

THE HURON

TEN SHILLINGS
IN ADVANCE.
VOLUME I.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."
GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1848.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE
AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

NUMBER 26.

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

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

The LANDS are offered by way of LEASE for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH, or DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in instalments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderich; of R. BIRDSELL, Esq., Ashdale, Colborne District; Dr. ALLING, Guelph, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.

Goderich, March 17, 1848.

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH.

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISAAC BATTENBURY.

THE Subscribers having Leased the above SUPERIOR HOTEL, beg leave respectfully to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have opened 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 Wines and Liquors of the best description, so as to merit the approval of their customers.

J. K. GOODING,
JOHN LANCASTER,
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

N. B.—Excellent Stabling will be afforded, and an active and attentive Groom will be always in attendance.

STRACHAN & LIZARS,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankruptcy, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Goderich and Stratford, Huron District, C. W. JOHN STRACHAN, Goderich.
DANIEL HOME LIZARS, Stratford.
Goderich, April 20, 1848. 6ml

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,—Ellice, Blanshard, Fullerton, Logan and Hubbert,--Wellesley, Mornington and Maryborough, and Western half of Wilmot, and the Block of Land behind Logan,—into a new District.

ALEX. MITCHELL,
Secy of Committee.

Stratford, [Huron], }
1st of April, 1848. } 10m6

FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

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

TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. OLIVER, having left the whole of his unsettled accounts with the Clerk of the 1st Division Court, Goderich, advised all parties indebted to him to see that gentleman before the 30th of next month.—Any information required, will be given at the office only, where a person will be always in attendance.

Goderich, June 29, 1848.

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

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

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

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British Steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candour, and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—Blackwood and the London Quarterly are Tory; the Edinburgh Review, Whig; and the Westminster Radical. The Foreign Quarterly is purely literary; being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental works.

The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per An.
For any two do do 5.00 "
For any three do do 7.00 "
For all four of the Reviews 10.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine 3.00 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10.00 "

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Postmaster, by handing him the amount to be remitted taking his receipt, and forwarding it by mail, post-paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The postage on these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office Law to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense, to mail subscribers.

In all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from the City of New York, these periodicals will be delivered free of postage.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, 112, Fleet-st., N. Y.
Subscribers in Canada may receive their numbers at the nearest American Post Offices.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1

FOR SALE.

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

N. B.—Will be sold cheap for cash, or part of the money may lie for a few years. Apply to the proprietor.

WM. ALLIGHAM,
Goderich, Feb. 18, 1848. 3

TO PRINTERS. TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WARE HOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened a New Type Foundry in the City of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Chases, Galleys, Brass Rules, Steel, Column Rules, Composing Sticks, Cases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrices, with deep counters, and warranted to be unsurpassed by any, will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand cast."

Printing Presses furnished, and also, Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

Composition Rollers cast for printers.

Editors of Newspapers who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months' notice in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the Subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND
No 78, Ann Street New York.
December 7th 1847. m10

DR. HAMILTON,
SURGEON,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH,
Feb., 1848. 3y

I. LEWIS,
LAW, CHANCERY, AND
CONVEYANCING,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

Poetry.

"FRIENDSHIP LOVE AND TRUTH."

I've pondered on these mystic words,
So soothing in their tone;
And wondered why, in this world's crowd,
I am alone—alone!

I wander back, in thought, to years,
Of bright and trusting youth;
When hopes were high, and I'd no fears
For Friendship, Love and Truth.

To childhood's pure and happy hour,
Its careless, restless joys;
When pain and grief and trouble's tears
Were tossed aside like toys.

But now the battering storms of life,
Have quenched my spirit's fire;
Youth's hopes are clouded by its strife,
And childhood's days expire.

The sunshine of my early days,
The young heart's dauntless faith,
Are dimmed and added,—where's the chain
Of Friendship, Love and Truth.

But I am happy still to know
That sorrow's sometimes soothed;
Our rugged, thorny paths below,
By Charity are smoothed.

Oh! could I claim, amid life's cares,
Its treachery and truth,
The sympathy of those who bear
Bright Friendship, Love and Truth.

Hail, brothers of the mystic tie,
Heaven on thy mission smiles:
As often as thy magic touch
The widow's woe beguiles—

As often as the orphan's tears
Are followed by hope's growth,
As often as the woe-stricken slave,
Thy Friendship, Love and Truth.

Oh! earth, by sin so dreary made,
With few bright spots between;
Some flowers still fresh and green,
Some hopes to cheer the weary ones,
Whose pilgrims are sad,
For Friendship, Love and Truth, are those
Which make the heart feel glad.

THE HEART MAY BREAK BUT NOT
FORGET.

Oh give me that oblivious dream,
That comes from Lethé's silent shore,
That when the charmed cup is quaffed,
I may forget—and love no more.

Forget! forget! and can it be?
And there is sigh beneath the sun
Can't you my consolation give,
Thou lovest and loved one?

Ah no! Remembrance can't be choiced
To hold thy precious image fast;
And Time—whatever else I lose
Will spare me that till all is past.

Long nights of sorrow may elapse,
And all the stars of joy may set;
This heart may beat, may break perhaps,
But never, never, can forget.

From the Christian Examiner.

PRESENT CONDITION OF IRELAND.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

There is but one step from the aristocracy to the peasantry in Ireland, and that step is over a fearful precipice into an abyss of indescribable, of unimaginable desolation. There are but few intermediate grades to break the view, or to soften the contrast; it is a yawning gulf, exposed in all its horrors, from which the graver shrieks afflicted, with a reeling head and quivering nerves. Yet must we, however loath, ask our readers to lean with us for a moment over it.

The physical state of the Irish peasantry did not in past times seem capable of being lower than it was. Even then, it was the lowest which any region of the civilized world could present. Their dwellings were hovels; their clothing, rags; and their food, an almost unseasoned root. But all this was paradise to what their state has become since,—to what it is now. The very root which was so despised we have come to regard almost with reverence; and when we regard almost with reverence, and when we heard the low moaning of that despair, for at the extremities of earth the heart of man can feel the pangs of another heart that suffers, and even where it cannot give relief, it fails not to give pity. What we could, we did; but the woe was so huge as almost to paralyze compassion into hopelessness. It surpassed all that the wealth of a rich neighbour could afford, and all that the clarity of nations could dispense to alleviate it. Who can faintly picture what even one family must have endured in such circumstances? Think of them turning

their weary eyes around on the arid fields, and up to the sky, that seemed to grow sickly to them from hour to hour; awaking in the morning, without a morsel to greet them; watching through the day, counting minute after minute, awaiting the possible relief that never came, or that came too late; clasping each other on the filthy straw, or bare cold floor, through the miserable night; sleeping to dream of feasting, awaking to die of famine. And yet we have not reached the worst part of the case. The most fatal pain lies here, not in the appetites, but in the affections. Look at the emaciated father, who comes in after vain search all day for food, and has nothing to offer his wife and children but a meal of unwholesome herbs, picked out of the ditches; look at him when he can find even these no longer,—when competition has consumed them. Has it entered into the heart to conceive of affliction? Yet that of the wife and mother even greater, who beholds the manly form bent and wasted, of him that had been once her strength and guide; who beholds her chickens entering about her, pecking at her, craving mouths for food, and drooping as they get none. This picture is pale to what the reality must have been; and of such realities there was no small number. It is to not a hurricane, an earthquake, but with a deluge which should come down from the black wrath of heaven, and bury in its flood, not millions only, but the works of millions also for a thousand years. Yet we feel that the commerce of Ireland cannot continue as they are. In no part of them are the people contented; in Ireland they are mad. They are in the extremity of wretchedness; it is no wonder they should be in the extremity of desperation. The Irish people are starving, and yet the Irish soil is not barren. With all the ill-treatment which it has to bear, it yet continues rich; the clouds pour down fatness and the earth gives forth abundance, yet multitudes do not so much live as wither. The soil is vital while the people die.

It seemed a mystery to the inhabitants of this country how thousands should expire of hunger at a time when provisions were sent away from every port; and why, while the war-ship went in with charity, the merchant-ship should go out for gain, but freighted with the staff of life. The mystery is easily explained. The manufacture of the commerce of Ireland cannot generally in the production of food and its exportation. The manufacturers are the tillers of the soil, who give in their labour all the capital, and pay high rents besides for that on which they labour. The landlords are the owners of the soil, who expend no capital, and who take even more than the profit. The land cannot support these two classes, as they are in direct relation. The tenant must have labour or money, though the tenant, spending time and labour and money, has no subsistence. The best of the produce, animal and vegetable, is exported to meet the landlord's demand; the rest is retained to supply the cultivator's wants. The cultivator must pay or quit. He sells his wheat, his oats, his stock, to pay; he reserves the potato on which to exist. The potato fails; the cultivator becomes a pauper or a corpse. But all are not thus; and, as we have said, while what is going out from Cork from some to pay the landlord, maize is coming in for aims to others, who have already paid him. A man will feed his pig with potatoes, and for that on which they labour. The landlord feeds the pig with his own, and he sells it to pay one who had never had trouble in rearing it. Rent not only takes the surplus production of the labourer's labour, but it takes the interest of the whole. It may, then, easily be seen how the mass of a plentiful general productivity may be going out from a country, while the mass of its producers are running to the workhouse or famishing in their cabins.

We write practically and prosaically.—We should more delight ourselves, in writing upon Ireland, to write poetically; for Ireland has much to do, to stir the spirit of a nation, and to supply the heart of a nation. The power of the Past there over every imagination renders it a land of romance. The past is yet an actuality in Ireland; in all the other parts of the British islands it is a song. The tragedy of Fionnuala moves a Scotchman's feelings, but it does not disturb his business; the battle of Bannockburn calls up his enthusiasm, but though it keeps him late at the bottle, it never keeps him late from the counting-house. The improvement of the poetising Jamie's notions his affections, but it leaves his judgment perfectly clear on bills of exchange and the price of stocks. Even the battle of Culloden is gone long ago to the calm impartiality of things that were. The Welshman takes English money without remorse, and say not a word about the assassin, King Edward, and the murder of their lords. Even the English themselves have but faint remembrance of the horrors of the revolt, the horrors of the wars of the roses, the death of the first Charles, and the abdication of the second James. But events do not pass so rapidly in Ireland.—Ireland is a country of tradition, of meditation, and of great notions. It has much of the Eastern feeling of passion added to fancy, with continuity of habit, as in the East, connected with both passion and fancy. Monuments of wars of princedom, and religion cover the surface of the land. The measure of man's steps under the shadow of piles which tell him that his fathers were not slaves. He toils in the field or he walks on the highways with structures before him that have stood the storms of time, through which the warlike of a long time of centuries, and that voice is to his heart the voice of soldiers, of scholars, and of saints.

There is no chilling word respecting the impulse of nationality that now seems astray in Ireland. We honour everywhere the spirit of nationality. We honour the glorious heroism which for an idea and a conviction, it can always dare and die. Much there is in Ireland that we most dearly love. We love its music; sweet and sad, and low and lonely, it comes with a pathos, a melancholy, a melody, on the pulses of the heart; that no other music breathes, and while it grieves, it soothes.—It seems to flow with long complaint over the course ages, or to gasp with broken sobs through the ruins and fragments of historic thought. We are glad with the humour of Ireland, so buoyant and yet so tender, quaint with smiles, quivering with sentiment, pursuing up the lips while it bedews the eyelids. We admire the bravery of Ireland, which may have been broken, but never has been bent,—which has often been unfortunate, but which never has been craven. We have much affection for the Irish character. We give unfeigned praise to that purity of feeling which surrounds Irish women in the humbleness, and amidst the coarsest occupations, with an atmosphere of sanctity. We acknowledge with heart-felt satisfaction that kindred love in the Irish poor, that no distance can weaken, and that no nature can feel satisfied with our humanity, when we see the lowly servant girl calling for her wages, or drawing on the savings' bank for funds, to take tears from the eyes of a sorrowful mother in Connaught, or from the soul of an aged father in Munster. We behold a radiance of grandeur around the head of the railroad labourer, as he bounds, three thousand miles away, at the sound of the bell, at the name of O'Connell, and yet more as his hand shakes, as he takes a letter from the post-office, which, rude as it may be in superscription, is a messenger from the cot in which his childhood lay, is an angel from the fields, the hills, the streams, the mountains, and the moors wherein his boyhood sported. We remember with many memories of delight, too, the beauties of Ireland's scenery. We recollect the fields that are ever green; the hills that bloom to the summit; the streams that in sweetness seem to sing her legends; the valley where the fairies play; the voices among her glens, that sound from her winds as with the spirits of her bards; the shadows of her ruins at moonlight, that in pale and melancholy splendour appear like the ghosts of her ancient heroes. We would, could we choose our theme, rather linger on the beautiful songs of Moore than on the prosecutions of Magner or Mitchell; and if in this paper we have dwelt more upon the physical and social woe of Ireland than on her higher and more ideal qualities, it is because the immediate pressure of present events has left us neither soil nor strength to do otherwise.

But what is to come out of this pressure? We ask the question with fear and doubt. Is Ireland to come in conflict with England? We cannot always trust rumor, but rumor is at present dark and ominous. The event, we hope, may not come; but the very sound of it is fearful. War, in any way, is a monstrous calamity; but civil war is a calamity that transcends imagination.—War between England and Ireland would be a civil war,—there is no disguising it, and a civil war of the worst description.—We ask not which party would be right, but still we reiterate that this would be among the greatest of calamities. We do not inquire what title England has to govern Ireland, but we do ask what means Ireland has to combat England.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

ORIGIN OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Upwards of sixty years, (or in 1787-89.) when Arthur Young was traveling in France, he met with a Monsieur Lomonosoff, a very ingenious and inventive mechanic, who had made a remarkable discovery in electricity. "You write two or three words on a paper," says Young; "he takes it with him into a room, and turns a machine enclosed on a cylinder, and the words which are an electrometer, a small fine, pith ball; a wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment; and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate, from which it appears he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance. Whatever the use may be, the invention is beautiful." This discovery, however, lay unnoticed until about three years since; though the apparatus was designed to effect the same end as the electric telegraph.—London Telegraph.

LAUGHING.—It is not contrary to good breeding to laugh in company, and even to laugh heartily when there is anything amusing going on; this is nothing more than being sociable. To remain grim and precise on such occasions is sheer affectation. Avoid, however, what is called a "horse-laugh."

HEAD, HEART, AND STOMACH.—An English army surgeon said he could always tell the native country of his soldier patients from the answer to the question—"What is your name?" "I can't call, sir," says the Englishman. "A fair head, sir," says the Scotchman. "A pair about the heart, sir!" replies the Irishman.

NATIONAL CUSTOMS.—SIR VALENTINE BLAKE'S LAW.—In both the Riots raised Paddy. In Ireland, on the contrary, Paddy raises Riots.

THE HURON is published every Friday, except on public holidays, at the office of the Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

Advertisements are received for insertion at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. For a full and complete list of the terms of advertising, apply to the Proprietor.

THE HURON is published by J. C. W. DALY, Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

THE HURON is published by J. C. W. DALY, Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

THE HURON is published by J. C. W. DALY, Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

THE HURON is published by J. C. W. DALY, Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

THE HURON is published by J. C. W. DALY, Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

THE HURON is published by J. C. W. DALY, Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

THE HURON is published by J. C. W. DALY, Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

THE HURON is published by J. C. W. DALY, Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

THE HURON is published by J. C. W. DALY, Proprietor, No. 10, Colborne Street, Goderich, Huron District, C. W.

IRELAND.

Dublin June 20.—The organization of the clubs is spreading far and near, noiselessly but rapidly. In the metropolis it is perfect; and, union or no union there remains a confederacy, the danger of which (says the Tory Press) cannot be too strongly impressed upon our rulers, already far too sanguine at the success of a solitary traitor's law over turbulence and sedition. It is said that the Confederates mean to avoid street marching for the present; and that no protest will be afforded for coming into football collisions with the police. Their strength, they say, is to be hoarded for another opportunity.

The Evening Freeman contains a letter from Lord French giving in his adhesion to the Irish League.

PROTESTANT REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Protestant Repealers have deferred their third sitting until this day week. Lord Cloncurry, they say, is to take the Chair; and it is asserted that Mr. Butt, Queen's Counsel, is to attend and avow himself a Repealer.

Nearly 400 emigrants sailed in two days from Liverpool during the past week. The ship agents conjecture that the emigrants who left the Shannon since the season commenced, carried on an average £15 each, exclusive of goods and farming implements. This would give a drain from the district of £60,000 in specie within the last three months. Among the emigrants from the south were 200 cork witnesses from the counties of Cork, Clare, and Limerick, whose freights have been paid by the Government.

In Ireland the organization of clubs is proceeding to an amazing degree. In Dublin alone it is stated that there are forty clubs each consisting of 300 members, making an aggregate of 12,000 men who are accustomed to assemble at least once a week for the purpose of being trained in the use of arms and discipline. The county of Dublin is about to be organized in the same way, and some of the Old Irish party are taking an active part in this movement. In the provinces, under the influence of Confederates from Dublin, the club movement is rapidly progressing, and a great monster meeting, in favour of repeal, is about to be held in Derry, at which the leaders of all the various sections of repealers are invited to attend. The *Nationalist* and other confederate journals have, within the last few days, resumed a far more daring tone.

The veteran barrister, Mr. Robt Holmes, has resigned his bench in consequence of that learned body having refused the admission of Dr. Gray and Mr. Joseph T. Duffy on account of their repeal opinions.

THE SURPLUS FUND CERGY REVERES.—Public opinion is every day assuming a more distinct and definite shape on this subject. The Episcopal and New Connexion Methodists, the Free Church and United Secession Presbyterians, the Congregationalists and Baptists, have all signified their intention to decline participating in any share of the Clergy Reserves funds; and most of them have also, by Address to the Head of the Government explanatory of their views, and offering suggestions as to the future disposal of these funds. Some have suggested that the surplus now on hand be given to the Bible Society. Others, that the same amount be given to the Reserves be devoted to the purpose of general education. This was formerly the favorite measure in Upper Canada, and there is not much doubt but that it would still meet the concurrence of the above named denominations, as well as of all the minor sects in the Province. On the other hand we take it for granted that the Clergy in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland, at least, and probably the Catholic Clergy also, will hold on like grim death to the portions which have been allotted them, and oppose their being diverted to common school purposes. The position taken by the Wesleyan Conference has not yet transpired. We presume, however, that a great majority of the Membership would be in favor of devoting these funds to educational purposes.

If we are not greatly mistaken in the signs of the times, the whole question of religious grants will ere long become the great question of the day—a test question, if you please—upon which the people and their individual capacity will be put to pass judgment. It will be a fierce if not doubtful struggle whenever it does come. We need scarcely say that our predictions are in favor of the voluntary principle.—*Pictorial Sun.*

ANOTHER MURDER AT MONTREAL.—A corporal of the 1st regiment stationed at Montreal was shot by a private of the same regiment on Wednesday morning. The name of the deceased was Fitzgerald; of the murderer, Jones. The soldier had threatened to report Jones for insolent behavior. The riot was fired when Fitzgerald's back was to the assassin. Death was instantaneous. The coroner's jury found a verdict of wilful murder. The deceased, who was a kind-hearted man and much respected, had purchased his discharge and was to leave his regiment on the following day. Jones appears to have been a notoriously bad character and a habitual drunkard.

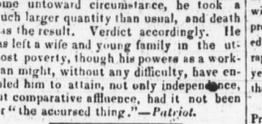
EMIGRANTS.—The total number of emigrants arrived in New Brunswick this year, to 30th June, amounts of 3,268. Of these, 399 landed at outposts, the remainder at St. John. The males were 1,933, females 1,575. The deaths on the voyage amounted to 47, chiefly children. The deaths on the voyage at St. John were 6. The Princess Royal, from Cork, arrived at St. John on the 3rd instant, with 119 passengers, and an aggregate of 365 passengers, are now on the voyage out.—*Quebec Gazette.*

LAW PRACTICE.—A few coils of procedure, making a clean sweep of all the old forms and technicalities of practice, was adopted at the last session of the New York Legislature, and came into operation on the 1st instant. The New York *Sun* says, "much to the regret of 300 petty lawyers in this city, who have heretofore lived by discovering intricate words, by without dots, and such like petty irregularities in legal forms, or, as their profession is honorably named, Chamber Practice. Under the new code they cannot earn their salt.—They now go mourning about the City Hall and refuse to be comforted. Great numbers of them will migrate westward, and the remainder will have to go to work.—There is no other course. They cannot live under the reformed practice."

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—We deeply regret to be obliged to record yet another instance of the fatal consequence resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. On Monday evening last, during the temporary absence of Mr. Crawford, of this Township from his residence, two of his children having found a jug of whiskey in the house, partook of the contents, in such quantities as to result in the death of both of them on the following day. An inquest was yesterday held on the bodies, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstance returned. The melancholy fact should prove a warning to parents who are in the habit of keeping the poisonous article in their houses. Comment would be superfluous.—*Sinclair Advocate.*

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held last Friday, on the body of Wm. McGee, boat-builder. The deceased had resided for a considerable time near to Dr. Rees's wharf, and had full employment in his business which he thoroughly understood. Unfortunately, however, his habits of drinking frequently caused delirium tremens, and to obviate this he was compelled to take large doses of laudanum. On Friday morning, thro' some untoward circumstance, he took a much larger quantity than usual, and death was the result. Verdict accordingly. He has left a wife and young family in the utmost poverty, though his powers as a workman might, without any difficulty, have enabled him to attain, not only independence, but comparative affluence, had it not been for the accursed thing.—*Patrol.*

CAPABILITIES OF THE WHOLE EARTH FOR THE RESISTANCE OF MAN.—ASTORNO ARGUMENT AGAINST THE DOCTRINE OF MALTHUS.—From the calculations of Mr. Newban it is found that the entire surface of the earth contains nearly 200,000,000 square miles; and we may suppose only 100,000,000, or less than one-third of the whole, to be dry land, and only one-half of this; which is equivalent to 19,200,000,000 acres to be cultivated with potatoes, and with some other crop equally productive of food for man, it would at this rate maintain in comfort the prodigious number of 192,000,000,000 souls or two hundred and forty times as many as the present population of our globe.



HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1848.

HOW THEY STICK TO IT!

We seldom find an opportunity of agreeing with our Tory contemporaries of the Press, but such is our desire for "living at peace with all men," that when we do get the opportunity we cordially embrace it. But we are somewhat peculiarly disposed to subscribe to the opinion of the *British Canadian*, the *Hamilton Spectator*, and some others of equal importance in the Tory cause, who think that the Government made a bad mistake in entering the arena of discussion with James Moir Ferres. We do not know whether the Hon. R. B. Sullivan "caught a Tartar" in the person of Mr. Ferres or not, but we do know that his concession in noticing him reminds us of a great deal of Hercules holding the distaff. We certainly think it was a grotesque admixture of the sublime and the ludicrous. A few weeks after the discussion (if commenced, we proposed that Mr. Ferres, should present Mr. Hincks with a pair of *Mazarine Spectacles*, for giving us the dismissal of Ferres, as his chief fund of political capital. A few weeks afterwards we said that the subject had been so often turned and twisted, and torn and worn out, that every body was ashamed to acknowledge it. We were mistaken. Negatively in subscribing to the opinion of our friends our subscribers with a newspaper regularly; we may write something, and if we have no brains for grasping a variety of subjects, we must be excused, even if we should enter into a contract to talk and write nonsense. And we would now propose that in addition to Mr. Hincks's spectacles, Mr. Ferres, shall present James Moir Ferres, Esq., with a handsome silver snuff-box. We do not know whether the gentleman snuffs or not, but he should be made to snuff positively at the expense of the Press.) as a reward for his indomitable perseverance in talking such nonsense directly for three months, without cessation, to the great aid and assistance of the fourth estate. It was literally giving us on garb, but hunger is a hard argument—a man will eat almost anything rather than starve. And if Mr. Ferres, be reasonable in us feeling in subscribing to the opinion of our friends our subscribers with a newspaper regularly; we may write something, and if we have no brains for grasping a variety of subjects, we must be excused, even if we should enter into a contract to talk and write nonsense. And we would now propose that in addition to Mr. Hincks's spectacles, Mr. Ferres, shall present James Moir Ferres, Esq., with a handsome silver snuff-box. We do not know whether the gentleman snuffs or not, but he should be made to snuff positively at the expense of the Press.)

POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE.—NO. 10.

EFFECTS OF THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

We have frequently alluded to the fact, that the laws of a country will be strongly tinged with the character of the individuals who frame them, or in other words they will be a kind of transcript of the minds of the Legislators; and the national mind will ultimately become imbued with the same spirit. In some civilized countries wealth has long been taken as the test of law-making abilities, and hence ninety-twentieth of all our laws relate, in one way or another, to the making of the laws have no wealth. They are paying for legislation on a subject in which they have no interest whatever. We have already admitted that those who tax property should possess property, but we would not have this admission used as an argument that all law-makers to the end of time should be men of wealth. All the laws relating to the protection and taxing of property might be embodied in a very few pages, and might be so constructed as to require few alterations or amendments.—Then the business of legislators would be what it should be, the advancement of mankind as moral and intelligent beings, and the wealth qualification would be superseded by knowledge and moral rectitude. Mankind will never, even on the principle of universal suffrage, fill the halls of legislation with vice and ignorance. The false impression which has been given to wealth may occasionally cause them to err in giving the preference to an inferior interest in consequence of its connection with riches; but direct property of its undue influence, and there is, in the human mind generally, an instinctive reverence for superior intelligence—which is daily illustrated by the multitude, in the management of their own little affairs—their office-bearers are uniformly chosen either on account of their wealth or better intelligence, but rarely on account of their vice or ignorance.

The importance which has been attached to wealth has in a great measure dimmed the moral perceptions of mankind, and induced them to give to the few-gaws and fripperies of fashion, that reward of approbation and respect which is due to virtue and intelligence alone. In fact when we consider the little honour or premium that has publicly been conferred on moral excellence or mental superiority, it is a wonder that anybody takes the trouble of becoming intelligent. The fact that there are thinking men, can only be regarded as a natural phenomenon, and the circumstance of respect or reverence being paid to them, is just an evidence that the law which attempts to monopolize popular respect to rank and riches, is opposed to the laws of nature.

But the civil laws of almost every country do give a decided preference over spirit. A clay qualification in voters, elects a clay representative, who makes clay laws to benefit his clay constituents, and the public mind under the influence of these laws, receives a strong tendency

towards clay. Nineteen men are in pursuit of wealth and fashion, while only one is in pursuit of knowledge and virtue; the nineteen are governed and actuated by the law of Nature.—But the law of nature, and the knowledge, and the virtue, are nationally stamped and avowed by the civil law. "Laws and spirit sink into incomparable insignificance, when placed in the balance against wealth and fashion. A few shillings worth of wealth has been considered a prize for a human life. A man loses his wealth and with it his standing in society, "better be out of the world than out of the fashion," and upon the faith of this saying the mad jumps out of the world—life is deemed worthless without riches; and thousands of suicides result from this error in popular opinion. That monstrosity of human wickedness, called an army, enters a country, and the living energies of butchery are spurred on, and encouraged by their rich command to skiver and slaughter men, women and children indiscriminately. But the men in authority are clay men—they are men of property; and hence the laws of property must be preserved inviolate, therefore should one of these poor ignorant engines of destruction (who is pulled on by his honest honorable commander, to murder the innocent mothers and their innocently little babies,) put forth his hand and help himself to a portion of the property of the murdered—the honorable reputation of the gallant regiment would be stained by theft, and therefore, the courage delinquent must be shot like a dog in vindication of military glory!! A little boy of 14 years of age was lately strangled at Niagara: the law considered that he was perfectly competent to take charge of his own life, but if the same little boy had violated the laws of equity in a different direction, namely, if he had been proprietor of a property and contracted debt to the amount of that property, the law would at once have told his creditors, "he is too young, it would never do to entrust the sacred rights of property to little boys, therefore, you cannot touch his real estate. If he had stolen your goods you might have jailed him: the law gives him full power to forfeit his own life and liberty, but no power to forfeit his own property." A starving and exasperated multitude may cross a riot in the Metropolis of England, and the military may be brought out to keep down peace, and a mutual conflict of stones and bricks-bats, and swords, and sabres, and grape-shot may terminate in a terrible destruction of legs, and arms and brains, and lives; but the wilful burning by the crowd, of the barracks or the Parliament house, or the Bishop's castle, or the Queen's palace, or a cotton factory would produce far more sensation and alarm than the slaughter of a few thousands of human beings.—The vulgar crowd can either take care of itself or suffer for its recklessness, but the poor innocent property must be protected! In short the property qualification in voters, and law-givers, and office-holders is a sort of indirect premium offered to ignorance. We do not, by any means, say that all wealthy men are ignorant; but we do say that the preference given to wealth—the position given to it by the state, presents it as the first and most desirable object to every young man. It tells him distinctly that political power and political distinction can only be obtained by wealth; and that however valuable or enabling knowledge and virtue may be, as private qualities they are mere secondary embellishments in public life.

The laws of a country are a kind of transcript of the minds that frame them. The laws of Britain and of Canada are made by the representatives of property, and nineteen twentieths of them have a reference to property. They are principally framed by professional Lawyers, and hence ninety-nine clauses out of every hundred are exclusively framed for the benefit of that profession. The profession of Law stands out proudly and prominently, as the master-piece of the universal system of shamwork. It is a kind of an eternity of nonsense and contradictions; it is an interminable maze of intricate complication and "glorious uncertainties." All the laws necessary for the guidance and regulation of human society might be contained in a little six penny pamphlet, and expressed in such plain simple language as would be easily understood by every body, but instead of this there are cart loads of large volumes written on law, and written so utterly unintelligibly that Lawyers themselves do not understand them; for instance:—An honest man wishing to make a present of a plum-tree to another honest man, would just give something like the following, viz: "I, A. B. do freely, in the presence of these witnesses, give unto thee C. D. this plum-tree for any purpose or use to which thou shalt meet to apply it." (signed) A. B. J. K. Witness.

But if a Lawyer was employed to make what is called a "legal transcript" of the plum-tree, he would bring at least half a quire of paper and an armful of old law volumes and after a good deal of mysticism and oracular humbug, he would commence in an awful manner, thus "Queen Victoria by the grace of God, Amen! Know all ye to whom these presents come or may come, That J. A. B. Yeoman of the township of _____ in the county of _____ in the Province of Upper Canada, do hereby, and in virtue of these presents, on this 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, in presence of C. D., Yeoman of the township of _____ of _____ in the county of _____ aforesaid, and Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, all and every of a certain Plum-tree, situated, &c., and to hold, and to have, and to possess the full and free use of the said plum-tree, with all its appurtenances and appendages of roots, fibres, trunk, rind, bark, branches, buds, leaves, blossoms, and fruit, to be holden, owned, and possessed in all time coming by the said C. D., his heirs, assigns, and executors, &c." And after a literal repetition of this specimen of perspicuity interpersed each time with a few new heresies, and thereupon, and whereof, and aforesaid, the thing concludes in such a manner as to be unintelligible to everybody, and a law-suit commences about the plum-tree founded on the omission or misplacing of a particular herein or thereby, and one

lawyer brings a host of authorities to prove that the herein and the thereby, are properly placed, and another lawyer brings a double host of authorities to prove that they are not properly placed, and the two honest men are both blubbed out of the plum-tree, and all its appurtenances of buds, fibres, branches, &c., become the property of the lawyers! This is *Shamology* reduced to a science. Would the Hon. Robert Baldwin for some other honest man write a little six penny book entitled the "Laws of Canada!"

THE HURON SIGNAL AND THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Our fame is rising rapidly in the world. One of those artificial exotics which were not planted, nor watered by the innocence of Eden, and which in this age of strife and contention, and litigation, and intellectualism, and shamology, are designated *Gentlemen of the Bar*. A Lawyer whose name we learn from the *Montreal Gazette*, is Mr. Guzy, has been pleased to introduce the *Huron Signal* to the notice of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, in a rather conspicuous and gentlemanly manner. We are proud at being noticed in such a quarter, and we are grateful to Mr. Guzy for his kindness; but we are sorry that he did not extend his remarks a little farther, and point out a few of those principles which we advocate, and which he thinks are calculated to "reduce society to its original elements." Surely none of those alarming principles were embodied in the few remarks which we wrote some time ago on what we considered the absurdity of the *Law of Libel*, as illustrated in an action against Mr. McDonald of the *Montreal Transcript*. We do not now recollect any of the contents of that little article, nor will we take the trouble of looking for it; but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we do not put our articles before the Court, as a means of making the Court aware of our opinions, but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to corruption, injustice or stupidity of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impe

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

[Continued.]

70. Your Committee would recommend a grant of £10 to assist the settlers in the erection of a Bridge on the Maitland Concession of Goderich.

DEFERRED DOCUMENTS OF OCTOBER SESSION.

81, 70 and 71. Being of a local road your Committee cannot recommend any grant.

DOCUMENTS AT PRESENT SESSION.

219. Your Committee recommend a grant of £15, to assist the settlers in Hibbert and Tuckersmith in the erection of a Bridge across Silver Creek, at its junction with the River Bay.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Select Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Thompson in the Chair. 60. Report confirmed. 61. Section of Report confirmed.

9th February, 1848.

Mr. Thompson in the Chair. 62. Report confirmed. 63. Surveyor to survey and report up to the side line between side line No. 25 and 26. See petition.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee on Finance.

COMMITTEE—Messrs. RITCHIE, VAN EGMOND, HOLMES, DONKIN, DALY.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Select Committee on Finance.

Your Committee having carefully examined the different Papers submitted to them for consideration, beg leave to report:— 41. Account of John Donohy for £5, certified by Daniel McPherson; we beg leave to be passed and handed over to the Auditors.

137. The letter of Theo. Mercer Jones, Esq., Commissioner of the Canada Company, relative to the deeds to be granted for School sites. We recommend that the same be granted with School sites. We recommend that the same be granted with School sites.

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Township Officers' Salaries the same as last year, with the exception of the Assessor's Salary, which, if required to take the general Census, be allowed one-fifth additional on their per centage.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

COMMITTEE—Messrs. SPARLING, HAYS, MCINTYRE, McPHERSON, PIPER.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

17. Mr. Sparling in the Chair. 17. Your Committee recommend that the School Section prayed for in this petition may be defined as follows:—

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

18. Your Committee recommend that the School Section prayed for in this petition be defined as follows:—

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

19. Your Committee are of opinion that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the Deed referred to in this petition, on application being made to the Commissioner of the Canada Company.

43. Report confirmed. 44. Remitted to the Auditors, on the motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Donkin.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

18. Your Committee recommend that the School Section prayed for in this petition be defined as follows:—

REPORT

Of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

19. Your Committee are of opinion that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the Deed referred to in this petition, on application being made to the Commissioner of the Canada Company.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

20. Your Committee, on carefully considering the official communication from the District Superintendent of Common Schools, to the Warden in Council, would recommend that the sum of fifty pounds be granted for the purchase of a uniform set of Books for Common School purposes in this District, to be retained at cost prices by the several Teachers to the children; provided, such Books can be had at the prices stated to us in Committee by the District Superintendent of Common Schools; Teachers to be accountable to the Superintendent for the price of said Books.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

21. Your Committee recommend that the prayer of this petition for the formation of a School Section in Blanshard, may be granted, and that Moses Sinclair be appointed by the Council to call the 1st School Meeting.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

22. Your Committee recommend that the prayer of this petition from the Blanshard School Section, No. 3, for taxation, for the erection and furnishing of a School House, be granted.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Select Committee on Common Schools.

23. Your Committee recommend that the prayer of this petition for Taxation, in Logan, be granted, and that Mr. John Hicks would be requested not to neglect procuring from the Commissioner of the Canada Company a Deed for the School Site previous to the expenditure.

TEN SHIL... VOLUME... 1,500,000 A...

THE CANADIAN LAND DISPENSER... THE LANDS LEASE...

BRITISH GOVERNMENT... THE SUPERIOR... STRACHAN BARRISTER...

APPLICATION... THE SUBSCRIBER... Goderich, Ma...

TO THOSE... MR. OLIVETT... JOHN...

THE SUBSCRIBER... Goderich, Ma...

TO THOSE... MR. OLIVETT... JOHN...

THE SUBSCRIBER... Goderich, Ma...

TO THOSE... MR. OLIVETT... JOHN...

THE SUBSCRIBER... Goderich, Ma...