

# THE 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 III.

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## The Huron Signal,

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## Poetry.

### WELCOME TO THE QUEEN.

Air—The Blue Bonnets over the Border.  
Come! come! my place famous in story;  
Come! come! my maidens of rump and drum,  
Come to our Highland haunts, Royal Victoria!  
Oh! have thy fathers led, long ere they crossed the Tweed,  
Oh! since we've followed their standards to glory—  
Now all our aim shall be, kindly to welcome thee,  
And every way honor thee, Royal Victoria!

See! see! how sweetly our valleys smile!  
Albyn and Erin, tho' fair are not fair;  
Beave, brave, are their tenants, and free of gullie,  
Fair their maidens, and oh! how much dearer!

Valleys and mountains shall join in thy welcome,  
Lakes streams from their source running stronger and clearer;  
Oh! in thy distant hall, thoughts of our kindred shall  
Win thee to sigh now and then to be near!

Come! come! hail of our Monarchs, come!  
Come from thy palaces famous in story;  
Come! come! visit thy Highland home,  
Fair as the Saxon one, brighter in glory.  
Cold tho' our mountains be, warm is their love to thee,  
True are the hearts they will march before thee!

Come! with thy Paladins, come with thy little ones,  
Equal our love to spoilless Victoria.  
Edinburgh Journal.

## AGRICULTURE.

### HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT GLASGOW.

Another of these monster Agricultural Meetings, after a lapse of two years has again taken place, under the auspices of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, on the ground, conspicuous among others, was the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Blantyre, who had taken a deep interest in all the proceedings. The weather had been very favorable, and the show of cattle of the various breeds was perhaps unrivalled in the annals of the Highland Society for extent and the general excellence of the specimens exhibited.

The short horns were very numerous, and presented some very superior models both in point of symmetry and condition. The Ayrshires were also forward in great numbers, and afforded a fine study for the breeder and purchaser of dairy stock. The Galloways were not so numerous as we had hoped to see, and were probably, also in quantity, by the polled Angus and Aberdeens, which they resembled closely in color and form. There was a very formidable and shaggy array of Highlanders, some of which were highly admired. There were several lots of Fishbones, and some of the heaviest beasts in the yard belonged to this section.

The horses exhibited were chiefly heavy draught animals. There were no fewer than 32 stallions, all of which had some splendid points. The first premium in this section has fallen to a powerful brown gelding belonging to Mr. Robert Arley, Philipstown, Lanarkshire. Some equally magnificent draught mares were shown. Several fine horses in harness, employed by carters on the streets of Glasgow, attracted considerable attention.

Of Sheep there was a very extensive display, comprising 115 lots of Leicestershire, 40 lots of Cheviots, 51 lots of Blackfaced, and 35 lots of South Downs. The Cheviots, with their fleecy coverings, attracted great notice, and were admitted to be very superior. The South Downs which are now rare in Scotland, were eagerly inspected, and much admired. The Duke of Richmond is a successful competitor in this class.

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How TO BREAK ANIMALS OF BAD TACKLES.  
In breaking an animal, a horse however intractable or stubborn his temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault of the animal may be cured, and success is certain. There are tricks, which are results of confirmed habits of viciousness, and these sometimes require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured by putting him to the top and speed, and running him till pretty thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of putting at his bridle, and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits, by tying him to a stake driven in the bank of a deep stream. With his tail pointing to the water, he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parted; over the bank he tumbled, and after a somersault or two, and floundering a while in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and broke no more bridle.

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right he should explain that they then gave premiums for, and encouraged a great variety of crosses and animals of a condition and of an age, which the society did not think it proper to judge year to encourage. The gross number of entries at Glasgow in 1844 was 1,550, including implements, and 1,554 in 1850. The object of the present meeting was to enable his Grace and the Committee to make such arrangements as would enable them to prosecute, with correctness and dispatch, the business of to-morrow. For this they were entirely dependent upon the active co-operation of the members of Committee. He might very shortly glance at what had been already done. On Monday morning the yard was opened for the admission of implements. The arrangement differed very materially from that adopted on former occasions. The changes he knew was an unpopular one with the exhibitors; but to the judges it afforded greater facilities for comparing the different implements, ploughs with ploughs, barrows with barrows, &c., and getting through with their awards. It would also be found to be a much more interesting and agreeable arrangement for the public during the exhibition. They were aware that the trial of implements took place that morning. It had been conducted in a most admirable and most satisfactory manner. The report of the judges of the dairy produce was extremely gratifying. The quantity was astounding—there being no less than 316 entries. In regard to the quality, it had been remarked of one description that it was a great deal too good. To-morrow morning it was intended to open the show-yard for the admission of stock as early as 5 o'clock, in order that the classification and judging might be facilitated. The judges would meet in the Queens Hotel at 6 o'clock. There was to be a dinner in the City Hall on Thursday afternoon, for which very complete arrangements had been made; a lecture that night in the Trade's Hall, by Dr. Anderson, on the economy of manures, which he hoped would be well attended, and a breakfast in the Queens Hotel on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, which the exhibition of horses and other stock took place, concluding with the auction. These were the whole arrangements, in the carrying out of which he trusted that the various committees the most active co-operation would be extended.

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the one and then to the other, saying, with the force of woman's affection, "these are the gifts of my husband's friends." Yes, and there are others who will value them. Your children will look upon them, I was going to say with affection, and your brothers and other relations will rejoice to learn that you stand so high in the regard of those by whom I am surrounded, and others who have had the privilege of contributing to the testimonial. In a proceeding such as we are now engaged in, there is something to my mind very pleasing; it is, in fact, a "green spot" in one's life; it shows that self is not, with us at least, the absorbing passion; it shows that the people of Brockville, and of Leeds, are always ready, and only desire the opportunity, to acknowledge merit, and that in a form substantial as to testify their sincerity. But, sir, I have detained you long enough, and we now beg your acceptance of this Piano, and these two Chandeliers, which, in the language of the inscription, are presented to you as a mark of the high estimation in which you are held by your fellow-townsmen and other friends.

At the close of the address, and occasionally throughout its delivery, the company joined in hearty cheers.

Mr. Wilson, his heart overflowing with emotion, returned the following reply:—  
Honorable sir, and Gentlemen, in returning you my thanks for the flattering testimonial with which you have this evening presented me, I cannot be accused of vanity in stating that it has always been my desire, to the utmost of my ability, to deserve the support and good wishes of the inhabitants of Brockville and its vicinity, but I am obliged to confess that this ability has in many instances fallen far short of my inclination; and the credit you give me for the enterprise in erecting the building which I now occupy, is due to the justly anticipated support of my friends in Town and Country, quite as much as to any feeling of public spirit on my part.

Convinced as I am, that this present expression of kindness and good feeling towards me is of a much more magnificent description than I can by any means feel conscious of deserving, I shall consider myself doubly bound on all future occasions to do my utmost to deserve such approbation as you have now bestowed upon me. Once more, Honorable sir, and Gentlemen, receive my sincere thanks, and may you never regret the present expression of your feelings towards me; and it is needless for me to add, that I shall ever keep them, and regard them as memorials of friendship, and esteem them sacred to myself, and to my family.

The company then sat down to an excellent repast, which was prepared by the worthy host, the Hon. Mr. Morris in the chair, supported by Mr. Wilson on the right, and George Crawford, Esq., on the left. Numerous toasts were given and responded to, amongst which were the following:—The Queen; Health and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; the latter, at Mr. Wilson's request, was replied to by George Crawford, Esq.; the health of W. Mathie, Esq.; the Chairman, in introducing this toast, stating that for objects of public interest, friendship, or benevolence, Mr. W.'s hand and heart were always open. The toasts then became general, such as—The Press; The Mayor and Town Council; The Warden and County Council; the health of George Crawford, Esq.; the Young Men of Brockville; the Farmers of the District; Our Neighbors across the Line, &c. &c.

The evening was spent pleasantly and happily, and the party broke up at ten o'clock, with sincere wishes for the future prosperity of Mr. Wilson, whose house is acknowledged by travelers to be one of the finest in the Province, and who also agrees in stating, that with Mr. Wilson for a host, and the kindly and obliging Mr. John Brennan for assistant, it will be one of the most popular hotels in the country.

We may state that Mr. Holmes, of this town, was the architect of the building, a fact which must add to Mr. Holmes' fame.—Brockville Recorder.

THE RIGHTS OF TENANTS IN THE LAND THEY CULTIVATE.

The misery of Ireland under the oppression of her landed aristocracy have of late years reached the extreme limit beyond which in all similar cases reaction takes place. The starving millions whose sufferings have mainly been created by the grinding oppression of the landlords have fallen as an incubus upon their estates in the shape of poor rates, rendering them in many places of little or no value. To meet this alarming state of things it is probable that the suggestions made by the friends of the oppressed in order to reduce the amount of pauperism first by an equitable fixed rent of the land, and secondly by an acknowledgment of the interest of the former in the proceeds of his labor, may be received and acted upon by the landed proprietors as a means of relief. The Tenant Right movement is favored by Duffy, and the exiled Patriots of Ireland, Meagher, and others, to be the means they should have employed in 1848 to redress the wrongs of their country rather than physical resistance to government. The late conference upon this subject in Dublin, which was attended by men of every shade of opinion, religious and political, and which bids fair to create a peaceful revolution in that country, laid down the following principles as essentially necessary to be embodied in any Bill for the relief of the suffering peasantry:—

First—that "a fair valuation of the land, as fixing the amount of rent, is indispensable." Secondly, that "the tenant be paid the equivalent in possession, so long as he pays the equitable rent;" and thirdly, that "the tenant have a right to sell his interest in his farm to the highest bidder."

The friends of human freedom in the United States, in view of the wretchedness of the masses under the landed aristocracy of Europe, are laboring to prevent its rise in the new Territories

and States of the Union. To accomplish this, associations have been formed, whose object is to secure to every tiller of the soil a sufficient surface of land to form a home for himself and his family; and to prevent all future jobbing in the public lands by which, vast tracts have heretofore, fallen into the hands of speculators to the serious detriment of the country. At a late meeting in New York the following resolution was adopted by the party:—

We whose names are annexed, desirous of restoring to man his natural rights to land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency or Congress, who will not pledge himself in writing, to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all further traffic in the public lands of the States and of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Governorship or for the Legislature who will not so pledge himself to the freedom of the public lands, to a limitation of the quantity of land to be obtained by an individual hereafter in this State, to the exemption of the homestead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation to ten of the hours of the daily labor on public works or in establishments chartered by law.

The movement both in Ireland and the United States aims at the same important object—the securing of the laboring poor against the oppressions of the rich—the rights of labor against the power of capital.—[Examiner.]

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The Colonists in dread alarm for the salaries of their friends Mr. Murray and Dr. McCaul and Beave. Unable to meet the charge that the salaries of these gentlemen are grossly extravagant, our contemporary tries to turn off the question into an inquiry as to the alleged inconsistency of the Globe as a retraction advocate, and urges strongly as a qualification while Mr. Beave has £1100 and Mr. Hinchey £1000. Dr. McCaul would certainly have £1013! We observe the Colonist would find "no cause for opposition to the Globe's present course," were not our retraction proposal one-sided, which means (if it means anything) that our proposal to bring down Dr. McCaul's salary from £1013 to £400 and fees in all right, but that there are other abuses in other departments which ought to be attended to also. This is all very well about the others, but the case in hand is that of Dr. McCaul & Co.—we will settle it first, with the Colonist's leave, and from that proceed to the others. The Colonist is the organ of the McCaul portion of the University, so that its admission of the necessity for great reduction in certain of the salaries is worth something, and we hope the Visitation Commissioners and Members of Senate will make a good use of it.

Our contemporary is very anxious to make out that the Globe is opposed to retraction in the public service, and cites our attack on Mr. Merritt's scheme in proof thereof. That we make no bluster about retraction to tickle the public palate is very true, but we suspect, when the real trial comes, that the Globe will be found quite in advance of three-fourths of those who have been prating about it for the last year till people are sick. Prating people always try to find a back-door when they are brought to the scratch—just as the Colonist attempts to do about Dr. McCaul's salary. We did not attack Mr. Merritt's scheme because it went for retraction, but because, while it made great professions in that way—it suggested no retraction whatever, but was in reality a piece of unmitigated humbug as ever graced the columns of our dear contemporary of the Colonist—and that, he knew, is saying a great deal, considering Eger-ton and the "Thinking Man."—Globe.

It is a fact worthy of record in honor of this District, that not a single case of the Assizes which was before the Court during the term of two months, and at Wattle 8. Not only was the prison free of prisoners, and the Sheriff without a calendar, but the Grand Jury, from the time they were sworn in until their dismissal, had not a single complaint preferred before them. Long may such a state of things continue.

We intended, in this number, to refer to some of the evil cases disposed of during the sitting of the Court, but other matter pressing upon us obliges us to defer doing so until next issue.—Bathurst Courier.

SIR ROBERT PEEL IN CHILWOOD.—A correspondent of the following anecdote respecting the late Sir Robert Peel:—"Old Sir Robert was extremely solicitous in advancing his son in his tender years. To this end, he requested him to furnish the heads of the sermons he heard at Bury church, upon arriving home from Divine service.—On one occasion, a stranger having to officiate, he was invited to partake of the hospitalities of Cumber hall. As usual, the future statesman was called upon to go through his duty. When he had completed, his father turned to the Minister and inquired whether he had given a proper account. "No, sir," he replied, "he has preached a much better sermon than ever I did in my life."

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE.—On the 3rd instant the premises of Mr. John Condon, of this township, were entered by some wretches who had been hanged and otherwise punished for their crimes, and who had been set free by the Government. It is seldom that such acts of brutality are committed in this country, and we trust that the humane monsters who could be guilty of such conduct, will be discovered and punished that the example made of them will serve as well a warning to others, if there were as well an utterly depraved. The Municipal Council for this township have with alacrity the most praiseworthy, issued a proclamation, offering a reward of fifteen pounds for the discovery of the perpetrators of these diabolical acts.—The Brantford Herald.

"I have not loved lightly," as the man said when he married the widow weighing 300 pounds.

## THE LOWER CANADIANS.

Under this heading the Toronto Mirror of last week dilates at considerable length on an extract from an article, which appeared in the first number of the Messenger, under the title of Retrenchment, and as his main object appears to be to obtain from "the Norfolk Messenger, et cetera omnia genera, (which a slender knowledge of the Choctaw learned in Ireland when we were a goose, enables us to translate "other clear grit journals") unequivocal replies to two very plainly put questions, we will endeavor to gratify his curiosity so far as the Messenger is concerned, by as candid and intelligent answers as we know to give.

To begin right, we must in the first place cordially thank our contemporary for his kind wishes for our prosperity and success, and when we assure him that we fully reciprocate his generous and friendly sentiments, say no more than we sincerely feel. Our contemporary's "Looking Glass" has ever been with no small concern that for some time past, we have noticed the dropping off of the middle-class which enabled it to reflect so brilliantly and so truly, and the substitution in its place, of a kind of dross which wofully bedims its once bright surface.

Having thus made our bow with the Mirror's permission, we will claim the privileges of our country, and reply to his first question namely, "Do they, the clear grits or do they not, desire, to disfranchise the Lower Canadians?" by asking another, viz: "What in the world ever put such a query as that in his head? We hope the Mirror will consider our reply a straight forward one; but for fear he should not, we will still further explain ourselves by asking him, does he, when he complains of the injustice done to the people by the vote of English members, on questions which affect Ireland alone, mean that he "desires to disfranchise the English?" If our first answer is not quite explicit enough we have no doubt the Mirror will be content with the second.

The Mirror's next question is, "Do they not desire a repeal of the Union of the Provinces?" This question we will answer English, instead of Irish fashion. If the Lower Canadians will persist in wanting the full understanding of the people of Upper Canada, by a constant interference in the local affairs of the latter mentioned section of the Province respecting which they cannot by possibility be as well informed as its own Representatives, no better way can be devised for the prevention of such interference, than we unhesitatingly say, the sooner the Union is dissolved the better.

Canada must unite together to deliver themselves from the degradation and galling a vassalage. The Lower Canadian take good care to protect against Upper Canadian interference in their local affairs, and Upper Canadian members from a sense of courtesy and propriety, in case of a split amongst their Eastern colleagues on such matters, as a general thing either refrain from voting, or vote according to the feelings of the majority. But with them the thing is reversed—they are hauled in by the Government to overbalance the Upper Canadian majority, just as a steamboat captain moves his weights from side to side to steady his vessel. Such a state of things cannot continue. We don't care how amiable or kind, or good a people they may be (we doubt not that they are all the *Mirror* describes them to be, and we are not quite so ignorant of their character as the *Mirror* seems to consider us,) they ought not, we again repeat, be allowed to legislate on matters purely Upper Canadian, against the will of the Representatives of this section.

As to their acting in Lord Metcalfe's stress, and for what he considers them entitled to so much praise, if he will read the *Pilot* of those days and the opinions therein recorded by the Hon. Mr. Hincks, then its Editor, the Hon. Mr. Carson his present colleague, why prominent among Canadian statesmen, he will be apt to change his mind. There was far, very far, from being the incorruptible fidelity displayed by those gentlemen which the *Mirror* claims to give them credit for; on the contrary, they were perfectly dishonest. Carson's letters show, to Jun Lord Metcalfe's Tory Cabinet, if they could be permitted to do as they pleased in their own section of the Province, and let the Tories do as much confidence as if he were inspired, or as if it was the only man who was capable of advancing a rational opinion, then we think it advisable that the result will be the discomfiture, and consequent defeat of the Reform party. For, it must be remembered that there are no conflicting opinions—no rival hobbies in the ranks of the Tories. They have but one hobby, and it is the common property of every man in the party—John Prince may, to fill up the time, amuse himself and excite the curiosity of the credulous by propounding some very extravagant theory about Canadian Independence! William H. Boulton may gratify his fun-and-frolic propensities, by ascribing the green-house with impracticable views of revolutionary changes; and William Cayley may endeavor to hammer capital out of an unpopular Provincial Tariff; or, out of the more important fact that the Provincial Expenditure is extravagant beyond all reasonable calculation, when compared with the very limited commercial and financial business of the country! But these men are all good, staunch Tories, and however they may appear to depart from the good old beaten path of Toryism, there is "a method in their madness," and so soon as they succeed in splitting up the Reform party with the novelty of their monstrous propositions, they will be heard cordially bestirring the same old party hobby, called *Let us in!* This is the one object—the beginning, middle, and end of the policy of Toryism. Every man, whig, tory or radical, is aware that the Reform party has a policy which it is anxious to have carried out for the benefit of the country. He is aware that however far the leaders of the Reformers, however far a Reform Government or a Reform Legislature may equivocate, and shuffle, and shirk the cause which they promised to advocate and which they are paid for advocating—however, far or bitterly they may disappoint the thousands who have reposed confidence in them, yet, though they should become more Tory than the Tories; yet either the leaders or the Legislature, not the Ministry, are the Reform party. And every man who is aware that the party has a policy—certain measures founded on the great principle of political justice, which Reformers are anxious to have carried out—which they cease not to advocate, and which they will ultimately cause to be carried into effect. When we speak of the Reform party, we wish to include every man who is intelligent enough to be free, and has an interest in cheap Government and equitable laws. In taking a careful survey of the two parties called Radical and Tory, the observer must be struck with the fact, that the first includes all the intelligent industry of the country. It includes, of course, many of what are called the better class of society, that is merchants and professional men, and men of wealth; but it also includes a large number of the working men of the country, and the working men of the Tory party, is so remarkable that it cannot escape the attention of even the superficial observer. The Radical tradesman or peasant is a shrewd, thinking and well informed man, who in nineteen cases out of twenty, has applied his knowledge to the accumulation of property, and has become comparatively independent and respectable. The Tory workman is, in nineteen cases out of twenty, a poor, ignorant, lickspittle, or hanger-on, who never was proprietor of half a dozen ideas in his life, and whose hours have been more devoted to the tavern or the tap-room than to the newspaper or the pursuit of practical knowledge. In short, we regard a Tory tradesman or laborer as an assembly—a something out of the ordinary course of nature, and not to be accounted for on any other principle than that of gross ignorance or lack of independence. We assume then that the Reform party embraces the intelligent industry of the country, and no reasonable man can doubt that such a party has a certain policy in view, nor doubt that that policy if carried into effect, would be for the general benefit of the country, because the party who contends for it may almost with propriety be called the country. But no man ever dreams of the Tories pursuing a policy for the benefit of the country. This again would be an anomaly. In fact, we are not aware that Toryism lays claim to anything that can be called public policy. We have all heard of certain pet measures, such, for instance, as the endorsement of a particular sectarianism—the protection, by Legislative enactment, of certain interests, assidues or alms-houses, and the eternal perpetuation of a deep, impassable gulf between those who work and those who do not work. These and like measures we have all heard advocated by the party called Tory, but no man ever heard of a Tory policy for the benefit of the public. Such an idea involves a contradiction, and cannot therefore, mean anything. We regret to hear men whining and lamenting over political disappointments, and rashly reminding to abandon politics altogether on the absurd conclusion that Tories and Radicals are all alike bad—all alike faithless

# HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1850.

WHERE ARE WE?  
There is a strange restlessness—an anxious wondering and awaiting—a sort of unexplained hovering of opinion visible throughout the whole reform party of Canada at present. It seems as if the platform on which its members had formerly met had been unexpectedly kicked from under their feet, and as if they were all puzzled and perplexed to discover something to stand upon. It is an awkward state of affairs, and the longer it is allowed to continue, the more difficult and perplexing will the difficulty become. Every thinking man has a theory or a hobby peculiarly his own, and he finds no difficulty in persuading himself that his hobby is just as good and as easily ridden as any other man's hobby. And unless some rational method can be adopted for the purpose of testing the real value of these various hobbies, and of ascertaining how many of them can consistently pull in one carriage where we could all jump in, it will turn out a very ludicrous hobby race, in which it is probable that even the foremost will be only second best. Or, in plain language, if every man of the party continues to rush forward his own peculiar panacea for the political evils of the Province, with as much confidence as if he were inspired, or as if it was the only man who was capable of advancing a rational opinion, then we think it advisable that the result will be the discomfiture, and consequent defeat of the Reform party. For, it must be remembered that there are no conflicting opinions—no rival hobbies in the ranks of the Tories. 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## THE PEOPLE BEGINNING TO SPEAK OUT.

The following handed us for insertion furnishes proof positive that Canadians are not the men to submit to the yoke of slavery without a struggle. They are beginning to speak, and when the period for action at the hustings arrives, they will assuredly act. At a meeting of the freeholders and householders of School Section No. 13 in the township of Bradford, called by the Trustees on Friday the third inst. at 5 P. M., for the purpose of considering the present School Act, and conducting other business connected with the School, Mr. Amos G. Bateson having been elected Chairman, and David Bapts, Secretary, the following resolutions concerning the school having been dispensed with, the principal business of the Meeting was commenced. As some who were present had not had an opportunity of perusing the act thoroughly, the Secretary was called upon to read it, and after having been considered attentively, the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

Moved by George Smith, seconded by James Patterson, and  
Resolved, That as the education received in common schools is the base of the future happiness or misery of the people of this country, it is the opinion of this meeting, that a law for the organization, government and discipline of such schools is infinitely more important than any other law of the people's undivided attention than any other law.

Moved by Nelson Bateson, seconded by John Connor, and  
Resolved, That as parents are the natural tutors of their children, and possess the right to say who shall teach and what shall be taught them; the School law passed during the late session of parliament, transferring to a clique at Toronto the right to determine to the people of Canada who shall teach and what shall be taught their children, is in the opinion of this meeting, opposed to what is just and right, insulting to the good sense of the community, humiliating to the feelings of free people.

Moved by Isaac B. Connor, seconded by William Fike, and  
Resolved, That this meeting, whilst they consider the school law as a direct attempt to introduce a system of Trustees to manage the management of the common schools of Canada, and as a cunningly devised plan to effect the subversion of the liberties of the people, feel that the clause compelling the Trustees of each school section to publish a journal devoted to education in a hypocritical scheme to extend the circulation of a certain newspaper, and an insult which no patriot and freeman should tolerate for an instant.

Moved by Thos. Ronwick, seconded by J. Smyth, and  
Resolved, That on due consideration of the beneficial effects which must ensue from the prolonged existence of the present act relative to common schools, this meeting pledges themselves to use all constitutional means to procure its immediate repeal, and call upon their fellow-subjects throughout the province to cooperate with them in procuring the abolition of a law so repugnant to the feelings of freemen.

Moved by James Patterson, seconded by Archibald Campbell, and  
Resolved, That this meeting, whilst they sympathize with the teachers of Canada West in the attempt made by the framers of the school law to reduce them to the position and condition of mere tools in the hands of a Chief Superintendent, feel bound to call upon teachers generally throughout the province to unite themselves together in associations, not only for the purpose of assisting and maintaining their own rights, but also for discussing, in concert with the people in the various localities, the means necessary to be used, and steps to be taken to obtain a school law which would be agreeable to the wishes of the people.

Moved by John Connor, seconded by Wm. Morley, and  
Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the Bradford Mechanics' Institute.

DAVID BAPTS,  
Secretary.

An American paper says, "When you see a gentleman at midnight, sitting on the floor in front of his house, combing his hair with the door scraper, you may conclude he has been out at an evening party."

Mr. Lazard, in excavating beneath the great pyramid at Niaron, has penetrated a mass of masonry, within which he has discovered the tomb and statue of Sardanapalus, with full annals of that monarch's reign, engraved on the walls.

and selfish—and all alike careless of the real interests of the people! This is not true, for, it is evident that the rights and liberties of the great multitude of mankind are as a much firmer basis—better known and more generally acknowledged—to-day than they were over a hundred years ago. The institutions of society are more liberal, and consequently more productive of good—and mankind generally speaking, are improved in the scale of existence, both physically, morally, and intellectually. And, who has the hardihood to doubt that these beneficial changes have resulted from Radical principles?

The great political error into which many superficial thinkers are liable to fall, is, the foolish supposition that Radicalism is personified by this man, or represented by that other man, and if the man falls or dies, the Radicalism falls and dies also! This we say is the great pitfall of superficial thinkers, even among the Radicals, and into this the Tories at present are most anxious to conduct them. But the idea is a palpable fallacy. Radicalism is not a man, nor a party of men—it is an ever-living, ever-acting principle. It is the great principle of progress, of improvement, of change and renovation. It has brought man from the degraded state of the houseless, shivering and starved savage, to his present elevated position in science and civilization—and though this man and that man, though leader after leader, and demagogue after demagogue, should prove false to the people, and false to the principle of Radicalism, yet the principle can never prove false to itself. It is the principle established in nature for the government of the world, and however much it may be impeded and opposed, and ridiculed, it must continue active till progress itself shall cease, and that can only be with the final end of sublimity existence.

Let no man despair or adopt the absurd notion that Radicalism is no better than Toryism—the one is the principle of gradual progression, the other is the barrier which it has to overcome. And though a thousand great men should profess Radicalism, and though they should all merely profess to their profession, their treachery merely proves the dishonesty of the men, but does not in the slightest degree, affect the equity or the power of the principle. On our next we shall offer a few remarks on the various propositions which are at present occupying the attention of the Reform party, and in the meantime we say to every lover of progress, *Hops on*, endeavor to forget men who have disappointed you with fair promises and faithless performances, and cling closer than ever to the great universal principle of progress and improvement.

## WHAT NEXT?

We had been indulging in a kind of a dim belief that the surprising small sheet, the *Huron Signal*, had, like a thousand other ephemeral efforts of ignorance and presumption, slipped quietly and unnoted from the memory and brief recollection of the public. But we unexpectedly became informed yesterday, that the little light is still glimmering and trying to live. A friend directed our attention to the following paragraph:

"The *Press*" was duly notified, and Mr. McQueen of the *Signal*, responded in a neat and appropriate speech. He noticed with satisfaction, the modification, at the present day, of that violent party spirit which had characterized the *Press* of Canada. [We wish he could have added, that as far as in him lay, there should be a cessation in the profession of the fourth estate, of that most unprofessional vice of personality.]

Now, it was exactly on the occasion of which the Editors of the *Loyalist* are here speaking, viz. the *Agricultural Dinner*, that we had come to the conclusion that the *Loyalist* was dead. There is a tremendous bar of right, and our indignation against the Clerk of the County Court, for communicating to the Editor of the *Signal* certain secrets belonging to his office!—*Our Correspondent* in a somewhat circuitous manner, but intelligibly withal, has blabbed the secret that your late article on the "Bill of Sale" has rubbed the "raw," and that some of the "Gentlemen" are winking and winking under the castigation. You would really be surprised to see the wily manner in which the writer endeavored to hide his own individual charges and mortifications, under a feigned regard for the public interest. 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Poetry

WORDSWORTH.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

The grass grew wet on Rydal banks. The golden day departed in the west. When side by side with him we walked To meet midway the summer morning.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE CAMBRIDGE.

THE DANISH & SCHLESWIG WAR.

Advised from Hamburg state that on the 12th the 11th army made a forward movement, with the intention of attacking the fortified bridge across the Schlei at Weissenburg.

HESSE CASSEL.

The German army occupied last week with the sudden and precipitate flight of the Prince of Hesse Cassel. Disputes having occurred between the Prince and the Chamber, as to his right to impose taxes without the consent of the latter, and the people having obtained the sanction of the legal tribunals to their resistance of the illegal taxes imposed by the government, the Prince found the place too hot to hold him and he fled.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

These countries are viewing the outbreak in Hesse Cassel with no little anxiety. It is said that Austria will take sides with the Elector.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL.—Securities have fluctuated, but little has been done during the week. Money continues abundant, but its value slightly increased. The bullion in the Bank is a trifle less than £15,000,000. The market opened on Monday at 96 1/2, and closed on Wednesday at 97 1/2.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The Society of Arts has just issued the following notice in reference to the Exhibition of 1851:— "The intimate connexion of the society of Arts with the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in 1851, which is a subject of congratulation to the members of the society as the successful enlargement of an idea the society has long aimed to realize, has appeared to the Council to render altogether superfluous any attempt on the part of the society to pursue its ordinary course for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce by the offer of its usual prizes for the session of 1850 and 1851.

DANGEROUS FELLOW TO BE AT LARGE.

There is a dangerous fellow somewhere down East, or somewhere else, who ought not to be allowed to run at large. He threatens to play the very dunc and break things, all in consequence of a little cat, who has broken her troth with him, and married some one else. If he should put his threats into execution, the Lord have mercy on us. Heat him! I'll grasp the lead thunder. And with lightning I'll play, I'll send earth quaking. And kick it away!

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, September 30, P. M. The steamship Philadelphia left Chicago on the 9th inst., with California news to the 15th. The Philadelphia brings one million dollars in gold, and 100 passengers. When the Philadelphia left Chicago there were some few cases of the prevailing disease, which, however, were confined almost entirely to the native population. No fears need be felt by those wishing to cross the Isthmus, as with proper attention to health, there is little if any danger.

THE FAIR PASSED OVER QUITE AGREEABLY.

There was no quarreling and hardly any appearance of dissipation. The Corporation had taken the precaution to appoint ten special constables as Watchmen, and in their nightly ambulations they were seen to have a hotel from being burned by hot ashes which had ignited the barrel in which they were placed. It will be seen that the Niagara District has kept up its good name as a place of prizes. Notwithstanding our caution, several pockets were picked. Mr. Forster of Markham lost a pocket book containing notes of hand to the amount of \$200; Mr. John Harris lost another with papers worth \$205. A Rochester gent, had \$275 taken from his pocket quite quietly, and a Toronto man had his lever taken on time, from his vest and we heard of a lady who had her pocket cut off and carried off. We think all who came to the Fair were well accommodated on our platform, and citizens, we only heard one man complain of high charges, but his mouth was one of the mouths, and we concluded that whoever fed it had a vacancy of considerable dimensions to fill.—Niagara Mail.

INTERESTING FROM AFRICA.

A commercial house of this city, from Sierra Leone, under date of August 24, writes:— "The British brigantine-of-war Bonetta arrived yesterday from the leeward coast, and will leave for England direct this afternoon, with information that the King of Dahomey has taken from his pocket quite quietly and a Toronto man had his lever taken on time, from his vest and we heard of a lady who had her pocket cut off and carried off. We think all who came to the Fair were well accommodated on our platform, and citizens, we only heard one man complain of high charges, but his mouth was one of the mouths, and we concluded that whoever fed it had a vacancy of considerable dimensions to fill.—Niagara Mail.

A D. BRANDERS, OF ERIE, PA., HAS COME BACK FROM CALIFORNIA, AFTER HAVING MADE \$100,000.

Boston, Sept. 27.—A letter from St. John, N. B., says:— "Thirteen American fishing vessels are said to be ashore, on Cape Breton. Many that rode out on Cape have suffered the loss of rigging, chains and anchors. A fishing vessel, belonging to Portland, Me., has been totally lost, with all hands—fourteen in number. The New York Hatter Octrooled.—Jonny Lind left New York for Boston on Wednesday last. Tickets for the first concert were sold at an elevated rate than those paid in New York, where it will be remembered, the first choice was bought by a better for \$25. It appears that the fever runs higher in Boston, for the first choice of seats there was knocked down to a Vocalist named O'Shan E. Dodge, for \$25; rather an extravagant dodge we should think. The next choice went for \$24, the third for \$16, and they gradually fell to \$5,50 each.—[M.].

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Township of Goderich, that I have under a power of Attorney granted to me by the late Baron DE TULLE, dated the 25th April, 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in their Township, and to grant Discharges for the same, and I hereby request all persons indebted to the said Baron de Tulle, forthwith to settle up their respective debts.

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FOR SALE.

THREE MILL PRIVILEGES, close to the Lake Shore, and at 6, 8 and 18 miles from Goderich, with small Farms attached. Also—ONE HUNDRED Building LOTS in the new laid out Township of Huron, on the 18 mile River, and in the main road from Goderich to the flourishing settlements in the new county of Bruce.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c. and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Table, within three miles of Planters Bay. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour the very best quality of wheat, &c. &c. &c. by the very best Machinery. For Particulars, inquire of James Crumie, Esq., Gal, or apply to the subscriber.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

At the Goderich Mills. WILLIAM PIPER, by Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849. 45-1

FARMER'S HOTEL.—MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLING begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an attentive Groom in attendance. Mitchell, May 15th, 1850. 35-15

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Establishment, is about to continue the Business on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement received by the late establishment, he trusts to be able to continue the Business on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement received by the late establishment, he trusts to be able to continue the Business on his own responsibility.

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent FARM, being LOT No. 12, MATLIND CONGRESSION, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—40 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of a different road; a d as it is in the centre of a populous and prosperous locality, it is especially adapted for a Tavern stand or Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to D. H. LIZARS, Land Agent, Goderich, June 20, 1850. 25-20

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At the Goderich Mills. WILLIAM PIPER, by Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849. 45-1

FARMER'S HOTEL.—MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLING begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an attentive Groom in attendance. Mitchell, May 15th, 1850. 35-15

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Establishment, is about to continue the Business on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement received by the late establishment, he trusts to be able to continue the Business on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement received by the late establishment, he trusts to be able to continue the Business on his own responsibility.

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent FARM, being LOT No. 12, MATLIND CONGRESSION, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—40 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of a different road; a d as it is in the centre of a populous and prosperous locality, it is especially adapted for a Tavern stand or Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to D. H. LIZARS, Land Agent, Goderich, June 20, 1850. 25-20

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Township of Goderich, that I have under a power of Attorney granted to me by the late Baron DE TULLE, dated the 25th April, 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in their Township, and to grant Discharges for the same, and I hereby request all persons indebted to the said Baron de Tulle, forthwith to settle up their respective debts.

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FOR SALE.

THREE MILL PRIVILEGES, close to the Lake Shore, and at 6, 8 and 18 miles from Goderich, with small Farms attached. Also—ONE HUNDRED Building LOTS in the new laid out Township of Huron, on the 18 mile River, and in the main road from Goderich to the flourishing settlements in the new county of Bruce.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c. and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Table, within three miles of Planters Bay. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour the very best quality of wheat, &c. &c. &c. by the very best Machinery. For Particulars, inquire of James Crumie, Esq., Gal, or apply to the subscriber.

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Cards.

Dr. P. A. McDOUGALL CAN be consulted at all hours at Mrs. Wm. P. Gooding's, Front-st., Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1849. 35-15

I. LEWIS BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, & C.

June, 1848. GODERICH. 25-249

ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer

COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c. GODERICH. 25-245

JOHN STRACHAN, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC, Has his office in West Street, Goderich, Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 25-249

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, Has his office as formerly, in Stratford, Stratford, 2nd January, 1850. 25-249

WATSON & WILLIAMS, DIXIE WATSON OF Goderich,

BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford, late of the firm of Hector, Weller and Williams, Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered into partnership, in the Practice, and Profession of Law, Chancery and Conveyancing, will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and Stratford, respectively, under the same style and firm of Watson and Williams. Dixie Watson, Goderich. George Williams, Stratford. 24th December, 1849. 25-247

R. WILLIAMS & Co. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

And General Dealers in Groceries, Liqueurs, Paints, Oils, Naphthalene, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, &c. &c. Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and promptitude. 25-215

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER.

Will attend SALES in any part of the County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street, Goderich, April 4th 1849. 25-24

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER,

Three doors East of the Canada Co's Office, WEST-STREET, GODERICH. August 27th, 1849. 25-230

R. YOUNG, BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

one door West of Mr. George Vidson's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich. 25-215

TEN BULL IN ADVANCE

VOLUME I

The Fur

is wanted and for BY THOMAS

GOBLIN TELEGRAPH

When first the Light is characters of v. We are not named as a. A thousand miles: But what are lightnings? From Buffalo in N. Compared to new fire By underground de. The goblin telegraph! A hollow kind of as As if the globe of us To hear in all Con- Perhaps for her de As showing, by her In Aspiring to spirit!

DR. JOHN HYDE,

[LATE FROM ENGLAND.] MEDICAL HALL, STRATFORD. July 31, 1849. 25-226

WM. REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c.

LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH. Oct. 25, 1849. 25-238

TO LET,

THAT two story Frame Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Achard, and immediately opposite his present residence. For terms and further particulars apply to ALEX. M. ROSS, North St. Goderich, May 22, 1850. 25-236

DAVID H. LIZARS, AUCTIONEER.

IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Light-house street, Goderich, April 11, 1850. 25-210

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Daventry, of this place has established himself as a FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN, Windsor, March, 1849. 25-211

HURON HOTEL, GODERICH,

BY JAMES GENTLES, GODERICH, Sept. 13, 1850. 25-250

S. T. O. K. E. S., Chemist and Druggist,

WEST-STREET, GODERICH. July 1850. 25-3