

THE GREAT WESTERN

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Poetry

OH! COME AND SIT BESIDE ME, LOVE!

Oh, come and sit beside me, love,
And softly to me speak,
And let my kiss unfold the rose
That's budding on your cheek;
One year has swiftly flown away
Since we our love confessed,
And earth was bright in my eyes,
Because our hearts were blessed.

This is a goodly world, my love,
And oh, how fair it seems,
When shadows fall not on the way
To gleam out sunbeams;
How bright the broad sun is to us!
How sweet the flowers be!
How life's fullness of our life
That you and I can see.

AGRICULTURE

PREPARING LAND FOR WHEAT—SELECTION OF SEED—MODE OF SOWING, &c.

Farmers are now busily engaged in harvest operations, and from the present, to the completion of wheat sowing, they will have no leisure for the perusal of lengthy dissertations; our remarks, therefore, shall be brief and to the point.

The present wheat crop may be pronounced a good one upon the whole, throughout Upper Canada; and the accounts we have received from the Lower Provinces, as well as from various sections of the United States, must be considered favorable. A benignant Providence having crowned the husbandman's labors with success, we earnestly hope that those labors will be amply rewarded, by a remunerating price. No class of men are more deserving of a liberal return for their toil, than the honest and industrious tillers of the soil.

No sooner are the golden fruits of autumn gathered in, the results of a year's expenditure of thought and labor, than active preparations have to be made for securing a similar result in the year which is to come. It being true in the natural, as in the moral world, that men reap what they sow, we will proceed to a few plain principles in regard to this very interesting and important portion of the agricultural year.

The seed. But this is only a first step. The soil must contain all that the plant requires for healthy growth and maturity, which is not obtained from the atmosphere. And here we are directly led to the great and complicated subject of manures, upon which our space compels us to be very brief. Repeated cropping with wheat without manure, soon renders the generality of soils incapable of producing a remunerating return, by exhausting them of such necessary ingredients as the silicate of potash, phosphate of lime, &c. When land has not been exhausted by constant cropping, its productive powers may, in general, be easily retained by changing the kinds of crops cultivated, laying down to pasture, with now and then a judicious manuring. Good, well-preserved farm yards, especially when it is the product of animals highly fed on grain, linseed, &c., contains in general all the ingredients, more or less, in relative amount, that are required for the growth of plants. Upon most of the cultivated lands in this country, an application of lime, or bone dust, and later containing a large quantity of lime, in combination with phosphoric acid, would be exceedingly beneficial to wheat, and indeed to all the cereals.

But one of the most important points of all—yet remains to be mentioned—the selection of pure seed. This is a matter so easily neglected by a large number of farmers in this country, that the loss entailed thereby is incalculably great. What has a farmer's right to reap, but what he sows? If imperfectly ripened or diseased grain, or the seeds of various kinds of weeds be sown, what can he expect, when the harvest arrives but to reap the same? The plain truth is, that the gross neglect of the principles of good husbandry for the sake of a few shillings, which in this instance are the same thing, is a sin which is certain to bring its own punishment the first year. It is an old adage, that what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Whatever pains the farmer bestows in procuring pure and healthy grain, for seed, will amply repay him in the first crop. We also strongly recommend the practice of steeping; a practice that comes to us recommended by an extensive experience, and the example of the best cultivators, in all parts of the world.

A strong solution of salt, or of blue vitriol, or both mixed, in which the seeds may be thoroughly soaked, and afterwards dried by the application of slackened lime, is an old practice strongly recommended by the best cultivators, in all parts of the world. A strong solution of salt, or of blue vitriol, or both mixed, in which the seeds may be thoroughly soaked, and afterwards dried by the application of slackened lime, is an old practice strongly recommended by the best cultivators, in all parts of the world.

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being sufficient to support twelve Jersey cows for six months.

In this island they have been found to yield a heavier crop than the Altricham carrot, in the ratio of eight hundred and forty to two hundred and sixty-one. As the parsnip contains six per cent more mucilage than the carrot, the Colonel concludes that the difference is sufficient to account for the superior fattening as well as butyraceous quality of the parsnip. The result of experiment there has shown that not only the root calls, but in the fattening of hogs and poultry the animals become fat much sooner, and are more healthy, than when fed on any other root, or vegetable, and that, besides, the meat is more sweet and delicious.

EARLY THRESHING.—Farmers who thresh their wheat and other grain early, can get the advantage of the market at any time. They are always ready for a good price. Not so with the dilatory man, who thinks it's time enough, and is never ready. His success, if he have any, is of course accidental. Therefore, the shrewd farmer will thresh his grain at the earliest period, and he will be prepared to sell whenever the price is the best.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The melancholy and sudden death of this distinguished gentleman, by an accident which has deprived Great Britain of one of her most talented statesmen, deserves more than a passing notice. The family of the Peels is said to be of Saxon origin, and appears to have been originally settled in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Some of them emigrated from this to South Lancashire, and established themselves as farming proprietors, or yeomen, in the vicinity of Blackburn, where a small estate still bears the name of Peel's Fold. One of the family, the grandfather of the late Baronet, resided at a house at Blackburn, and supported himself by the profits of a farm in the neighborhood of the town, and devoting his spare time to the mechanical and chemical experiments which are so often the relaxation of an enterprising and enquiring mind. In the year 1784 the business of Calico Printing being introduced in Lancashire, Mr. Peel, who had previously commenced the manufacture of cotton, and is mentioned as one of the first who tried the "Carrington" system, began to make some trials also in printing cotton, and was successful that he entered largely into the business. It is a tradition in the family that he made his first experiments secretly in his own house; that the cloth, instead of being printed, was dyed by an old woman in the family, and that the first pattern was a perley leaf scratched upon the bottom of a pewter plate, such as was then ordinarily used at the tables of the middle classes; in the year 1784 the business of Calico Printing being introduced in Lancashire, Mr. Peel, who had previously commenced the manufacture of cotton, and is mentioned as one of the first who tried the "Carrington" system, began to make some trials also in printing cotton, and was successful that he entered largely into the business.

It is time to bring these remarks to a close. As to the mode of sowing wheat, whether drilling, ribbing or broadcast, in most, in some measure, depend upon the condition of the land, and the resources of the farmer. In well cleared up farms, free from large stones, we are advocates for drilling; believing that a less quantity of seed will suffice, by the regular manner in which it is deposited, and that the certainty of its germination. Besides in a climate like that of Canada, drilling has other advantages;—the plant being generally fixed at a uniform and sufficient depth below the surface, it is much less liable to be scorched by a late frost in spring. These and other matters, such as the quantity of seeds per acre require to receive more systematic attention, and careful record of results from the best practical farmers of Canada, before we are entitled to draw very positive general conclusions. And, after all, it will probably be found, in the most advanced state of our future agriculture, that farming, like other industrial arts, although governed by primary principles and general laws, will require ceaseless modifications, to meet the varying conditions of climate, &c., upon which it is more or less dependent, in its practical operations and results.

This, however, is certain, and within our present reach, that deep and clean cultivation, draining when necessary, proper manuring, &c., judicious rotation of crops, with the selection of clean grain for seed, and carefully deposited in the bosom of mother earth; will yield in the long run, an abundant return to the skillful and industrious cultivator. Under a compliance with the above simple conditions, we should very seldom hear of a miserable ten or a dozen bushels of wheat per acre. Rust, weevil, smut, and the fly, even would only be heard of occasionally; and as to those intolerable pests, which so frequently disfigure our fields and choke our grain plants—thistles, twich grass, and the whole catalogue of weeds, which they would all but entirely banished from the fair surface of the earth. Canadian Agriculturist.

thousand pounds to the voluntary subscriptions for his support. In the year 1800 Mr. Peel was created a Baronet, by letters patent dated November 28th. After a period of active Parliamentary duty, the increasing age of the wealthy baronet induced him to retire from public life, and at the general election in 1830 he resigned the borough of Tamworth to one of his sons.—He passed the rest of his life at Drayton Manor, watching with interest the progress in life of his numerous descendants; indeed so patriarchal was his family, that on the anniversary of his 78th birthday, in 1838, he presented a silver medal to each of fifty children and grand children. Sir Robert Peel died on the 3rd of May, 1830, leaving issues by his first wife, six sons and five daughters.

His family consisted of—
Mary, married in 1816, to the Right Hon. George Robert Dawson, of Castle Dawson, in the County of Londonderry, Ireland.
Elizabeth, married in 1805, to the Very Rev. William Cochrane, Dean of York.
John, the late Baronet, married in 1820, to Julia, daughter of Gen. Sir John Floyd.
William Yates Peel, married in 1819, Lady Jane Eliza Moore, sister of the Earl of Mountcashel.
John, married in 1812, to Emily, daughter of John Swinburn, Esq., of Swinfern, in Staffordshire.
Eleanor and Anne, who died young.
John, married in 1824, another daughter of John Swinburn, Esq.
Joseph, married in 1824, to Lady Alicia Jane Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassilis.
Harriet, married in 1824, to Robert Henley Eden, son of Lord Henley.
Lawrence, married in 1824, to Lady Jane Lennox, sister of the Duke of Richmond.
Henry, lost his first lady, Sir Robert Peel married, 2ndly, Miss Susanna Clarke, a sister of the Rev. Henry Clarke, Barton, Rector of Bury, by whom he had no issue.

Sir Robert Peel's will shows clearly how great are the prizes to be gained by energy, enterprise and intelligence, in a free and commercial country. After entailing Drayton Park and the other large estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, he proceeds to divide the sum to the amount of nearly a million, for the first time, into the hands of his children, and to settle upon his several children,—not including £9000 sterling, per annum, settled on his eldest son,—and then bequeathed about £200,000 more, making the portions of his five younger sons, £100,000 each, and those of his daughter, £53,000 each. He leaves to a chapel, erected by him at Tazewell, in Staffordshire, £1000, and £2000 to a school established by him in the same village. To the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum at Tamworth, he bequeathed £1000, and a hospital at Salford, £1000 each. The will is dated July 27, 1820. By a Codicil, of Feb. 11, 1825, the portions of his younger sons are increased to £135,000 each, and of his five younger sons, £100,000 each, and those of his daughter, £53,000 each. He leaves to a chapel, erected by him at Tazewell, in Staffordshire, £1000, and £2000 to a school established by him in the same village. To the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum at Tamworth, he bequeathed £1000, and a hospital at Salford, £1000 each. The will is dated July 27, 1820. By a Codicil, of Feb. 11, 1825, the portions of his younger sons are increased to £135,000 each, and of his five younger sons, £100,000 each, and those of his daughter, £53,000 each.

Sir Robert Peel, the second Baronet of that name, was born in the year 1768, and whose premature death we have to deplore was born at a cottage near Chamber Hall, in the vicinity of Bury, in Lancashire, on the 25th usual residence of the family, on the 25th of July, 1768. It seems to have been the great object of the first Sir Robert's ambition that his house should produce a statesman, and the talents of his eldest son, which were early developed, led him to hope that his ambitious family aspirations would be ultimately realized. At an early age young Peel was sent to Harrow, where he had for his school-fellow and protector, as it would appear, the active and billigerent Lord Byron. Peel seems to have been "fagged" unmercifully at this school, and bullied on the playground, but the young Lord's interference soon settled all difficulties: "I'll stand up for Peel," "I'll fight for little Peel," was the lordly and imperious signal for all young bullies to beware how they meddled with any one whom the noble embryo poet took under his protection. Having completed his studies at Harrow, Mr. Peel entered Christ Church College, Oxford, where he took out his degree in 1808, obtaining class honors, though among his competitors were Mr. Gilbert, afterwards Vice Chancellor of the University, Mr. Hampden, the now celebrated Professor of Divinity, and Mr. Whately, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin.

When Mr. Peel became of age his father resolved to send him into Parliament, and in 1809 purchased a seat for him as the representative of the borough of Cashel.—On entering into public life he had to encounter Grafton, Sheridan, Tierney, Windham, Wiberforce, Whitbread, &c. Perceval and Canning sat on the Ministerial benches, with Castlereagh, Croker and Grant. In the opposition were Romilly, Peel, afterwards Marquis of Lansdown, Horner and Parnell, afterwards Lord Gleditsie. Brougham entered public life at the same time with Mr. Peel, so also did Lord Palmerston and Frederick Robinson, afterwards Earl of Ripon. When Parliament met, on the 22d of January, 1810, Mr. Peel, not quite twenty-two, was chosen to represent the borough of Tamworth in a speech of great liveliness and point; and in a debate on the Peninsular war, March 18th, 1811, Perceval was so passive, with the ability of the young supporter that he made him Under-Secretary of State, a situation which he held till the death of the Premier. Though not in strict accordance with our limits we cannot help dwelling for a moment upon this most important period in the life of the young statesman. Though at the commencement of his career, he had the advantage of an independent fortune, a University reputation of the highest order, and a mind disciplined to severe study, yet he had to

encounter much that was discouraging to an eager aspirant. He was overshadowed by the established reputation of the great men already on the stage. The intellectual gladiatorialship of Canning, the forensic practiced brilliancy of Brougham, Romilly and Horner, were sure to eclipse a young man like Peel, who was nothing more than an educated gentleman who could derive an assistance from collateral or external aid. It was also a disadvantage that old Sir Robert had never disguised the high destinies for which he intended his son.—Peel was regarded as a candidate for the office of premier from the outset; hence his qualifications were examined with a jealous scrutiny. One of the clever pastiches of the day, was a pretended "last will and testament of a patriot," in which the qualities which the public men of the period were supposed to want most, were bequeathed to them; the paragraph relating to Peel was—"I leave and bequeath my patience to Mr. Robert Peel; he will be the great support of the people of England; but in the event of such contingency, my patience is to revert to the people of England, who will then stand easily in need of it. In 1812, Mr. Peel was elevated to the situation of Secretary of State for Ireland, the Duke of Richmond being then Lord Lieutenant. In this high office he displayed very superior administrative abilities, but showed so strong a leaning towards the orange party and so little sympathy for the Catholics, that the latter sent a challenge to the Duke of Richmond, "for the insult of having introduced two measures, for the better execution of the laws and preservation of the peace in Ireland. These were supported by Grafton and many of the liberal party, and the Duke of Richmond was obliged to the appointment of superintending magistrates, and a police force, in districts proclaimed to be disturbed by the Lord Lieutenant; hence, to this day, the constabulary force in Ireland is almost universally denominated "Peelers." In the session of 1814, Mr. Peel introduced two measures, for the better execution of the laws and preservation of the peace in Ireland. These were supported by Grafton and many of the liberal party, and the Duke of Richmond was obliged to the appointment of superintending magistrates, and a police force, in districts proclaimed to be disturbed by the Lord Lieutenant; hence, to this day, the constabulary force in Ireland is almost universally denominated "Peelers."

On the 3rd of February 1819, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Vane) moved for a committee to inquire into the expediency of bringing forward a bill for the abolition of the Bank of England, with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments of which committee Mr. Peel was appointed chairman. On the 24th after Sir Robert Peel's death we have to deplore was born at a cottage near Chamber Hall, in the vicinity of Bury, in Lancashire, on the 25th usual residence of the family, on the 25th of July, 1768. It seems to have been the great object of the first Sir Robert's ambition that his house should produce a statesman, and the talents of his eldest son, which were early developed, led him to hope that his ambitious family aspirations would be ultimately realized. At an early age young Peel was sent to Harrow, where he had for his school-fellow and protector, as it would appear, the active and billigerent Lord Byron. Peel seems to have been "fagged" unmercifully at this school, and bullied on the playground, but the young Lord's interference soon settled all difficulties: "I'll stand up for Peel," "I'll fight for little Peel," was the lordly and imperious signal for all young bullies to beware how they meddled with any one whom the noble embryo poet took under his protection. Having completed his studies at Harrow, Mr. Peel entered Christ Church College, Oxford, where he took out his degree in 1808, obtaining class honors, though among his competitors were Mr. Gilbert, afterwards Vice Chancellor of the University, Mr. Hampden, the now celebrated Professor of Divinity, and Mr. Whately, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin.

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cooled to the Baronetcy, on the death of his father, (whom he also succeeded as Representative for Tamworth, which he continued to represent till his death), and in the next Nov., the Ministry resigned office. In the new administration, Earl Grey succeeded the Duke of Wellington, while Viscount Melbourne took the place of Sir Robert Peel; Lord Brougham was Lord Chancellor. Sir Robert was then the avowed leader of the opposition, and Earl Grey, as Prime Minister, declared that Parliamentary reform should be brought forward as a Cabinet measure. On the 1st of March this measure was introduced by Lord John Russell, to whom it had been entrusted though he was not then in the Cabinet. This bill, after a discussion of sixteen days, was virtually lost, when both houses of Parliament were adjourned; and on the 11th of May following the House of Commons was dissolved, and a new Parliament called, the writs being returnable on the 14th June. The new Parliament was opened on the 21st June, and Sir Robert Peel, as leader of the opposition assumed a temperate and moderate tone. On the 24th Lord John Russell introduced an amended Reform Bill. This bill, after a protracted debate, in which Sir Robert maintained a conspicuous attitude, was carried by a majority of 109, but it was lost in the Lords, after a debate of five nights by a majority of 41. Parliament again assembled, on the 6th December, and on the 12th Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in another Reform Bill based on the former. On the morning of Saturday the 18th December, the second reading was carried by a majority of 163, and the House adjourned till the 17th of January. When the house met, Mr. Wilson Croker became the real leader of the opposition, Sir Robert Peel having seemingly lost their confidence, and only lost such aid as was necessary to support debate. Croker is said to have fought the bill, clause by clause, so that it was not until the 23rd of March that it was passed by a majority of 110. The bill was read a first time in the House of Lords on the 29th March, and on the 13th April the second reading was carried by a majority of nine; but this was not sufficient to save the measure, and on the 7th of May it was defeated from becoming a law as ever. In the interim the Duke of Wellington called upon to form a new Ministry, but found themselves unequal to the accomplishment of it, and the Reform Bill was therefore carried by a majority, and in the absence of any opposition.

The first reform parliament opened on the 5th of February 1832, in which Sir Robert Peel appears to have acted with great caution, but at the same time severely reprobated O'Connell, who was much unpopular at that time, by a large and unmoderated attack on the 29th March, and on the 13th April the second reading was carried by a majority of nine; but this was not sufficient to save the measure, and on the 7th of May it was defeated from becoming a law as ever. In the interim the Duke of Wellington called upon to form a new Ministry, but found themselves unequal to the accomplishment of it, and the Reform Bill was therefore carried by a majority, and in the absence of any opposition.

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the present unsettled state of Europe, in which every American is involved, as appears by the blockade of Lisbon.

His son and heir, Robert, born 1822, was an attaché to the British Embassy at Madrid, from July, 1844, till May, 1850, when he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland. He now sits in Parliament for the borough of Leominster.

The career of Sir Robert Peel can scarcely be said to have been that of a successful statesman. Adopting in early life the opinions of a party whose influence was declining, his whole existence has been a struggle of courage and ability, against the depressing influence of a too powerful opposition. His memory is not associated with any very great measure. In the restoration of a metallic currency his course was dictated by others; and in the measure of Catholic emancipation, the chief merit of the decision is due to the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Robert's claims to distinction rest on the amelioration of the Penal statutes, and the improvement of the Police. It is to his power as a Parliamentary debater that Sir Robert's reputation mainly rests. His style of speaking was clear, vigorous, unambitious, forcible and varied, and eminently adapted to the business of debate. In this there was no speaker who pretended to his equality with him, none who knew his audience so thoroughly, who put his views in so convincing a form, or who managed to cast so plausible a veil over the errors of his party, or the inherent weakness of his cause. With such talents for business, and so many personal accomplishments, by which to win adherents, his premature and lamented death has deprived the country of a friend,—of one, indeed, who will be long remembered, as the firmest opponent of reckless innovation, and the most zealous promoter of what appeared to him to be a safe and salutary reform.—Colonist.

THE BUFFALO VISITORS.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Niagara rounded the point of the Peninsula, and was mistaken for the Chief and a large crowd of people rushed towards the wharf. A Telegraph notice was just then received stating that the visitors would not arrive till six in consequence of the rain which fell heavily during the greater part of the afternoon. The people were therefore, obliged to retrace their steps. At six the citizens were again notified of the approach of the Buffaloes, and great numbers gathered along the Bay Shore. The fire companies of national Societies, but the rain prevented any display to boast of. The American flag was hoisted on the new City Hall and at several other points, and nothing was to be heard but "the yankees" on every body's tongue. Carriages were in waiting and conveyed the visitors to the Hotels at which provision had been made for their reception, and where they will be entertained as guests of the city during their stay. A grand ball came off in the new St. Lawrence Hall, fitted up at no little expense for the express purpose. A canvas covered passage through the new market and across the street to the old City Hall, had been fitted up to enable the party to pass without exposure from the heat of the sun, and the room was lighted with the splendid gas Chandeliers belonging to the House of Assembly. As we went to press at an early hour we are unable to describe the greater part of the evening, but have no doubt all parties enjoyed themselves prodigiously. This kind of "reciprocity" is a good sign of the times, we like it exceedingly.

The House adjourned early to give members an opportunity to attend to their private affairs and prepare for the ball. We understand the prorogation is put off till Saturday. A Review of the troops comes off to-day on the Garrison common, and an entertainment at Lord Elgin's this evening. The Toronto press has given a dinner to their brethren of the Buffalo Press on Saturday.—North American.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Parliament has at last been prorogued. The most successful session has ever been held by the Public in Toronto, have now, seated themselves in their own places of business, and become as common mortals. Their exclusive privileges have been left behind, and they may now be spoken of without the pomp and circumstance of a Reprint. Well, well, if members of Parliament have privileges in Session, the people have privileges when the members are out of Session. This thought is gratifying—rather, amusing, but we give the titles of a number of the bills passed and sanctioned as we had space at command, when the Globe of Tuesday reached us.

We will not, in this number, enter at any length into the details of the past Session. If our expectations have been, in any manner, disappointed, we must bear it patiently. This will not however, keep us from agitating measures which tend to the public good, and the progress of Reform. We have no republican pretensions, but it is our duty to see the people of Canada exercise the rights of freemen as freely as they do across the river. It is charged against the people of Canada, and we admit there is some truth in the charge, that they do not think for themselves. That they are prone to be carried away by the bunks of leaders. Are there no other parties against whom this charge can be brought, say, and with as much truth, too? Let the history of the past Session tell.

The present government is powerful either for good or evil. Some of their old supporters have dropped off, and there is no doubt that if Lord John Russell's fealty doctrine be adhered to a larger session must take place. It may be, as parties stand at present, and we believe it is, that there are no other men in the Province capable of forming an administration which would last for six months. The Ministry should, however, that as "sands make the mountain," so will a "continual dropping wear away a stone." If we grant a session take place next Session, as has taken place during the last Session, the Ministry may find the mountain of opposition increased, and their own foundation stone rather insecure.

There is only one way to succeed, and that is by moving onward in accordance with the wishes of the people. Let them do this, and they will receive the people's support, and we have yet confidence that this course will be pursued, when the government reflect on their position.

In reference to the "Ministry and their measures," we refer our readers to an article from the Huron Signal. We also call

attention to an article from the Hastings Chronicle, and we can only state that it is our determination to support the Ministry in every way possible, but this determination must not be understood as leading to support them in every measure, whether good or bad.—Brackville Recorder.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1850.
ROBERT BALDWIN AND THE ELECTION OF LOCAL OFFICERS.

We have no pleasure in differing in opinion with any of our respectable and esteemed contemporaries of the Reform Press, and on questions of minor importance we occasionally refrain from expressing an opinion, merely to avoid an unpleasant antagonism with our political friends.—There are, however some questions involving matters of such deep interest as demand the serious deliberation and the unequivocal expression of the opinion of every man who is capable of entertaining an opinion. Of this class is the election of Local Officers by the people. Nearly the whole of the Liberal Press of Upper Canada has declared in favor of this change, and a large portion of it has been shamelessly severe on the Hon. Robert Baldwin on account of his opposition to Mr. Perry's Resolutions on this subject. We have been, through life, an advocate of popular power and popular institutions. In short, we have been always too democratic for the time and circumstances, and for the great bulk of those with whom we associated. We have advocated Universal suffrage—self-government—cheap and intelligible legislation, and an equality of civil and religious rights and privileges. Nay, time has been when we contended, and would almost have suffered martyrdom in defence of the mere abstract or first principles of human rights and civil government. Time and experience have a happy effect in cooling down the ardour and enthusiasm of sanguine imaginations. We think we are not less liberal now than at any former period of life, but we are more practical. We could very easily be convinced now that there are certain abstract or first principles of society which would work badly under certain circumstances, and that so long as these circumstances continued, it would be very impolitic and unphilosophic to advocate the adoption of these first principles. We believe for instance, that the Indian may be physically or even morally, as good as a Scotchman, but generally, he is intellectually inferior,—and hence, though the Indian has unquestionably an equal right to his life and freedom, to the protection of the law, and to the enjoyment of the fruits of his own industry,—yet, he has by no means an equal right to vote in the election of a Professor of Mathematics or Agricultural Chemistry in the Provincial University. We think we are not less liberal because we refuse a privilege to a man, after he has given unequivocal proof that he is incapable of exercising the privilege. We think we are not less liberal because we cannot unite with our brethren of the Reform Press in condemning Mr. Baldwin for opposing Mr. Perry's Resolution for the popular election of Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace. Mr. Baldwin must certainly be supposed to possess a mind of his own—he has given sufficient proof that he has a mind,—and we do not perceive any great stretch of liberality in the conduct of those who would refuse him the free exercise of that mind,—who would trammel it down as a mere party machine. We have no faith in this doctrine of a man voting mechanically with his party. There is no freedom of mind—no exercise of thought in such mechanism. We are extremely democratic, and yet, we would not vote for taking the appointment of Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace out of the hands of the Executive.—Every Government requires official patronage—and even the most Democratic Government that has ever existed, viz.: the American Republic—possesses at this moment, an amount of official patronage far beyond anything that has ever existed in Canada. Besides, the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace are Officers of much responsibility—they are capable of exercising authority either for much good or much evil. We declare emphatically, that they should not be political partisans. And from the specimens of popular elections which we have had in many places in the Province, as for instance, in the St. Andrew's Ward of Goderich, we have too much reason to believe that if Mr. Perry's principle were adopted, certain sections of the Province might occasionally be annoyed with incumbents in the shape of Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace, who have nothing more to recommend them than the mere fact that they are violent partisans of some political faction. Such an occurrence is to be avoided as a serious calamity; and as we are not aware of any injury which society suffers from the Government patronage in these offices, we could not, under our present convictions, unite with our brethren of the Press in demanding for the people the power of electing Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace. We would have voted against this part of Mr. Perry's Resolutions. It is probable that we would not have opposed these Resolutions on the same ground assumed by Mr. Baldwin—we would have said nothing about the "privileges of the Crown," because we doubt the wisdom of adding this argument against the demand for popular power, especially at the present time, and under existing circumstances. But we would have come out boldly with the naked truth—we would in the first place, have pointed to the amount of official patronage still retained by the Government of the neighboring Republic;—and in the second place, we would have referred to the mortifying fact, that the County Council of the County of Carleton, with the Hon. Hamet Finlay at its head, as Warden, had literally voted itself out of existence, simply on the ground that its members were incompetent to manage their own affairs, or at least, the affairs of the County!

This, and a few such instances, would have developed the great fact that the Institutions of the country are already too liberal for the intelligence of the people in certain sections of the Province. If the fees paid to Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace are too exorbitant, have them reduced. But as it is obvious that Government requires some servant in each county with whom

can officially and confidentially correspond, we are of opinion that the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace should, for the present at least, be allowed to remain as Government Officers.—But even supposing that these officers ought, as a matter of equity, to be chosen by the people or by the Municipal Councils, that, we think, is no justification of the course thrown upon Mr. Baldwin by his opposites. We cannot on any account be persuaded of the propriety or morality of a man voting invariably with other men's views, or, as it were, voting by the lamp to please a party. We will ever advocate the right of private judgement; and, believing that Mr. Baldwin was never pledged to support anything resembling the substance of this part of Mr. Perry's Resolutions, and believing also that he has a mind of his own, and is capable of exercising it, we feel inclined to justify his vote in this case, and his vote on the Medical Bill exactly on the same principle that we justified Mr. Cameron's conduct in reference to the Representation Bill, namely, the sacred right of private judgement.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that Mr. McDonald, our worthy Sheriff, received yesterday-morning, from Colonel Bruce, the Civil Secretary, a Letter informing him that His Excellency, the Governor General, would, on an early day, visit Goderich! The Letter states that His Excellency had left Toronto on Saturday morning last, and it is, therefore, probable that he may arrive here before the close of the present week. A public meeting convened by the Sheriff, was held at the British Hotel last evening, and only for the time, vulgar pomposity of little Gully Morgan, who, like a common rascal, insulted our worthy Sheriff, the meeting would have been rather a humorous affair. An Address to His Excellency was adopted. In declining to act as one of the three who were nominated to frame the Address, we would be sorry that any of the Gentlemen present should suppose that we were actuated by a desire to create dissension, or to foment political animosity. Our views on the subject are simply these:—Lord Elgin is Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony. It is merely as Administrator of the Government that he is Her Majesty's Representative; and to recognize him in any other capacity than that in which he was sent, is certainly not recognizing him as Her Majesty's Representative. Lord Elgin may, and we believe does possess many excellent qualities as a man, and a member of society, and it might be a matter of courtesy to allude to these, but if we omit or overlook the one object of his mission to Canada, we are neither complimenting him, nor the Sovereign who sent him. For instance, if Her Majesty was to arrive here in person, no reasonable man would attempt to express his loyalty by complimenting His Sovereign on the beauty or gracefulness of her person, or by telling her that she was a sweet singer or a beautiful dancer. We would all agree in addressing her on the equity and mildness of her Government.—And for the very same reason, we believe that both duty and courtesy, require that we address Lord Elgin as Governor General, and that as Governor General, we should recognize him through his Government.—Otherwise we insult him.

We direct the attention of our Townsmen generally, and of the Mayor and Town Councillors in particular, to the following three clauses of the New School Act:

"XXII. And be it enacted, That in each ward into which the City of Town is, or shall be divided according to law, two fit and proper persons shall be elected School Trustees by a majority of all the taxable inhabitants of such ward; one of which Trustees (to be determined by lot, at the first Trustees meeting after their election) shall retire from office the second Wednesday of Jan. following his election; and the second of whom shall continue in office one year longer, and until his successor is elected; and the persons thus elected shall form a Board of School Trustees for such City or Town."

"XXIII. And be it enacted, That on the second Wednesday in January of each year, at the time prescribed by the second section of this Act, one fit and proper person shall be elected Trustee in each ward of every City and Town, and shall continue in office two years, and until his successor is elected: Provided always, that such election shall be held at the place where the last municipal election was held for such ward, and under the direction of law, two fit and proper persons shall be named as the electors present shall choose; and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as an ordinary municipal election in each ward of such City or Town."

"XLVII. And be it enacted, That the first election of Trustees in all the Cities and Towns of Upper Canada, as provided for in the twenty-second section of this Act, shall commence at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the first Tuesday in September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and the places of election in the several wards of each City or Town, together with the name of the Returning Officer for each such Ward, shall be notified by causing notices to be put up in at least three public places in each such Ward, and not less than six days before such election, by the Mayor of each City and Town respectively: Provided always, that the School Trustees then elected in each City and Town, shall be subject to all the obligations which have been contracted by the present School Trustees of such City or Town; and shall be invested with all the powers conferred by this Act on School Trustees of Cities and Towns for the fulfilment of such obligations, and for the performance of all other duties imposed by this Act."

Our veritable friend of the Loyalist seems determined in his attempt to shake public confidence in the statements of the Huron Signal. We, last week, said that

'the whole number of copies of the Loyalist mailed for all the post offices of the Counties of Huron and Perth are under seventy.' The Loyalist, by one of these little shallow sophisms, by which he contrives to scrape out a living, offers a contradiction by saying that they have more than that number in the town of Goderich alone. We said nothing about the town of Goderich—but we said the whole number of copies mailed for the counties of Huron and Perth are under seventy—the papers for the town of Goderich are not mailed.—And, without being indebted to the Goderich Postmaster for our information, as the Loyalist presumes, we assert now, and are willing to prove that the copies we allude to are nearer sixty than seventy in number. And we just wish to inform the writer in the Loyalist, once for all, that any place within the United Counties, our bare word will be deemed a fair equivalent for his oath or bond. We think he should stick to his own peculiar method of abusing the Buffaloes—it is a fine field for exhibiting his total destitution of taste, talent and good feeling, and if he writes in the same ruffian style that characterized his last week's "Leader," he will have the field entirely to himself, as the veriest Tory Editor in Canada must shudder to read such dastardly backwash as the leading article of a newspaper.

Communications.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.
COLONEL FUDGE, OR THE POETICAL MACHINE.

A FACT OF THE 19th CENTURY.

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

To those who have never studied human nature, except for the purpose of discovering its weakness, and taking the advantage of it, it may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that in cases of monomania, memory positively rejects everything that is hostile to the advancement or gratification of the one idea. And, this is peculiarly the case where the mania is individual greatness or personal aggrandisement. If an event or a circumstance is calculated to flatter and promote the vanity, it will not be forgotten, but will cling tenaciously to the fragment of mind, and be paraded and talked of so inordinately, that at length it gets fully incorporated with the idea, and becomes part of it. Col. Fudge had encountered a multitude of difficulties and embarrassments in obtaining even a very scanty subsistence for his family—for notwithstanding all his oddities, physical and mental, your readers must understand that the Colonel was not an old bachelor, as most people would reasonably suppose, but had, by some means or other, contrived to furnish himself with a wife and family.—And, as I observe, had some hard squeezing to squeeze out a livelihood for them. Indeed he had, only some two or three years prior to his "affair of honor" with the pumpkins, been reduced to the extreme verge of beggary, and had actually awakened the sympathy of his neighbors, by weeping aloud for bread to his famishing children.—This was decidedly the most amiable trait in the Colonel's character, and it certainly not noticed here by way of reproach, but merely to illustrate a fact and characteristic of "poor folk human nature." Everybody in the neighborhood, except the Colonel, had a distinct recollection of the Colonel's recent poverty, and of his irretrievable impotency on public sympathy.—The Colonel had no memory of these circumstances—the recollection of them would have been a poignant to his pomposity, and, therefore, nature, in the present state of his brain, had made no provision for the remembrance of such things.—And in applying the proverbial epithet: "Pumpkin Editor" to the pumpkin, it must not be supposed that he had willingly or with malicious design, forgot the fact of his own recent destination. The *forget* was not a voluntary or intentional act of the will, but the necessary result of the organization. He could not have remembered his bygone poverty, even if he had been willing, simply because the memory of such circumstances has no relation to the pomposity vanity which supplied the place of a mind.

As I formerly remarked, the Colonel through hard and soft, and sunshine, and shadow, had rolled up life's hill to its summit, and was beginning to roll down the other side, in a kind of temporary effluence, which had resulted more from the munificence of relatives and the kindness of friends, than from any exertions or industry of his own. He had come thus far without being encumbered with anything in the shape of ideas—save the one with which I have already made your readers acquainted—to wit: an extravagant leek-pomposity which he called Loyalty. There is, however, in nature, a law which, in defiance of all that a certain class of philosophers say, to the contrary, decrees that *vix* shall bring its own punishment. The Colonel's vanity had grown into a vice. He had reached that point of impudent consequentiality which induced him to look down, or rather look over with contempt on honest labor—even his own near relatives, who were in abject poverty, were thoroughly despised. In short, although a harmless kind of creature, he had not even the slightest perception of the principles of right and wrong. He would not steal—nor was he much addicted to malicious acts or conversations, but still, he had no perception or conception of any thing being right or anything being wrong in principle, or for its own sake. He knew nothing of propriety—he was merely aware of results—and to illustrate my meaning, I may just mention that in his dispute with the Editor of the two-penny squib-sheet, nobody ever heard the Colonel express his regret for his own silly impudence and excessive vanity, in making a public laughing stock of himself, by offering to fight a duel, merely about the casual omission of a title to which he had no right;—over heard the Colonel express regret for his own extravagant conduct in this affair. But a hundred times he has lamented the unfortunate affair to himself, even with tears in his eyes. Not because he had violated a great principle of wisdom and common-sense; but because the Squire's lady had come to shake hands with him or to invite him to her "parties!" Yes, a hundred

times has the little chubby Colonel looked up in my face and with a heavy sigh and the glistering tear, blubbered, "Well, I have never been invited to a party at the Squire's since that unfortunate affair with Mr. ———!" This is a true representation of the inner part of the man—a total insensibility to everything worthy the name of true dignity—a moral deadness to all true principle, and a low, contemptible subservience to fashion and gentility. But nature will not allow such outages to pass with impunity. The Colonel's pomposity was one of those extravagances that are designed to expiate themselves.—The Squire's lady was fond of poetry, and by some strange and inconceivable hallucination, the Colonel's pomposity, in the fourth year of his age, prompted the ludicrous notion that he might regain the lady's friendship by becoming a poet! The man who, for forty years, had hugged the one idea of a pomposity as a fashion, became all at once smitten with the delusive notion that he was a poet! I shall not attempt to describe the multitude of affections, studious attitudes, reveries, musings, mutterings, and rhapsodies that now attacked themselves to the Colonel's every-day life. Suffice it to say, that the little dwarfish hand seemed to have acquired a very extraordinary affinity for the little fat head—and was almost perpetually seen scratching about the back of the ear or rubbing the temples, as if

"Deep thought were graven on his brow."

No passion or opinion is more easily fostered and brought to maturity than a delusion. And in a very short period, the Colonel succeeded in persuading himself that he was a poet—a man of extraordinary abilities—wondered why he had not made the discovery sooner, and even murmured against mankind for not telling him of his remarkable talents! The power of imagination is one of the wonders in the phenomena of the moral world. Any human being who has even one correct notion of the nature of poetry, would just as soon have thought of searching for a poetical idea in the hollow chandelier's vat as in the brain of Colonel Fudge,—and yet Colonel Fudge actually succeeded in convincing himself that he was a poet! It was a delusion, that is, a costly delusion to the poor Colonel. He commenced the cultivation of his new idea, and pleased himself even to ecstasy. Rhyming was now his hobby—and what advantage—what popularity—what immortality could result from being a poet unless the poetry were submitted to a "discerning public." The Colonel was but an indifferent scholar—although he contained the germs of colonial fire, he was a mere novice in the art of putting these germs into what brother Jonathan calls sheepskin. The fire of poetry may burn, but it will not enlighten the world, unless it be mechanically controlled and arranged, and the poor Colonel was no mechanic. Like Yorick, he never could comprehend the mechanism of a squirrel's cage, or a knife-grinder's wheel. How, then, was the poetry to be brought before the "discerning public." At this critical juncture in the Colonel's journey to poetical immortality, he had the bad luck to meet with a strolling musician called Chickabiddy, a skeleton of an old man who had seen much and knew nothing. He was upwards of ninety years of age, and yet in knowledge, manner, prudence and speech he was a mere boy of thirteen. Silly, ignorant, pudent, impudent, opinionative, conceited and intolerably snappish. His nose and his word were imperiously poked into every body's conversation, and although equally ignorant of all subjects, his opinion was always offered with as much of the imperitiveness, as would lead a stranger to suppose that Chickabiddy was a man in authority—he spoke as if by intuition, and assumed a sort of spook dog-matist position, as though his *ipse dixit* was not to be contradicted. He had got an enormous development of the organ of wonder, and could be made to believe anything or everything—and as *word* just means a credulous love of the marvellous, most men who possess it largely, are not very scrupulous about truth.—And whether it had resulted from long continued practice, or from the natural organization, it is a fact that this Chickabiddy had no power of discriminating between truth and falsehood, but would frequently make the most positive assertions, which were just as improbable, and as incompatible with truth as the adventures of Baron Munchausen. In short, this old, thin, wispish, boy-man, Chickabiddy, was universally detested as a common thick-and-thin liar wherever he was known. But being a stranger to poor Fudge, and understanding the perplexing dilemma in which the Colonel was laboring about the manufacturing of the poetry, he said a fellow called Hurrah, a sort of soft, good-natured, characterless, devil-may-care, broken-down, strolling player, entered into a conspiracy to *face* poor Fudge, by padding to his pomposity. Chick took the Colonel that he could procure a machine for him that would just make down the protuberance of his rhymes, and make them as sleek as a denuded mouse. He, (Chickabiddy), had served a regular apprenticeship to working these poetical machines, and by proper skill in managing the machine, he had frequently seen *blowing* and converted into tolerable poetry! His worthy and talented friend Hurrah, had got an extensive knowledge of the various qualities of poetry, and would willingly undertake the superintending of the manufactory at a moderate salary, and he, (Chickabiddy) would do the manual drudgery of the machine for a mere nominal remuneration. The poor *suzuki* in Colonel leaped with joy, and the machine was forthwith purchased.

From the Globe.

BILLS OF THE SESSION.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Montreal Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation.

An Act to enable Louis Come, to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of Saint Edouard, in the District of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of sums due for rent of Pews in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

An Act to authorize the union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company and the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies.

An Act to incorporate the Saint John's Academy.

An Act to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company.

An Act to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esq., and others, under the name of "The Quebec and Richmond Railway Company."

An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad Company.

An Act to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal and Providence Savings Bank.

An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge and to make certain Roads.

An Act to amend an Act intitled, "An Act to Incorporate 'La Societe St. Jean Baptiste de la Cite de Quebec.'"

An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Rivers to extend the said Road and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating "The Advocates Library of Montreal."

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society.

An Act further to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company.

An Act to appropriate the moneys arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal towards defraying the cost of the new Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal.

An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament and intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes, and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to Lower Canada from taking Pilots in certain cases."

An Act to place the Longueuil and Champlain Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works.

An Act to allow the members of County Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada to be re-elected in any year after the period fixed by law.

An Act to amend an Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent therewith with water.

An Act to provide more fully for the incorporation of the Village of St. Hyacinthe.

An Act to amend the Acts for the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, and provide for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence within the Port of Montreal.

An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the Fires at Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal, the officers and duties of the said House, and to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act.

An Act to authorize the Inhabitant Household holders holding Lands in the new Settlements on the borders of the Saguenay forming the second Municipal division of that County, to establish a Municipal Council therein and for other purposes.

An Act to remove an error in the Act, dividing the County of Berthier into two Municipalities.

An Act to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

An Act to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the period for the Election of Commissioners under the Act for the improvement of the River de Chateaufort.

An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to make provision for regulating the carting and transporting of gunpowder within the City of Montreal.

LEGAL CONSTRUCTIONS.—4.
An Act to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and to Writ of Prerogative.

An Act to facilitate the swearing of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them.

An Act to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

An Act to remove of parties to recover sums on Bonds in Acts which have since been amended.

An Act to continue an Act concerning the construction of Churches, Parsonages and Rectories.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of sums due for rent of Pews in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

An Act to assign to certain Officers of the Militia, and to form the Militia, Fees, and to amend the Act to amend Lower Canada.

An Act to continue several Acts and Ordinances.

An Act to remove of the Crown to recover sums in Lower Canada.

An Act in relation to the Quebec and St. Lawrence, and to amend the Act to amend the Lower Canada.

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THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE

They look to their own Parliament or the redress of grievances which may be proved to exist, and for the adoption of such measures of improvement as may be calculated to promote their happiness and prosperity.

Such were the words of my Lord Elgin, pompously pronounced amidst all the foistering of boating season, braying trumpets, tawdry lace, and miserable festal, attendant upon that important period in the present year when the assembled wisdom of the Province gathered round the brass rods of the Upper House, and listened to the opening speech.

Oh, and what's your honor again? To give me scotch as it's myself that saved your honor's house from turning to ashes entirely!

How so, Pat? 'An' sure, when it cotched afire, wasn't I the second one that hollered fire first.

It is rumored that the greatest curiosity of the age has just been received at Wood's Messons. It is the gun with which the question is popped.

Men are always murmuring at the hardships of this world, yet how they dread to leave it.

Man is a handful of clay, which turns rapidly back again to dust, and which is compelled nightly to repose into the nothingness of sleep to get strength to commence life again on the morrow.

A Greek maid being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied, 'I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a head unspotted, and virtuous without a stain, which is all that descended to me from my parents.'

A Western paper announces the sitting of the court of common pleas. We suppose that of course the big bugs are also in attendance at the hotels.

Tipping up the bottle may drown sorrow for the night, but it will come again with accelerated force the next morning.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. IZRA HOPKINS, of West Flamborough, having for a few months past been acting as Travelling Agent for the WASHINGTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., takes the present opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of the Wellington District for the very liberal patronage and encouragement which he has received at their hands.

The Washington Company offers peculiar advantages to the Agricultural Interest, taking ordinary risks at one per cent, doing an immense amount of business, having a very large cash capital on hand, and promptly settling all claims against the Institution—Capital, \$385,000; Members, 37,986, both being daily increasing.

The Genesee Company is intended to insure against Fire in Towns and Villages, and the rates are consequently higher in proportion to the large business done, little more has hitherto been required than the first payment for during the past thirteen years the Assessments have averaged two per cent, although during that period some of the most disastrous fires ever known have occurred. Capital, \$240,125.

NOTICE. To the Clerks and Bailiffs of the Division Courts. THE increased demand for Summons and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Division Courts in the District, has warranted us in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently enables us to sell them much cheaper—therefore we intimate to the several Officers retaining these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summons and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be sold at the Signal Office at the reduced price of TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE PER HUNDRED.

TRAVELLER'S HOME. STRASBURG, W. W. 28th February, 1849. THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Abernethy to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones, where he will be ready and able to conduct to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

HURON HOTEL, GODERICH. JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he will constantly keep Horses and Carriages FOR HIRE, for which he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. JAMES GENTLES. 18th Sept. 1849. v2-33-f

country. There is a period at hand when every elector may profit much from his experience of the past, and I hope it will be turned to good account.—Dundas Warder.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.—The law teaches the people, not that talent and learning are the qualifications needful for the legislature, but that these are £3000 and £600 a year.

How to Conquer.—Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all your life.

Oh, and what's your honor again? To give me scotch as it's myself that saved your honor's house from turning to ashes entirely!

How so, Pat? 'An' sure, when it cotched afire, wasn't I the second one that hollered fire first.

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Blank Deeds and Memorials. AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every description of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Exhibition OF FARM STOCK and Produce Domestic Manufacturers, &c., by the Huron District Agricultural Society. An Exhibition of Cattle, Seeds, Domestic Manufactures, &c., &c., will be held at Goderich, on Friday, the 27th of September, when the following premiums will be awarded:

HORSES. For the best Brood Mare & Foal, £1 10 0 second best, 15 0 For best 2 years old Filly, 1 0 third best, 10 0 Best two years old Colt, 1 0 second best, 10 0 third best, 10 0 Best Span of Farm Horses, second best, 1 0 third best, 15 0

CATTLE. For the best Milch Cow (which shall have had a calf in 1850), second best, 1 0 third best, 15 0 Best two yrs. old Heifer, second best, 1 0 third best, 10 0 Best Bull (not over 5 years old), second best, 1 0 third best, 15 0 Best three year old Steers, second best, 1 0 third best, 10 0

Best Fatted Cow or Heifer, second best, 1 0 third best, 15 0 For the best Sow, (she shall have had pigs in 1850, and the pigs to be shown with the sow), second best, 1 0 third best, 15 0

GRAIN, SEEDS AND DAIRY. For best 4 bush Spring Wheat, second best, 1 0 third best, 15 0 Best two bush Barley, second best, 1 0 third best, 10 0 Best two bush Oats, second best, 1 0 third best, 10 0 Best bush Timothy, second best, 7 6 third best, 7 6 Best 50 lbs Salt Butter, second best, 15 0 third best, 10 0 Best 40 lbs Cheese, second best, 7 6 third best, 5 0

ROOTS. Best acre of Turnips, second best, 10 0 third best, 7 6 Best acre of Potatoes, second best, 15 0 third best, 10 0 Parties competing for the above Roots will be required to pay an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. Best one fourth acre Carrots, second best, 7 6

MANUFACTURES. Best ten yds Domestic made Cloth, second best, 10 0 third best, 7 6 Best pair domestic man. Blankets, second best, 10 0 third best, 7 6 Best ten yds dome. made Flannel, second best, 10 0 third best, 7 6 The above manufactures to be from the Farm of the competitors, and the growth of the present year.

IMPLEMENTS. For the best Lumber Wagon made within the limits of the Society's District, £1 10 0 second best, 1 0 5

FALL WHEAT.—The Show of Fall Wheat will take place at Goderich, on Wednesday the 28th day of August. For the best 10 bus. Red Wheat, £2 0 0 second best, 1 0 0 third best, 1 0 0 For the best 10 bus White Wheat, £2 0 0 second best, 1 0 0 third best, 1 0 0

Parties to whom the above Premiums may be awarded, will be required to sell 20 bushels same as sample (if required) at five shillings, currency, per bushel. The Society will give two Premiums of Five Pounds each for the best Imported Durham and Devonshire Bulls, from 2 to 4 years old.—Also, a Premium of £2 10s for the best Imported Boar, either Hampshire or Yorkshire.

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION. 1. All Subscriptions to be paid on or before the 10th day of August next. 2. All Subscribers in arrears to the Society, who may wish to exhibit anything at the Show, are to pay the Treasurer the sum of Ten Shillings, on or before the 10th day of August. 3. All exhibitors having sold the subscription, and only such to compete. 4. All Stock exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles must have been produced on the Farm of the Exhibitor. 5. All Competitors for prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of stock and produce they intend to show, on or before 4 o'clock P.M. the 26th of September. 6. All Stock and Produce to be on the show ground by 9 o'clock of the day of show. R. G. CUNNINGHAM, Sec. Goderich, April 24th, 1850.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as a Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by Wm. Kennedy alone, who is hereby authorized and empowered to arrange all matters connected with the immediate business of the late Firm. WM. KENNEDY. HUTCHART. JOHN SPENCE. Saugeen, 27th June, 1850. 8129.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby intimates, that he is prepared to receive Subscriptions for Stock in the Proprietary Branch, and applications for Insurances in the Mutual Branch, and to give such information on the subject as may be required. JOHN CLARK. Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v-234f.

FOR SALE. THREE MILL PRIVILEGES, close to the Lake Shore, and at 6, 8 and 18 miles from Goderich, with small Farms attached. Also—ONE HUNDRED BUILDING LOTS in the new laid out Town Plot of Wicklow, on the 18 mile River, and on the main road from Goderich to the flourishing settlements in the new county of Bruce. Terms—One fourth of the purchase money down, the remainder in three equal payments with interest. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to the proprietor, JOHN HAWKINS. Goderich, March 18, 1850. 2v-288mf.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c., &c., and will take the superintendance of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms. His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid, PETER FERGUSON, Builder, &c., &c. Stratford, C. W. Stratford, March 6th, 1849. 2v-271f.

NOTICE.—The undersigned by power of Attorney dated the 27th day of May, 1850, given him by Thomas B. Woodfill, to collect all unpaid debts due to the late Firm Miles and Woodfill, and himself personally—request an immediate settlement of the same or they will be given to the Clerk of the Division Court for collection. BENJ. PARSONS. Goderich, June 12th, 1850. v3-19

BAYFIELD TANNERY. ONE mile North of Bayfield on the Lake Shore. The subscribers will pay cash or leather for hides, and will take in shares all hides so entrusted to them. And from having a thorough knowledge of the business, they can confidently promise the public a good article. WILLIAM HALL. BENJAMIN ROSZEL. Goderich, April 19, 1850. v3-113

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!! THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Lake, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour the trade. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the very best Mechanics, and will take in shares of James Crumby, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber. PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor. McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v50ff

CASH FOR WHEAT. AT the Goderich Mills—and at the Cherry Saw Logs at Goderich and Bayfield Mills. WILLIAM PIPER. Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849. 46-f

FARMER'S HOTEL.—MITCHELL. FRANCIS FISHEIGH begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an attentive Groom in attendance. For Particulars inquire of James Crumby, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber. PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor. McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v50ff

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY. THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Establishment, is about to continue the Business on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement received by Oak & Wilson, he begs to intimate that he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of Superior CASTINGS, consisting of COOKING, Parlour, and Box Stoves; American, Scotch & Canadian Ploughs of the most Improved Moulds, MILL ROLLERS, Turning Lathes, Smith's Rollers, &c. THRASHING MACHINES of a superior description to any hitherto introduced, and better adapted to this country from their lightness of draught, and strength of construction. A call from intending purchasers is requested before purchasing elsewhere. The above will be sold at Low Rates for Cash or Trade, at corresponding rates on approved credit. A. B. ORR. Stratford, 20th June, 1850. 2v-220

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent FARM, being LOT No. 42, MAITLAND CONCESSION, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well settled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to D. H. LIZARS, Land Agent. Goderich, June 30, 1850. 2v-220



TIN, COPPER, AND IRON SMITH. STOVES.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a Large Supply of the LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS of COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOUR STOVES, which he offers for SALE at very REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. The Subscriber also keeps on hand, as usual, at his OLD STAND, a LARGE and very Superior assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description.

BY H. MARLTON. The subscriber thanks the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of the public patronage. N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY. Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. 2v-231ff

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE. ONE within 2 miles, and the other with in about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is LCT 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich, CONTAINING 164 ACRES, is bounded at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road, and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division, CONTAINING 100 ACRES, and is situated at the Junction of two Public Roads. For Particulars apply to DONALD, Esq. Goderich, 12th June, 1849. n9-1f

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assurances, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution. JAMES WATSON. Goderich, 3th June, 1849. v2-91f

KINCARDINE ARMS. (Near the Wharf Goderich.) THE above Mill has good accommodation for Travellers, Stabling, &c., &c. The Packet Mary Ann will leave Goderich (wind & weather permitting) regularly twice a week for the Kincardine Settlement. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms. Goderich, March 25th, 1850. n8-v3

PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS. PHENIX BITTERS. The high and ever-celebrated which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invincible efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of Physicians not only unnecessary, but unwarrantable. They are known by their fruits; their good effects are direct, and they bear the faith of the credulous.

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DR. P. A. McDOUGALL. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, & CO. CAN be consulted at all hours, at Mrs. Wm. P. Giddings' Front-Street, Goderich, Sept. 18th, 1849. 82-2

I. LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, & CO. June, 1849. GODERICH. v2-245

ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer, COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c., &c. GODERICH. Oct. 1, 1849. 2-245

JOHN STRACHAN, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC. Has his office in West Street, Goderich, Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-249

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Has his office as formerly, in Stratford, Stratford, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-249

WATSON & WILLIAMS, DIXIE WATSON of Goderich, BARRISTER AT LAW, &c., &c.; and GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford, late of the firm of Hector, Weller and Williams, Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered into copartnership in Practice, and Profession of Law, CHANCERY and CONVEYANCING, will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and Stratford, respectively, under the name, style and firm of WATSON and WILLIAMS. DIXIE WATSON, Goderich. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Stratford. 24th December, 1849. 2v-247ff

R. WILLIAMS, & Co. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS; and General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Nourishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. STRATFORD. Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and promptitude. 2v-215.

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER. WILL attend SALES in any part of the County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street, Goderich, April 4th 1849. v2-9

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER! Three doors East of the Canada Co's Office, WEST-STREET, GODERICH. August 27th, 1849. 2v-230

R. YOUNG, BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Vidéan's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich, &c. April 26th, 1850. v2-3

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

DAVID H. LIZARS, (LATE FROM KENNO.) MEDICAL HALL, STRATFORD. July 31, 1849. 2v-226

WM. REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c., LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH. Oct. 25, 1849. 2v-238

TO LET. THAT two story Frame Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Acland, and immediately opposite to the Court House. For terms and further particulars apply to ALEX. M. ROSS, North St. Goderich, May 23, 1850. v3-161ff

DAVID H. LIZARS, AUCTIONEER. IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Light-house street. Goderich, April 11, 1850. v2-n 0

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place, has established himself as a FORWARDER and COMMISSION MERCHANT. Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN. Windsor, March, 1849. v2-171

The Huron Signal, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH. * Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch. TERMS of the HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or TWELVE and SIX PENCE with the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher think it his advantage to do so. Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis. IF All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 2 6 Each subsequent insertion, £0 1 6 Ten lines and under, first insertion, £0 4 0 Each subsequent insertion, £0 3 0 Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 4 0 Each subsequent insertion, 0 3 0 A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. VOLUME. ELEGY UPON... 'Tis vain to bid Or tell us how we die When Britain's flag Now poors the man's Now poors the man's 'Tis vain to raise Or rear the man's And tell to others Of him whose life How he the units Which bygone age! 'Tis vain to raise Or rear the man's And tell to others Of him whose life How he the units Which bygone age! 'Tis vain to raise Or rear the man's And tell to others Of him whose life How he the units Which bygone age!