

# HURON SUGAR

TEN BILLINGS 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, NOVEMBER 17, 1848. NUMBER 42.

### 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 Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 30,000 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 improvement.

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; or of R. BIRDSELL, Esq., Asst. Secy., Colborne District; Dr. ALLEN, Goderich, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., Stratford, Huron District, Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

### STRACHAN & LIZARS, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankruptcy, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Goderich and Stratford, Huron District, C. W.

DALY, HOWE LIZARS, Stratford, Goderich, April 20, 1848. 6m1

### 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 Block of Land, viz:—North Easthope, South Easthope, Dunwin and Gore, Elicco, Blanshard, Fullerton, Logan and Hibbert, Wellesley, Mornington and Marborough, and Western half of Wilmet, and the Block of Land behind Logan,—into a new District.

ALEX. MITCHELL, Secy. of Committee. Stratford, [Huron], 1st of April, 1848. 10m6

### FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 106 in the seventh Concession of the Township of Colborne, West Division. There is on the premises a small Log Barn, with 15 acres under good cultivation, and well fenced. The Land is of excellent quality, and within 6 miles of the Town of Goderich, containing 100 acres.

TERMS of Sale will be made known by applying to William Robertson, Esq., Canada Company's Office, Goderich, or to the subscriber.

DAVID SMITH, Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 6if

### TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. OLIVER, having left the whole of his unsettled accounts with the Clerk of the 1st Division Court, Goderich, advises all parties indebted to him to see that gentleman before the 20th of next month.—Any information required, will be given at the office only, where a person will be always in attendance.

Goderich, June 29, 1848.

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

### NOTICE.

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

Goderich, July 29th, 1848. 97if

DR. HAMILTON, SURGEON, WEST STREET, GODERICH.

E. C. WATSON, PAINTER AND GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c. &c. GODERICH.

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

### Poetry.

#### THE KING OF THE SOIL.

Black as he might below a crest,  
And ermine above a crown,  
As good hears beat 'neath a fustian vest  
As under a silken gown.

Shall tales be told of the chiefs who sold  
Their slaw to crush and kill,  
And never a word be sung or heard  
Of the men who resp and till?

I bow in thanks to the sturdy throng  
Who greet the young morn with toil;  
And the harken I give my earnest song  
Shall be this—The Kings of the Soil;

Then stang for the Kings who have no crown  
But the blue sky o'er their head;  
Never Sultan or Dey had such power as they  
To withhold or to offer bread.

Front ships may hold both silver and gold,  
The wealth of a distant strand;  
But ships would rot and be valued not  
Were there none to till the land.

The wildest heath and the wildest brake,  
Are rich as the richest fleet,  
For they gladden the wild birds when they pluck,  
And give them food to eat.

And with willing hand, to the spade and plough,  
The gladdening hour shall come,  
When that which is called the "waste land"  
Shall ring with the "Harvest Home."

Then sing for the Kings who have no crown  
But the blue sky o'er their head;  
No Sultan or Dey had such power as they  
To withhold or to offer bread.

I value him whose foot can tread  
By the corn his hand hath sown;  
When he hears the stir of the yellow reed  
It is more than Music's tone.

There are golden-sounds that stir the grain,  
When its prophet-shoos aloft  
Voices that tell how a world of men  
Shall daily do and sup.

Then shame, oh shame, on the sinner's creed,  
Which holds back his praise or pay  
From the men whose hands make rich the lands,  
For who earns it more than they?

Then sing for the Kings who have no crown  
But the blue sky o'er their head;  
Never Sultan or Dey had such power as they  
To withhold or to offer bread.

The poet hath gladdened with song the past,  
And still sweetly he strikes the string,  
But a brighter light on him is cast  
Who can plough as well as sing.

The wand of Baras had a double power  
To soften the common heart,  
Since with harp and spade, in a double trade,  
He shared a common part.

Then sing for the Kings who have no crown  
But the blue sky o'er their head;  
Never Sultan or Dey had such power as they  
To withhold or to offer bread.

#### SONG OF THE NEEDLEWORKERS.

By the midnight lamp we toil,  
With our eyes all dim and weary—  
When the oil-replenish'd oil  
Feeds the sickly flame and dreary.

Thus we o'er the needle, weeping,  
Cast upon a world of care,  
From parental love, all friendships,  
Fried's contempt our death's share.

Ope to temptation endless!  
These but half complete our story,  
Yet we want for Britain's glory!  
Softly, when fair twilight steals  
O'er the day's departing brightness,  
When the dervied spirit feels  
Craving for its wonted lightness,  
Still from work there's no seceding,  
For the lamp is quick succeeding!

From night's deepness, bound in gloom,  
Musing o'er our lot of sorrow,  
Constant labor our doom,  
To the primal beam of morn'g:  
'Tis on that doth follow ever,  
Which, alas! 'till death can sever!

What needs Hamlet for the form  
By the pang of hunger wasted?  
Where's the heart of Christiana warm  
Asketh when e'er bread we tasted?

Tell us in misery, without measure,  
Tell us for the rich one's treasure!

Oh! 'tis pitiful to see  
Wide distinctions between classes,  
When nobility should be  
Guardians of the humbler masses—  
When humanity and feeling  
E'er should check all sordid dealing!

Vain's the glory and the pride  
Doubly sinful, of our patrons,  
From the blooming youthful bride  
To the more fantastic matron,  
Who but shine in slavery's dressing,  
Yet ride the poor their blessing!

In the hallowed equities,  
With a meek and haughty bearing,  
'Tis by the pamp'rd page,  
Gold and silver livery wearing,  
Come they with incessant orders,  
Adding to our liver'd diables!

Thus the steel and thread we ply—  
All the while consumption's wasting  
Each man feature—all we die,  
Whilst the rich our fruits are tasting.  
What toil ceases with our fingers,  
Life ceaseth no longer lingers!

### ANECDOTE OF COMBE.

In April, 1824, a medical Gentleman in Edinburgh, aided by a Landscape painter, fashioned a turban into the nearest resemblance to a human skull which their combined ingenuity could produce. They had a cast from it, and sent it to Mr. G. Combe, requesting his observations on the mental talents and dispositions which it indicated; adding that it was cast from the skull of a person of uncommon character.—Mr. C. instantly detected the trick, and returned the cast, with the following parody of "The man of Thessaly" pasted on the coronal surface:—

There was a man in Edinburgh,  
He went into a turban field,  
And cast about his eyes,  
And when he cast his eyes about  
He saw the turban field;  
"How many heads are there," said he,  
"That likeness bear to mine?"

"So very like they are, indeed,  
No sage, I'm sure, could know  
This turban field that I have on,  
From that which there do grow."

He pulled a turban from the ground  
A cast from it was thrown;  
He sent it to a Spuriusheimite,  
And passed it for his own.

And so, indeed, it truly was  
His own in every sense;  
For cast and joke alike were made;  
All at his own expense.

The medical gentleman called on Mr. Combe next day, and assured him that he meant no offence, and intended only a joke. Mr. C. replied that he treated the matter entirely as such, and if the author was satisfied with his share of the wit, no feelings of uneasiness remained on the other side.

### IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

From every quarter we hear complaints of bad times, and we are sorry to see no remedy has been proposed, although we believe our circumstances are capable of remedy, if properly applied. We have many times endeavored to show, that the only source of permanent and general prosperity for the inhabitants of the Province must be its Agriculture; and while that is suffered to remain in a languishing condition, a prosperous condition of the country is impossible. Our principal City, Montreal, exhibits all the appearance of wealth, judging by its houses, streets, wharves, &c., but even within the city bounds, there is a considerable portion of the very best quality of land lying unimproved, and nearly waste, producing either weeds or worthless herbage, that are easy to drain and cultivate to advantage. We are about the sorry if strangers who visit our beautiful City were to estimate the general state of our Agriculture by the sample of lands in the immediate neighbourhood of Montreal, where we would suppose there was every facility for a prosperous cultivation of every inch of land in garden style. We are perfectly convinced that one hundred acres of land, upon which four or five hundred pounds worth of expended in useful improvements, stock and implements, would yield a better return than the same amount of capital expended in building a house in any of our cities, and with infinitely more advantage to the country generally. The great barrier to the improvement of the Agriculture, has been, that capital was attracted to building and to commerce, rather than to husbandry, and that no provision has been made for affording an agricultural education for our youth, and we are now reaping the fruits of this mistaken policy. Houses are built, and an adequate rent cannot be obtained from them—and stores and shops are opened that cannot find sufficient customers for a profitable business. The same capital judiciously expended on agriculture would be always forthcoming, and yield an annual valuable produce. It is upon the country we must depend for our food, and we are now reaping the fruits of a prosperous state, and the thereby certain remedy for the present bad times will be in the improvement of our agriculture, and the augmentation of its products in quantity and value. Let the Canadian people only become interested, and get a taste for improved and successful husbandry, and we shall soon see our most talented young men anxious to acquire a thorough knowledge of the science and practice of agriculture, instead of all going to the learned professions or any other employment rather than farming, as at present. It is one of the most fatal, and strange mistakes, that agriculture should not generally be regarded with more interest and respect, than any other business or profession in the country, when in reality it is of so vastly greater importance to us than any other.—If schools and colleges were established for the education and instruction of youth in the science and practice of agriculture, they would begin to be persuaded that the matter was really of some importance, and they might be as respectable business or profession for a young man as any other he could choose. In our humble estimation agriculture properly conducted, has a thousand recommendations to a man of good education, and a well regulated mind, that no other profession or business can offer.

There is no more pleasing employment than the cultivation of the soil, and management of cattle, so that each shall produce the greatest possible quantity of food and other necessities for the human family.—The Creator has given us a most fertile soil that will return us abundant products

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3, 1848.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—As the great political drama of 1849 draws nigh, the public interest fully justifies the measures that may be brought before Parliament, and the long vexed questions disposed of, every day grows stronger and stronger. That you may be enabled to boost the possession of a faculty of intelligence, which your country contemporaries, I will give you a glimpse at the preparations going on before the curtain rises. The measures to be submitted to Parliament, whether we regard the number of representatives, afford a guarantee that the Houses will meet to work, and not merely to kill time, which was the great object of the three sessions of Parliament during which the late ministry held the scales of justice. It is true that the primary duties of a ministry are executive—the management of public lands, and public works; the administration of the public finances; the conducting of the official correspondence, and other proceedings. But a ministry that should do no more than this, that should content themselves with merely performing these ordinary duties, would soon earn for themselves a character for passivity, and find themselves hopelessly struggling in the vortex of unpopularity.

Of the various measures to be submitted to the next session of Parliament, none will be of more general importance than the one to amend the representation. The number of members is to be increased to 150, preserving the balance between Upper and Lower Canada, by apportioning 75 seats to each. The number of members containing 15,000 inhabitants are to have each two representatives, and those containing less than that number one representative.

From the difficulty that at present surrounds the question of carrying into effect a measure which contains a small population, a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry any measure innovating upon the existing system of representation, these "peculiar constituents" are recommended to be comprehended that any attempt to place them on a different footing might lead to the defeat of a measure requiring a two-thirds vote to pass it into law; and it is also apprehended that any attempt to change everything in an attempt to secure what is doubtless, when a more moderate aim would be attended with certain success, and the desired goal, by steady advances, would be ultimately attained. It is also proposed to fix the salary of members, instead of the present plan of leaving the question of remuneration to an annual vote of the House; a practice not altogether consonant with the dignity and self respect of a Legislature. It is an admitted principle that servants of the public, as members of the Legislature are, should not be called upon to suffer individual loss in the performance of their duty, by which every man in the country is benefited. Between the question of equivalent remuneration and simple indemnification for actual expenses, it is deemed more fitting to aim at nothing beyond the latter. The salary of members, while in actual attendance, will therefore be fixed at \$3 a day, to cover actual expenses. The plague of narrow injustices which, during the administration of Mr. Draper, has possessed great administrative ability, and a laudable political sagacity, brought the business of the Legislature into a putrescent stagnation, points out the necessity of the proposed increase in the number of representatives. The increase of the number of members will be a moderate and a guarantee of its independence.

Next to a measure for placing the representation on a more equal footing, your Upper readers will probably be most interested in the question of the University of King's College. The maintenance of the integrity of the endowment, the exclusion of Theology, the abolition of the Faculty of Arts, and the institution of the dignity of a great Provincial University, which shall reflect honor, and shed blessings upon the country; you may rely upon these principles being incorporated into the College Bill. With respect to details I shall not pretend to give you any definite information, which, at this moment, it is not in the power of any person to convey. The proper management of the endowment of the financial affairs of the College, by submitted to the Legislature. The system of squandering the endowment will be put a stop to; and the annual expenses of the institution will have hereafter to be confined to the actual necessities. Some regularity will probably be made respecting the salaries of the professors, and the number of professorships which any one professor shall be permitted to hold. The establishment of a chair of Agriculture, or Political Economy or any new chair, must depend on the financial capability of the institution.—Upper Canada College, I believe, will be raised to the proud dignity of an institution, existing by its own merit, struggling for, or maintaining success against all competition, without giving the envious or the spiteful an opportunity, to say that she bows her triumph to a degrading patronage, or that she is a creature of the state.

The spirit of the trade is most lucrative, and professing Christians give it their choicest countenance.

I have license from the court, and if I do not bring this evil upon you somebody else will.

I live in a land of liberty.

I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the house, and show the lives of our citizens, and those who choose to honor me with their custom.—*Aurora of the Valley.*

Married at Hants-walk by the Rev. John Gay. Mr. John Fox to Miss Sophia Raza. If this match don't make a face, of the first quality, we should like to know what stuff will.

in proportion to the skill we employ in its cultivation, but we disregard these real advantages, and expend our capital to build palaces in cities, while the country that should give support to these fine buildings is neglected. We maintain that agriculture is an occupation that should be particularly gratifying to all good men who must know that food and clothing are necessities of existence to his fellow men.—A large and excellent produce created annually by skillful cultivation and industry, is one of the greatest benefits a man can confer upon his country. The practice by which he obtains such favourable results, is also an advantage by its example to others. We submit these observations in the hope of attracting a due degree of attention to the long neglected subject of agricultural improvement, that is so well entitled to the support and co-operation of every true friend of Canadian prosperity.—*Agricultural Journal.*

This Journal is now brought to the 11th number, and it would be a source of great satisfaction to us, if the subscribers were to signify their satisfaction with our humble exertions to interest them, and advance the cause of agricultural improvement, by paying up their subscriptions, where they remain due. In many instances we may have been in error, but we can truly affirm, that we have done all in our power to make the Journal useful to the subscribers, and wherein we have failed, it was from error of judgement. We were so ambitious as to wish the Journal equal to any published in the same subject in North America, and we are now so vain as to believe that it is entitled to this character, with the exception that it contains no illustrations or woodcuts; but we hope this defect will be remedied next year. On the strict examination of the numbers published, we trust that not one page of original matter, or selections, will be discovered that could be calculated to lead farmers into error in the practice of husbandry. We would respectfully solicit the Canadian Press to error in our Journal from the commencement, and if it is found calculated to promote the object for which it is assumed to be published, we are prepared to recommend to farmers who perhaps are not aware of its existence. As the necessity and advantage of Agricultural improvement are universally admitted, we presume it will not be thought unreasonable, that we should ask the Press to do us this favour. We meddle not with parties or politics, and do not encroach upon the high privileges of the Press in any way; we therefore, trust they will take us under their patronage, and we would respectfully solicit the Canadian Press to do us this favour, and so far as they deem it worthy of their support. The Press is all powerful, and can well afford to take us under their protection and foster and encourage our humble efforts to promote the same object that they have in view, namely, the general prosperity of the land we live in, though we endeavour to do this by different means. We pretend to be only humble laborers, but in a good cause, and we expect the favourable patronage of the generous conductors of the Canadian Press. We study our subject and may be able to submit useful suggestions, but it is the weight and effect to what they may conceive to be correct in our suggestions.—*Agricultural Journal.*

### ADVERTISEMENT OF AN HONEST REMEDY.—Friends and neighbors! Having just opened a commodious shop for Liquid Fire, I embrace this opportunity of informing you that on Saturday 1st shall commence the business of making drunks, papers and beggars, for the sober, industrious, and respectable to support.

I shall call in the familiar spirit, which shall excite men to deeds of riot and robbery, and blood; and by doing so diminish the comforts, augment the expense, endanger the welfare of the community.

I will undertake at short notice, for a small price, to cure a great number of persons inmates for the asylum, the poor house, the prison and the gallows.

I will furnish an article which shall increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and render those harmless, incurable.

I will furnish a drug which shall deprive some of life, of many of reason, some of property, all of peace; which shall cause fathers to be fends; wives, widows; children, orphans; and all mendicants.

I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and a nuisance to the nation.

I will cause mothers to forget their suckling infants, virgins to forget their precious innocence.

I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the gospel, defile the purity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual and eternal death; and if any be so impertinent as to inquire why I had the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy land, my only reply is necessary.

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I live in a land of liberty.

I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the house, and show the lives of our citizens, and those who choose to honor me with their custom.—*Aurora of the Valley.*

Married at Hants-walk by the Rev. John Gay. Mr. John Fox to Miss Sophia Raza. If this match don't make a face, of the first quality, we should like to know what stuff will.

an established Church. All I mean to say is, that I think a little new life should be infused into the Legislative Council. Even now it is, as you will know, less a nuisance than in former years.

As the U. C. mail closes in twenty minutes, I shall have barely time to send this letter to the office before it starts.

Yours, &c.  
J. MARTINE.

From the St. Catharines Journal.

We perceive that the obstructive of the Tory press of this province are rabid with the proceedings of the Government, and that portion of the press which most is supposed to speak its sentiments. The great object now in view, is to provoke to some enunciation of those measures likely to be brought forward at the ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament, and which we believe that fair discussion of those measures was their desire, we should be pleased to have all the publicity possible given on such topics. But while we are to give all men credit for sincerity, any singular demonstration to the contrary forbids our doing so, we must in this instance withhold it from these modern Herodes. The party now represented by this portion of the press are not the men to originate measures calculated to promote our prosperity, nor to facilitate them if proposed by others.

The men who have squandered away our public moneys—who have fastened on the province more burdens of a fiscal and religious character than the people can any longer tolerate—who have made themselves and their families rich at the people's expense—are not the men to assist in the removal of these grievances.

Since our last, we have seen the report of the Committee of the Board of Trade of Montreal, on the customs, or tariff of the province. We agree most heartily with many parts of this report, and hope that a general expression of opinion on the topics embraced in that document may be given by the press throughout the province. We approve of the proposed charges from a specific to an ad-valorem duty, on all articles where it is practicable; also of an immediate and sweeping reduction on all those articles now so punitively smuggled in, because of the inducement resulting from a high imposition of duty. Our sole motive for doing so, is to increase the revenue of the country, and to prevent the immorality and irregularities consequent on the practice of smuggling.

We are not of opinion, that the respectable portion of the commercial community possess an exclusive interest in such alterations; we advocate them solely for the good of the country.

The importer who pays his duty, as it at present stands, has advantages that smuggling cannot deprive him of; he escapes paying the American duty of 20 per cent, by the law of drawback now in force, which goes a great way to meet the high duties he pays to our own Government; he has none of those fees to pay to men engaged in a contraband trade, and on the whole we think that the importer is better off, better for any alteration; but still, whatever benefits community, must indirectly benefit even this class, and most sincerely do we hope to see a reduction of duty on all those articles so largely brought here now without paying anything to our revenue.

Anxious as we are to see these improvements made on our tariff, for numerous reasons, and pleased as we are to see the same opinion expressed by the respectable portion of the province, we must nevertheless enter our strong protest against that part of said report that recommends a protection to Montreal of 30 per cent over every other port of Canada. This is a monstrous proposition for any locality to put forth, to the injury of every other locality. We consider it at once to the "tomb of all the Capetists." There are large expectations entertained in this part of the country, that the present administration, and we trust that no timid policy on their part will disappoint those expectations.

We want a clear stage and no favor, that the resources of our country may be more fully elicited and tried, and we entertain no misgivings as to the result.

Every vestige of class and favored church legislation must be removed, even at the risk of being stigmatized with Godlessness and infidelity.

We are perfectly satisfied in our own mind that any supposed advantages derived from the endowments of churches in the provinces, to the "powers that be," are not to be compared to the honest and popular support that would be rendered, frankly and heartily, to the Government that will be bold and honest enough to restore the public property so long alienated from educational purposes. "We would say to the men now in power, 'Be just and fear not.' The people of Canada have an instinctive appreciation of justice; nothing short of approval of the people, and the support of any Government; give them this, and they will give you what endowment to churches can never secure to you. Show the example your predecessors have set you, of endeavouring to rule the country by dividing the people. It has been long tried by their prototypes as it has, and proved a signal failure. It has ended in misery and heart-burnings, and produced evils that they cannot now remedy, if we believe their orator Blackwood, who recommends a "Despotism," and "Judges without Grace"—"Angels and Ministers of Justice denied"—as the only cure for the ills that they themselves have inflicted. To this "complexion we must come at last," were we to submit to class legislation. We shall resume this subject at some future time.

Advertisements and notices on the right margin, including "GAS," "WARE," "SUGAR," and other small text blocks.



And let it be borne in mind that the...  
The Editor of the Agricultural Journal, in Montreal, will please accept our best acknowledgments for his kindness in sending us a full copy of his valuable Periodical. We have looked through it and read as much of it as enables us to do so, and to declare that it fulfills its mission creditably, and contains an amount of real practical information for the Canadian Farmer which cannot be easily obtained elsewhere. It is much to be regretted that there are so few men amongst us who have the inclination and the ability to write on Agriculture, and it is still more mortifying to know that those few have to struggle with the discouraging difficulties arising from the want of proper support. One would reasonably suppose that in a new country like Canada, where the cultivation of the soil forms the principal employment of the inhabitants, and where the majority of the farmers were not brought up to agricultural pursuits, and consequently cannot be benefited by the practice and experience of their fathers: under these circumstances, we say, one would suppose that the importance of works on Agriculture would be daily felt and appreciated. But such is not the case. It is true that among many of the farming population money is frequently scarce; but there are comparatively few farmers who do not spend a dollar a year in drink, and to say the very least of it, this would be advantageously dispensed with, and the dollar would pay for a whole year of the Agricultural Journal, which besides affording the value of fifty times its price in useful practical knowledge, would at the end of the year form a handsome volume in a farmer's library, and be as interesting to his children as it had been to himself. In short we cannot believe but that there are many ways in which farmers might save a dollar a year for the Agricultural Journal, and we can think of comparatively few ways in which they could spend a dollar to more substantial and permanent advantage.

The Schooner *Platina*, of Detroit, run ashore on Monday last, near the mouth of the Saginaw river, on the Canada coast of Lake Huron. It was a strong westernly wind, as the vessel had only a few barrels of flour on board, she was too light to withstand the storm. The crew are all safe, and we understand the Schooner has sustained comparatively little damage.

During our short stay in Goderich we have had already the honor of welcoming a Lawyer, a Doctor, and a Clergyman; and we have now the pleasure of introducing another Medical Gentleman, Dr. George Harvey, from Nova Scotia, to whose Card, in to-day's paper, we direct the attention of our readers. Dr. Harvey is originally a native of Dalry in Argyre, and obtained his Degrees from the University of Edinburgh. We hope he will be a valuable acquisition to our Goderich society, and we think the rapid increase of our population holds out a prospect of sufficient employment for two Medical men.

At a meeting of School Trustees and Teachers, pursuant to public notice, held in the School-House in the Town of Goderich on Saturday the 11th November 1848.

PRESENT.

The Trustees and teachers of Section No. 1, Town of Goderich.

Trustee and Teacher of No. 2, town of Godh.	do do No. 3, do do	do do No. 4, do do	do do No. 5, do do	do do No. 6, do do	do do No. 7, do do	do do No. 8, do do	do do No. 9, do do
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and the Teacher of Sec. No. 1, Township of Stanley.

It was moved by John Stewart, Esq., and seconded by A. F. Morgan, Esq., that Mr. Wallace do take the chair, and that Mr. Watson act as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting, when, after some discussion,

It was proposed by Mr. Morgan, and seconded by Mr. Stewart—that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Petition to send to the Governor in Council, to consist of Messrs. Wallace, Watson, Morgan, Stewart, Riach, Begg, and Shaw.

It was proposed by Mr. John Riach, and seconded by Mr. Shaw—that the Chairman of the meeting do sign the said Petition on behalf of all the Teachers and Trustees of the Huron District.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and Secretary, and to Mr. Macqueen, for advocating the cause.

Before the meeting closed, it was moved by Mr. Watson, and seconded by Mr. Johnston—that a vote of censure be passed by this meeting, for the irregular and improper conduct of the District Council, in not taking sufficient security from the District Superintendent Act.

All which were unanimously carried.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Chairman.

D. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTE.—The Committee adopted the form of Memorial which appeared in last week's Signal, with some slight additions to it.

Ed. H. S.

BLANSHARD CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

St. Mary, Nov. 6, 1848.

Sir,—We are accustomed to look upon the public Press as not only posted in the land for the promotion of the moral and social improvement of the community, but as chronicles of those events and incidents which mark the progress of an age so much to be observed. And if we are right in our estimate of the character and object of the Press, the relation of an event, which has been exceedingly interesting to us—and which seems to indicate the march of improvement in our section of country—may not be without interest to you and your readers.

The event alluded to, was the holding of a Public Meeting and Soiree, in connection with the St. Mary's Sabbath School, on the 25th ult. A Sabbath School has been in successful operation here since May last, under the superintendence of Mr. Joshua Bink, assisted by twelve other persons of both sexes, as officers and teachers; and their labours seem to have been highly appreciated by the community generally, as well as by the youth and children. Every Sabbath morning large gatherings of children and their teachers were to be seen at the school house, busily engaged in the study of the Holy Scriptures; and by the proficiency of the scholars it might be inferred that the lessons of the Sabbath were not neglected nor forgotten thro' the week. A Library of one hundred interesting volumes were also in use, purchased by the generous donations of the people; and the books were eagerly looked for, and read with avidity by adults as well as children. But as the winter was drawing on, and our roads getting bad, and our population thinly scattered, it was thought best to adjourn the school till the ensuing spring. But it did not seem right to the managers of the school to cease their labours, which had given them so much pleasure, and in which the community were so deeply interested, in so silent a manner.

A public meeting was determined upon, and a notice in connection with it. A number of persons offered their valuable services, and the thing was undertaken. But as attempts at similar things had heretofore been made without success, many were the fears and evil prognostications that the projectors and proprietors were obliged to listen to. But true courage never fails. The day arrived, and a kind Providence sent a bright and beautiful day. Groups were to be seen coming in holiday dress on all the roads and lanes leading to our village. Bright anticipations seemed to shine on every countenance. Our large and commodious town School House was tastefully decorated for the festive occasion. A long table, filling the whole aisle of the school house, was laden with plates of cakes, pastries, and eatables of all kinds. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer: after which John Spaulding, Esq. was unanimously called to occupy the Chair. The Chairman in alluding to the progress of improvement in our village and neighborhood, he reminded us that six years ago had elapsed since the place on which now stands the village of St. Mary was an unbroken wilderness! Who then could have imagined that in so short a period we would witness what was now before us,—a rapidly growing village—a community improving in all the moralities of a better state of life. The meeting, the taste displayed, the interest manifested, he considered one of the best evidences of this. Such meetings might not be thought much of in towns and old settled countries;—but in a country but six years old, they told something; and if we might sugar of the future, from the present and past, what may we expect in six years to come. After making every very appropriate remarks on the interest he felt in education generally, and especially on Scriptural education, he called for the report, which was read by the Rev. Thomas Williams, the resident Wesleyan Missionary of the place.

The adoption of the Report was moved by the Rev. Thomas Dawse, Episcopal Methodist Preacher, in a speech full of pious sentiment, on the usefulness of Sabbath Schools in promoting and diffusing a spirit of piety and morality among the people, and especially the rising generation. The Rev. Thomas Williams was called on to second the adoption of the Report. In his remarks he mentioned the goodness of the object aimed at in the proper culture of the youthful heart; the prominence of the object was before the world. It was not confined to one nation or people. All enlightened nations seemed to feel that it alone could give national greatness or security; facilities for its promotion were also multiplying. We live in auspicious days. Our own beloved Province was not without this feeling. Our people and legislators were awake to it, and moving for its accomplishment. But, (said Mr. W.) Christians were not to look at these things as reasons for supineness and indifference on their part. They were not to forget that the Bible was the only charter on which good government could be built. The principles and influence alone would spread a

heavenly atmosphere around our social relation. From it alone would emanate that benevolence which was required for the exertion necessary to raise the world from what it was, to what it ought and might be. The great truths of the Bible alone could give full scope to the power of the human intellect; both these views which he knew were the views of the Christian world generally. He hailed the Sabbath School, and every effort made in that way to diffuse Scriptural knowledge, as a means calculated to confer lasting good on the human family.

After the address those scholars, who in the opinion of the teachers, had distinguished themselves by attention and diligence, were called forward and rewarded, in the shape of books, was distributed among them by the Chairman, accompanied by suitable remarks of compliment and encouragement. But I must not forget that the meeting was greatly enlivened by the sweet music which was discoursed, ever and anon, by the choir. The business over, the refreshments were distributed; and while these delicious were in discussion, the company seemed to enter into the most delightful feelings of sociality, with the utmost good order and propriety;—a rare credit cannot be given to the Managers and Lady providers, and especially to our truly spirited Secretary, Mr. Edward Long. But evening came, and each thought of homes and cares, but before the company dispersed, unanimous and hearty votes of thanks were given to the first Providers, the Choir and the Chairman. Our oldest settler Mr. Tracy, so pleased that he almost moved that such meetings should be held once a quarter through the year. Such meetings are truly delightful, and I think profitable to the community;—they promote a proper spirit of sociality, blended with benevolence.

Now, what think you of St. Mary? You see that our improvements are not only indebted by the number of habitations in our village, the spreading of our clearing, the increase of shanties in our woods,—but also in the public and benevolent enterprises in which we engage, and the spirit we manifest in them; and when you think that man's social character is likely to deteriorate for want of exercise, will you not say to every part of our District, "G" and do likewise.

Yours, &c.  
A REMONSTRANCE OF ST. MARY.  
GODERICH, NOV. 8, 1848.

MR. EDITOR.

Sir,—The following details will inform your readers of the melancholy loss of the Schooner rigged boat Wing and Wing, of this port, together with the crew, consisting of John Bedford, owner, Thomas Miles, John Reynolds and Francis Long, on Chief's Point, about three miles below White Fish Island, being one of the Chantry Islands situated on Lake Huron. About 10 o'clock on Monday evening, October 30th, the wind, which had been blowing from the southeast, suddenly chopped round to southwest, and blew a perfect hurricane on Tuesday morning. Just before sunrise the Captain of the schooner Dragon observed, as he thought, a vessel run ashore, but which proved to be the above boat; but having no boat, and it blowing too hard to make any of the other vessels her by hauling, (the sea at the time was running tremendous, and breaking on the reef most high); how she lived the night out was a miracle. From the appearance of the boat when found, she apparently opened right over; her bowsprit being drove clean in, and her mast heads looking as if they had been pounded with a sledge hammer. The boat finally beat over the reef and drifted ashore on the bar. On Wednesday I sent my boat ashore after learning the above particulars, which could not return till the next day on account of the weather. A thorough search has since been made for their bodies, but up to Sunday evening last without success.

On the same day of the above wreck, the Propeller Racine, from Chicago, bound for Kingston, with a load of beef, tallow and hides, was drifted over this shore, having lost her canvas and boat, and got out of wood. She must have driven ashore and probably all hands have perished, if she had not opportunely discovered the vessel, then lying in White Fish harbor, which was loading there with fish, when she fortunately ran in with safety. Immediately after her, another large vessel, which proved to be the George Davies of Buffalo, with near 10,000 bushels of wheat on board, drove in sight round the point, and likewise discovered the vessels; the Captain of which had given up all hopes of saving either the vessel or their lives,—having lost the most of his canvas, but which got in the harbour safe.

If there was a chart of the Canada coast, with the courses from the principal points from the opposite shore, laid down, many lives and much valuable property might be saved. And another thing that is much wanted is a small light on the north pier of the Goderich harbour, (for the lighthouse on the hill so far from the harbour, merely shows where Goderich is, but not the way into the harbour);—and a vessel, if she arrives off Goderich of a dark stormy night, should be able to see on a lee shore, dry not take the harbour, but be obliged to beat about lake for ten or twelve hours, in the fall of the year, to the great danger of both lives and property. And I hope, Mr. Editor, some of those persons who are so fond of getting up petitions of bubble Railroads, Corporations, &c., will think of the poor mariner, and get up a petition and send to head quarters to get a small light on the pier, and as a guide to the poor mariner to steer his bark safe into port of a stormy night, when they are encircled between the blankets with a good feather bed beneath them

dreaming of love and riches. But perhaps they agree with the old song, and say, never mind "there is a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft and keeps watch for the life of poor Jack."

I remain, &c.  
Your most obt'd servt,  
C. CRABB.

P. S.—There were other vessels in sight at sea down on the Wednesday of the blow, which in all probability would have driven ashore through the night if the wind had not had a few points.

NOTE.—I think there is a bubble "bubble Railroads" is a power; and I wonder why the Hon. Member for Huron, when as Inspector General, he should have been looking after harbours and light-houses, instead of his time in dancing "Jim Crow" with Captain Gmbb; and I wonder again why this same here Crabb forgot to tell him about this little lighthouse story.—FRANK'S DEVIL.

HARDWARE.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. have largely increased their former stock of useful and Ornamental Cutlery, Hardware, Japanned 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 Hardware at reduced prices.

ROPE, TWINE AND CORDAGE of various sizes and qualities; also several patterns of superior Carpeting. A large supply of Salt from the cheapest market. Applies of the very best quality in barrels. N. B.—The terms are invariably Cash or Merchandise Produce, and no abatement from the price asked.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

NEW STORE AT HARPURHEY.

THE Subscribers have much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Tuckersmith, Hollet, 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.

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.

PUBLIC DEBATE.

The Members of the "Goderich Mechanics Lyceum" RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies of Goderich, that they are invited to attend a PUBLIC DEBATE in the School Room of John Haldane, Esq. West-st. November 25th, 1848, (Saturday Evening at 7 o'clock,) when they are invited to attend.

MARBLE FACTORY, SOUTH WATER ST., GAIT.

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 5 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the inscriptions, and at which place, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.

STRAY OX.

STRAYED from the Subscriber Lot No. 16, 3rd Concession of Wawanash, a Black Ox nine years old, blind of the off eyes with a gimble 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.

EXTRA ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have just received from the New York and Montreal Markets, the largest Stock of Merchandise 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.

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STRATFORD POST-OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Stratford Post-Office last November, 1848:—

Anderson, Thomas	Kenry, John
Baird, John	Kenny, Matthew
Brown, Duncan	Kennedy, David
Cassidy, William	Moore, James
Crozier, John	Moore, Thomas
Cutler, Patrick	Mullany, Thomas
Cushion, Arthur	Muir, James
Carroll, Joseph	Mitlen, Robert
Carroll, Charles	Mooney, Joseph
Denney, Hugh	McDonnell, James
Dallas, Arthur	McDonnell, Duncan
Dallas, James	McLellan, Duncan
Dunsmore, James	McGregor, Isabella
Dunn Simon	McGeorge, A.
Eves, Robert B.	McMillan, John
Frasier, Robert	McTavish, Peter
Fletcher, James	Quinn, Patrick
Gunstone, Henry	Rattler, Peter
Godly, R.	Robertson, Alexander
Goff, James	Rutledge, James
Haid, Anna	Reid, John
Hanson, Samuel	Rigan, Michael
Holland, Patrick	Smith, Thomas
Hosker, Alexander	Stewart, Patrick
Holpin, Morris	Stevenson, Neil
Hay, Andrew	Stewart, Peter
Hamilton, John	Scott, Alexander
Hill, Jane	Smilie, David
Hamilton, Alexander	Shannon, John
Johnson, Margaret	Sherman, John
Kennedy, John	Taylor, Samuel
Kelley, Hugh	Walsh, Patrick

A. P. MICKLE, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Huron District Building Society will dispose of two more Shares of £50 each, at the British Hotel, Goderich, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS KYDD, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE next Sittings of the 1st Division Court will be held at the Gaol, Goderich, at 11 o'clock on Saturday the 24th December next.

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

ATTACHMENT.

DISTRICT OF HURON, } By virtue of a writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench 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 five hundred 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 calendar 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.

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 Lighthouse 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.

\$400 REWARD.

WHEREAS JOHN BIGNALL, Superintendent of Common Schools of the Huron District, 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 sum recovered. The money, Three hundred and forty eight pounds, was in £10 notes of the Bank of Montreal.

ATTACHMENT.

DISTRICT OF HURON, } 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 seized 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.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL.

Can be obtained at all hours, at the British Hotel, (Lancaster's).

