

TO THE ELECTORS OF HURON, PERTH AND BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:—

You are aware that when I appeared before you at the late General Election I had not accepted Office, although I had been gazetted as President of the Executive Council. My reasons for refusing that Office I stated to you plainly and in full. I then explained to you, that although it is necessary to have a Chairman or President, the duties hitherto devolving upon the President were not such as to warrant the country in paying eight hundred pounds a year for his services. Since that time, however, the office of President of the Council has been materially altered and other important duties, till now neglected, have been attached to it—so that it is now in reality no longer a sinecure and hence my principle objection to it is entirely removed. Indeed, it may be presumed that the duties allotted to the President of the Council, in future, are equal in number, and almost equal in importance to the duties performed by any other member of the Cabinet.

So early as the year 1841, I urged in strong terms, upon the attention of the then Government, the justice and utility of establishing a Department of Agriculture, feeling then as I do now, that if any one interest or department was entitled to the consideration and vigilance of Legislature, that one should be the Agricultural. This is Canada's great interest—the foundation of all our hopes of wealth and prosperity; and notwithstanding the comparative indifference with which it has hitherto been regarded, it is the one which must furnish the "men women and money," that will ultimately raise us in the scale of nations.

The Government has now established a Department of Agriculture, the management of which, together with several other duties connected with emigration, and the statistics of the Province are entrusted to the Chairman of Committees or President of the Council. And His Excellency having been pleased to offer me this office in its altered and improved character, I felt it my duty and esteemed it an honor to aid in the deliberations of an Administration in which I had full confidence—which I had assisted to form, and of which I expected to have been, from the first, a member.

And although I still feel that a gentleman of superior literary attainments would more properly discharge the duties of Chairman of Committees, yet as His Excellency and his Advisers have been pleased to consider me competent to the several duties now attached to the office, I have accepted it. And in doing so, I affirm in contradiction of the statements of the opposition and discontented Press, that my acceptance of it, in its present form, will be a considerable saving to the country. It has been alleged by certain portions of the Press that I am at liberty to accept and hold this office without again appealing to my constituents. But, Gentlemen, whatever the law may say on the subject, I have too much respect for public opinion and the principles of our Constitution, to evade both by availing myself of a legal quibble. I shall, therefore, so soon as Parliament meets, resign my seat and give you, the Electors of Huron, an opportunity of expressing, at the Polls, your opinion of my conduct in thus concurring in the first attempt of any Canadian Government to recognize and elevate the agricultural interests by a distinct Governmental Department.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, MALCOLM CAMERON.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—The Pilot lately announced that the following appointments were made, viz.—To His Excellency's Secretary, Recorder for Montreal, William King; Recorder for Ottawa Circuit, Daniel Ross; Justice Magistrate for Quebec, The Quebec Mercury, of the 11th inst. says.—We are authorized to give a direct contradiction to the statement of the Pilot, admitting the error of his announcement. He was either mistaken or imposed upon. The removed appointments are such as might be expected to take place.—North-Adriatic.

The Indians appear to be very troublesome in California, and particularly to the owners of cattle. An old settler at Los Angeles states that the value of sheep stolen from drovers and overland emigrants exceeded \$110,000, during the past year.

Huron Signal.

THE GREATTEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATTEST POSSIBLE NUMBER. VOLUME V. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852. NUMBER X.

Poetry.

THE EDITOR.

That Editor who will to please, Most humbly crawl upon his knees, And kiss the hand that beats him; Or if he dares attempt to walk, Must toe the mark that others chalk, And cringe to all that meets him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave— Too much morality you have— Too much about religion; Give me some wick or wizard tales, With slipshod ghosts, with fine and scapes, Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries, Those monstrous fashionable lies— In other words, those news Composed of kings and queens, and lords, Of border wars and Gothic borders, That used to live in novels.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough Of such confounded love sick stuff To craze the fair creation, Give us some recent foreign news, Of Russians, Turks—the Greeks and Jews, Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic lore, Would like to see a little more, In scraps of Greek or Latin. The merchant rather likes the price Of Southern Indigo and Rice, Of India silk and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun, A witty anecdote or pun, A riddle or a riddle; Some long for missionary news, And some of worldly carnal views, Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill, Must dip in gall his gender quill, And scrawl against the paper; Or all the literary force, Bred in our colleges and schools, He cuts the silliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see A jumbled up variety— Variety in all things; A miscellaneous hodgepodge print, Composed— I only give the hint, Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says this, It constitutes my highest bliss. To hear of wedding plenty; For in a time of general rain, None suffer from a drought 'till plain— At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of death, says one— Of people totally undone, By hoarse, fire or fever; Answers another, full as wise, I'd rather have the fall and rise Of other sins and fever.

Some signify a secret wish For now and then a merry dish Of politics to suit them; But here we rest at perfect ease, For should they swear the moon was green, We never should dispute them.

Of grave or humorous, wild or tame, Of love or law, 'tis all the same; Too naughty or too humble; And every editorial grumble, Has nothing to do but what is right, And let the grumbler grumble.

Literature.

THE SAILOR.

BY D. C. COLSWORTHY.

CHAPTER I.

O, let me die the death of those Who calmly sink to rest, Like plumed some evening's dove, That falls so gently in the west. With not a pain— with not a care, To rattle life's decline— But soft as dew of heaven, or rain, O, be the last repose of mine. As gently as the voice of fall Of music on the air, Be the commissioned angel's call— As soft, as melting, and as clear.

'Listen to me, Henry, and do not indulge the thought of leaving your place. True, you may do better, but there ten chances to one that you will regret it in the end.' 'I am so contented, mother, that I don't like to stay with M. Walker. I should rather go to sea. You know I always had a desire to see the world, and I told you I did not think I should stay when you put me to a trade.'

'You have been these some time—acquainted with the family, and your master is a good man and appears to be attached to you.' 'But I cannot stay. I am determined to go to sea, and you may as well give me your consent.'

'That I can never do, Henry. You are my only child, and to have you follow the sea was as severe as affliction as could happen to me.' Henry Norton lost his father at an early age, and the care of an only son was upon one of the best of women. His mother was kind and benevolent, and a pattern of industry. Having been left with but little property on the death of her husband, by taking work, she was enabled to live comfortably, enjoying all the necessities of life.

Henry was a good boy, but rather to headstrong, and when bent upon pursuing any course, it was a difficult matter to turn his mind. At an early age Mrs. Norton placed her son, as an apprentice, to a worthy mechanic, and for the first year or two Henry was contented and happy. But an associate of his had obtained the consent of his parents to follow the sea, which at once unsettled the mind of the apprentice and

made him discontented with his place. He had often endeavored to get his mother's consent to leave Mr. W. and go with his companion, but the good woman would not hear a word about it. Finally seeing the determination of her son, she made known to him her feelings. But Henry was resolute. 'If you do not give your consent,' said he, 'I will run away.'

'Remember,' said his mother, the consequences of disobedience to parents. If you should so far forget me and disregard my feelings, perhaps it may be a thorn in your flesh the rest of your days. I have told you repeatedly, that I can never give my consent for you to follow the sea. If you ever go, it will be contrary to the express wish of your mother, and God will never bless you.'

'Well, I don't care—I will go to sea, if I can get away, whether you give your consent or not,' said the stubborn boy, leaving the house. A day or two after, Mrs. Norton heard from Mr. Walker that her son had run away from his place, and shipped on board a vessel and before he was apprised of it, had sailed. The poor woman burst into tears and wrung her hands, exclaiming, 'What shall I do? Oh! how can I bear this affliction? And it was a long time before she could be comforted. She thought how poorly her son was clad—of the deprivations and dangers of the sea—of the company of profane men on board the ship where none to counsel or advise him—and she was sad indeed for many a day. She had no heart to work—lost her usual vivacity, and her neighbors pronounced her to be declining. However, the poignancy of her grief wore away, although she never ceased to think of her erring boy.

THE WAY TO FORTUNE.

Lot no poor boy after reading the following fact, despair of ever making a respectable living.

A gentleman was once walking down one of the streets in London, when a beggar loudly begged for a copper for a night's lodging. The gentleman looked carelessly at the poor man, and enquired, 'Why do you not work? You ought to be able to get your own bread.' 'Oh, sir, I do not know where to get employment.'

'None,' replied the gentleman, 'you can work if you will. Now listen to me. I was once a beggar like you. A gentleman gave me a crown piece, and told me to work and not see you begging again. He told me that if I could not find any other way, I should go to the workhouse. I did as he said, and got out of the way of my old companions. I remembered the advice given me by my mother, before she died, and I began to pray God to keep me from sin, and to give me his help day by day. I went round to the houses in the vicinity, and with my part of five shillings, I bought old rags. There I took to the paper mills and sold them at a profit. I was willing to give a fair price for the things I bought, and did not strive to sell them for more than I believed they were worth. I determined to be honest and God prospered me. My purchases and profits became larger and larger. And now I have got more than ten thousand extra pieces that I can call my own—the great thing that has contributed to my success is that I have kept from drink and tobacco.'

As the gentleman spoke, he took from his pocket a few shillings, and handed them to the astonished beggar, saying, 'Now you have the same chance of getting on in the world as I had. Go and work, and endeavor to be the same as I have been. If I do, I shall hand you over to the police.' Years passed away. The gentleman had forgotten the circumstances, until one day, when travelling through Flanders, he entered a respectable-looking bookseller's shop in order to purchase some books. He had not been long in the room, when he observed the bookseller, before the latter eagerly looking into the face of his customer, enquired, 'Sir, are you not the gentleman who several years ago gave me five shillings to go to a poor beggar at the end of this street?'

'Yes, I remember it well.' 'Then, sir, this house—the well-stocked shop, is the fruit of that five shilling piece. Tears of gratitude trickled down his cheeks as he gazed upon the gentleman, to his happy wife and children. He was regarded as their benefactor. When gathered round the table to partake of a cup of tea, the bookseller recounted his history from the above eventful day. It was very similar to that of the welcome guest. By industry, honesty, and independence on God's help, he had made step by step, from being rag to selling papers and tracts in the streets, and then to keeping an old book shop, and ultimately to being the possessor of one of the circulating libraries in the place. Before the happy party separated, the large old family bible was brought out, which the bookseller had purchased by step, from being rag to selling papers and tracts in the streets, and then to keeping an old book shop, and ultimately to being the possessor of one of the circulating libraries in the place. Before the happy party separated, the large old family bible was brought out, which the bookseller had purchased by step, from being rag to selling papers and tracts in the streets, and then to keeping an old book shop, and ultimately to being the possessor of one of the circulating libraries in the place.

A CUNNING TRICK.

The following very adroit trick was reported in one of the public newspapers of England. A gentleman, genteelly dressed, walked in and professed to be tired. Having taken refreshment, he said he would, in a very business like style, in a chair, and a long nap be appeared to enjoy. Before it expired, he was sleeping in a public room to drop in, and among others, two strangers made their appearance. One of the company remarked that it was unpleasant to have a man sleeping in a public room with valuable property about him, such as a sleeper, who had a fine looking guard-chain displayed on his watch, and appeared to be connected with a watch in one of his pockets.

To this one of the strangers replied, 'I am sure you are right, but I am always a taking of people in I dare say he has no watch at all; but I'll soon see.' 'Setting out to do the worst, the stranger gently drew forth out of the sleeping man's pocket a piece of wood, round and about the size of a man sleeping in a public room to drop in, and among others, two strangers made their appearance. One of the company remarked that it was unpleasant to have a man sleeping in a public room with valuable property about him, such as a sleeper, who had a fine looking guard-chain displayed on his watch, and appeared to be connected with a watch in one of his pockets.'

LATER FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The large Bark, A. has just arrived at Boston, from Cape Town, with late dates and papers. The reports respecting the destruction of life and property at Whittlesea, are greatly exaggerated. The place was attacked by a large body of the enemy, whose object seemed to be, by obtaining possession of it, and driving off the cattle, to draw the demand on from their guard position. The Bark was kept at a respectable distance by a small force of artillery, and from twelve to twenty of them were killed. They succeeded, however, in carrying off nearly all the live stock in the place. The contractors' losses that amount to 400 head of cattle, worth £2000.

Accounts from Bull's worth state that the regular troops were successful in capturing the cattle of the Kaffirs. A sharp contest took place between Capt. Austin's men and a party of the enemy, in which the latter were almost entirely cut off. There were, at Butterworth, 23000 head of cattle, nearly all of them were taken from the Kaffir's camp. The Kaffirs, in the Kaffir's camp, suffered severely, the general line of march being strewn with dead carcasses of horses. The rise of the Kaffirs against their own masters, the Kaffirs, had been great, and the latter are described as being greatly alarmed and dispirited. No opposition on an extended scale, has been made to the movements of troops, but on the contrary, Ladysmith, with a great many of his people, had fallen back or fled into the Bushman country. Should Fabric, as was expected, co-operate with the British forces, the result it was thought, would give a terror to the affair.

THE PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM.

It is understood that the increase of expenditure from cheap postage has now arrived at a point at which the gross revenue of the Post office actually exceeds the highest amount it ever reached under the old rates. As regards the nett revenue it will, of course, be a long time before a similar result is gained, owing to increased expenditure, however, arises in a great measure from the use of railways, while it also appears that the number of newspapers conveyed gratuitously is twice as large as at the former period. The Great Exhibition has had some influence in augmenting the receipts of the post; but the increase from general causes has all a long been steadily as to render it unlikely that they will even again fall below what they obtained in the days of heavy charges.

MR. CLAY AND THE GOAT.—Almost everybody in Washington City remembers an old goat which formerly inhabited Taylor's stable, on Pennsylvania Avenue. This animal was, in all probability, the most independent citizen of the metropolis he belonged to no party, though he frequently gave passages of "sticking" proofs of his adhesion to the "leveling" principle; for whenever a person stopped anywhere in his vicinity, Billy was sure to make at him, horns and all. The boys took delight in watching this long-bearded gentleman, and frequently annoyed him so that he would make against lamp posts and trees, to their great amusement.

One day the luminary of the West, Henry Clay, was passing along the Avenue, and seeing the boys intent on worrying Billy into a fever, stopped, and with his characteristic humanity, expostulated with them on their cruelty. The boys listened in silent awe to the eloquent appeal of the great statesman; but it was all Cherokee to Billy, who the ungrateful scamp—rose indignantly on his hinder legs, and made a desperate plunge at his friend and advocate. Mr. Clay, although he had not "shain" a Mexican, struck himself too much for his honor, so that he seized hold of both horns of the dilemma, and there was the tug of war—for Greek had met Greek. The struggle was long and doubtful.

'Hah!' exclaimed the statesman, 'I have got you first, you rascal! I'll teach you better manners. But boys,' continued he, turning to the laughing urchins, 'what shall I do now?'

'Why! trip up his feet, Mr. Clay! why! Mr. Clay! why! he was told, and after many severe efforts, brought Billy down on his side. Here he looked at the boys imploringly, seeming to say, 'I never was in such a such a fix before.'

The combatants were nearly exhausted; the goat had the advantage, for he was gaining breath all the while that the statesman was losing it. 'Boys,' exclaimed he, puffing and blowing, 'this is rather an awkward business.—What can I do now?'

'Why—don't you know?' said a little fellow, making preparation to run a little spoke—all you've got to do is to let go and run like blazes!'

The statesman of the Statesman, Mr. Clay, encountered the well-known to ordinary mind. Owing to the fact that his paper-maker disappointed, the mails failed and deprived us of our exchanges, a Dutch pedlar stole our scissors, the rats run off with the paste, and the printers went to the circus, while the Editor was at home tending the babies, our paper is unavoidably delayed beyond the proper period of publication. Which can travel the fastest—heat or cold? Why, heat, you dunce! Can't anybody else cold? The wedding-ring is worn on the fourth finger of the left hand, because it was originally believed, that a small serpent ran from this finger to the heart. Dr. Johnson, once speaking of a gentleman's fellow, said, 'If he had two ideas in his head they would fall out with each other.'

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

We take the following particulars from the Louisville Courier, of an abominable scene that occurred on the Mississippi.—'We learn that a gambler of the name of Williamson suffered the penalties of Lynch-law at Hickman, a few days since, at the hands of the passengers of the Steamer of St. Paul. It appears that a party of returned Californians started for St. Louis on the boat from New Orleans, but as the boat was about leaving port a police officer came on board and cautioned the passengers to beware of gamblers and pickpockets during the trip, at the same time informing them that several of the fraternity were on the boat. This made the Californians extremely cautious and wary of the approaches of their fellow passengers. Some distance above Memphis, this man Williamson, insured one of the gold diggers to visit W's state room to try a bottle of fine brandy. We drank some of the liquor, which almost immediately made him sick, and he rushed into the cabin crying out he was poisoned. It appears that the liquor had been drugged with morphine. The Californian, after his recovery from the effects of the drug attempted to shoot Williamson with a pistol and pursued him all over the boat. The captain interfered, and called the passengers, by telling them he would set Williamson on shore at the first convenient landing. They stopped at Hickman, and the passengers, then took the law in their own hands, and seized their victim proceeded to the woods, tied him to a tree and gave him sixty-seven lashes on his bare back and turned him loose. Our informant states that every blow brought the blood from the poor wretch, whose screams could be heard a mile.'

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THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

Mr. Richards, the Attorney General for Canada West, has scarcely been long enough before the Canadian public, as a politician, yet for us to form a perfect estimate of his position and principles, therefore, we would rather avoid saying anything about him at present. We deem it right, however, for his own sake, as well as for that of our readers, to state candidly our impressions concerning him. We once heard a Methodist minister say, "I have pondered on the sentiment—'Thank God for enemies, for our friends never tell us our faults.' There is altogether too much false delicacy in the world. Many a young man might have been saved from ruin, had his friends expostulated with him in a proper manner, on the tendencies of his mind. It bespeaks more than an ordinary degree of grace, to be benefited by the reproaches of our enemies, even though we feel that they are not without cause. It is long since we have been taught, by experience, not to look for perfection in mortal man, and we have had many illustrations of the truth of that passage of scripture which says, 'Cursed is the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm.' Still, we have an unflinching faith in principles, and we can only expect to see our own carried out practically, by confiding in those who profess to venerate them as we do ourselves.

Mr. Richards is yet but a young man. That he possesses talents of no ordinary character, none who are acquainted with him will deny. His mind is well stored with general information. He is thoroughly liberal in his sentiments, and if he could get everything his own way, we have no doubt, but that he would banish everything like oppression from the land. But if our own ideas are correct, he is rather too much disposed to let the world go along just as it might do without him. He has no great notion of sacrificing himself for the sake of humanity. We do not censure him for this, for in doing so we might be disposed to quarrel with ninety-nine out of every hundred politicians in Canada. He is too much disposed to look upon the great system of Ethics by which the world of mind is governed, as being within the compass and control of human expediency. At least by his course during the late Parliament, he seemed to imagine that Mr. Hincks could defy consequences by a policy in which the great principle of Equal Rights might or might not be respected. We have a great respect for Mr. Richards. He possesses many estimable qualities. All that we desire to see is a little more of the *Stoic* and less of the *Episcopalian* in the aspirations of his mind. His mind is too practical. We mean by that, that he does not attempt to do more than what the prejudices of others will enable him readily to accomplish. There is his political theory. Still we are fully prepared to give him in combination with his colleagues a fair chance of showing himself. We think that the yeomanry of Canada have given them all an expressive hint, that progressive measures will only satisfy them. We hope that the new Cabinet will come to the resolution that it is most consistent with the policy of earth as well as that of heaven, to sanction no measure that is not in accordance with the most impartial justice. We consider it base treachery for men to go to the hustings with the sentiments of Civil and Religious liberty to the fullest extent flowing from their tongues—and after the people have trusted them to advocate their rights and liberties in Parliament, they then turn round and say—'Oh such and such measures are all well enough in the abstract—but the people are not prepared for them yet.' We wonder how many of them would ever have M. P. P. attached to their names, if they were advocating the same doctrine at the hustings that some of them contend for when they are in conclave with the Ministry. We tell the Government honestly and fearlessly, that the reformers of Upper Canada will have no more dodging. They have often been deceived before, they have fully expected that the men whom they have lately raised, will prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them. If they act up to the requirements of the people they will have a grateful reward, but if they within the influence of *progreive* favour, forget the power that raised them, then their punishment will be no less certain.

THE BUREAU AGAIN.

We observe that some of our contemporaries keep harping away upon the Bureau. They may save themselves any further trouble in the matter. The thing is now a fact, and the farmers of Canada are convinced that it is a valuable and important one to them. It may suit the interests of lawyers and others who have heretofore considered the working portion of the community as being created only for their special benefit—to seer and ridicule an Agricultural Department in Government. The appointment of Mr. Cameron to this office is certainly an unequivocal indication of the progress of the age. The sham and ton foolery which has heretofore taken up too much of the time and means of Government, must now give way to practical, sensible measures which will tend to benefit the whole body of the people; for whom and by whom Government is alone necessary. Senator Doty, of Wisconsin has introduced into the U. S. States Senate "a bill to establish an agricultural bureau in the department of the Interior," and to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Agriculture. The duties of this officer are thus described:—  
To collect agricultural statistics, to procure and distribute valuable seeds, cuttings, buds and tubers; to cause to be made all desirable analyses of minerals and mineral waters, and such as relate to the composition and improvement of soils; the feeding of domestic animals; the preparation and preservation of provisions and breadstuffs; the culture and manufacture of flax, hemp, sugar, and such other manufactures as may be connected with agriculture, and arise immediately out of agricultural products; and to prepare and make annually a full report to Congress containing a full account of such experiments as may have been made, and such useful information as he may have obtained on all the subjects connected with the duties of his office.

MR. CAYLEY ON PROTECTION.

We observe that the Toronto Lawyer, Mr. Cayley, is raising quite a little rumpus on the subject of Protection, as it is called. He has written a letter to the Mayor of Toronto, expatiating on the probabilities

and advantages of gaining a protective duty upon foreign produce in the British market. This would raise the price of Canadian grain—according to the duty imposed—and appealing to one of the lowest animal propensities in the nature of man, reasoning from his own consciousness, Mr. Cayley thinks he will carry Canada by a coup d'etat. We believe in a portion of Mr. Cayley's creed, viz: that self-interest is the predominant motive in the mind of men, but we might differ considerably as to what course self-interest would lead us to pursue. For example—We will suppose ourselves located on a thriving farm in Huron—we will suppose that we have a brother a journeyman shoemaker in Glasgow, Scotland. We will suppose that Mr. Cayley is also our brother settled in similar circumstances to ourselves in Canada.—We will suppose that our brother in Glasgow with bread at Free Trade prices, earns just as much as keeps his family from starvation. Now by the enactment of protective duties—Mr. Cayley's self-interest might be promoted, because he would get six pence a bushel more for his wheat—but believing that man has higher and stronger sentiments than a mere love of gain. Our self-interest would suffer in reflecting on the destitution and starvation of our brother's family, in consequence of the increased price of bread at home. This may be said to be mere sentimentalizing which is inapplicable to politics. We do not care what it is called, it is reasoning founded on the nature of man; and as such, it will have its weight upon the conscience of every individual who has the least spark of humanity in his bosom. We are not created for ourselves alone, and if our laws and institutions are based upon Mr. Cayley's principle of mere animal selfishness, they will be hostile to the great laws of nature under which we are created; and they will inevitably defeat the very object intended by them.

Such is the way with nature. In reasoning on politics men generally take miserably low ground—they appeal to statistics on both sides of a question, and an eternal truth is declared to be a falsehood, because one man has had a better chance of obtaining information than another. Statistics are in many instances like Legal precedents, the general inference from which is—because our forefathers have been fools we must follow suit. We do not object to statistics when they are properly brought forward by interested parties, to support a side, little refuse can be placed upon them. It seems to us that if such questions as Free Trade or Protection were advocated on moral grounds, we would have a much more certain criterion of their comparative utility—for all the experience of the world demonstrates, that the highest moral principle and the soundest expediency are identical.

We recollect seeing a great procession in a certain great city. In the procession there was a great cannon carried—over which was an inscription, "Protection to native industry." Thus two of the most barbarous relics of barbarism went together in the spirit of Cain, when he asked—'Am I my brother's keeper?'—and the cannon illustrates the principle by wholesale murder. There is no restriction upon the beams of the genil sun, nor the rain that falls from heaven. Industry will supply all the wants of our nature, and why should we place an embargo upon the bounty of an all sustaining Providence.

Occupation of the residents—Accountants 3; Auctioneers 3; Bailiffs 2; Bakers 4; Barristers and Attorneys 4; Brewers 2; Blacksmiths 17; Bricklayers and Masons 8; Butchers 2; Cabinet Makers 10; Carpenters and Joiners 31; Clerks 22; Commissioner of Canada Company 1; Conveyancers 2; Coopers 4; Dress Makers 6; Engineers and Surveyors 4; Farmers 18; Fishermen 2; Forwarder 1; Foundry men and Moulders 3; Gunsmith 1; Hotel and Tavern Keepers 8; Judicial Officers 3; Keepers of Public Buildings 2; Labourers 81; Mariners 10; Merchants and Shopkeepers 15; Ministers of Religion 6; Painters 3; Pedlar 1; Printers 9; Postmaster 1; Saddlers and Harness Makers 4; School Teachers 5; Servants (female) 60; Shoemakers 29; Surgeons 2; Tailors 15; Tanners and Corriers 6; Teamsters 12; Ti Smiths 4; Traders 2; Wagon Makers 11; Watchmakers 2; Weaver 1.  
Stock—Horses 121; Cows 123; Oxen 6; Heifers or Calves 33; Sheep 25; Pigs 64.  
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Communications.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.  
LETTER.  
NO. 11.

My Dear Friend:—By my last I brought you to have a peep at Illinois, and here I must add that very few of the people from the East are well satisfied by the change they have made, especially those who have gone in of late, and are placed there, and far out. Of late a number of those who go in, turn grazers, pay no attention to farming, but raising and keeping cattle and sheep, as they can get Government Lands to suit that purpose as the low-lands on the River, and inside the great prairie, will suit best, which have been left by the farmers but on these lands although they may make well in money, they make generally very poor in health. Low lands are sometimes deserted after a trial with some sickness, and some deaths. For a number of years past in what was little known, but of late

CENSUS OF THE TOWN OF GODERICH.

We have been favored with an abstract from the Census Rolls of the Town, which we have subjoined, and are glad to perceive that the population has considerably increased. The deaths during the past year are very much above the average, owing to the very general prevalence of the Measles and Dysentery.

Number of persons in the Town of Goderich, on the night of the eleventh of January—Males 687; Females 617; total 1304. Members of families residing in Goderich, but who were usually absent on the night of the eleventh, and not included in the above—Males 19; Females 6.

Deaths during the year 1851—Males 14; Females 13. Cause of death—Measles 4; Dysentery 11; Consumption 2; Consumption induced or accelerated by immoderate drinking 2; Apoplexy 1; Infants under 3 days 2; Drowned 2; unknown 3.

Origin—natives of England 149; Scotland 169; Ireland 245; Wales 1; French Canadians 24; British or other Canadians 611; natives of Nova Scotia 34; Cape Breton 18; New Brunswick 2; Prince Edward's Island 2; Newfoundland 4; Island of Jersey 1; West Indies 10; East Indies 2; United States 43; France 3; Germany 8; Holland 1; unknown 2; Born on sea 1.

Religion—Church of England 507; Church of Scotland 237; United Presbyterians 14; Free Church Presbyterians 86; Roman Catholics 204; Wesleyan Methodists 89; Episcopal Methodists 3; Congregationalists 11; Baptists 11; Bi's Christians 3; Lutherans 14; Universalists 4; Unitarians 2; none 3; unknown 6.

Places of Worship 5, namely, Church of England of Brick, contains 400 sittings and has a small Organ. Roman Catholic a Frame building, with tower and a bell weighing about 400 lbs., will seat about 300 persons. Church of Scotland a neat Frame edifice, contains about 300 sittings. United Presbyterian Church will seat about 250 persons, and a Wesleyan Methodist Church containing nearly 200 sittings.

Dwelling houses—214 of which 3 are of Stone, Brick 43, Frame 141, Log 27, inhabited by 237 families, vacant houses 3, Building 4. There are 7 Hotels or Taverns, 15 Stores, 45 Shops, 9 Offices. The Public Buildings are the Gaol, a neat octagonal stone edifice of great strength, with a cupola and roof covered with tin, and used also for the sittings of Court. The Light House, a strong Stone building, one of the best on the lakes; a small Frame School House which will accommodate about 60 or 70 pupils, although sometimes it is crowded with nearly twice that number; and a Brick Temperance Hall, size 44 by 28.

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BY-LAW

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, do...

FOR SALE

FIFTY Acres of Land, Situated on the North Side of the River, near the Village of...

DIVISION COURTS

The next Division Court for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, will be held...

CHIPPAWA FOUNDRY

The undersigned is now prepared to do all kinds of work in the best manner...

PURIFY THE BLOOD

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS PHENIX BITTERS

ROBERT REID

BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER (Opposite Bankville Hotel) Corner of Dundas and...

THE HURON SIGNAL

Published every Thursday BY GEO. & JOHN COX

PROSPECTUS

It is proposed to publish a paper, to be called "THE CANADIAN," a bi-weekly newspaper...

NOTICE

The Publishers of "The Canadian" beg to intimate their intention to produce a thoroughly independent newspaper...

NOTICE

Parties whose Accounts of 1850, remain unpaid are hereby notified, that unless those Accounts be immediately paid...

NOTICE

There will be constantly on hand a Stock of the most approved Patterns of English and American Cooking Ranges, Stoves...

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NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a Large Supply of the Latest Improved Patterns of COOKING BOXES AND PARLOUR STOVES...

Cards

Dr. P. A. McDougall CAN be consulted at all hours, at Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-Str. Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1850.

NOTICE

The belief that a Journal conducted with such views and in such a spirit, is required by the increased intelligence and population of the locality...

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THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO." is prepared to receive proposals for Assurance...

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