

WORLD



SIGNAL

TEN SHILLINGS

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

TWILIGHT AND SIX PENNE

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1848.

NUMBER 15.

The Huron Signal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY CHARLES DOLSEN,

MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR.

ALL kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the

English and French languages, executed with

accuracy and dispatch.

COMMON SENSE.

From the London Telegraph.

The state of Europe, which, in the eyes

of Lord J. Russell, justifies the continuance

of our vast military preparations, begins

to manifest itself in disturbances and

assemblage yesterday at Charing-cross. In

Clerkenwell, last night, was another.

In Dublin such exciting language is used,

actually provoking revolt; and the Times

calls loudly, as if anxious to stir the

fray, for the prosecution of Mr. Mitchell.

Our news from Glasgow is still more alarm-

ing. There the mob have broken loose,

they have armed themselves, and an insur-

rection is begun. There the dragons—a

part of Lord John Russell's establish-

ment—have been called into operation,

showing distinctly "the state of Europe,"

that requires the remedy of military re-

straint or military blood-letting. Different

from France, our government has the ad-

vantage of not being all concentrated on a

spot, and it cannot be overthrown by one

mob; but the community suffers the disad-

vantage of riots and threatened riots in nu-

merous places—protracted agonies, which

will require all the vigilance of the govern-

ment, even if everywhere supported by the

local authorities, to suppress and cure them.

After all is said and done, what is gained

to the community, what is gained to the

government, by establishing a system of

coercion? When most successful, it does

but tread out of life all that is worth living

for, and tumbles in the end, like the Colossus

of Paris, into a melancholy ruin by its

own weight. We grant that the commu-

nity cannot thrive amidst riots and insur-

rections, but there are two ways of putting

them down. The rioters may be shot, im-

prisoned, or hanged; or all reasonable de-

mands may be granted, and the rioters

scolded—quietly incorporated with those

who love peace, and become the best friends

of order. Industrious labourers are

strongly wedded to habits of toil as fash-

ionable ladies to habits of dissipation. They

not only have a strong interest in the con-

tinuance of tranquillity, but its continuance

is for them an actual necessity. Beyond a

day or two, or even an hour or two, they

have no means of subsistence. In most

cases subsistence is the produce of their

labour, and if their labour is stopped, nei-

ther they nor anybody else can be pro-

vided beyond a very short time with the

means of subsistence. They, therefore, as

the rule, do not break into outrages, do not

become rioters, and do not continue to ex-

cept they are suffering, and unjustly treat-

ed. Before marshalling dragons against

them it would be reasonable to speak to

them, to soothe them, to inquire of what

they complain, and if their complaints are

just, give them redress.

It will be said that authority cannot

speak with armed rioters. But is not au-

Providence, as they submit to the laws of

gravity and motion.

Before the government prefer coercion to

justice, it may be well to remember, that

the struggle now beginning for political

rights in England is evidently a part of the

general struggle in Europe. The wave

that was set rolling in Switzerland has ex-

tended to Italy, and has passed over France

to England. Disturbance here is not an

isolated fact, it partakes of the character of

a general law. It is a contest between old

coercion and young freedom. It is one of

the last battles that have to be fought be-

tween the lingering battalions of feudal op-

pression and the rising liberties of industry.

Everywhere, too, the arms by which op-

pression was formerly victorious are dis-

credited. Torture is at an end. We make

criminals comfortable in our prisons.—

There is a terrible outcry against the gal-

lows. Our neighbours, amidst the acclama-

tion of death, have decreed the abolition

of death by guillotine, and an insur-

rection is begun. There the dragons—a

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them, to soothe them, to inquire of what

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just, give them redress.

The mob is now heard on all sides that the

"cowardly vagabonds" have had a lesson,

and it would be well also if in the midst

of this triumph we could hear some acknow-

ledgement of a lesson on the other side.

Nothing of the sort, however, can at pre-

sent be recognized. Perhaps it may come

with reflection. Meanwhile the comforta-

ble and the lower classes have now respect-

ively assumed a position of hostility which

will ultimately bring forth its fruits.

With regard to the fact that the London

Chartists, by whom, with delegates from

the country, the above demonstration was

made, do not truly represent the views of

the majority of their body, I feel very little

doubt, and I question if the country were

polled, it would not be found that there

are more advocates of those broad peace

doctrines which recognize the utility of re-

sorting to physical force, or of destroy-

ing human life under any circumstances,

among the so-called educated ranks.

This much with regard to home affairs.

As respects Ireland there is no change of

prospect. The failure of the Chartist de-

monstration in London, and the plausible

and disappointing answer previously con-

veyed to the Irish delegation by M. Lamar-

tine, are hailed here as complete discourag-

ements to the insurgent cause—but the tone

adopted by all parties in England is so en-

tirely of devious intent, that exaspera-

tion is more likely to be increased than

allayed by these circumstances. In the

case of the Irish, as in that of the Chartists,

the cry of rampant self-interest—Put them

down!—is all that is heard; and I am still

unable to get from any quarter a satisfac-

tory reply as to our right to put them down

if the majority are disinclined to have any-

thing to do with us. If geographical isolat-

ion, distinctness of race and difference of

religion are to be held as indications of a

title to national independence, it is then

clear that by no people in the world can

these circumstances be put forward with

more force than by the Irish to the English.

When you speak, however, of allowing

Ireland to be independent, the reply imme-

diately is, "You had better restore the

Septuagint," and this is considered conclu-

sive, although the strongest sympathy and

affection for the Irish people in England, and

that which England was formerly split into

of those conditions which I have just enu-

merated had an existence. A further cur-

ious illustration of the way in which selfish-

ness can bind both the moral and intellec-

tual sense is shown in the fact that the in-

urrection in Sicily, which has resulted in

the declaring herself independent of Naples,

and in one instance, the strongest sym-

pathy and satisfaction in England, in the

face of the facts that the size of Sicily, re-

latively to the size of Naples, is almost ex-

actly the same of Ireland to England, that

their proximity to each other is much closer,

and that no difference either of race or re-

ligion exists between them.

It is only, in connection with the

above remarks, that I can be said to be re-

prognant to my mind that the destructive

ravings of those who are now urging the

Irish people to rebellion, but that in no

1672.—The erection of a fort (at Kings-

ton) on Lake Ontario commenced, which

was completed by Sir de Frontenac, Gov-

ernor of Canada, in the following spring.

1674.—Oct. 1. The diocese of Quebec

founded. It comprehends all the country,

known at that time by the name of "New

France," and was constituted an arch-

bishopric 12th July, 1714.

1679.—Fortifications commenced at Ni-

agara by M. de Salé.

1684.—October 1. Sieur de la Barre,

fourth Royal Governor of Canada.

1685.—The Marquis de Rouville ap-

pointed to the government of Canada, as

successor to Sieur de la Barre, who had

returned to France.

1686.—Ursuline Convent, Quebec, de-

stroyed a second time by fire.

1688.—While the inhabitants of Mon-

tré, supposing peace to be concluded, and

totally unprepared for any attack, as

had been promised, twelve hundred Iro-

quo Indians made a descent upon the city,

and laying waste all before them. One

of the Mohawk Indians, four hundred and

twenty-six men taken prisoners and burnt

at the stake. In the month of October

following, these warriors made another

descent upon the island, killed several

of the inhabitants and took a number of

prisoners.

1690.—Schenectady, the Dutch settle-

ment, taken and destroyed.

1699.—January. A party of two hundred

French and fifty Indians, commanded by

France which was designed for the destruc-

tion of New York, while a land force was

proceeding by way of Lake Champlain and

upon Albany. But when Sieur de Fronte-

nac, the French general, arrived at Quebec,

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1702.—Schenectady, the Dutch settle-

ment, taken and destroyed.

1703.—January. A party of two hundred

French and fifty Indians, commanded by

<

led the constitution of 1791, was ended. Lord J. Russell said oh, no matter. I will order the money paid, and your pretence power was only a log to amuse you. Was this to be borne patiently, what remedy could be sought? The natural result of such an utter denial of justice followed, and dissatisfaction and anarchy followed in detail—and the rebellion of Upper Canada, of which and its mover, I have a very different opinion. I pass over, and refer only to the conduct of Lower Canadian Reformers, when the wisdom of the British Government adopted Lord Durham's views and saw that we must have the control of our local affairs. Then the Reformers of L. C. stood to their principles; took office under Sir Charles Bagot, and with only two Lower Canadians in the Cabinet, were perfectly satisfied; and when their principles were assailed, at once resigned under Lord Melville, and nobly fought the battles of Reform in the face of calumny, corruption and every temptation that power and patronage could suggest to induce them to j in our old oppression.

I support them because they are liberal—because they are firm—because they are true and I feel assured, consequently to Upper Canada or not, that they are more unimpaired than their western neighbours. I am also a native of Lower Canada, and as such feel that it was my duty to reply to this sentiment.

THE HURON SIGNAL. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received the first number of the *Huron Signal*, a new Reform paper published at Goderich, Huron District, and edited by Mr. Thomas MacQueen, who formerly resided near Pakenham in this District. Mr. MacQueen's superior talents, both as a writer and speaker, are so well known to our readers, that any eulogium on our part would be altogether unnecessary; and now that he has a press at his disposal, he will have ample opportunity of using them to advantage. And if the people of Huron are capable of appreciating his talents, we have no doubt but that the *Signal* will be liberally patronized.—*Bathurst Courier*.

THE HURON SIGNAL.—The two first numbers of this ably conducted paper have reached us, in truth it must be an oasis in the desert, and will doubtless reflect a brilliant ray of intellectual light around Goderich, and along the shores of the "wild romantic" Huron. Although differing from us materially in respect to politics, we are abundant success.—*Brantford Courier*.

The first number of the *Huron Signal*, a new paper started at Goderich, has come to hand. Edited by Thomas MacQueen, the talented author of "The Moorland Minister." The "Signal" comes out in the Reform Ticket, which is by no means a recommendation to a good Conservative like our great and humble self; but nevertheless, it promises to be ably conducted; and we will not withhold our admiration of the flowers, while we refuse to taste the poison fruit of the tree.—*Ottawa Advertiser*.

HURON SIGNAL.—We have received the first number of a paper printed at Goderich, bearing this title. The *Signal* is edited and published by Mr. Thomas MacQueen, who is known to be an able and spirited writer, and there can be but little doubt of the journal being a powerful auxiliary to the Reform Press. We trust the Reformers of Huron will well support Mr. M. in his undertaking.—*Victoria Chronicle*.

HURON SIGNAL.—This is the title of a Reform journal just commenced at Goderich, and to which we wish every success.—The amount of editorial matter in the first two numbers gives assurance that it will not remain a mere cypher in the ranks of the Canadian press; and the talents of the editor will be an addition to the cause it is intended to uphold.—*Geoph Advertiser*.

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the first number of the *Huron Signal*, edited and published at Goderich, by Mr. Thomas MacQueen, well known as a lecturer and author, both in Scotland and in this country. The *Signal*, in Mr. M.'s hands, will be conducted with talent and energy, and we sincerely hope it will be well supported by the Reformers of the Huron.—*Toronto Globe*.

We have received the first and second numbers of the *Huron Signal*, printed and published in the town of Goderich, by Mr. Chas. Dolson and edited by Mr. MacQueen. The editor is favorably known in Kingston as a Lecturer and we have no doubt that through the columns of the *Signal*, he will exert a most beneficial influence in the new country where he has located himself.—*Kingston Argus*.

We have most sincere gratification in acknowledging the receipt of the first and second numbers of a new reform paper the "*Huron Signal*" published at Goderich, and edited by Mr. Thomas MacQueen. We hail its appearance with pleasure and wish it the success to which it is so justly entitled.—*Newcastle Courier*.

THE HURON SIGNAL.—We have received No. 2, of a new Reform Journal published under this title at Goderich, and judging from the articles in that number we believe the editor to be a gentleman of much ability. It is neatly got up, and must follow out as it has commenced and its properly supported by the people, prove highly beneficial in the extensive and improving District of Huron. We wish it all success.—*Oxford Star*.

We have received the two first numbers of the *Huron Signal*, a new paper just started in Goderich. Thomas MacQueen, Editor. It is liberal in politics, and well edited. We hope the people of the Huron District will reward the enterprise of the proprietor, by giving him the greatest possible number of subscribers.—*Kingston Herald*.

The *Huron Signal*, is the title of a new Reform paper edited by Mr. MacQueen, who resided some short time since in the Township of Pakenham, on the Ottawa.—The *Signal* is well edited, and deserves support at the hands of Reformers generally.—*The Packet*.

REFORM PAPER IN GODERICH.—We have received the first No. of the "*Huron Signal*," printed at Goderich, by Mr. CHARLES DOLSON, and edited by THOMAS MACQUEEN.

Eq. The *Signal* is very neatly printed sheet. Its politics will be understood by the introductory remarks from its talented editor.—*Journal and Express*.

Amid the variety of newspapers that have sprung into existence during the last twelve months, we are aware of none that has come out more favorably inviting the patronage of the public than the *Huron Signal*. It is a Reform paper, but is conducted with moderation and good-fidelity, and with a variety of talent which is highly creditable to a public journal.—*Montreal Transcript*, 25th April.

THE "HURON SIGNAL." Published at Goderich, C. W.—Thomas MacQueen, Editor. The two first numbers of this paper are before us, and we gladly hail its appearance as a most desirable addition to the periodical press of the colony. Had we known nothing of the Editor, we should have been pleased to greet another laborer in the field of knowledge; but knowing, and respecting him as a sincere and ardent advocate of the rights of man, we cannot but offer him the right hand of fellowship, and welcome him as a friend and a brother. Let us not be misunderstood; our personal acquaintance with Mr. MacQueen, has not been such as to enable us, were we so disposed, to say that we agree with him in all his political views or principles. It is enough for us to believe, which we do most sincerely, that he has the good of mankind at heart. We care not whether he be a reformer or conservative.—"The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number," is the motto he bears, and under such a noble standard we are ready to march boldly onward; and who would not? Mr. MacQueen is well known in Scotland, as the author of many beautiful poems, in which he has displayed great power, depth of feeling and tenderness, with a native simplicity and originality which stamps him as a man of no common order of mind. Mr. MacQueen is a man who, we feel assured, is made of that sturdy northern material which is not easily bent or twisted out of its proper position. No mere party feeling will ever induce him to contend for what he believes to be injurious to mankind. Like most of his countrymen, he possesses strong reasoning powers, and his style is at once simple and vigorous. His "Politics for the People" particularly No. 2, is an admirable article, and we regret we have not room to extract that part of it in particular, in which he contends with such eloquence and power, for rather unanswerable reasons, that there is no necessity for the assistance of two political parties. He has put the matter in a light, in which we confess we have never seen it before. We have been so long accustomed to the machinery of party government, that we are apt to regard it as an essential and necessary part of the British Constitution. Still we cannot but think, that a "stand still" party, as well as "go-ahead" party, is useful in no way, not for the purpose of preventing the motions of the *stand still* and the *go-ahead*, is that the one goes faster than the other. The *stand still* is like a man-of-war, under full sail, or Post Captain, if you will—who will not stir from his quarter deck, but who is carried forward with his ship, as the time goes.

If our friend MacQueen has a fault, it is his want of hope, and a somewhat desponding disposition. Let him trust in his own native powers, and the glorious cause in which he is engaged. We wish him to be a leader, but these parties need not necessarily be political parties, contending for very opposite principles. It seems almost as if the day had gone by, for such contentions. The only difference now between the motions of the *stand still* and the *go-ahead*, is that the one goes faster than the other. The *stand still* is like a man-of-war, under full sail, or Post Captain, if you will—who will not stir from his quarter deck, but who is carried forward with his ship, as the time goes.

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Learning to fight—to handle the instruments of death with skill and dexterity—to cultivate and strengthen our most savage dispositions, and to crush and obliterate the noblest feelings of our nature, constitute the education for which all nations have paid expensively. But alas for the improvement of the mind—the cultivation and development of our higher capacities. The subject may occasionally be glanced at in a transient or casual manner to fill up an idle hour, but the vast importance of training and cultivating mankind, as moral and intellectual beings has never become the object of solemn serious deliberation to any civil Government. For just so soon as a rational and correct view of this subject can be properly entertained; Government by standing armies, and national priesthoods with all their concomitant sham-work will be abandoned, and man will in reality assume the character of a reasonable creature.

It is true that Prussia, Britain and the United States have recently made some noise about educating the people and have even spent some money annually in the experiment, and it is to be hoped that the noise and the money together will long awaken the public mind to the importance of the subject, and that general education will assume a tangible existence, and be supported with zeal and earnestness as a national institution. Even in Canada during the last four years we have talked and spent money on education, and it must be admitted that we have done some good—we have given the people to understand that there is such a thing as education. The school-tax has done more in awakening enquiry on the subject than all the labours of all the teachers, visitors, trustees, and superintendents employed in working out the non-sensical measure. It has done more than a million of the best written tracts or treatises on the subject could have accomplished. It is an appeal to the purse. And though a man were so dead or dull that he could not comprehend even the simplest appeal to his understanding, or his reason, or his honour, or his honesty, yet with all his stupidity he can distinctly understand an appeal to his purse. We are great advocates for taxation—direct taxation. It is by far the most effectual method of giving people a knowledge of the affairs of their own country. It communicates a distinct, a kind of tangible idea of the value of improvements. We can have no roads, no bridges, no canals, or railroads without taxation, every public improvement, and every public institution should be supported by direct taxation. And were mankind to be directly taxed for armies, and navies, and national priesthoods, the world would be rid of these nuisances in less than twelve months. Because when you make a direct appeal to man's purse, they feel an interest in enquiring into the nature and use of the thing—they ask "What is it for?" and unless you can satisfy them that they are to be benefited in some way or other, they will not pay. This is the value and the beauty of the school-tax—it causes men to enquire—we admire it; but we do not admire the manner in which it is distributed. Taxes are valuable and justifiable exactly in proportion as they are judiciously expended.

We have no faith in five-hundred pounds salaries being conaacted with a system of popular education in any country, and far less in a young poor country like Canada. We think Dr. Ryerson's office might be very usefully, but in a proper description might be useful; but in the meantime the majority of them are considerably worse than useless to the cause of education.—They are sucking the substance from the poor teachers many of whom are living in poverty.—One-half of all the teachers in Canada ought not to be allowed to teach at all; they are utterly unqualified, and though their qualifications are equivalent to their pay, the community is suffering serious injury from their illiteracy and they themselves are losing their time and half starving on a miserable ill-paid pittance; while the man who merely asks a few questions regarding their qualifications and then passes them, whether qualified or not, receives an ample salary for performing these useless formalities; this kind of examination is a mere farce—a regular trifling with the people's interests at the people's own expense. It should be unanimously called down. We think the three Trustees in each School District, the School Visitors, the Warden of the District, and the Inspector General, might manage the educational affairs of Canada equally as well as they are managed at present; at all events things could not be much worse than they are. From the correspondence between Councilor Holmes and Dr. Ryerson, which has lately appeared in the *Signal*, we would direct attention to the following facts:—The inhabitants of Huron have paid their due proportion of Dr. Ryerson's five hundred pounds salary; they have paid Mr. Bigsby's one hundred and thirty pounds salary, for which they have been defrauded out of their just proportion of the Government educational fund to the amount of more than two hundred pounds during the years 1846-7. Dr. Ryerson throws the blame on the District Superintendent or somebody. And Mr. Bigsby and somebody throw the blame on Dr. Ryerson—and thus the people of Huron have been deprived of their rights by the men who were paid for looking after them. Mr. Holmes proposes that a District Meeting should be called by requisition to take the subject into consideration and to adopt means for obtaining, if possible, the rights of the District in this matter. We are afraid the money will not be easily obtained; but we certainly think that the Meeting should be held, and as the School Bill will undergo some revisions and amendments this year: we are of opinion that a Memorial to the Government founded on this Huron case, might be of much service in directing attention to the fact that the wholesale dismissal of Superintendents would be an advantage to the cause of education, as then the whole tax paid by the people would be received by the Teachers, and the Trustees who now perform the most of the duties gratis, would more cheerfully perform them all, were there no paid officials over them. One thing at least is certain, unless a simplification of the Bill, a reduction of its machinery and a much cheaper method of working it can be effected, the sooner it is repealed the better.

PLAIN DEALING.

HURON GAZETTE.

We think it was Sheridan who said that of all the vices that afflict society, none gave him so much annoyance as advice; and it has often been remarked that if you wish to lose a friend favour just advise him. Two weeks ago we offered a few friendly hints and admonitions to Mr. Giles, the nominal conductor of the *Huron Gazette*. Our officious friendship had exactly the effect which we anticipated, but not what we intended or desired. The intellectual giant at length awoke, belching out philosophy, like the funnel of a steamboat throwing forth smoke. It was not the philosophy of Socrates, nor Descartes, nor Spinoza, nor Bacon, nor Berkeley, nor Brown, nor Emmanuel Kant—it was the pure, unmixd, unqualified, unmitigated philosophy of billingsgate—the rectified essence of the *Huron Gazette*.

It is with some reluctance that we notice this remarkable specimen of vulgarity and blackguardism. It is, in fact, so low and dirty an attack on personal character, that with the exception of a tongue-battle which we once heard between two abandoned females in Bridge-gate of Glasgow, we never either saw or heard such language used. It allies, however, the kind of society that Mr. Giles, as a gentleman, has mixed in. In our friendly suggestions to Mr. Giles, the most objectionable passage is an allusion to his family, which we are sorry to understand has been construed into a sneer by those two or three individuals who act as the censors of the Press in the Gazette office, and who are enemies of us, but much greater enemies to Mr. Giles. Why should we sneer at the family of any poor man? We are as poor as Lazarus, and have a small family; so has Mr. Giles; and we repeat again that it is merely from a sympathy arising from the fact, that we notice Mr. Giles foul-mouthed slander at present. We do not believe that Mr. Giles writes this kind of fish-wife article of his own accord; we think his learned and scientific friends have already victimized Mr. Giles to their own chagrin and malignity; and whether he believes it or not, his family must suffer the effects of his impudence; and therefore we do feel for them, and we again counsel him in the most friendly spirit to examine his position, and not allow himself to be plunged further and deeper into ruin, merely to please the vanity and gratify the spleen of two or three conceited creatures. They may, for the gratification of their own evil propensities, make him a scape-goat for their transgressions against society. They may hatch evil and beget abhorrent scandal against those who scorn their littleness, and may father their small iniquities upon Mr. Giles, and foster his credulity by telling him that he is getting on well—that he is making considerable noise in the world; but certainly the evil day is coming. Mr. Giles must be conscious that he is altogether out of his proper sphere at present, and that the longer he is prevailed upon to remain in this ludicrous position, the deeper must be the derision which will attach to him, and the more overwhelming must be the misery which will eventually overtake him. It was too bad to allow that amiable, sweet-tempered, delectable little model of christian sobriety, who wrote such a long letter for the purpose of expressing his pious horror at the ungentlemanly manner in which our "Plain Dealing" had appealed to Mr. Giles, and for the further purpose of telling the public a mighty secret, which he declares he did not wish to tell. We say it was too bad to allow the dear little embodiment of mildness to give such a caricature of our arrival in Goderich during the time that Mr. Giles, poor man, was struggling in his exertions to obtain a printing press at Buffalo. We declare it was too bad to give publicity to such a delicate sentimental description of poor frail human nature, especially when Mr. Gentley of the *Huron Hotel* declares that he knows so much of both Mr. Giles and us, that he wishes no more correspondence with gentlemen editors. We never spoke a word about Mr. Giles being in a state of "beastly intoxication." We never saw him in that state, and we do not like to believe, and far less to publish upon hearsay evidence. We have heard certain little stories about a certain little man being very frequently "gaping like an idiot," staring like a hog," &c. (the comparison are coarse, but just as we received them) still we attach little credit to this kind of hearsay evidence. We do not wish to publish these rumours as facts; we do not wish to publish such stuff as all. A man's proper description is generally published drinking or drunkenness is generally published first in the tavern-keeper's *books*, and then it is written by Mr. Giles ever was drunk; but notwithstanding the doubtful assertions which he throws upon our faith, and we admit that we are sceptical on a great many subjects, still, there are a number of things which we do believe firmly; and, among other things, we do believe that if you take a little empty cask, utterly void of brains or other absorbents, and bore a gimble hole in the bottom of it, you may pour in any quantity of liquor without making it drunk, or even causing it to run over,—and it is only after the staves have become saturated and the liquor begins to ooze through the pores, that you can discover any symptoms of "beastly intoxication."

Mr. Giles entertains his readers with a history of the press and things belonging to the Signal Office, and a few delicate compliments to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. This, we admit, is rare intelligence—especially this, we admit, is rare intelligence! What a pity we have not time, for it would require volumes to give a narrative of the *hoax* and *whores*, the ups and downs, the difficulties and disappointments, and the numerous rumored, voyages and adventures, by sea and land, of the Joint Stock Company Press of Goderich. We are aware that many very respectable people in the town, could wish sincerely that the press belonged to Mr. Giles, and we have no wish to inform them that it does not, because some of them are already substantially informed of the fact, and a number more will be tangibly instructed in the truth of it, in about three months from this date—therefore our information would be entirely superfluous.

Mr. Giles next says, he does not send the profit of his undertaking to his master at Port Sarria! Happy Jerry! who is thus able to talk of profits! What a debt of gratitude the

storekeepers of Goderich are under to him for such a circulation of ready money in the town! We have neither stock nor profits; we are running deeply into debt with our landlady for our board, and have been thinking of writing to Port Sarria, or somewhere else, for an order to enable us to obtain half a pound of tobacco from some of the stores weekly! Miserable poverty-struck *Signal*, thy cash and credit are equally struck down in Goderich. O that Mr. Giles could visit our end of the town with a few more persons far more fitted than his *parsons* will not be opened in this quarter, that they are of the public morals being injured by his "vague and unmeaning lectures on phrenology" or any other subject.

Mr. Giles has the easiest method of shrinking from the responsibility of his wickedness that can possibly be imagined. He tells us that a certain dirty little crept into his columns from the *Streetsville Review*, which he duly credited at the time, without knowing it was there! What a wicked, malicious, persevering little reptile it must have been, to creep all the way through bush and brake, and marsh, and lake, from Streetsville to Goderich! And evidence has already been published, to show that it actually was seen creeping through some of the swamps of Her Majesty's Crown lands! We admire its industry, but really we cannot admire its ambition. Does Mr. Giles suppose that any body will believe this story? Does he think that mankind are all as silly and childish as himself? No; even the happy little mortal upon whose path there are no shadows; who never experienced in his own person the sickening degradation of drunkenness; whose moral sensibility is as much astonished at the sight of a drunken man as another man would be at the sight of the Phoenix; the upright, unadulterated specimen of optimism—even he does not believe one word of this nonsense.

Mr. Giles has very appropriately headed his Macbeth's caldron of filthy rubbish "Plain Lying," and we take the liberty of informing him that the respectable inhabitants of Goderich give him considerable celebrity, as a sensations about the kind of material. His assiduous efforts as the Editor of the *Signal* signing the Mackenzie petition, sneering at the offer of a ticket to the St. George's Dinner, and being an infidel or a socialist,—belong especially to that order of things,—they are deliberate, wilful and malevolent falsehoods. They are given with the same intention as the Quaker had in calling mad-dog. But it is too late in the day. Intelligent people do not care though Mr. Giles was a Turk or a Hottentot, providing he was an honest man. They consider that a disposition to pay our debts at the rate of 20s per pound, ought to be among the first articles of all religious creeds, and the man who shews a disposition to cheat, lie, impose and swindle, will be universally scorned, even in spite of his hypocritical professions of religion; while his attempts to raise the hue and cry of infidelity against those who would try to expose his designing scoundrelism, will just be regarded as the result of dastardly malice. The misrepresentations of Mr. Giles, regarding the *Huron Signal* and its Editor, we have answered in another column, by extracts from the *Canadian Press*;—and the only apology which we can offer to the numerous Editors, both Radical and Tory, whose friendly notices of us are here omitted, is simply that we have not kept any separate files, and were thus obliged to take whatever came first to hand.

We think Mr. Giles is unfortunate in every thing he takes in hand, and still more unfortunate when he tries the pen. His paper will soon be unable to contain his answers to the remonstrances of those he has offended by his impudence. We think he should give it up, or if not, he should cease to be guided or counselled by those reckless inexperienced characters for their own vain and mischievous purposes, and who lately forced him to insult the respectable community of Goderich under the designation of "barefooted boys and slipshod girls."

GODERICH, 9th May, 1848.
To Mr. Thomas MacQueen:
Sir,—We the undersigned fully impressed with the benefit to be derived to ourselves and the public, from the delivery of a course of Lectures similar to those lately delivered by you on Phrenology,—respectfully request, that if not interfering too much with your other avocations, you would favour us and the rest of the community, with such a series as you may think necessary for the development of the subject.

We are,
Your obedient servants,
CHARLES FLETCHER, THOMAS WATKINS,
JOHN GALT, W. STORRY,
R. L. LESTER, THOMAS CHARLES,
R. G. CUNNINGHAM, W. B. STUBBS,
ANDREW W. KIPPEN, THOMAS KIPPEN,
B. PARSONS, ROSS ROBERTSON,
I. RATTENBURY, JAMES GENTLEY,
D. DOW, J. K. GODDING,
ROBERT PARKER, W. BENNETT RICH,
ANGUS MCKAY, A. ROSS,
THOMAS GILBERT, A. F. MORGAN,
D. B. McDONALD, ROBERT ELLIS,
ROBERT MODERWELL, LOWELL ALVORD,
WILLIAM WALLACE.

SIGNAL OFFICE,
GODERICH, 11th May, 1848.

To the Rev. Charles Fletcher and others, whose names are appended to the foregoing Requisition:
GENTLEMEN,—I certainly feel complimented by your requisition, and beg leave to assure you that an opportunity of contributing to the intellectual advancement of my fellow-creatures is to me, at all times, a source of peculiar gratification. And in compliance with your request I will, (if health is granted,) deliver the first of a series of Lectures on Phrenology, and its practical applications; on Thursday evening, the 25th instant, of which due notice will be given.

I am, Gentlemen,
With much respect, yours,
THOMAS MACQUEEN.

WE have till now omitted to acknowledge remittances for the *Signal* from Robert Bell, Esq., M. P. P., from John Thompson, Esq., Downie, and from James Gordon, Esq., London Road.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

GODERICH, April 29th, 1848.

In a rhodomontade of bald-headed nonsense in the *Gazette* of the 29th inst., his remarks about the communication of "An Independent Thinker," are entirely atrocious from beginning to end. Now, as I consider that all communications to the editor of a newspaper are sacred, I presume his knowledge of the author is therefore all guesswork, and even though he did know, it would not alter the case one whit. For, sir, I consider the article not only meant as a slur on the character of one of our most enterprising merchants of the day (and who by the way has just purchased the whole of the surplus grain held by our Goderich merchants, and shipped in his own vessel), but also as a slur on a class of the community, that is put only the main stay of Canada, but also of the British nation. For what would England or her colonies be without her merchants—be they large or small? Let a nation's agricultural resources be ever so well developed, they would make but a sorry show without her merchants to import, export, barter and trade, &c. with other nations. For if I understand the nature of things aright, (and I think I have seen much of the world, and have as good innate ideas implanted in my brain, as the Editor of the *Gazette*) a nation is respected by others according to the wealth and capability of its merchants or capitalists, (as the case may be,) to trade with them: the wealth of a nation, apart from its agriculture, lies in its commerce.

I have never yet run with the hares to court favour, neither have I sought for popularity; and it would be no use to run with the hounds, for if I should chance to light on a poor devil of a hare, he would be so poor that even his hide would not be worth the trouble of taking off the carcass. He also says, that you put my letter in ship-shape; in that respect he lies under a most fallacious idea. With the exception of the quotation left out, it was verbatim as far as it went. He also says it was a dishonest communication in attributing to him sentiments which he never uttered—never adopted. Never adopted! What does he mean? Is not the publishing of the article in his paper adopting it, or has he not been "a squatter" in the editorial chair long enough to know the meaning of the word "adopted." In allowing it to appear in his paper, he became as much responsible for it, as if he had endorsed a note and got the Banker to cash it. But perhaps like the hounds in the *Extra*, he knew nothing of it until he read it in his own paper. Who clipped it from the *Streetsville Review*? Was it his friend, Mr. Dickenson; or that mischievous imp the printer's devil; or if it was one of them, who read the proof?

I have no objection to the Editor of the *Gazette*, or any other editor, to canvass the political principles of our public characters—for that right belongs to the public—but at the same time to meddle with our private affairs, for that is too mean a trait to be thought of. I wish you both success in the undertaking you have gone into, and hail you both as the harbingers of renewed enterprise in this most important and enterprising District; and allow me, Mr. Editor, to append the following beautiful lines from that great man, J. Q. A. as not out of place:—

"I want a kind and faithful friend to heed the adverse hour,
Who never to flattery will descend, or bend the knee to power,
To chide me when I am wrong, my inmost soul to see,
And that my friendship prove as strong, for him as his for me."
Yours, &c. &c.

AN INDEPENDENT THINKER.
We acknowledge the receipt of a very neatly printed pamphlet of 72 pages from Montreal.—It is entitled "Remarks on the State of Education in the Province of Canada, by L." We have not had leisure to give it a careful perusal, but in glancing hurriedly over its pages we think we are warranted in saying that it contains much that is good and useful on the important subject of which it treats. It is supposed by some of our contemporaries to be the production of Dr. Ryerson; perhaps it may, it is at least written by one who is an admirer of "Leviathan," which we are not; but at the same time we would not so far as would lead us to condemn what we actually believe to be valuable. Dr. Ryerson we think, is a clever man. We differ widely from his views of popular education, still we believe that apart from his "Vicar of Bray" policy, there are few men in Canada more qualified for the situation which he now holds, and we would only approve of his dismissal on the ground that he has already received his share of public emolument, and should now make room for some other deserving individual; or on the still more convincing argument that the office is a very expensive and a very useless appendage to the cause of education. We recommend the pamphlet for a belief that the people ought to know all that is advanced or written on that subject in their own country.

The Literary Garland, the Victoria Magazine, the Newcastle Farmer, the Agriculturalist and the Temperance Advocate have also been duly received.

THE NEW CUSTOMS ACT.—This Act is objectionable in many particulars, and has given much annoyance and dissatisfaction. The Council of the Board of Trade of Toronto had a conference with the Hon. Inspector General on Monday last on the subject. The Hon. Inspector General recommended the several Boards of Trade to prepare memorials to the Government, pointing out where the Act was defective, before the meeting of Parliament, with a view to amend the Act.—*Jour. & Express*.

Arrival of the Britannia.

Seen Days Later from Europe. The Britannia arrived at Boston at two o'clock yesterday.

General tone of Corn Trade firmer; supplies from abroad continue limited. Numerous buyers and holders enabled to realize better prices.

Continued excitement in Ireland. Revolutionary demonstrations in Egypt. Insurgents being by order of the Pacha.

Insurgent Poles have formed detachments in Posen. They have an army of 100,000 men, with artillery.

Trade at Vienna entirely destroyed. The Government has ordered the Jesuits to quit Sicily.

The King of Naples has been compelled to issue a proclamation in favour of an Italian Independent Union.

Affairs in France are in great confusion. A plot was formed to upset the Provisional Government, and assassinate LaMartine, headed by Ledru Rollin.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN DETROIT. By a Telegraph report from Detroit to this office, in conjunction with the Colonist, we learn that at two o'clock yesterday a terrible fire was raging in that city.

Building Societies. No. 11. GODERICH, 25th April, 1848. To the Editor of the Huron Gazette.

As the BRIDGE across the River Avon, in the village of Stratford, has not been let by Tender as previously advertised, the subscribers now propose to enter into PRIVATE CONTRACT with any one who wishes to contract for the completion of the work.

NOTICE. THE 2 year old HEIFER, as advertised for some weeks past in the Huron Signal as having strayed into my premises about the middle of last September, will be sold by Public Auction on the Glebe Lot, Mainland Road at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the FIFTEENTH day of May, to defray expenses.

up in 9-13 years with 420 houses the first year, 227 the second, and soon reducing by 23 annually. It will therefore be observed, that should the Society continue for ten years, the annual rate of interest would be increased to something over 8 per cent because there would then be 412 more of the principal paid, and two years more of the interest also.

THE Subscriber being anxious to retire from business, wishes to let the well known BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, Sheds, and DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the west end of the thriving town of Stratford; with the good will of the business.

J. RUTLEDGE, & CO. SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS. BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the premises lately occupied as the Division Court Office, where they will constantly have on hand an assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS.

NOTICE. THE last sailing Schooner AMHERST-BURGH, Capt. Warwick, will leave Hamilton Monday first day of May, and Toronto 2d of May, and will take Passengers and Goods for Goderich.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber is about discontinuing business as Blacksmith in the town of Goderich, and hereby notifies all those indebted to him, that they will be waited upon for settlement immediately; and the obstinate ones who disregard this intimation will be handed over to that efficient officer the Clerk of the Court, who will enforce a sale of the property.

NOTICE. ALL Notes and Accounts due to the subscriber that remain unsettled on the first of May next, will be handed to the Clerk of the Division Court for collection.

CUT NAILS. 40 CASKS CUT NAILS, assorted sizes, for sale by the Subscribers, with sale and retail.

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

NOTICE. THAT Substantial and Commodious House lately occupied by Capt. O'Connor and John Peel, Merchant Tailor, in Light-house street.

NOTICE. A valuable Lot in Main Street, on advantageous terms. Apply to WILLIAM WALLACE, Goderich, May 4th, 1848.

NOTICE. THE next sittings of the 1st Division Court will be held at the Goal, Goderich, on Saturday the 3rd June next.

STRACHAN & LIZARS, BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors, Chancery, and Bankrupts, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Goderich, and Stratford, Huron District, C. W. Jones Strachan, Goderich.

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HARPURHEY BRANCH OF THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE HARPURHEY BRANCH of the Huron District Agricultural Society will hold a Meeting for the Exhibition of FARM STOCK, &c. &c. &c.

FIRST CLASS. For the best Entire Horse, £ s. d. 1 10 0. For the best Brood Mare and Foal, 1 0 0.

SECOND CLASS. For the best Milk Cow having had a Calf in 1848, 1 0 0. For the best pair of Oxen, 1 0 0.

THIRD CLASS. For the best Ram, 1 0 0. For the best pair of Ewes having suckled their Lambs till the 1st of July, 1 0 0.

FOURTH CLASS. For the best Boar, 1 0 0. For the best Sow having had Pigs in 1848, 1 0 0.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. For the best 2 bush of Fall Wheat, 1 0 0. For the best 2 bush of Spring Wheat, 1 0 0.

DOMESTICS. For the best 20 lbs. Salt Butter, 1 0 0. For the best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter, 1 0 0.

MANUFACTURES. For the best 10 yards Domestic Manufactured Cloth, 1 0 0. For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel, 1 0 0.

TEAS, TEAS. All qualities and at various prices, by Feb. 11, 1848. JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Queen's Bench, and CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

FOR SALE. A LOT of Land, situated on the Bay-street Road, five miles and a half from Goderich, will be sold cheap.

NOTICE. THE 2 year old HEIFER, as advertised for some weeks past in the Huron Signal as having strayed into my premises about the middle of last September, will be sold by Public Auction on the Glebe Lot, Mainland Road at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the FIFTEENTH day of May, to defray expenses.

HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. PREMIUMS FOR 1848. AN EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, SEEDS, &c. will be held at Goderich, on Tuesday the 20th September, 1848, when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded:—

HORSES. For the best Brood Mare and Foal, £ s. d. 1 10 0. For the best pair of Oxen, 1 0 0.

CATTLE. For the best Milk Cow, 1 0 0. For the best pair of Oxen, 1 0 0.

SHEEP AND HOGS. For the best Ram, 1 0 0. For the best pair of Ewes having suckled their Lambs till the 1st of July, 1 0 0.

GRAIN, SEEDS AND DAIRY. For the best 50 lbs. of Salt Butter, 1 0 0. For the best 40 lbs. of Cheese, 1 0 0.

ROOTS. For the best Acre of Turnips, 1 0 0. For the best Acre of Potatoes, 1 0 0.

MANUFACTURES. For the best 10 yards Domestic Manufactured Cloth, 1 0 0. For the best 10 yards Domestic made Flannel, 1 0 0.

TEAS, TEAS. All qualities and at various prices, by Feb. 11, 1848. JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Queen's Bench, and CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

FOR SALE. A LOT of Land, situated on the Bay-street Road, five miles and a half from Goderich, will be sold cheap.

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DIV. COURT BLANKS. PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Huron Signal Office, Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

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

THE LANDS are offered by way of LEASE for 7 Years or for SALE CASH. The plan of one fifth of the land, and the balance in instalments being done away with.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE CANADA FARMER. A Family Journal of Agriculture—Internal Improvement—Literature—Science—General Intelligence—published every Saturday.

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

Although it is impossible to treat of public question without, in some sense, writing politics, yet the FARMER has not meddled with "parties" nor will it hereafter less scrupulously avoid them. Its objects are the interesting, the useful, the necessary.

As agriculture is the interest of first importance to the people of Canada, and the award of the first place and the chief attention in the columns of the Farmer. Emigration, Commercial regulations, Education, Legislative enactments, and all questions bearing on the industrial pursuits of the country come under its immediate review.

DISSOLUTION. THE Partnership heretofore existing in the town of Goderich, under the name of LATSCHAW & ERB, as Cabinet Makers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. WATSON, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUCCESSION IN CHANCERY, BANKRUPTCY, &c. OFFICE IN THE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

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

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and fragments of advertisements.

Poetry.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF ABEL FRERRELL, M. D., DROWNED IN THE SPRING OF 1847.

Adieu—The Araby's Daughter. Farewell, oh! farewell to thee, early departed— We grieve when we think we shall see thee no more;

THE MARRIED MAN'S FARE. A PARODY ON THE BACHELORS' FARE. Happy and free are a Married Man's reveries, Cheerily, merrily passes his life.

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

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH. LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISSAC RATTENBURY. THE Subscribers having Leased the above SUPERIOR HOTEL, beg leave respectfully to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have opened for the reception and accommodation of Boarders and Travellers, where they will be happy to receive those who may honour them with their patronage.

FARMERS' INN, STRATFORD, BY THOMAS DOUGLASS. THE Subscriber (from Galt) has lately rented the above well established INN and HOTEL in the West end of Stratford, from the proprietor and late occupant, Mr. John Sherman; and he begs to say that he will endeavour to see the Public and Travellers well accommodated, and their comforts attended to.

THE HURON. Wherefore deem it strange or mystic, Huron should become a district? A county it could not remain, And why? the reason's very plain— If you'll but lend a patient ear— The cause I think will soon appear; But first I pray you take your Horn— The Bottle, I've not seen since morn; When from our chamber hill we, Sobs bright rays—we took our bitters.

ROPEMAKING, BY GEORGE LEVERSAGE, FULLARTON. THE Subscriber of Lot No. 4, Cession 9th, Fullarton, manufactures ROPES of all sizes, made from Hemp grown by himself. He has sold large quantities, of various sizes, in Stratford and neighbourhood, and he invites the attention of the Public, as he can safely warrant all the different kinds made by him.

CLOVER SEED, FOR Sale by the subscriber at 7 1/2 pence per pound. R. MODERWELL, Goderich, March 24, 1848.

Pianos, fiddles, and what not, Lord Byron, Moore, and Walter Scott. Lot. But what has that my friend to do With Huron—or with me or you. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

KILLWINNING.—ACCIDENT AT NETHERMANS.—On the 19th instant, a farm servant of Mr. Meikle, at Nethermans, of the name of Lynch, met with a severe accident while firing a gun to frighten crows off a field sown with oats. He had imagined there was no shot in the gun, put another charge in it, when the gun, being overloaded, burst, and his left hand was unfortunately dreadfully injured.

THE MISSING BOY.—The body of the boy said to have been stolen from his parents, in the State of New York, and carried to Canada, has been found in a creek within two miles of his father's house.

FOR SALE. BY the subscriber, that valuable property situated in the township of Goderich, on Lot 19, 4th concession, within 5 1/2 miles of the town of Goderich; there is a good Saw Mill on it of 80 acres of land, 20 acres cleared. It is a never failing stream well adapted for any Machinery, such as Carding and Fulling Machinery, Distillery, and Grist Mill.

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OUTSTANDING DEBTS. THE Subscriber will be obliged to enter those in arrears to him, with the Clerk of the Court, if not immediately settled.

FOR SALE. A LOT of Land, situated on the Bayfield road, five miles and a half from Goderich—will be sold cheap.

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VALUABLE ARM LOTS FOR SALE IN THE HURON TRACT, NAMED: FOUR Lots on the First Concession of Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, containing 82, 72, 67, and 58 acres respectively.

GODERICH CARRIAGE SHOP. LIGHTHOUSE-STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF ALEXANDER'S INN. THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER & LIGHT WAGGONS.

WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS. NO. 7 EAST STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to receive orders for LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS.

FARM FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 1, one in the seventh Concession of the Township of Colborne, West Division. There is on the premises a small Log Barn, with 15 acres under good cultivation, and well fenced.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE. A PART of Block G, in the township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, with 25 acres cleared and in good order; fences in repair.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first of May next; after that date all demands, remaining unpaid, will positively be handed over to an Attorney for immediate collection.

H. B. O'CONNOR, IMPORTER, WEST STREET. TAKES this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support and distinguished patronage he has received since the opening of his Establishment in Goderich, and begs to assure them that he will still continue to supply them with the best and cheapest articles in his line as usual.

GILBERT PORTE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, West Street, Goderich, March 18, 1848.

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

SALT! SALT!! IN BARRELS, cheap for cash or marketable produce, at the Store of T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848.

CHATHAM. DISTRICT OF KENT. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

THE subscriber having commenced business in Goderich—and with the view of carrying on his operations with more facility and success, is in want of cash—offers the following valuable property for sale, situated in the flourishing town of Chatham, the District seat for Kent, for cash only viz:— That advantageously situated property in Chatham North, containing FOUR water Lots—according to the town plot survey—with a good and substantial two story Dwelling House thereon, Kitchen, an excellent garden, summer house, &c., &c., suitable for a large family or a public Hotel, a Barn 40 feet by 24, and a large enclosed Building well adapted for distilling or for storage, being erected on a substantial wharf mooring, vessels of over 300 tons burthen. On the premises is also an invaluable Spring, the excellencies of its waters are not surpassed in the District.

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

FOREIGN PERIODICALS. RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, EDINBURGH QUARTERLY REVIEW, WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

TERMS OF THE TRANSCRIPT BY MAIL. THE price of Subscription of the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, (when sent by mail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable in advance.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE. MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS. THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGAZINE will devote all their talents to produce a useful, entertaining, and cheap Periodic, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young.

NEW STORE, STRATFORD. BY WM. H. HINE. THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has opened a STORE at the east end of Stratford, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c. and he hopes for a share of the patronage of his neighbours and the public.

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NOTICE. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received locations of land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1839, and also to parties located prior to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, &c., and who are desirous of establishing their claims and taking out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be claimed by Government to be disposed of by Sale.

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GODERICH FOUNDRY. FARMERS, ENCOURAGE YOUR HOME MANUFACTORIES.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of the Huron District, that they have in full operation, their NEW FOUNDRY, which for convenience and the facility with which the work is done, equals, they feel proud to assert, any country foundry in Canada.

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. IS Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Low Price of TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

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

IN ALL CASES of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

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TEN BILLION VOLUME I. The Huron BY CHARLES MARKET-SQUARE THOMAS MACQ

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