that it does not appear that their material interest and the national prosperity are dependent upon France.

I could easily give the names of some of the first statesmen in France, who do not hesitate to give it as their decided opinion that war is imminent, and go so far as to say that they do not think it can be avoided beyond the approaching year. I have no doubt that the names of these personages from their great experience under former sovereigns, and their European reputations would add weight to my assertion as to the impression here; but I feel that some reserve is necessary in mentioning names.—

It is to be regretted that the acts of the government itself, and the language of those who are supposed to speak the sentiments of persons highly placed, are not calculated to increase confidence. You are already aware of the nature of the Marquis de Lavalette's mission to Constantinople; of the manner in which the Turkish government was forced to allow the Charlemagne to pass the Dardanelles; and of the recent blustering expedition to Tripoli—

to say nothing about the recent expedition by Louis Napoleon himself, that he hoped to realize the threat of Louis XIV. to make the Mediterranean a French lake. Certainly, none of these affairs necessarily imply war; but they, at all events show that there is no disposition to avoid it. There are other circumstances which must be looked upon (according to the French terms) significant. The preparations for the increase of the navy are on a gigantic scale, and as you may see from a decree recently issued by Louis Napoleon, the French fleet is to be increased to 400 vessels, 400 of which are to be of the line (known as the Gibraltar of France) are to be extended, while those of Cherbourg and the frontier cities are in the course of being thoroughly repaired. As for the nature of the language familiarly used by the partisans of the Empire, I shall only say that the incoherence of English liberalism is a common subject of conversation, and that more than one has recently said that it was not to be tolerated that England should shelter all the enemies of France a horde of conspiracies against her government.—

A curious tale is told in an Italian journal of an attempted flight of Pio Nono, from Castle Gandolfo to Naples. The

issuers assigned for the Pontifical escapade is the apprehension of being called upon to accept the hospitality of Napoleon III., on terms similar to those on which the Uncle embryo Emperor entertained Pius VII.—An invitation to proceed to Paris for the ceremony of coronation is said to have been given to "his Holiness" by that faithful son of the Church, through one of the Generals of the army of occupation, in consequence of which the Pope embarked on board steamer at Porto d'Anzio, but finding himself closely followed by a French steamer determined to show his respect for "the Holy Father," by forcing upon him the honor of an escort, the meditated flight was converted into a pleasure trip.

Five Polish Prelates from Ireland, Patz 'Primate of all Ireland,' John "Archbishop of Tuam," and "the Bishops of Down and Connor Cloutier, and Ross," are some of their lawful sovereigns in had enough.—But their presenting themselves, clothed with that authority, before the ruler of another country, and that ruler the Dictator of France and Protector of Rome, is wholly intolerable. The reasonable purpose, to which such a practice might be turned, are too obvious to require us to do more than call attention to the fact.—John Bull.

ARRIVALS OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD. The last few days have witnessed the most extraordinary arrivals of the gold from Australia. The close of last week brought four or five ships into the Thames with cargoes of gold dust of various amounts up to £100,000. But all these vessels were outstripped by the Medway, which arrived on Saturday with a cargo of gold dust valued at upwards of £370,000. This does not appear to include the quantity of the precious metal in the possession of the passengers on board. The whole store of Australian produce brought into port by this ship is estimated at half a million sterling. There seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of the reports received lately from the Australian diggings, which are more like the fabulous wares of romance than other realities. The import of gold may be expected now almost weekly to increase, for the accounts from the colony represents both the population employed at the diggings to be growing rapidly in number, and the diggings to increase in comparative productiveness. It is important to observe the stillness as well as the influx of the precious metal. Stockport sailed last week from Port Phillip with £300,000 in coin. The Melbourne mail-steamers carried with her about £150,000 in sovereigns. To these sums must be added the amounts taken out by passengers, which cannot be small. The practice of carrying large sums of money with them in gold coin, is more prevalent among emigrants than might be supposed. We observe in the report of a fatal shipwreck in the day's paper that one of the passengers had £500 in gold, which she offered in vain to any one of the sailors who had thought it possible to save it.—The increased production of gold will have the effect of stimulating its diffusion.—Thus in considering the effect which these immense supplies of gold are likely to have on the value of money, we have to take into account not only the proportion which the annual productions bears to the whole amount of gold in circulation throughout the world, but also the increased demand and extended sphere opened for specie by the emigration, colonization, and rapidly developed commerce of which this production of gold is itself the main spring.

We regret that the moral aspect of the gold colonies is not so favourable as the material Society seems literally overwhelmed by the influx of emigrants. Government is weak and life and property are feebly defended. Two things seem absolutely necessary. The immediate despatch of a police or military force adequate to preserve order, and the withdrawal of emigrants from a country of such strong temptations to and so many facilities for the commission of crime.

A very important case in which Bill Flint, late member for

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1852.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

The chief end of education is to bring out and develop the faculties and powers of the being educated; and in the education of children, the physical, moral and intellectual powers, all require to be developed.

Moral Education, is the next division of this important subject—and is perhaps the most difficult to manage in our Common Schools, owing to the peculiar prejudices of the parents—but we rarely see a teacher fail in this, whose own character is such as would qualify him to teach morality, and who strictly avoids certain vices—the great base of our Common School system is the absurd cry for separate and sectarian schools.

It is true the Catholic is granted a separate school under the present enactment wherever one can be sustained—the Bible being used in our schools as a reading book, may have required such a distinction necessary—a different version being used by that sect—but that Protestants who read the same version of that book, and have already professedly joined harmoniously in the constitution of a Bible society—should be so anxious to establish sectarian schools, evinces great selfishness, and is only of a piece with the numerous desires of the laity which would build up their own churches, and maintain a system of proscription by means of the public treasury.

It is not to be expected that the reading of the Bible and the study of the moral lessons in the admirable series of School Books now in use, under the direction of a prudent teacher, will insure a considerable attainment of moral education; and it is desirable to require religious as well as moral instruction, let them have recourse to Sunday Schools and Bible classes, which they can conduct at their own, instead of at the public expense.

The intellectual education of our Common Schools has greatly improved during late years, and this is owing primarily to the establishment of the Normal School, which has not only secured a large number of teachers of superior qualifications, but has caused a very numerous and better class now plying on these Lakes.

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The great evil complained of, especially in large Schools—is that of various studies, and the diversity of grades of attainment, unavoidably require the formation of numerous classes which can scarcely be fully attended to in the few hours allotted daily to teaching—but where the school

are sufficiently large, and especially where Grammar Schools are attached, the employment of additional teachers and a division of labor would be productive of the happiest results, and would well repay the parents and trustees any additional outlay required of them for such purpose.

It will be observed from a notice in our columns that the Merchants of Goderich have unanimously resolved to close their stores at 7 o'clock in the evening, this is as it should be, and will give the clerks an opportunity for mental and physical improvement of which we doubt not they will gladly avail themselves.

The following despatch, dated Quebec, was received at the London, C. W., Telegraph Office, on Saturday, 30th Oct., 1852, for T. M. Jones, Esq., Goderich, and at London, Railway Committee remitted at Bradford and Goderich till to-day, reported to extend to Sarina.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron has our thanks for numerous Parliamentary documents.

SAULT ST. MARIE CANAL. The construction of a canal at the Sault St. Marie has long occupied the attention of the public, and will most likely very shortly be undertaken by Government.

The completion of this canal will open a splendid prospect to the early and enterprising emigrant—it will cover the question of Lakes with a numerous fleet, and will open up in places now nearly inaccessible, and will open up in places now nearly inaccessible, and will open up in places now nearly inaccessible.

The River may be considered to commence at Goderich, from which place to the Sault, the distance is about 100 miles. The current gentle, the channel broad and deep, and is open by persons engaged in the navigation of Lake Superior as a landing and loading ground for the emigrants, a straight of two fathoms. The difficulty in making a canal on either side of the river, but the entire is rather favorable to the Canadian side, which depth is not more than 100 feet, and the American side is a very shallow passage of the river, and is not more than 100 feet deep.

It is not to be expected that the reading of the Bible and the study of the moral lessons in the admirable series of School Books now in use, under the direction of a prudent teacher, will insure a considerable attainment of moral education; and it is desirable to require religious as well as moral instruction, let them have recourse to Sunday Schools and Bible classes, which they can conduct at their own, instead of at the public expense.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, October 25. This evening upon the motion for taking up the Main Trunk Railway Bill, Mr. Cauchon moved the postponement of the debate to Wednesday, he stated that his reason for this motion was his intention to move a set of resolutions to the following effect: That the Trunk Railway ought to comprise all the space from the Western to the Eastern frontier of Upper Canada passing through Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, and thence by the North shore of River St. Lawrence to Quebec following the line proposed by Mr. By.

Mr. Street moved an address to the Governor General for regulations to prevent any members of the Executive Council from receiving any commission for retaining loans. The debate was stopped by the arrival of 6 o'clock, and the orders of the day were proceeded with.

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