

MONGOLIAN

TEN SHILLINGS
IN ADVANCE.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE
AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1848.

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THOMAS MACQUEEN, Editor.

VARIETIES OF HUMAN LANGUAGE.

All kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the English and French languages, executed with neatness and dispatch.

The differences of language are as numerous as the other distinctions which characterize the several races of men. The various degrees of natural capacity, and of intellectual progress; the prevalence of particular faculties; the nature of surrounding circumstances; the ease or difficulty with which the different wants and desires are gratified; will produce a variety of peculiar characters in the nature and construction of language, but in its copiousness and development.

In the formation of the sound, or voice, and in its utterance, as articulated form, or speech, no further varieties are observed, than the different combinations of the several organs concerned in the process; which are easily explained. The pronunciation of the Hottentots has generally been deemed very harsh and broken notes produced by some other birds. They have numerous guttural sounds, produced deep in the throat, and pronounced with a peculiar effect in the organ, which is quickly struck against and withdrawn from the teeth or palate. They combine their aspirated gutturals with hard consonants, without any intervening vowels, in a manner that Europeans cannot imitate; the child of a colonist when accustomed to it from youth. ADELUNG represents that their bony palate is smaller, shorter, and less arched than in the other races; and the tongue, particularly in the Boesmans, is rounder, thicker, and shorter.

One of the most curious points in the subject of language is the continued existence in a large portion of Asia, very anciently civilized, and considerably advanced at least in the useful arts, of simply monosyllabic languages. Their words are merely radical sounds of one syllable, not admitting of inflexion or composition, so that all modifications and accessory ideas must be either overlooked or imperfectly expressed by tedious and awkward circumlocution. Such are the languages of Tibet, the contiguous immense empire of China, and the neighbouring countries of Ava, Pegu, Siam, Tonquin, and Cochin China. These extensive regions, and these only in the whole world, betray in their present language all the imperfection of the first attempts at speech. As the earliest efforts of the human mind are merely sounds of one syllable, so the first adult children of nature stammered out their meaning in the same way; the people of Tibet, China, and the neighbouring southern countries, go on speaking as they learned some thousands of years ago, in the cradle of the species. There is no separation of idea into certain classes, such as produce the distinction of the parts of speech in more perfectly formed languages. The same word signifies joyful, joy, and to rejoice; and that through all persons, numbers, and tenses. No attempt is made, by affixing sounds expressive of relations or accessory notions to the simple monosyllabic root, to give richness, clarity, and harmony to the poor language. On the contrary, the mere radical ideas are set down together, and the hearer must guess at the connecting links. As there are no inflexions, the cases and numbers are either not noted, or they are merely, under urgent circumstances, by circumlocution. They form plurals as children do, either by repetition, as *tree, tree, or* by adding the words *much or other*; as *tree much, tree other, I much, or I other*, means *see*. He leaves *father* who is the mode of expressing "Our Father, which art heaven?" "That languages of such poverty, which merely place together the most essential ideas without connecting them, must open a wide field for ambiguity and obscurity in civil life, and be totally inapplicable to the purposes of science, is immediately apparent. Hence the people who speak them must ever remain children in understanding. However the Chinese may exert themselves, so long as they are impeded by this imperfect language, they must be unable to appropriate to themselves the sciences and arts of Europe.

We are again surprised at discovering that this peculiar language is not connected with the peculiar organization of that variety (the Mongolian) to which the people enumerated belong. The tribes immediately adjoining the latter, the north, for example, the proper Mongols, the Calmucks, and the Burats, although they have at all times occupied the regions close to Tibet, and have obviously derived their language from this quarter, are no longer confined to such an imperfect instrument of thought and communication as a monosyllabic language affords. They have inflexions and derivations, both for nouns and to express times. The same observations are applicable to the Mandchours, or Manchos.

The Japanese, too, another numerous people of Mongolian formation, have a well formed polysyllabic language, without any resemblance to that of the Chinese.

The monosyllabic language so large a portion of Asia appears the more remarkable, when it is contrasted with the languages of the native Americans, who in the form of the head, approach closely to the

characters of the Mongolian variety. In the capacity of inflexion and composition, and in the consequent length of every word, many of the American tongues offer a complete contrast to those of China, Tibet, &c.

What we would say is briefly this. No man fights for nothing. A soldier for ninepence a day. A quiet man for a quiet life. There is he armed that has his quarrel just; 'tis so adjusted that he is in no danger of coming off second best. The long and the short of the matter is, the depths of the subject are as follows—courage is a composed force. It results from the perception of a danger, and the desire to avoid it; and is that dignified motion which carries the man safely out of it. If the shorter road out happens to lie through the line of infantry advancing opposite to him, the courageous man, by the perception of the danger, and the desire to avoid it; and is that dignified motion which carries the man safely out of it. If the shorter road out happens to lie through the line of infantry advancing opposite to him, the courageous man, by the perception of the danger, and the desire to avoid it; and is that dignified motion which carries the man safely out of it.

"THE TIMES" NEWSPAPER.

The establishment of "The Times" newspaper is an example, on a large scale, of the division of labour, both mental and bodily, is admirably illustrated, and in which also the effect of domestic economy is well exemplified. It is scarcely imagined, by the thousands who read that paper in various quarters of the globe, what a score of organized activities the factory presents during the whole night, or what a quantity of talent and mechanical skill is put in action for the amusement and information. Nearly a hundred persons are employed in the establishment; and during the session of parliament, at least twelve reporters are constantly attending the Houses of Commons and Lords; each in his turn retiring, after about an hour's work, to translate into ordinary writing the speech he has just heard and noted in shorthand. In the mean time fifty compositors are constantly at work some of whom have already set up the beginning, whilst others are committing to type the set matter, which is the printed copy of a speech whose middle portion is travelling to the office in the pocket of the hasty reporter and whose eloquent conclusion is, perhaps, at that very moment, making the applause of his hearers. These congregated types, as fast as they are composed, are passed in portions to other hands; till at last the scattered fragments of the debate forming, which united with the ordinary matter, eight and forty columns, re-appear in regular order on the platform of the printing-press. The hand of man is now too slow for the demand of his curiosity, and the power of steam comes to his assistance. The effect of printing, the other periodical publications, and of due economy in distributing them, is so important for the interests of knowledge, that it is worth examining by what means it is possible to produce them at the small price at which they are now sold. The effect of printing, the other periodical publications, and of due economy in distributing them, is so important for the interests of knowledge, that it is worth examining by what means it is possible to produce them at the small price at which they are now sold.

COURAGE AND COWARDICE, OR THE PHILOSOPHY OF FEAR.

Most men are cowards; and that will be seen, felt, proved, and confessed, as soon as there have been a few centuries of universal peace. Of all the virtues, as they are called, courage is the most artificial. It is created and coaxed up by war. Let all swords be once fairly converted into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks, and the natural cowardice of the human race will exhibit itself in an infinite variety of unexpected forms. It would be tedious to trace the causes which in our country have so long concealed, in some measure diminished—but it is to be trusted, not destroyed, the cowardice of the people.—Such an inquiry would lead us back to a period antecedent to the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar; and however cruel, harsh, and unnatural his ways were, war has still been at the bottom of the business—and if, instead of a Wing or Tory, or Tory-Wing Administration, we devour them with the most voracious appetite, whether rollers convey them to the type already cast, and having brought them into rapid and successive contact, re-deliver them to four other assistants, completely printed by the almost momentary touch. Thus, in one hour, four thousand sheets of paper are printed on one side; and an impression of hundred thousand copies from above three hundred thousand moveable pieces of metal is produced for the public in six hours.

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HOPE.

Hope, like the dazzling sunbeam's light,
Is dancing every where—
In the low cottage in the vale,
And in the palace fair.

It is the treasure of the poor—
'Tis all that they possess;
It smiles upon the sufferer's face,
And soothes his deep distress.

'Tis freedom to the captive's soul,
And ends the falling tear,
And eases the criminal's cell
'Tis present there to cheer.

This world would be a dreary place
Without this brilliant ray;
It crowns the future bright with smiles,
And strews with flowers our way.

LOSS OF THE BRIG TYRREL, AND DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.

The brig Tyrrel, Captain Coghlan, sailed from New York, 28th June 1759. She was bound for Antigua. When they set out, the weather was very stormy, and the vessel heeled greatly, being deficient in ballast. In the afternoon the weather became moderate; and the captain employed himself in painting the boat, with its appurtenances of oars, helm, and tiller. On the 30th, at four in the afternoon, a hard gale blew from N.W., and they felt much alarm, exhorting the captain to return to New York, as the vessel did not seem in a fit condition for the voyage. The top-gallant sails were taken in, and the top-sail close reefed in the evening; but the sea again turning calmer, more sail was made. The gale increased till the 2d July—they took in an additional reef in each top-sail, and brought down the top-gallant yard.—There was water then in the hold, but not more than could be pumped out by each watch; and they brought forward the two after-guns, in order to make the wind shift to their head. This it did at four in the morning, without any probability of its abating. The captain now finding that the vessel was crank, and should have had more ballast, agreed to stand for Beaufort Island, in North Carolina. While in the act of wearing her for this purpose, a sudden squall, which had been coming, never to rise again. She was completely overboard; sails, masts, and rigging lying in the water.

At the time of the accident, Purcell, the chief mate, who had never undressed from the time he left New York, lay on a chest in the cabin. He was rolled off by the ship going over, and with difficulty reached the round-house door, where he was instantly knocked down against the companion by the step ladder, which led from the quarter-deck to the poop. A fortunate circumstance this,—for the ladder made for them a communication to windward; and they could get through the aftermost gun-port to the quarter-deck. As the ship was completely on her broadside, every article slid down as she went over; among these was the boat, the lashings of which having been cut by the captain's order, she turned bottom upwards. A prompt effort was necessary, and Purcell, in calm prayer, and with others, being good swimmers, plunged into the sea. At length they righted the boat, but she remained brimful, and washed with the water's edge. By means of the painter or rope, they lifted her a little out of the water, so that she swam about two or three inches free, though almost flat within.—The cabin-boy and another were put in her, with buckets which chanced to float by. They commenced bailing her, and in a short time got the water out. Two long oars were next put into the boat, and they rowed right to windward; the mate and two men got off from the wreck, and succeeded in getting the oars, rudder, and tiller. Their return gave much joy to their companions, who gave them up for lost.

While rowing about in a boat, a small cask, containing about half a peck of white biscuit, was picked up; it was converted into dough; they had also a small quantity of common sea-biscuit. This was the only food they had, and they had no fresh water. Seventeen persons had embarked in a boat about 15 feet long, and 6 feet broad, which scarcely kept up in the water. They had to keep before wind and sea.

A compass was on board; but some one having trod upon it, it was so broken as to be useless. They made a sail of their clothes, but had neither needles nor thread to stitch it together; one, however, had a knife and some fishing lines, which served as a substitute, and they rigged a very tolerable lug-sail before sunset. They made a mast of one of the two long oars; and got a yard by splitting one of the thwarts of the boat. They went on their only guide, the polar star, a fresh breeze blowing during the night. On the 5th July, they judged that they were steering for land. Next day, some seemed fatigued, and drank salt water. In two days, the wind shifted; it then died away, and the oars being got out, all laboured at the same place; but with no success, for the wind rising again rendered this toil unnecessary, and from the coldness of the water, they judged that they were in soundings. This cheered them. At night they found that they had been steering north by west. On the 10th July, some of them, in their raging thirst, drank much salt water. The second mate and the carpenter were sinking; at night the latter grew perfectly frantic, and nearly overboard the boat by attempting to throw himself out; but as his strength ebbed, he became less violent, and was persuaded to lie down below the seats. About sunset the second mate became

speechless. Next day both died. The rest thought that they should soon follow their miserable comrades; all betook themselves to prayers; and they then threw the dead bodies overboard.

The weather being now mild and calm, the boat was cleaned, and the sail enlarged. Purcell fixed his red fannel waistcoat at the mast-head as a signal of distress.—Soon after they saw a sloop approaching as they thought from the land, which raised their spirits a little. They got out the remaining strength to reach her. But night came on, and the sloop being no longer seen, they were overwhelmed with disappointment. But still, from keeping the polar star on the larboard bow, they entered the hope of reaching land. During this night, one of their number, a seaman aged 64, died; his last prayer was for a drop of water to cool his tongue. Next day two others expired.

The wind rose high on the morning of the 13th, so that they had to fore the sail, and keep the boat before wind and sea, which drove her off soundings. The wind falling, they hoisted the sail, and a fine breeze from the south-west prevailed during the night. The gunner died; and of those who survived not one had strength to row. Next day, four more expired. They again came on soundings, and at night, as well as they could judge, stood in for the land.—The sufferings of two more were at an end on the 15th; their bodies were thrown overboard, as those of the others had been, as soon as the breath was gone. Next day hazy weather rendered their course no longer certain. That evening three more died; one was a large and corpulent man, and the united strength of the survivors was hardly equal to the task of throwing him in the water. The cabin-boy next died. Only three now remained; one after another of their original number had perished a wretched existence, to die the most fearful death—that of famine.

In the morning, Purcell asked the other two whether they could eat any of the boy's flesh. The body being quite cold, he cut a piece out of the inside of the thigh. Part of this he gave to the captain and boatswain, reserving a small portion to himself. But when they attempted to swallow the nauseous morsel, it was rejected by them, and they threw the body overboard.

Next day Purcell found himself alone; both his companions were stiff and cold.—But his understanding was still unimpaired, though his body seemed as weak as an infant's. He never lost hope of making land, and he knew from the colour and quality of the water that it could not be very far off. The weather being still foggy, he lay to all night, with the boat's head to the northward. Next evening, he thought he saw land, and started for it, but at a distance of about half a mile, he saw a small vessel, which he took to be the rudder, which confirmed him in the idea that land was near. He got off the rudder, and scraping them off with his hands, he saw that it was the rudder of a vessel, which he had mistaken for land. He then replaced the rudder, and they were much motion. He felt even joyful next morning at sunrise, being certain that he should yet see land.

He rose up in the middle of the day, and heeling his back against the mast, he held his eyes to the horizon, and he saw a sail at a great distance, proceeding he thought for the land; on which he steered in that direction all night; but in the morning found he had lost sight of the vessel.

On the morning of the 25th July, to his inexpressible joy, he saw a sail, and perceived, after he was completely up, that she was a two-masted vessel. He was astern, a great way to leeward; he tacked about, and saw her fast approaching. He then lay to, till she was within two miles. Edging towards her, he got within half a mile, and saw some people on the deck, who beckoned to him to come under their lee-board. When he came alongside, they threw a rope to him; but his hesitation ensued. Edging towards the people, arising from the shape of the boat, and the way she was painted, which made her look like a man-of-war's boat, and rendered them apprehensive that they would be punished if they took Purcell; and then from seeing the two bodies lying, which Purcell had not had strength to remove, they feared that they had died of some contagious disease. A few moments' suspense, they asked him to come on board; and on his answering that he could not do so without assistance, two men were sent by the captain to help him in.

Purcell got a drink of fresh water immediately—the first he had tasted for twenty-three days. He was assisted to the cabin, and they gave him some soup, but he could scarcely swallow; and his body being covered with ulcers, made him feel the most acute pain. He was put to bed, helpless as a child, and a man was kept constantly watching him till the schooner came to anchor. He was taken ashore in a boat, two men being required to support him.—After he had landed, three weeks elapsed before he could rise; and it was two months before he had regained anything like his former strength.

On Monday, 29th ult., a shipwreck was held at the foot of the mountain near Trawlway Westminister, on the body of a man named ADAM STEVENS. The deceased was seen on the previous day by some persons kneeling under a tree in the orchard in the attitude of prayer. He was shortly after found dead in the same place. After investigating the case the Jury returned a verdict of—"Died from habitual drinking."—London Times.

ARRIVAL FROM OREGON.

INDIAN MASSACRE OF AMERICANS—WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 18.

Mr. Joseph L. Meek arrived in this city yesterday from Oregon. He is on his way to Washington, the bearer of important despatches from the local government of that territory to the government at Washington. Mr. Meek left last evening on the steamer Declaration for the Ohio river, and is hastening to Washington to solicit aid for the citizens of Oregon, between whom and the surrounding Indians a sanguinary war has been commenced.

Mr. Meek was kind enough, on the route, to make out for us a memorandum of events which transpired subsequent to leaving Oregon City and while he was with the volunteers operating against the Indians.—A file of Oregon papers, coming down to the 20 of January, has also been placed at our disposal, and from these sources we make our notices of events.

MR. MEK'S MEMORANDA.—I have just arrived from the territory of Oregon. I left Oregon City on the 4th of January, intending to take Col. Fremont's California trail from the Dalles to the Columbia, but hearing that Capt. Jesse Applegate had gone another route to California, I abandoned the idea, and passed up the Columbia, by the way of Walla Walla, and thence by the South Pass to St. Joseph, Mo.

When I left Walla Walla on the 26th day of January, the people of the territory of Oregon were at open war with four tribes of Indians—the Cayuse, Walla Walla, Shaster and Day Indians. Four battles had taken place between them before I left the country; the first engagement took place at the foot of the Dalles of the Columbia on the 3th of January, between a small party of troops under the command of Capt. Lee—the next took place some time after between the advanced guard of the Oregon regiment under the command of Major Lee. He was forced to retreat, with his party, and fall back upon the regiment.

Next day, the regiment marched up the Shaster river, under the command of Col. C. Gilliam. About 12 o'clock, they were attacked by a large body of Indians, who were soon routed by the troops—their villages taken and burned. Large quantities of salmon fish, preserved for food, and other property, were also, and were destroyed.

The Oregon regiment having been reinforced so as to number 500 men, they took up the line of march for the Walla Walla. On the 18th of February, the enemy appeared on the plains in great numbers, and a large battle was fought. The engagement commenced about ten o'clock, and lasted until night parted the combatants.—Each party camped on the ground, but the next morning the enemy had left the field. A large number of Indians of other tribes were present, as lookers-on. It was not known how many of the Indians were killed. The troops had a nine-pounder with them, mounted on an emigrant's wagon, drawn by six yoke of oxen; the balls gave out during the battle, and they were compelled to shoot away the lock chains belonging to the baggage wagons.

Next day, they marched to the Ullula river, and thence to Dr. Whiteman's mission, the scene of the massacre. All the property about the place, and of other tribes by the Indians, and the houses burnt.—Here, too, were the heads of the Doctor and of his amiable wife lying in the yard, and the bones of the other sufferers scattered about on the ground. At this point I left the troops, and took the Blue Mountain route, the snow from three to five feet deep, for about thirty miles, until we fell within the third division of Oregon.

There were ten of us in company—Lieut. Bowser, Dr. W. E. Egan, John T. Owen, M. R. Millan, D. D. Buras, David Young, Jacob Teabart, John Johnston, and Harvey Evans—than whom better men could be found for such an expedition. We met great numbers of Indians on the South Fork of the Columbia and Snake rivers—they said they were going to war in the Spring with the Americans, but as we spoke their language and were acquainted with many of them we were suffered to pass unmolested.

We met 213 wagons containing emigrants bound to Oregon—the first company about 150 miles from St. Joseph—all well. We were sixty-six days in making the trip from Fort Walla Walla to St. Joseph, where we arrived on the 11th of May, worn out with fatigue.

I have been asked several times, since my arrival here, whether the English or Hudson Bay Company were not urging on the Indians in that country to attack the Americans. I have known the Hudson Bay Company for eighteen years, and never have seen any thing of the kind. I hope the people of the United States will receive this as my answer: I was at Port Vancouver when Peter Skene Ogden, one of the chief factors, plarred with the natives whom he had rescued from the Indians, and nothing but kindness was bestowed upon them.

It would have done your heart good to see that good old man waiting on the poor distressed emigrants and children, and to be satisfied that no other man than Mr. Ogden could have saved them from the tomahawk. Mr. Douglas, too, another of the

speakers. Next day both died. The rest thought that they should soon follow their miserable comrades; all betook themselves to prayers; and they then threw the dead bodies overboard.

The weather being now mild and calm, the boat was cleaned, and the sail enlarged. Purcell fixed his red fannel waistcoat at the mast-head as a signal of distress.—Soon after they saw a sloop approaching as they thought from the land, which raised their spirits a little. They got out the remaining strength to reach her. But night came on, and the sloop being no longer seen, they were overwhelmed with disappointment. But still, from keeping the polar star on the larboard bow, they entered the hope of reaching land. During this night, one of their number, a seaman aged 64, died; his last prayer was for a drop of water to cool his tongue. Next day two others expired.

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ARRIVAL FROM OREGON.

INDIAN MASSACRE OF AMERICANS—WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 18.

Mr. Joseph L. Meek arrived in this city yesterday from Oregon. He is on his way to Washington, the bearer of important despatches from the local government of that territory to the government at Washington. Mr. Meek left last evening on the steamer Declaration for the Ohio river, and is hastening to Washington to solicit aid for the citizens of Oregon, between whom and the surrounding Indians a sanguinary war has been commenced.

Mr. Meek was kind enough, on the route, to make out for us a memorandum of events which transpired subsequent to leaving Oregon City and while he was with the volunteers operating against the Indians.—A file of Oregon papers, coming down to the 20 of January, has also been placed at our disposal, and from these sources we make our notices of events.

MR. MEK'S MEMORANDA.—I have just arrived from the territory of Oregon. I left Oregon City on the 4th of January, intending to take Col. Fremont's California trail from the Dalles to the Columbia, but hearing that Capt. Jesse Applegate had gone another route to California, I abandoned the idea, and passed up the Columbia, by the way of Walla Walla, and thence by the South Pass to St. Joseph, Mo.

When I left Walla Walla on the 26th day of January, the people of the territory of Oregon were at open war with four tribes of Indians—the Cayuse, Walla Walla, Shaster and Day Indians. Four battles had taken place between them before I left the country; the first engagement took place at the foot of the Dalles of the Columbia on the 3th of January, between a small party of troops under the command of Capt. Lee—the next took place some time after between the advanced guard of the Oregon regiment under the command of Major Lee. He was forced to retreat, with his party, and fall back upon the regiment.

Next day, the regiment marched up the Shaster river, under the command of Col. C. Gilliam. About 12 o'clock, they were attacked by a large body of Indians, who were soon routed by the troops—their villages taken and burned. Large quantities of salmon fish, preserved for food, and other property, were also, and were destroyed.

The Oregon regiment having been reinforced so as to number 500 men, they took up the line of march for the Walla Walla. On the 18th of February, the enemy appeared on the plains in great numbers, and a large battle was fought. The engagement commenced about ten o'clock, and lasted until night parted the combatants.—Each party camped on the ground, but the next morning the enemy had left the field. A large number of Indians of other tribes were present, as lookers-on. It was not known how many of the Indians were killed. The troops had a nine-pounder with them, mounted on an emigrant's wagon, drawn by six yoke of oxen; the balls gave out during the battle, and they were compelled to shoot away the lock chains belonging to the baggage wagons.

Next day, they marched to the Ullula river, and thence to Dr. Whiteman's mission, the scene of the massacre. All the property about the place, and of other tribes by the Indians, and the houses burnt.—Here, too, were the heads of the Doctor and of his amiable wife lying in the yard, and the bones of the other sufferers scattered about on the ground. At this point I left the troops, and took the Blue Mountain route, the snow from three to five feet deep, for about thirty miles, until we fell within the third division of Oregon.

There were ten of us in company—Lieut. Bowser, Dr. W. E. Egan, John T. Owen, M. R. Millan, D. D. Buras, David Young, Jacob Teabart, John Johnston, and Harvey Evans—than whom better men could be found for such an expedition. We met great numbers of Indians on the South Fork of the Columbia and Snake rivers—they said they were going to war in the Spring with the Americans, but as we spoke their language and were acquainted with many of them we were suffered to pass unmolested.

We met 213 wagons containing emigrants bound to Oregon—the first company about 150 miles from St. Joseph—all well. We were sixty-six days in making the trip from Fort Walla Walla to St. Joseph, where we arrived on the 11th of May, worn out with fatigue.

I have been asked several times, since my arrival here, whether the English or Hudson Bay Company were not urging on the Indians in that country to attack the Americans. I have known the Hudson Bay Company for eighteen years, and never have seen any thing of the kind. I hope the people of the United States will receive this as my answer: I was at Port Vancouver when Peter Skene Ogden, one of the chief factors, plarred with the natives whom he had rescued from the Indians, and nothing but kindness was bestowed upon them.

It would have done your heart good to see that good old man waiting on the poor distressed emigrants and children, and to be satisfied that no other man than Mr. Ogden could have saved them from the tomahawk. Mr. Douglas, too, another of the

speakers. Next day both died. The rest thought that they should soon follow their miserable comrades; all betook themselves to prayers; and they then threw the dead bodies overboard.

The weather being now mild and calm, the boat was cleaned, and the sail enlarged. Purcell fixed his red fannel waistcoat at the mast-head as a signal of distress.—Soon after they saw a sloop approaching as they thought from the land, which raised their spirits a little. They got out the remaining strength to reach her. But night came on, and the sloop being no longer seen, they were overwhelmed with disappointment. But still, from keeping the polar star on the larboard bow, they entered the hope of reaching land. During this night, one of their number, a seaman aged 64, died; his last prayer was for a drop of water to cool his tongue. Next day two others expired.

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AND PHENIX THE BLOOD, and from the LIFE PHILLS FRs beyond the estimation of medicines are now called "Mafia's" the directions, wing of Broadway Office, by which they can very easily be obtained. T & OVEREND Street New York. 48. 1

TERMS. AND PRINTERS' AND HOUSES. We opened a New City of New York to supply orders kind of Job Fancy Res, Gallies, Brass Rules, Composing article necessary cast in new mould, sett of Matrixes, d warranted to be l sold at prices the type furnished rained, and also, not approved pat-

JE W MAN, PASTRY BAKER, the patronage of rich and his vicinity, tenties, to merit a

STAL.—TEN SHILLINGS strictly in advance, with the expiration ed until arrears are he thinks it his advantage becoming re- bers, shall receive d to the Editor must be taken out of the

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REPORTS

Competition has been found to stimulate enterprise, and the greater it has been, the more has British shipping flourished and its tonnage increased.

Arrival of the Niagara.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, June 2, 1848.

FRANCE.

Louis Blanc is still at liberty, though suspected of promoting the outbreak. The invasion of the Assembly was the result of a regularly organized conspiracy.

THE STRAITS.

General Cuvillier has been appointed Minister of War. There is nothing from any other part of Europe, in consequence of the Boston wires being down.

THE STRAITS.

One paper from Paris says that Louis Blanc was still at liberty, and another that he had been arrested and still another that he had fled.

THE STRAITS.

The strongest means had been used to prevent a recurrence of physical display by the members of the secret clubs.

THE STRAITS.

Advices as late as the 18th state that the city had been perfectly tranquil during the day. After the mob had been driven out of the Hall of the National Assembly on the 15th they marched to the Hotel de Ville.

THE STRAITS.

Citizen Sobrier in the interim repaired to the Minister of the Interior with his memorial. He demanded admittance and the transfer of the Ministry to him and of the military posts to his faithful followers.

THE STRAITS.

After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had been purged of these new occupants, and after the arrest of several parties connected with the attempted revolution had been effected.

REPORTS

REPORTS ON THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—It was reported that Lord John Russell is to resign, and that Sir Robert Peel will be Minister, and that larger reforms will be introduced by him.

NEW GOODS.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber is just in receipt of a quantity of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES; and will be in continual receipt of New Goods, from this time till the close of navigation.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. WOULD respectfully intimate that they have just received, direct from the New York and Montreal Markets, a very large assortment of Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, Tuscan, and imitation Silk BONNETS, and a great variety of almost every description of FANCY GOODS, suited to the fashion and taste of the season.

SALE OF FARM STOCK.

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WHEAT.

TEN THOUSAND bushels of WHEAT CASH, by the 20th of this Month, for which W. H. GILMOUR & CO., Goderich, June 9, 1848.

STAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the common of Goderich about Saturday the 20th May, a BAY HORSE, about 18 hands high, with black mane and tail, and a white stripe down the length of his face; he is about six years of age; the night hind foot is white as far up as the footlock.

TO LET.

THAT Store at present occupied by Ross Robertson, Esq., with or without the dwelling house, and will be fitted up to suit a tenant. From the commanding situation and the rapid increase of population of Goderich and vicinity, any person desirous of commencing business could not be more conveniently located. Apply to WILLIAM WALLACE, Goderich, June 9, 1848.

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WHEAT.

TEN THOUSAND bushels of WHEAT CASH, by the 20th of this Month, for which W. H. GILMOUR & CO., Goderich, June 9, 1848.

STAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the common of Goderich about Saturday the 20th May, a BAY HORSE, about 18 hands high, with black mane and tail, and a white stripe down the length of his face; he is about six years of age; the night hind foot is white as far up as the footlock.

TO LET.

THAT Store at present occupied by Ross Robertson, Esq., with or without the dwelling house, and will be fitted up to suit a tenant.

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REPORTS

REPORTS ON THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—It was reported that Lord John Russell is to resign, and that Sir Robert Peel will be Minister, and that larger reforms will be introduced by him.

NEW GOODS.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber is just in receipt of a quantity of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES; and will be in continual receipt of New Goods, from this time till the close of navigation.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. WOULD respectfully intimate that they have just received, direct from the New York and Montreal Markets, a very large assortment of Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, Tuscan, and imitation Silk BONNETS, and a great variety of almost every description of FANCY GOODS, suited to the fashion and taste of the season.

SALE OF FARM STOCK.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c. AT STRATFORD.

THERE will be Sold by Public Sale, at the Shakespeare Inn, Stratford, on Monday, 12th instant, and following days, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property of the late Mr. R. S. RAWLINGS, viz: A Span of Horses; Yoke of Oxen; 2 Cows; 1 Colt; 16 Sheep; a lot of Swine, young and old; Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, and Poultry; 1 Waggon, Horse Sleigh, Ox Sleigh, Yoke and Chain, 60 lbs of Lumber; Set of Harness; Saddle, Bridles and Halters, Fanning Mill, 2 Ploughs, Drag, Grindstone, Cradle and Sythes; Cross cut Saw; Hoop, Forks, Shovels, a lot of Carpenter's Tools, with a variety of other articles too various to mention.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FARM STOCK, &c. &c. &c.

THERE will be Sold by Public Sale, at the Subscriber's premises, near Stratford, on Thursday the 15th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—

Poetry.

THE EXPATRIATED.

BY WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

No bird is singing
In cloud or on tree,
No eye is beaming,
No voice is humming;

OH! WHAT A WORLD IT MIGHT BE!

Oh! what a world it might be,
If hearts were always kind,
If friendship, love, and duty,
Were all that we could find;

RELATION BETWEEN THE ATMOSPHERE AND THE MIND.

As the mind is affected by the atmosphere,
So the atmosphere is affected by the mind,
And the two are inseparably united,
In the grand scheme of nature's plan.

THE SPANIARDS HAVE A WISE SAYING.

The Spaniards have a wise saying—
That a young man who marries his father's
Daughter, is like a man who marries his
Mother's.

STATE OF MATRIMONY.

STATE OF MATRIMONY.—Ma said
young lady, "whereabouts shall I find the
state of matrimony?" "Oh," replied the
mother, "you will find it one of the United
States."

NEW STORE, STRATFORD.

BY WM. H. HINE.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate
that he has opened a STORE at the
east end of Stratford, with a general assort-
ment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of
the late Mr. HICKS of Stratford, will
please settle the same without delay, and
without any expense; and also all those
having any Claims against the above Estate,
are required immediately to present the
same for Adjustment to JOHN HICKS,
Mitchell, March 24, 1848. 8

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 Easthope,
South Easthope, Downie and Gore, —Beech,
Blanshard, Fulerton, Logan and Hibbert, —
Wellesley, Mornington and Maryborough,
and Western half of Wilnot, and the Block
of Land behind Logan, into a new Dis-
trict.
ALEX. MITCHELL,
Secy of Committee.
Stratford, (Huron) Co.,
1st of April, 1848. } 10m6

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

FARMERS, ENCOURAGE YOUR
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the in-
habitants 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.

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habitants 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.

BLACKSMITHS SHOP, & CO.

TO LET,
AT STRATFORD.

THE Subscriber being anxious to retire
from business, wishes to LET the well
known BLACKSMITHS SHOP, Sheds,
and DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the
west end of the thriving town of Stratford;
with the good will of the business. The
above premises have been for many years
occupied, and the run of business is equal
to the best stand in the District. The lease
may be for as many years as may be agreed
on. The Tools, Iron, &c. will also be dis-
posed of. Rent moderate.
JOHN SHERMAN,
Stratford, 17th April, 1848. 12f

CHATHAM, DISTRICT OF KENT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR
SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR
CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscriber having commenced busi-
ness 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
in the District seat for Kent, for cash only,
viz:—
That advantageously situated property
in Chatham North containing FOUR wa-
ter Lots—adjoining to the town plot sur-
veyed with a good and substantial two story
Dwelling House thereon, Kitchen, an ex-
cellent garden, summer house, &c., &c.—
suitable for a large family or a public
Hotel, a Barn 40 feet by 24, and a large
inclosed Building well adapted for distilling
or for storage, being erected on a substan-
tial 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.

A large two story Frame House fronting
the Barracks, 40 feet by 28, nearly finished,
with half an acre Lot belonging.

SEVENTY-FIVE Acres of excellent
land situated on the banks of the River
Thames, only three miles below the town
of Chatham, with a dwelling House thereon,
about 40 acres cleared, and in a high
state of cultivation.

All or part of the above property will
be sold on reasonable terms for cash down,
or one-fourth down, and the remainder in
three yearly instalments. Title unquestion-
able. For further particulars enquire of
M. & O. Dolson, Chatham, or to the pro-
prietary at Goderich.

CHARLES DOLSEN,
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1

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.
at Mr. Jonas Cope's Tavern, Harpurhey, on
Friday, Sept. 22, 1848.

NOTICE.

For the best Entire Horse..... £ s. d.
1st do..... 1 10 0
2nd do..... 1 0 0
For the best Brood Mare and Foal..... 1 0 0
For the best 2-year old Filly..... 1 0 0
For the best Yearling do..... 1 0 0
For the best Fat Cow..... 1 0 0
For the best Fat Heifer..... 1 0 0

NOTICE.

For the best Bull Calved after
the 1st January, 1848..... 1 0 0
For the best Heifer Calved after
the 1st January, 1848..... 1 0 0
For the best Fat Ox..... 1 0 0
For the best Fat Cow..... 1 0 0
For the best Fat Heifer..... 1 0 0

NOTICE.

For the best Ram..... 1 0 0
For the best pair of Ewes having
sucked their Lambs till the
1st of July..... 1 0 0
For the best pair Ewe Lambs..... 1 0 0
For the best pair Lamb..... 1 0 0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

For the best 2 bushels of Fall Wheat..... 1 0 0
For the best 2 bushels of Spring
Wheat..... 1 0 0
For the best 2 bushels Siberian
Spring Wheat..... 1 0 0
For the best 2 bushels of Barley..... 1 0 0
For the best 2 bushels of Oats..... 1 0 0
For the best 2 bushels of Peas..... 1 0 0
For the best 2 bushels of Timothy..... 1 0 0
For the best 10 lbs. Swedish Tur-
pid Seed..... 1 0 0
For the best 10 Roots of Mangio
Wurtzel..... 5 0 0

DAIRY PRODUCE.

For the best 25 lbs. Salt Butter..... 1 0 0
For the best 5 lbs. Fresh Butter..... 1 0 0
For the best 25 lbs. Cheese..... 1 0 0
For the best 10 yards manufactur-
ed Cloth..... 1 0 0
For the best 10 yards Flannel..... 1 0 0
For the best 20 lbs. Maple Sugar..... 1 0 0

RULES OF THE EXHIBITION.

- 1. Any person receiving a Premium for any of the above-named Grain and Peas, to be obliged to sell to any member of the Society, if demanded, Ten Shillings same as the sample shown, at the highest market price.
2. The Material of the Domestic Manufactured Cloth and Flannel to be produced from the Farm of the Competitor.
3. All Subscribers having paid their subscription, and only such to be entitled to compete for any Premium.
4. Bulls must have a ring or screw in the nose, with a rope or chain attached to, prevent accidents.
5. Heifers with Calf at foot may show as Heifers.
6. All Stock exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the Exhibitor a month before the Show, and all other articles shown must have been produced on the Farm of the Exhibitor. Any person violating these rules, unless they pay to the Treasurer, two weeks before the Cattle Show, a sum equal to the proportion which such subscription paid, on or before that date, would have secured from government or other sources, so as to place their subscriptions on the same footing as that of others, who pay in time to get such addition to the funds.
8. All Competitors for Prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock or Produce they intend to show, before the day of Exhibition.
9. All Stock and Produce to be on the Show Ground by 10 o'clock on the day of the Show. The Show to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
10. The Society's PLOUGHING MATCH will take place in October.

Secretary, H. B. A. S.
Harpurhey, 7th April, 1848. 12

DR. HAMILTON, SURGEON.

GODERICH,
WEST STREET,
Feb. 1848. 3y

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

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

IS Published every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday, at the Low Price of
TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, pay-
able invariably in advance.

TERMS OF THE TRANSCRIPT BY MAIL.

THE price of Subscription of the
MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, (when sent by
mail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per an-
num, payable in advance. To facilitate re-
mittances FIFTEEN SHILLINGS will
be taken for Five Months. TEN SHIL-
LINGS for Ten Months, and FIVE SHIL-
LINGS for Five Months. When the
period of subscription is nearly expired, we
shall send three different copies of the
Transcript enclosed in blue or green
papers; and if no remittance is made, the
Paper shall, in every case, be discon-
tinued. As the paper is given to subscri-
bers at the lowest possible price, all money
letters must be post-paid; and those which
do not, the postage will be deduc-
ted from the money sent.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

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

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in
the Edinburgh edition, and are marked by a
dignity, candour, and forbearance not often
found in works of a party character.

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, that valuable property
situated in the township of Goderich,
on Lot 13, 4th concession, within 24 miles
of the town of Goderich, there is a good
Saw Mill cut on a 1.80 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.

VALUABLE ARM LOTS.

FOUR Lots on the First Concession of
Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, con-
taining 82, 72, 67, and 58 1/2 acres respec-
tively. Two of these Lots have consider-
able improvements, and one of them a com-
modious Two Story Log House, with Gar-
den and Orchard. Likewise, SIX LOTS
on the Second Concession, containing 80
acres each, two of them partially improved.

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 de-
mands, remaining unsettled, will positively
be handed over to an Attorney for immedi-
ate collection.
DAVID MUNRO,
Goderich, March 23, 1848. 3f

ALBION HOUSE.

JAMES Street, one door west of the
Commercial Bank, Hamilton, by
January, 1848. I. EDMONDE.

SALT-PALETT.

IN BARRELS, SALT for cash or market-
able produce, at the Store of
T. GILMOUR & CO.
Feb. 11, 1848.

TO CAPITALISTS.

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

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH.

THE Subscribers having leased the above
SUPERIOR HOTEL, beg leave respec-
tfully 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. It will always
be their study to furnish the Table with an
ample portion of the best productions of
the season, and to keep their Bar supplied
with the purest and most delicious liquors,
so as to merit the approval of their
customers.

FARMERS' INN, STRATFORD.

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 endeavor to see the Public and Trav-
ellers well accommodated, and their com-
forts attended to. He has good Stabling,
and an attentive Hostler. His Bar is well
supplied with Wines and Liquors.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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

ROPEMAKING.

THE Subscriber of Lot No. 4, Concession
9th, Fullerton, manufactured ROPES
of all sizes, made from Hemp grown by him-
self. He has sold large quantities at
various sizes, in Stratford and neighbour-
hood; and he invites the attention of the
Public, as he can safely warrant all the
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PURIFY THE BLOOD.

THE high and envied celebrity which
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PHEENIX BITTERS.

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able produce, at the Store of
T. GILMOUR & CO.
Feb. 11, 1848.

THE GRAVE.

When the haunter
proceeds to his food at
here, he will say:
his praise.—Omas
Nature seems
in one of her
Beyond the
country is
black and
break the
shaded precip
started beholder
the sweetest
"thorn." But
of miles, presen
interrupted bea
hills, moderate
delightful vales
country is a mo
sion of clear an
dence for the
rivers which w
the north, until
leap from the
of the majestic
immensity of its
lesser lakes with
delightful, Skane
of the world.
ful. Its very na
proud race who
bounded along i
trend of heaven's
its bright surfi
the sweetest
LAKES OF SOUT
this directed of
of mountain sec
tion is less powe
in the broad m
admirable, lowe
country. But the
gion by which
of repose—amin
and captivate th
second on the la
margin of the la
spacious amphit
light silver sap
shores are also
heads of man wit
by the living ve
fringed with ba
augment the cha
ture's own stati
elating of range
here towering a
overarching the
pendant branches
in which every
fresh and vivid
of the elen
lake, it plainly
at its northern
feet above th
the little crag
scarcely to give
a fan to repose
all times; but
ful—more exqui
specter from th
summer's eveni
thro' her silve
waters, lighting
surpassing brig
lighted from th
of moderate hei
which an open
toes, so the ext
been sufficed,
an English gent
lowed the west
From this elevat
argued, and if i
than below. A
fertile country,
wild and cultiva
try seats, fields;
meadows, wells
Near the center
have a coarse
herbage, like a
from time imm
by the pale-fac
dusky birds to
granted the fea
lons and hollow
king. Indeed,
with greater in
the last narrow
who may have
in song. "Be ni
et up the history
rescue the foot