limbs, joints and organs.

These afflicted with this of by the Life Medicines.
the HEAD, SCURVY. G'S DVIL, in its s. are effectually expelled by well to administer them when-Relief will be certain. PHENIX BITTERS

E BLOOD. ease from the system. LIFE PILLS and beyond the reach of compaway from Wall street to our ing the directions, &c, way from Wall street to our ing the city can very easily annaritans are copyrighted, em with white wrappers can

B. MOFFAT. Sole Agent.

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As a Hotel, the proe investment, being equaled by none in extent of business itabling, sheds, Hay-all on an extensive is large, substantial, il furnished, and with rniture and appurte-One-third of the e required dozen, and

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eneral's Office, , 12th March, 1849. is hereby given, that Rebeilion Lesses in ve not applied to, and heir Claims from the the Bank of Montreal, sas beretofore notified o apply for payment irsonally or by duly to the Parent Bank in

S. M. VIGER, H. M. R. G.

ICE. ted to BREWSTER rough the agency of quested to settle their either with him or razer, Goderich, and

J. K. GOODING.

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TEN SHILLINGS

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME II.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1849.

NUMBER XX.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours, at the British Hotel, (LANCASTER'S') Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848.

Cards.

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

ALEXANER WILKINSON, Provincial Land Surveyor, OFFICE AT GODERICH, MURON DISTRICT Nov. 24, 9.

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER, "LL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply a .the British Hotel.

Goderich, March 9th 1849. LILEWIS. LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING: 48. GODERICH. June. 1849.

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

Stokes. CHEMIST and DRUGGIST WEST STREET,
GODERICH.

March 8, 1849. MR. FRASER,

CORONER

ST. PATRICK-ST. GODERICH Goderich, March 28, 1839. 2v-n8tf ALEXANDER MITCHELL BELL'S CORNERS,

SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2-n8 A. NAYSMITH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR:

WEST-STREET, GODERICH. Gederich, April 12, 1849. 2v-n10tf

J. R. PHILIP, SURGEON, STRATFORD.

April 13, 1849.



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

THE CANADA COMPANY have 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 up-

wards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS ore offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one fifth Cash, and the balance in Instal-

one-If the Cash, and the balance in Instat-ments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February cach year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent.upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LE-ISED, NO MONEY of the Lots, when LEJSED, 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 yea of his term of Lease.

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

pated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further informa-Lists of Lands, and any further informa-tion can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderich; of R. Birdsall, Esq., Asphodel, Colburne District; Dr. Alling & Guelph, or J. C. W. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huron District. Goderich, March 17, 1848.

MARBLE FACTORY SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to n MENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuof Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—
Written communications addressed to the
undersigned containing the Inscriptions,
and at what price, in Marble or Freestone,
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By order of the Trustees.

ROBERT BELL, Chairman.

will be punctually attended to D. H. McCULLOCH.
Galt, Nov. Sth, 1848. 42m3

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS good clean Timothy Seed, for which the Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash, than any other buyers in the market.

BUCHANAN & GOLDIE. Commission Merchants.
Victoria Block, King St. \ 81f4 Hamilton 29th Dec. 1848.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHP THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned (under the firm, of Gooding and Lancaster, Innkeep-

ers,) is this day dissolved by mutual con-J. K. GOODING, J. LANCASTER

The business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts due by and to the firmwill be settled by the undersigned.

J. LANCASTER. Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848.

A TEACHER WANTED FOR School Section No. 3 Tuckersmith, and as the school is in a populous lo-cality and well attended, the Teacher may

ROBERT BELL, Chairman Goderich, April 19, 1849:

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tribunals, in the bank, in the Canada Company, and every other public establishment between them, who made majorities in the Legislative Council, and who had actually granted the greater part of Upper Canada to themselves, their fathers, their infant children, their cousins and coasections to the remotest degree, have worked out that once productive mine. They have now changed places, with the sufortunates whom they used to tread upon, except that they down enjoy the common benefit of a Responsible Government and a real Legislature. Their situation in Canada is pretty much that of the Conservatives are not oppressed by the memory of such crimes as those of the Colonial oligarchy. This is not a war of races. The British are a large majority of the population; whereas the malcontents are a decided minority.

In another columns our readers will find the votes of Assembly on the 27th and 23th ultimo, upon the Address to the Governor General, and the amendments moved to that Address. We have before us an analysis of the division on the first amendment, which was the strongest vote on both-sides. The total number that voted was 63, of whom 46 were for Government there were 22. French Canadians from Lower Canada, and 13 British from Upper Canada, the Republican Papineau.) Government, therefore, had a majority of all classes; a majority of the British, all the French except one, who might well be spared, a majority from Upper Canada, and a majority of all classes; a majority of the British, all the French except one, who might well be spared, a majority from Upper Canada, and a majorit pression, free-trade, the domination of an allen race, and every other imaginable ill. It shows stronger sympathies with the republican statement than with the loyal Frenchman, and is evidently disposed to leave Victoria for Gen. Taylor of the intermediate better spice for Capacita and the strong with the control of the strong with lor, if the latter will give a better price for Cana-dian produce. But enough for the day is the evil thereof. While it is permitted, we wil leave the question of annexation. It existed be fore the present quarrel, and is wholly indepen-dent of it. When it comes in earnest, we trust this country will be prepared to decide it with humanity, firmuese, and discretion.

### CANADIAN QUESTION.

The manly and temperate tone of Lord Elgin's dispatch is as credible to his charas its percision and lucid arangement his talents. He places his appointment at the disposal of ministers, who course will only avail themselves of the high-minded offer to give more unequiveed atterance to their determination to support a Governor, who has displayed such sound constitutional principle and such rare self-command on a most trying occasion; who is approved of by a majority of 36 against 16. in an Assembly which, elected under the auspicies of the late ministers to confirm them in office, passed a vote of want of confidence in them by a majority of 3 to 1: and who will doubtless receive cimilar expressions of confidence before the next mail is sent home, from the constituen-cies who elected this Assembly in defiance of a rockless exercise of ministerial influ-

All things considered, we feel more disposed to congratulate the Canadians than to condole with them on the Montreal riots. The faction which roused the mob to these excesses by systematic incendiary appeals, and by the agency of clubs and Orange Lodges, and which is now making them a protext for inculpating the Governor, has by this conduct shown itself to the people of England in its true colour. Nothing short of this could have convinced the English while here transpals and lawless the girch. posed to congratulate the Canadians than to

mustered in the legislature to support the monstrous pretentions of the old ascenden-cy or family compact faction. And these sixteen are split into no less than three parties of utterly irreconcileable views and characters. There are Sir Allan McNab and his adherents, the genuine old unadulgenuine old unadul and his adherents, synterested family compact. There are the terated family compact. There are the members of the late ministry—the Peclites compact and the affection and there members of the late ministry—the Peolites of Canada—co-operating with a faction which they despise and detest. And there is the monad party which is composad of M. Papineau, equally detesting, and detested by, both his allies. Against this unprincipled, reciprocally hostile, chaotic combination, is arrayed an overwhelming majority of the Canadian people; there is a majority of the British race against it, and a majority of the French race.

rjority of the British race against it, and a majority of the French race.

The turbulent minority in Canada has considerable resemblence to the unscrupulous Tory faction of the reign of Queen Anne and the first George. It consists of a few intriguing and violent politicians of the educated and the proprietary classes, backed by the mobs of Montreal and Toronto, as the Atterburies of England and the Lockharts of Scotland were backed by the Lockharts of Scotland were backed by the High Church and Sacheverell mob of Lon-don and the Jacobite mob of Edinburgh. don and the Jacobite mob of Edinburgu.

The Canadan ascendency faction in 1849, like the English Tory faction in 1715, is made up of disappointed and desperate offi-cal jobbers, men in bankrupt circumstan-ces, and aggregate ignorance and brutality of the province, with perhaps, a few honest fanatics among them. The riots at Mon-treal, and the riots which will for a few years longer continue to break out, are the ast convulsive death struggles of sordid

despotism and ignorance.

No Pains have been spared to mistify and delude the public of the mother country as to the power and numbers of this moribund to the power and numbers of this morifund faction. The most unblushing falsehoods and exaggerations respecting the state of feeling in the Canadas, have been despatched by every mail, and by the electric telegraph for publication it the jouanals of the United States and England. An intelligent New York Correspendent, who has been led to attribute more importance to the faction than it deserves, states two facts relative to the channels through which most of the recent accounts from Canada have reached the United States. In the beginning of a letter we have received from him he says:—
"My information was derived from the best Canadian sources but it must be confessed they were of a Tory origin." And, toent minority, praying that a Commission of the dovernment of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the Government of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day the present minority. "My information was derived from the best Canadian sources but it must be confessed they were of a Tory origin." And, towards the close he says, "the telegraphic despatches [From Canada] are generally prepared by ordinary reporters, and men of incommendation of the confession of th als are worked up by renegade Britons conunceted with the newspaper press of the United States into inflated naratives of "insurrection" in Canada; and are made by super-subtile casuists and sophists like Mr.

and suppress and punish all lawless outrage.

#### From the London Econimist CANADA

The accounts received from Canada can-ot fail to produce, in the mind of every ight-thinking Englishman who values conpretext for inculpating the Governor, her by this conduct shown itself to the people of England in its true colour. Nothing short of this could have consumed the English public how tyramical and lawless this minority of the Gausians. The maked-all english public how tyramical and lawless this minority of the Gausians. The maked-all english gladers of the mob which destroyed the Parliament Honso and Library of Canada, and gutted and destroyed the houses of several leading liberals, are the near who are coral leading liberals, are the near who are the reck library of Canada, and gutted and destroyed the houses of several leading liberals, are the near who are the reck library of Canada, and palm position on 1 1.337 and 18.335. Equipment of the control which, certainly not too soon has been exceeded the rebellion of 1.237 and 18.335. Equipment of the control which certainly not too soon has been exceeded the proposition of the propos

essentially the same as prevailed in the country previous to the conquest by Great Bittain. The law in Lower Canada differs from the law in Upper Canada much in the same way and to the same extent that the same way and to the same extent that the law in Upper Canada differs from that of English men settling in Scotland differs from that of English men settling in Scotland if they were to insist upon having the whole body of the law courts of that country immediately and forcibly superceded by English law, and legal forms of procedure to suit their convenience or whims? Yet this is precisely what the Canadian Orangemen mean when they attribute to the legislature and government of Canada a desire "to force French institutions still further on the British minority in Lower Canada."

The 16 members of the Assembly who the Colonda and the proper of the convenience of the convenience of the canada."

The 16 members of the Assembly who the convenience of condidation to the degislature to support the monstrous pretentions of the old against the address of confidence to their from the monstrous pretentions of the old against the address of confidence to the first preparative of the people. In and established forms, which has so log proved the bane of Canada, driving capital from the been of Canada, and established forms, which has so log proved the bane of Canada, and actablished forms, which has so log proved the bane of Canada, and established forms, which has been of Canada, of the been of Canada, and established forms, which has been of Canada, and established forms, which has been of Canada, and established forms, which has been of Canada, and established forms, which be as a leg of chronic discontent, will be prepetually. Pre hatred exhibited by a minority, who, in former times, managed by a variety of means to maintain themselves in power.

When Lord Elgin first arrived in Canada.

> ment, composed of the Tory party, and who now form the opposition. That ministry, however, was weakened, and had too slender a majority to enable them to conduct the government with effect. Still they receive ed every support from the Governor which an existing government could expect.— With a view to strengthen their position, With a view to strengthen their position, they solicited a dissolution and "an appeal to the country." Lord Elgin readily adopted this constitutional means of giving strength to a weak ministry. But what was the result! The new Parliament assembled. The government instead of an improvement in their position, found a majority of two to one against them. There was but one course for the ministers and the Government to take, the former to resign the Governor to take : the former to resign, the latter to accept a ministry from the par-ty whom the people had placed in a majori-ty. But that ministry, long accustomed to power, yielded to this constitutional necessity with iil grace, and in place of attempt-ng by legitimate means to strengthen or re-construct their party, they have devoted themselves ever since to violent appeals, to popular prejudices, and attempts to revive the old war of race between the English and the French party, of the latter of whom the present Government is in part composed.— We need not now refer to the numerous instances in which this course has been at parent during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the general election, have elapsed since the general election, sought by the present minority for their own purposes. Lord Elgin's dispatch alluded to one, memorable for the utter insignance of the question, and for the violent and rebellious language used by the minorial

Gladstone, a pretext for expressing doubts as to the real state of affairs in Canada which they do not entertain, in order to mitted themselves to the will and pleasure excuse, therefore, for those who now break

of the home government is to allow the The present Government of Canadia have Canadian ministers, with their overwhelm therefore only carried out a measure comming majorities in the Legislature and the constituencies, and the governor in whom they asve expressed their confidence to go on to egislate in the sense of the community, successors, in order to revive the most dander. gerous passions and prejudices of the pr for the most selfish party purposes, imperfect notion, however, which that have of the nature of the constitution whas been bestewed upon Canada is has been bestowed upor referred to by Lord Elg-

"The nature of the consti

has come into operation, Canada will possess advantages of a commercial kind greater than any which a closer connexion with the United States could offer. We shall be able to shew that, by the advantages securable that presents e found a ministry carrying on the governed by that measure, and the numerous im-provements in the means of communication in that colony, which are just completed Quebec and Montreal will be placed in a ndition to absorb much of the come both inward and outward of that vast teri ory surrounding the Western Lakes, incluse well the American as the British portions of it. Meanwhile we will only add that Lord Eign's former successful career as Governor of Jamaica in difficult times, and the character which he bears in this country for discretion and judgment will prove to the public at home a satisfactory ground for the most implicit confidence in his ability on the present occasion; and we cannot doubt that he will receive the cordial suport and approbation of the Home Govern ment in such an emergency. And above all we are glad to see that while a small but violent minority in Canada are demand-ing his recall, the Legislature, by a large majority as well as other public bodies, have voted addresses of "cordial support," and of confidence in his "justice and im partiality."

#### CONSERVATIVE REBELLION.

Self-styled Conservatives are not the nost faithful supporters of their own prin-iples. There is a class of fierce and intolant advocates of order and authority, who erant advocates of order and authority, who if things do not go exactly to their minds, are apt to become the most turbulent and disorderly of demagogues. Of course, where this happens, political professions are merely a mask for selfish passions. The loyalist whose real attachment is to his own private interest, bases into the mal content. private interest, passes into the mal content private interest, passes into the mal content with the utmost facility when loyalty becomes a losing game, or when fortune seems likely to smile on rebellion. A curious-example of this kind of metamorphousis has just taken place in Canada. The chief town in that Colony has recently been the scene of one of the most disgraceful riots that has ever occurred, and that riot was distinctly excited and formerted by men. listinctly excited and fomented by men physical sciences; the tone of moral feeling, who for years enjoyed places and honors in the Colony, and, while they did so, never ceased to boast of their unconquerable loy-alty to the British Crown.

For a long time each of the two provin-

ent minority, praying that a Commission ces, now united in Canada, was governed might be appointed to examine and determine the losses incurred during the rebellion very close union among themselves, conflas7 and 1838, in Lower Canada, with a trived to enjoy a power virtually irresponsiof 1857 and 1835, in Lower Canada, with a view to an indemnity. In consequence of ble: The mal-administration of those local this address a commission was appointed oligarchies produced the rebellion of 1837, in Novembe unleads, for that purpose, and in which could be used as to the right of persons claiming indemnity for losses suffered; mentary constitution, which gives the main so far as participation in the rebellion was concerned, was, that all these who had over their own affairs. In Canada, as either been convicted of high treason, or England, a parhamentry majority now w which they do not entertain, in order to avoid the disagreeable necessity of confession of the Majosty, should be excluded from any call the disagreeable necessity of confession of the Majosty, should be excluded from any call the disagreeable necessity of confession of the Majosty, should be excluded from any call in for indemnity. After much careful call the formal that the disagreeable necessity of confession of the Majosty, should be excluded from any call in the violence against a Canadian administration, as if it did not fairly represent the consideration, this was the rule determined upon by Lord Catheart, who was then Governor. Thus the right to indemnity of sentation. Upon the introduction of the present constitution, the old professing losses sustained in that rebellion, as well as compact. Trenchmen and Englishmen of including the principle by which it should be determined under any form, he recovered to the consideration of the present constitution, the old professing losses are greatest to the will and pleasure out into violence against a Canadian administration, as if it did not fairly represent the consideration, who was then Governor the work of the people. If it does not, there is no such thing in the world as fair representation. Upon the introduction of the present constitution, the old professing losses sustained in that rebellion, as well as the present constitution, the old professing losses are constitution.

was recently introduced by Parliament for giving compensation to persons in Lower Canada whose property had been injured or destroyed in the rebellion. A similar measure had been previously adopted with the consent of the "Loyalists," of the Upper Province. Amongst the persons to be compensated in blower Canada, were some who were said to have been concerned in the sebellion, but against whom no legal condemnation had ever been pronounced, and whom, therefore, no public authority could treat as being less innocent than rity could treat as being less innocent than their fellow-citizens. This circumstance, their fellow-citizens. This circumstance, however, gave an opportunity of exciting the prejudices of the English population. the prejudices of the English population. and a cry against "compensation to robels" was raised by the "Loyalists" with considerable effect. The worst passions of a portion of the English population were excited by this contrivance, and when Lord Elgia, as Governor General, recently gave his assent to the compensation bill, a furious mob stimulated and led by individuals, of the dispanding of the contribution of the compensation of the compensation bill. destroyed houses and furniture belonging to members of the Administration. Mean-while, journals and orators of the same pary openly discuss rebellion, and enlarge advantages of union with the United

Disgraceful and lamentable as these proceedings are, they are, after all, not so sur-prising as the disposition which appears in some quarters in England to countenance a party capable of such outrages. It has even been made matter of accusation against Lord Grey that he did not interfere to pre-vent Lord Elgin from sanctioning the Com-pensation Bill, to which the majority of the Canadian Legislature had assented. What possible justification could there be for such interference? It might have been quite legal, just as it would have been legal for Victoria to refuse assent to the Corna gross practical violation of that principle



#### HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1849.

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION. Some five and twenty years ago we came i

contact with the writings of some of the ablest living philanthropists, and moral philosophers, n the elevated views which they advance regarding the progressive tendencies of mind and the improvability of human nature, we were induced to adopt the belief that the moral and intellectual qualities of man had been undergoing a gradual process of developement-that the science of mind, if it may be so called, was yet in comparitive infancy, that a period would ulti mately arrive when the mere animal propensities of our species would be brought completely under the supremacy of our nobler sentiments, and that, consequently, the human being would then, by a rational consistency of conduct, satisfactorily demonstrate that he was, in reality, the noblest of earthly existences-an intellectual and a moral agent. Subsequent reading and observand the man must be uncommonly dull who has vitnessed the improvement that has taken place the social condition, and even in the moral feelings of the people of Europe and America during the last fifty years, if he is not convinced that Society is not only progressing but is doing so in a rapidly increasing ratio; in other words that the power of advancing is always propor-tioned to the advance already made, and that the last thirty years have given a greater display of human intellect than the preceding fifty. Nor is this astonishing progress confined to the developement of intellect, and the advancement of the generally speaking, has undergone a change for the better, which is no less astonishing and no less honorable. The bigotry, superstition, and intolerance of our grandfathers, if not entirely anished from the world, are at least become cowardly, and can only be detected skulking from the light of reason like guilty felons. The haughty supercilious contempt which the noble and the learned used to fling upon the toiling multitude, is now regarded as an infallible sympand wire, worthlessness, an the wise, the educated, and the good seem united harmoniously in the glorious cause of humanity.

compact "Frenchmen and Englishmen of longesty and independence, were alike to it, was fixed by the Government of the day, composed of men of the Tory party—they had the responsible administration of the day, composed of men of the Tory party—they had the responsible administration of the colony entrusted to them, but they had the responsible administration of the Negro, Missionary societies, Tract societies, Tract societies, Temperance were obliged to relinquish it, because they had not influence enough with their fellow there only expressions. All that is required at the hands of the home government is to allow the Classification of the Negro, Missionary societies, Temperance were obliged to relinquish it, because they had not influence enough with their fellow there only expressions are not four tories in Goderich who would distribution of cheap books. Societies for the mancipation of the Negro, Missionary societies, their cause with the majority of them would distribution of cheap books. Societies for the mancipation of the Negro, Missionary societies, their cause with the Iluron Gazette. Bible societies, Teac societies, Peace societies and anti-capital-punish the majority of them would cherefully assist in societies. Hospitals and Asylums for the torid the town of a very filth, missence? It is had not influence enough with their fellow citizons to secure a parliamentary majority. Power, therefore, passed into the lands of the men in whom the people had confidence and the disappointed "Loyalists" became a most violent and vexations opposition.

Under these circumstances a measure was recently introduced by Parliament for was recently introduced by Parliament for developed the proposition of very filtry missance? It is deaf, and damb, the blind, the idiotic, the idiotic, the deaf, and damb, the blind, the idiotic, the idiotic, the deaf, and deam, and the abandoned—laws and association for time and the common service of two or perhaps three deating who are as destitute of principle, and the introduction of very filtry missance? It is deaf, and damb, the blind, the idiotic, the idiotic, the deaf, and deaf, and damb, the blind, the idiotic, the idiotic, the deaf, and tent successful in the great work of human im-

> ter of a rational, intelligent being. papers have, perhaps, never exerted in any other appointed party attacked the parliament House,—burned it to the ground with the whole of the colonial records, the loss of which is irreparable,—hooted and polted the Governor General, and burned or otherwise and local occurrences of Births, Deaths, and Mar the most part, men possessing a considerable be no dishonor to the philosophic Chairs in the University. In fact a Newspaper Editor in enthusiasm to do good is a certain index to his ability; the more real talent he possesses the greater is his devotion to the work of improvement ; and this single fact we deem a sufficient guarantee for the ultimate emancipation of our law Repeal Bill; but would it not have been "race from ignorance and degradation, for we do pons; and for that purpose we must inform the believe in the ultimate triumph of mind over Colonist that John Stewart, Esq., Barrieter,

natter, and all mind is on the side of virtue and

Were we to take the Newspaper Press of Canada as an expression of intellect, we would certainly be forced to entertain a much lower pinion of human nature to-day, than we have done at any period during the last twenty-five years. But real intellect is a very qualification in the composition of a Canadian Editor. He is a creature as different from a British Editor as can easily be imagined—the one is the talented advocate of principles, or, at the very worst, of theories—the other is the

inscrupulous creature of faction and selfishness. If a man can write a sufficiency of bitter illingsgate-if he can fling mud upon his opponent-if he can pander to the prejudices of a secret society—if he has cophistry enough to gull the ignorant—in short, if he can advance the inerests of his party, even by browbeating, bully ing, misrepresentation, reckless, groundless as-sertion or absolute known falsehoods, then, &s

Were we to be guided in our decision by the writings of the Tory Editors of Canada for the ast four months, we would at once, declare, that f there was one character in existence whose otal disregard of facts, principles and common honesty, exhibited a deeper depravity than can be met with in the common haunts of the vicious and deprayed, that character is a Canadian Editor!

nay become a Canadian Editor!

When a political question such, for instance, s the repeal of the Navigation Laws, is discussed by the Editors of opposite parties in Britain; the entire bearings of the question, including all the probabilities, possibilities and theoretical conjectures of both parties are brought before the public, and discussed with ability, perhaps, an occassional sprinkling of sophistry; but the Editor who would have recourse to gross perversion of facts, or a reckless assertion of nown falsehoods, might, at once write his farewell address to his subscribers. In Canada we lack the ability for free, honest discussion; the facts of the case are rarely alluded to, and the conflict consists chiefly in asserting and refuting wilful and deliberate lies; a warfare which a British public would not tolerate for one month A free Press is certainly one of the chief blessings which society can enjoy. It is a powerful agent in advancing civilization and morality; but when the freedom of the Press is extended to the propagation of wilful falsehood and misrepresentation of facts, then it becomes an active curse—a public nuisance—a moral pestilence.— Civilization is then going backwards, and the very existence and support of such a press is positive evidence of the morbid feelings of the

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Which seems willing to be made a kind of common sewer for all the filth and falsehood, which the smaller fry of the Tory press can create or scrape together, has recently been making mmon cause with the thing called the "Huror Gazette !" and as the Colonist is the only paper, with the exception of the Galt Reporter, which seems to recognize the struggling and mysterious xistence of that thing; and as the Colonist, in all probability, knows nothing of the source rom which he is thus anxious to gleam even the slightest moiety of revenge for his defeat in the Fourth Riding, and the loss of the Sheriff's Advertisments; we will take the trouble of informing him, that the thing called the Huron Gazette belongs to nobody-nobody is Editor of it, and nobody will take the responsibity of it. It is not read by fifty men in the District of Huron, and To break the letters of the slave-to emancipate of that fifty there are not five who attach the the mind from the thraldom of ignorance-to dis- slightest credit to any of its statements. It is countenance vice and encourage virtue—to betnot recognized, nor in fact, does not pretend to
ter the physical condition of the multitude—to
be a newspaper, but is just published occassion ameliorate human suffering and even to extend ally as a kind of ruse or bravado to shew how clemency and kindness to the guilty are the great features of rhe present age, in so far, at grant falsehood, in order to make people laugh least, as real mind and virtue are concerned.

For the promotion of these laudable objects hard it is to make Toryism feel ashamed—and various means have been adopted, societies and this is the only triumph which the Huron Mechanics' Institutes for the diffusion of useful Gazette has gained—it has disgraced toryism societies. Peace societies and anti-capital-punish-ment societies. Hospitals and Asylums for the to rid the town of a very filthy nuisence! It is we have frequently been called on to vindicate provement. In short such was the enthusiasm the character of some of the most respectable manifested a few years ago in Britain for the elevation of the masses, and the moral improvement of society, that we almost laid hold of the hope Such is the source from which the " leading

of living to see man exhibited in the real charac-Journal of Upper Canada" takes his harmless missiles to fling at the Hon. Member for the Among the numerous means that have been put in requisition for the advancement of civilizations of the learned John Strewart, Esq., brations of the learned John STEWART, Esq. tion perhaps the Newspaper has been among the Barrister of Goderich, which will be found in most influential. The independent moral tone the British Colonist of the 12th inst. John which the Newspaper Press of Britain has main- STEWART, Esq., Barrister, had, through some tained, for many years, the honest straighforward strange notion of the Hon WM. CAYLEYS been apmanner, and ability with which different politi-cal views are discussed; the gentlemanly courtesy which its members shew to each other and, above | Trustees, the present Government had thought all, the strict adherence to constitutional prin- proper to leave out the name of JOHN STEWART, ciples and known truths, give it a respectability Esq., Barrister, and substitute the name of the and a weight upon public opinion, which news- Rev. ALEX. McKID, toho is the only Trustee appointed by the present Government. John country in the world. Besides, the conductors

Stewart, Esq., Barrister felt deeply mortified
of the British Newspaper Press do not confine
with this act of the Government, and kept whining and blubbering about the streets of Goderich for several months-till at length, through the influence of the Hon. MALCOLM riages, &c. &c., they, in general, endeavor to Cameron, who had known John Stewart in him bring before their readers every subject connected better days, the Government kindly gave the with human improvement, and as they are, for child the bauble, by appointing John Stewart to his old Berth. John lately became a member amount of talent, moral and scientific Essays and a "great orathor" of the "League," and imwill frequently be met with in the Editorial mediate saw the propriety of resigning his imporcolumns of a British Newspaper, which would tant office, into the hands of a Government which he declares he would cheerfully help to roast in the flames of a Parliament house!-Britain is regarded as an enlightened leader in John's resignation it seems, appeared in the the moral reformation of society, and to the Huron Gazette !! and the Colonist seizes it with credit of intelligence it must be recorded that his avidity, and flings it at the Hon. ROBERT BALD-

win! We would not wish to get laughed at for taking any serious notice of John Stewart or the Huron Gazette, but we are desirous of laying bare the contemptibility of the Colonist's wea

soul, body and sed in one wor B—U—G! least honest in ART, Eq., Bar adulterated spe America at thi tion tendered "There are I the Rev. Mck The "other I and very polite MODERWELL, and DANIEL L Mr. MODERWI chant in God and John ST will be consi STEWART'S OG and Mr. Liz. superfluous in fact is, that in ty to couple th Mr. GALT OF ench Jahn S that either of t real intelliger practical know than John ST whole life. Ve a Tarter" in th No. II. Of Huron Distric Magistracy, of he does abou moon, and we with his friend Gels his corns

aggrieved by th

Goderich "Let

The Colonist

No. III. Is

inhabitants of knowing or es declare it to men who hawk the District to including the Hostlers and In valuable appen Niagara, they ! The Huran G forth at 2222, Toronto, and c outsages on tru noticed in a which is not newspapers, but enust be scarce earbish. The not FOUR HUNDE The same party names, if grow though it were sich ; they are five hundred m suaded that the No. IV. Is that the Hon.

pounds to his fo which he gave the exact wo de graph. We are the Colonist, bu porter and in Huron Gazette. from the same hood, and the w a premium for ed a premium awarded in 184 come time ago Society shewed Gentleman, insi this present year and the promise than twenty-fit any man's pect sequently would talented friend. faced dishonesty cal capital out o f their own I lying, and blust in the most fri WILLIAM CAYL
ment as Memb
is not enough i
"clever" Repre
years. We mu
has done for the
in short, we w
ness if it produc

OF On To townsman, Ca tertained the ( spectacle of a handsome Sch intendance of credit on the n exhibition call our male popu tion of the lade systematic and the launch we Captain Cri

and, as a mate mined to anne and Detroit so name of the S It is our hone of a new Scho honorable acq ves more of th of the place th and squabblin community fo the same amou to his means, Captain Crabb somethin cagues" a

the Newspaper Press of on of intellect, we would entertain a much lower ure to-day, than we have lect is a very secondary mposition of a Canadian ature as different from a easily be imagined—the ocate of principles, or, at heories—the other is the of faction and selfishner e a sufficiency of bitter fling mud upon his oppoto the prejudices of a s cophistry enough to gull if he can advance the ina by browbeating, bully -, reckless, groundless as-wn falsehoods, then, as a Editor!

d in our decision by the ditors of Canada for the ould at once, declare, that acter in existence whose principles and con eeper depravity than can mon haunts of the vicious acter is a Canadian Editor! stion such, for instance, avigation Laws, is dis of opposite parties in rings of the question, inbilities, possibilities and of both parties are brought discussed with ability, sprinkling of sophistry ould have recourse to or a reckless assertion nt, at once write his fare-scribers. In Canada we honest discussion; the in asserting and reluting es; a warfare which a tolerate for one month. one of the chief blessings

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a moral pestilence. port of such a press is morbid feelings of the A COLONIST be made a kind of the filth and falsehood, the Tory press can cre-as recently been making thing called the "Huron ist is the only paper, e Galt Reporter, which ruggling and mysterious and as the Colonist, in nothing of the source, xious to gleam even the nge for his defeat in the oss of the Sheriff's Adcalled the Huron Gazette dy is Editor of it, and consibity of it. It is not District of Huron, and t five who attach the its statements. It is et, does not pretend to

ust published occassion-bravado to shew how n are of asserting fla-r to make people laugh st is aware how very sm feel ashamed—and ph which the Huron has disgraced toryism n Goderich who would upling their rames or aron Gazette. Indeed ld cheerfully assist in into the Lake, in order filthy missance! It is two or perhaps three destitute of principle, ans as any living creace of God's footstool H. LIZARS, Esq., of und in to-day's Signal, called on to vindicate

the most respectable Gazette. which the "leading" takes his harmless lon. Member for the is the rigmarole lucu-OHN STEWART, Esq. ne 12th inst. John , had, through some of the District Grampointing a Board of ernment had thought e of John STEWART, ute the name of the s the only Trustee ap-Government. John felt deeply mortified overnment, and kept about the streets of nthe-till at length,

the Hon. MALCOLM JOHN STEWART IN his ent kindly gave the nting JOHN STEWART ely became a member "League," and imresigning his impord cheerfully help to arliament house !s, appeared in the clonist seizes it with Ion. ROBERT BALDt laughed at for tak-

HN STEWART OF the desirous of laying the Colonist's weawe must inform the T, Esq., Barrister,

soul, body and sleeves may be conviently expre word, and that word is H-U-M-B\_U\_G! We may be wrong, but we are at least honest in our conviction that John Sraw ant, Eq., Barrister, is the most genuine, un'adulterated specimen of humbug in British North America at this moment. In his pious resigna-

tion tendered to Judge ACLAND, JOHN says:-There are none of the present trustees with whom I would deign to act except yourself and the Rev. McKid, and as the other fellows! !"-The "other Fellows," as John very learnedly and very politely designates them, are ROBERT Moderwell, Esq., J. P., John Galt, Esq., and DANIEL LIZARS, Esq., Clerk of the Peace .-Mr. Modenwell does not make any great pro tensions to learning. He is a respectable Merchant in Goderich, and in any place where he and John Stewart are both known, his word will be considered a fair equivalent for JRHN STEWART'S oath. With regard to Mr. GALT and Mr. Lizars, it would be imprudent and superfluous in us to say almost anything, the fact is, that in our mind it is a species of profanity to couple their names with the name of John STEWART. But we may just remark . that either Mr. GALT or Mr. LIZARS is fully qualified to each John Stewart English Grammar; and that either of them can display more mindreal intelligence-a greater amount of sound

a Tarter" in the person of John Stewart ! No. II. Of the Colonist's vagaries about the Huron District, was his strictures on the new Magistracy, of which he knew just as much as he does about the geological structure of the moon, and we leave him to settle the matter with his friend of the Galt Reporter, who also feels his corns and his circulation considerably aggrieved by the New Commission for Huron !

No. III. Is an account of the Petition of the Goderich "League" for the recall of Lord Elgin. The Colonist says it was signed by 3200 of the anhabitants of this District; and without either | Full many and drear were the changes I've seen knowing or earing whither or not the Colonist is the author of this statement, we, at once, The hope that was sweetest in life's early daydeclare it to be an infamous falsehood. The men who hawked the Petition from one end of the District to the other candidly admitted, that, Stern Time on my dark locks has painted decay. including the names supplied verbally by the And Care, with his iron, has furrow'd my brow Hostlers and Innkeepers of the District, and the valuable appendix added by our wagish friend of No more the proud hills of my country I see, waluable appendix added by our wagish included.

Niagara, they had been unable to count 700!

No more can I list to the lay of her streams;

The Hieron Gazette we are informed gave it!

The Thyme and the heather bell bloom not for The Huran Gazette we are informed gave forth at 2222, and the Colonist sticks 978 to it in Toronto, and calls it 3200 ! Such audacious outsages on truth may be allowed to pass unnoticed in a thing like the Huron Gazette, which is not even a decent burlesque upon newspapers, but certainly the " leading Journal' must be scarce of fodder when it can glean such Brood sullenly o'er recollections of yore. garbish. The truth is, the Tory Petition had Yes, yes Angelina, the dream of life's morn, not FOUR HUNDRED bona fide signatures to it .-The same party could not obtain five hundred names, if grown up men in this District, even Ev'n sympathy's self has been chill'd into scorn though it were a petition for a railroad to Godezich ; they are too well known and there are not Yet, oft in the moments of sickliest hue, five hundred men in Huron who could be persuaded that they had any intention to do good.

No. IV. Is a little paragraph to the effect that the Hon. W. CAPLEY, had added thirty pounds to his former handsome donation of £25, which he gave to the Agricultural Society, as a premium for the best Orchard! These are no the exact wo ds, but the substance of the para graph. We are not sure that it has appeared in the Colonist, but we have seen it in the Galt Re porter and in the Guardian, credited to the Huron Gazette, and like all the other effusions from the same scource, it is an unblushing false hood, and the writer knew it to be such! The Hon. Wm. CAYLEY has never given six pence a a premium for Orchards in this District. W. are informed that he had at last election promis ed a premium of twenty-five pounds to be awarded in 1849, for the best Orchard; and, some time ago the President of the Agricultural Society shewed us a letter stating that the Hon. Gentleman, instead of giving twenty-five pounds this present year, had concluded to give fifteen the Magistrates last week. Our very tal-and the promise of fifteen next year. If Mr. CAYLEY found that it was easier to pay fifteen than twenty-five pounds we had no interest in the most friendly sincerity, that the Hon.

WILLIAM CATLEY, is now serving his last Parliament as Member for the Codnty of Huron. It is not enough to tell us that we have had a very "clever" Representative for the last five or six years. We must be shewn something that he has done for the county, during all that time!—
In short, we would not give a straw for cleverness if it produces nothing.

THE LAUNCH. (F) On Tuesday last our enterprising townsman, Captain Christopher Crabb entertained the Citizons with the interesting spectacle of a launch. The craft is a very handsome Schooner, built under the super-transfer.

intendance of Mr. George Ford of this township.; and certainly reflects great crodit on the mechanical genius of Goderich. The day was fine and the novelty of the exhibition called out almost the whole of our male population and a very fair propor-tion of the ladies, whose patronage of such scenes is always liberal—and certainly the

scenes is always liberal—and certainly the systematic and satisfactory manner in which the arrangements had been made, rendered the launch well worth the trouble of attending.

Captain Crabb is a good Conservative, and, as a matter of course, called his Vessel "The Annexation" He says he is determined to anner the commerce of Goderich and Detroit so far as his influence and abilities will extend, and hence we think, the name of the Schooner is most appropriate. the launch well worth the trouble of attending.

Captain Crabb is a good Conservative, and, as a matter of course, called his Vessel "THE ANNEXATION" He says he is determined to anner the commerce of Goderich and Detroit so far as his influence and abilities will extend, and hence we think, the name of the Schooner is most appropriate. It is our honest opinion that the annexation of a new Schooner to our harbour is a more of the Schooner to our harbour is a more description. of a new Schooner to our harbour is a mor honorable acquisition and one which involves more of the real interest and prosperity of the place than all the political meetings or the place than all the political meetings and squabbling which have disgraced the community for the last twelve months.—And had every man-in Goderich, displayed the same amount of enterprise in proportion to his means, that has been displayed by Captain Crabb, public attention would have something better to occupy it than cagues" and drunken politics.

( A number of the friends of native talent and persevering enterprise, propose to entertain Captain Crabb and Mr. George Ford at a Dinner in the Huron Hotel to morrow evening at six o'clock. Tickets of Admission 2s 6d each may be had of Mr. Gentles of the Huron Hotel.

TO ANGELINA

No, Lady-no change can efface from my mir That season so full of life's ardour and glee, When the young heart, by sorrow or guile un confined.

Pour'd forth its affections so melting and free-Thou wert young-there were beauty and life in thine eyes ;

Thou wert pure-in thy soul there were fervor and faith ; .

Thou wert fond-there were pathos and love in thy sighs, And thy smile was like light on the the wanderer's path.

And fairer than visible beauty, the gleam Of celestial thought that illumined thy youth, And sweeter than smiles in affection's first dream Thy ardent attachment to virtue and truth. There were sacred attractions the world never knew,

From friendship a holier sympathy grew, practical knowledge in one hour's conversation, I lov'd thee-because thou wert worthy of love than John Stewart has displayed during his

The love that is kindled by beauty alone, whole life. Verily, the Government 'has caught May decay with the blossoms that first gave

The affection for wealth has a mercantile tone t is earthy and sinks with its object to earth; But the love of the soul is an essence divine, A ray from the fountain of Intellect caught, Through the darkness of life it continues to shin Unchanged by earth's changes, it dies but with

thought. Sad, sad, yea, and weary, my wanderings hav

Far, far have I roam'd over ocean and earth-Till sorrow has shaded my spirit of mirth. The lights that shone brightest, ah! where ar

they now?

Save at times when like spirits they hallow my dreams ; The visions of youth all are perish'd and gone, The songs that I sung are delightful no more; The heart and its sympaties callous and lone,

- Has been broken and sear'd by a browbeating

And feelings once gentle are stubborn and curl'd When the heart's fondest memories bring bu

I feel, in that lengthy and dreary review, A something I cannot and would not forget We meet not again. But though desert and se Divide us for life, as they part us to-day, Though time and the world should frown harshe

Till the spirit within me should quail in dismay Sad memory, I know as she gazes her last When sinking, a wreck, in the common decline Will find, in the sombre archives of the past, A gem in that unfading friendship of this

Goderich, 19th June, 1849.

BLOOD, BATTERY, AND INTENDED MURDER.

A very serious case, and one of almost in finite importance to the peace and perma-nent felicity of the whole world, came, or garden and "divers other premises," the property of Squire Longworth, or, rather we should say, the property of Miss Jane Longworth. The said Squire Longworth cock, lisping out such provoking language as the following, "Do you know, sir, who tyou're speaking to? Do you know, sir, that I'ma Gentleman? You better take care, sir, what you say!" and such other insulting sentiments, that he, the said Squire Longworth, was at last provoked to seize the "goods and chattles" of the said "divers premises" to prevent the "goods and chattles" from running away after seizure, he, the said Squire Giles, did "there and then, fiercely and with murderous intent," assail

name has been mixed up in such a disgraceful affair. Mr. Lizars also requested us to
mention, on the authority of Mr. Irwin, that
the people of Stratford, against whom Mr.
Giles sent down the accounts, deny owing
Mr. Giles, or having any dealing with him!
We omitted to take any notice of thisdisgraceful affair in last week's Signal, and
would have forever omitted it—had not the
trifling little creature, with his usual honesty, endeavored to make a small portion of
political capital out of his own dishonerable
misadventures. by representing the outramisadventures, by representing the outra-geous Squire Longworth as one of the New Magistrates! Mr. Longworth is one of the oldest Magistrates now in the District. He was one of the first appointed by Mr. Cayley, on the recommendation, we believe, of Commissioner Jones. He is certainly no better than he should be, and we have no desire to represent him any better than he is—but, whatever may be his faulte, we must do him the justice of saying, that with regard to common sense, and as men and regard to common sense, and as men and members of society, the difference between him and Mr. Giles could not be easily expressed by any one word short of infinite.

STRATFORD, 15th Jane, 1849. Dear Sir, —In reply to your note, I beg leave o say, that I have never paid over to you any noney on account of Mr. Giles, for the reason hat I have never been able to collect any.

I remain, dear sir,

Your ob't serv't.

WM. IRWIN.

We take the liberty of publishing it as a very graphic picture of the indomitable perseverance of Mr. J. J. E. Linton, with whom, it appears, Mr. McDonnell had become acquainted in

to which we direct the attention of onr Readers. We can easily remember the time when good men regarded a Life Assurance the manner provided in the said Act. ders. We can easily remember the time when good men regarded a Life Assurance ompany as a daring and impious attempt proper exercise of reason. And if it is obvious, and we believe it is, that Life Assurance Companies afford greater facilities

The content of the said Squire Longvery top space and the following. To D you know, are that
in lines to you, which the content of the cont

Ja conclusion, allow me to inform you, that my grandfather, by my mother's side, a Scotchman, by name White, lost every aere of land he possessed, near Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, in-consequence of his attachment to the Crown. He was a Royalist during the American troubles—that my father, the lage, held a Commission for 24 years in the British service,—that I chose Canada to reside in, in preference to the United States, as I wished to live under British laws—that my four sons and myself are willing and ready to take up arms, if necessary, in defence of the Constitutional rights of Englishmen at any time.

I make these last remarks as a guarantee I make these last remarks as a guarantee of my future conduct, should any unfortunate circumstances take place between the rival parties in Canada. Every loyal man, and every man of common sense, will see the folly of further opposition to the present Government, they must likewise see the injury they are doing themselves and the country, by their adoption of such opposition:

I beg to remain, sir,
Your ob't ser't.
E. H. MARLTON.

10th June, 1849.

AN ACT
To Divide the District of Huron in the
Province of Canada, and for other pur
poses therein mentioned. (Passed 30th
May 1849.)
WHEREAS from the great extent of the

To D. H. LIZARS, Esq.

District of fluron as at present constituted, and the consequent distance of some parts of it from the District Town, the inhabitants of those parts suffer great inconvenience; And whereas also, from the vastly increas ing population and agricultural advancement thereof, it is expedient that the said Dis-trict should be divided, and certain portions of the same should be set off and erected Montreal:—

"I have just been writing my friend McIatyre, and have said to him, that I am of opinion, that our friend Linton deserves something handsome for the service which he has rendered the folks of his county. I was present when (as our noble Governor would say) "through evil report—through disaster—even through defeat," he was neither to be put off nor disheartened. His attention was unceasing, his efforts unremitting, and his labors continual. In the House and out of the House, with discouragements which no man but himself would have hoped to surmount, (much less have determined to surmount, of much less have determined to surmount, of much less have determined to surmount, he importuned and labored on—and by such determination, and importunity, and labor only could he have succeeded. Not a word escaped a member, that he did not tollow, to have a word with him, and a pledge from him if he could. And when Malcolm Jost his Bill, and there was no Parliament House to meet in, and we all thought that Parliament must be adjourned, Linton lost not sight of what he come ta Montreal for. Every conversation (even when all men's minds were tailing them for fear,)

Stratford,) Elma shard, Editon notal did not would be now and separate Counties, to the Act of Huron until they shall be disunted under the provisions of the Act of the Act of the Territorial Division of Upper Canada into Districts, and for the future Dissolutions of such training for Temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other purposes, and for the future Dissolutions of such training for Temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other purposes, and for the future Dissolutions of such training for Temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other purposes, and for the future Dissolutions of such training for Temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other purposes, and for the future Dissolutions of such training for Temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other purposes, and for the future Dissolutions of the Act cited in the pr into new and separate Counties, to remain journed, Linton lost not sight of what he come to Montreal for. Every conversation (even when all men's minds were tailing them for fear,) was made by him but an introduction to some observation that tusned the speaker's mind the claims of the Huron people. In short not the claims of the Huron people. In short nor man ever better deserved to succeed. His personal desegging got him what he asked. Congratulation is but the least that he deserves of the men of "Perth." I surely much mistake the men, if it is the most that my friend will receive of them." remainder of the now County of Huron (including the Town of Goderich,) but the said three Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce xtract from a Lecture on Life Assurance shall remain united and form a union of

And be it enacted that all that Peninsular Company as a daring and impious attempt to thwart or at least interfere with the dispensations of providence. The same objection was urged against the introduction of almost every discovery and invention that had a tendency to make men more comfortable, from the discovery of vaccination by Jenner, down to the invention of the Umberella! But happily these days of ignorance and unenlightened piety have passed away, and the philosophy of the present age teaches us that it is not only justifiable. The providence of the said Townships of age teaches us that it is not only justifiable. away, and the philosophy of the present can Boundary line of the said Townships of but a positive duty of every intelligent be cd to and form part of the County of Waing to exercise his intellect, in the discovery and application of such means as will most the efficiently, render the laws of nature conducive to his comfort. Such in fact is the ectively, as such Island shall lie most con-

And whereas the population of the said rather, we should say, was brought, before for enabling a man to secure a competency the Magistrates last week. Our very tal. for his children, than he can obtain by other —And from its geographical position. for his children, than he can obtain by other means, then we certainly think that he is bound in duty to avail himself of the greatbound in the separation from the said union without waiting till its population shall be such as is required by the tenth section of the said advertising columns that the Agent for the Canada Life Assurance Company, in this like therefore capacital assurance company, in this like therefore capacital assurance company, in this like therefore capacital assurance. in the matter—no desire to take advantage of any man's pecuniary embarrassments, and consequently would never have alluded to the subject, had not the Cabbage Essayist and his talented friend. Mr. Gills, shewn such a barefaced dishonesty, by endeavoring to make political calcipital out of the delinquencies and shafflings of their own party. But all this trifling, and lying, and blustering is vain! for we assure them, in the most friendly sincerity, that the Hon. William Capital out of the delinquencies and shafflings of their own party. But all this trifling, and lying, and blustering is vain! for we assure them, in the most friendly sincerity, that the Hon. William Capital out of the delinquencies and shafflings of their own party. But all this trifling, and lying, and blustering is vain! for we assure them, in the most friendly sincerity, that the Hon. William Capital out of the delinquencies and shafflings and lying, and blustering is vain! for we assure them, in the most friendly sincerity, that the Hon. William Capital out of the delinquencies and shafflings and threat one with expensively and the provision, the said Squire Giles, and the total out of the delinquencies and shafflings and threat one with expensively and the provision, the said Squire Giles, and the total out of the delinquencies and shafflings and threat one with expensively and the provision of the said Squire of the county of Huron. It is not enough to tell us that we have had a very "cletter" Representative for the last five or speaking to? Do you know, sir, that he we have had a very "cletter" Representative for the last five or speaking to? Do you know, sir, that he, the said Squire Long signatures to the different Petitions and Addressively have again and Addressively have again and Addressive to the different Petitions and Addressive the following signatures to the different Petitions and Addressive the following signatures to the different Petitions and Addressive the following signatures to the different Petitions and Addressive th

cated in the Rebellion of 1837. It was under this conviction that the Governor General assented to the Bill: however, I am not going to enter into a defence of his Excellency. 'his posts, his title, and his perfect coul, will manifest him rightly.''

In conclusion, allow me to inform you, that my grandfather, by my mother's side, a Scotchman, by name White, lost every acre of land he possessed, near Teaton in the State of Nac. place appointed to meet the Hon. Guests invited to the Dinner. Here the procession was formed anew, and nearly in the follow-

GRAND MARSHALL. Horse, three abreast.
Four-horse Team, with Colors.
Two-horse Teams. Single-horse Conveyances.
Horsemen, three abreast.
BAND.

BAND.
Two Four-horse Teams, with Colors.
Horsemen, three abreast.
Two-horse Teams.
Horsemen, three abreast.
Mr. FERGESSON'S CARRIAGE. Invited Guests, in Carringes.
Horsemen, three abreast.
Four-horse Team, with Colors.

Two-horse Teams. Horsemen, three abreast. Single Horse conveyances Horsemen, three abreast. Two-horse Teams. BAND. Two-horse Teams.
Single Horse Conveyances.

Two-horse Teams. Horsemen, three abreast. About half-past three o'clock, the caval-cade started on its return to the Town; and some idea may be formed of the imposing a. d magnificent spectacle it presented from the fact that it extended nearly two miles in length—and was interspersed throughout with beautiful flags, banners, and ornamental devices in flowers and evergreens. It was indeed a noble sight—a triumphal procession of triumphant Reformers—and it was visible enough that the men composing that vast assemblage wel understood the importance of the glorious triumph they land met to celebrate,—the victory their own untring energy and per-severance had achieved.

severance had achieved.

The procession entered Guelph about half past four o'clock; and a part of it formed a square in the Market place, from the centre of which, Mr. Fergusson, M. P., the Hop. Adam Fergusson; W. Notman, Esq., and several other gentlemen addressed the as several other gentlemen addressed the assemblage. Their speeches were received with deafening applause. Three tremendous cheers were given for the Queen, and the same for Lord Elgin. The bands then played, the National Anthem—and the hour drawing on at which the Dinner was to take place, the assemblage gradually dispersed. In consequence of the shortness of the time between the days of the same as t time between the dinner and the hour of ou going to press to-day, we cannot do more than just allude to it in this week's impres sion; but we shall give a full report of the speeches in our next issue; and recommend all our friends to give them a careful peru-sal. It has seldom fallen to our lot to hear. so many talented and useful speeches deliv ered heretofore upon any similar occasion; and we would wish them to be well understood by all who have at heart the cause of Reform and social progression.

We may just add, that nearly 500 indivi-duals sat down to dinner; and that the substantial and excellent fare served up by Mr. Pipe, did him great credit, and gave general satisfaction .- Guelph Advertiser June 14.

THE DYING LADY.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF HUMAN SYMPATHY. A cloud of woe seems hov'ring nigh,

A weary gloom hings on each brow, From ev'ry bosom there's a sigh, Sorrow alone seems living now! The whispering tone—the tearful eye, Speak of some lov'd one doom'd to die

There is a wail on every tongue, On ev'ry feature there is sadness, The matron and the maiden young, Alike have lost their tones of gladness; Ev'n men look grave and hing their head, As if some valu'd friend were dead.

The wise, the wealthy, and the poor, In deep suspense, around the door, To learn that favorite Lady's fate— And fervent breathings soar on high, Praying, in faith, she may not die.

She is belov'd-and young-and fair-

Humanity! I love thee still, Thy sympathies are soft and pure; They blend with ev'ry human'ill, And sweeten where they cannot cure; Methinks I feel the balm now shed Around that sickly Lady's bed

Methinks I see upon the brow, Of him who mourns that Lady's pain,

Goderich, 21st June, 1849.

Goderich, 21st June, 1849.

I propose to visit the Schools in the Townships of North and South East Hope; commencing with School Section No. 1, North East Hope, on Tuesday, the 26 inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. CHARLES FLETCHER.

Huron District Building Society

Supt. C. S. Huron District

OF the Society will take place at the British Hotel, on Saturday the 30th inst. at 7.0'clock, P. M.

By Order,
THOMAS KYDD, Soc'y.
Goderich, June 22, 1849. 2v-n20

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subsriber having been appointed Agent of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. is prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.

JAMES WATSON.
Guderich, 13th June, 1849. v2n19tf

TER A SES TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE Subscriber in returning his most sincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for their most liberal patronage, begs leave to inform them that he has just IMPORTED a choice Lot of TEAS, &c., which he offers for Sale for CASH, BUITTER, WOOL, TIMOTHY SEED, WHEAT, or any other kind of Produce, lower than ever offered here before.

The Subscriber would also intimate that on account of the very large amount of Debts he has standing out, he has closed his Books against all Credit till 1850, and all those persons that have an account will please call and give their Notes, thereby saving costs. Good BUTTER and WOOL taken for old Debts.

OHIO WHISKEY!!

And FINE SALT for Sale, cheep for Cash.
CHRISTOPHER CRABB. Goderich, May 10th 1849. Huron District, \ NOTICE IS

TO WIT. hereby given,
THAT the Court of GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, and
that of the District Court, will be holden in,
and for this District, on TUESDAY the
Third day of July next, at the Court Ilones
in the Town of Goderich, at the hour of 10
chelock A.M. at which time and place at o'clock, A. M. at which time and place, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Keepers of Gaols and Houses of Correction, High Constables, Bailiffs, and all others concerne are hereby required to attend, to do and por-form those things which to their respective

offices appertain.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 2v—n17

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 21 miles, and the other with in about 3 miles of Goderich Tewn Plot. The first is LCT 10 in 1st Conces-sion, Township of Goderich, CONTAINING 164 ACRES, Is bounded at the one ord by Lake Huren, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession,

Colborne, W. Division, CONTAINING 100 ACRES. and is situated at the Junction of two Pub-

For Particulars apply to
JNO. McDONALD, Esq Goderich, 12th June, 1849. n19-tf

TO BE SOLD,

A N excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the inection of surthe Huron Road, and at the junction of eix-different roads; and as it is in the center of different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently sdapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This form is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply, to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor

Village of Harmurher,

From the Agricultural Journal. ARGICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY.

The greater part of month of May was far from favourable for the spring sowing ed and planting, and up to the 26th there were few fine warm days. We had frost several nights and also cold rains, which retarded the saying considerable and also cold rains. nights and also cold rains, which retarded the sowing considerably on clay and flat laids. Vegetation is consequently, very backward, and much of the spring work yet unfinished. We do not recollect to have seen so generally low a temperature during the month of May as this year, and indeed both April and May were unusually cold and unpleasent throughout. We are glad to perceive that the meadows, unless when very wet, do not appear to have any of the grass plants winter killed, we believe that many lands seeded down last year are very short of plant, and will require seeding again. We can see distinctly this spring the great advantage of having meadows deeply cover-ed with snow during winter. The spots that have been so protected from the cold, look m ch better, and more beautifully that have been so protected from the cold, look m ch better, and more beautifully green, than where the ground was bare.—
The last winter must have been exceedingly infavourable for fall sown wheat in Eastern Canada, but we suppose very little has been sown. We should not, however, give up the hope of being able to grow a hardy variety of fall wheat here, by proper cultivation, and sowing early. Except where the soil has been insufficiently drained, it may have been possible to put in most of the seed during the month of May, and where due exertion has been made, there will not be much of the sowing or planting to do after the last of the month, with the exception of turnips and buck wheat, which may be sown throughout the month of June and the former to the middle of July. We stated some time ago, a method adopted by some farmers in England in sowing turnips to preserve them from the fly—that is, sowing a row of rye or barley between the drills of turnips some time previous to sowing the latter so that the farmer might have attained some height of plant before the turnips were over ground. The young plants of barley and rye are said to protect the turnips from the fly. Another method recommended is, sowing mustard seed in rows, or corners of the turnip field, sufficient time before the turnips that the mustard shall be in full leaf before the surnips come up, thus providing food for the fly which they prefer in full leaf before the surnips come up, thus providing food for the fly which they prefer to the turnip plant, and will not prey upon the latter while they have the mustard the latter while they have the mustard plants. Steeping the seed previous to sowing in train-oil, and drying it in flour of sulpher, is also recommended as a means to save the turnip plants from the fly. We have steeped the seed in a strong decoction of tobacco with good effect. In making use of steeps, the great point is, that the seed be as quickly as possibly pushed forward into the rough leaf, by stimulating manure. It is a great advantage to turning to have their

is a great advantage to turnips to have their growth very rapid in the commencement until they are safe from their great enomy, the fly. We believe a large quantity of wheat will have been sown this year, and wheat will have been sown this year, and we have seldom seem a poorer sample of seed so far as regards the size of the grain, than what has come under our notice this year. It has become necessary that we should have new samples of wheat imported. The expense of doing so would be amply compensated to the country, although it may be difficult to convince "the country" that it would be their interest to import this seed for the people. The expense to a private indivad of importing new seeds is too great to be incurred by most people, and under our peculiar circumstances. "The country" of public Societies should import these s indeb ltural at unles yo of 1 tituted Thy or Godeni our peculiar creamstances. In country "or public Societies should import these things. If we could only see the seeds that are produced from superior husbandry in the British Isles it would give farmers an rish HIS D. the British Isles it would give farmers an idea how inferior their system must be to produce such samples as we do in this country. It is said that the Temperance movement in Caneda will prevent much barley being sown this year. Although it might not be manufactured into beer, it is an excellent grain to employ for feeding beef and pork, and we would recommend farmers not a given it as pulicable. to give up its cultivation, as it is a suitable grain for our soit and climate. Oats is also said to be less extensively sown from the low price of the grain, but we may grow oats to a great extent and consume it all upon the farm to great advantage in feeding cattle. It has been proved that giving one PRE AAC S. oats to a great extent and consume it an upon the farm to great advantage in feeding cattle. It has been proved that giving one ib. of ground oats daily to a calf for the first year, will pay better than any other way it can be applied, and we have no doubt of it. The cost of providing calves with this quantity of ground oats for a year would not exceed ten bushels, and would repay the farmer amply, provided the animals were to be maintained subsequently in good condition, and always kopt in a progressive state of improvement. Farmers will require to apply all their talent and industry to make a living. Products will have to be raised that will sell, and if the prices are low, the additional quantity will make up for this. Farmers must recollect, however, that it will be useless to raise surplus produce that will not meet a ready sale, unless it be to manufacture into an atticle that will be surp of ale. The only n genera s leave insively him to su LKI tly on ha Harness and also emaker Very lowe All ore ed to. ny kind inge at t sale, unless it be to manufacture into an article that will be sure of sale. The only sate, thresh will be sure of sale. The only possible means of contending succer fully with the present difficulties is by the j threshold in the course of the country, should not allow any circumstances to divert them from what must always be clearly their interests,—namely, the improvement of their farms and cattle. To go on steadily, in the accomplishment of this object, will be good for themselves, and for the community under every circumstance that may occur. There is not anything of so much importance to Canada, as any qu

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under a more perfect system of farming this would not be so injuriously felt, when a full supply of food would be provided for stock; until this is the case, however, a cold, ungenial spring must be very disadvantageous te-farmers who may not be properly prepared for it, and their cattle must consequently suffer. May, 1849.

We cut the following from a remarkably well written letter published in the Nova Scotian an designed "a Nova Scotian." We most heartily concur with him in the sentiments expressed in the subjoined passage with regard to the establishment of an exclusive British Dominion.

Permit me to say, that what appears to be rather a favorite project with some parties in Canada, is in Nova Scotia regarded as rather a favorite project with some parties in Canada, is in Nova Scotia regarded as impracticable and absurd. We hear a great deal about anglifying the French Canadians; and a Union of the Provinces is sometimes advocated, with a view to swamping and controlling that portion of the population, which being of French origin, still preserve their ancient religion, manner, and language. On this point we had better understand cach other. If the process of Anglifying is to include any species of injustice to that large body of British subjects, who already form at least one half the population of United Canada, to such a design, no matter in what form pressed, or by whom entertained, we will be no parties. A Confederation, or an Union, on such a basis, would bring with it curses numerable, without a single blessing.

We have no desire to form part of a Nation, with a Holot and inferior race within its bosom. If the French Canadians, then, are to be disfranchised; to be trampled upon—to be denied one right of British subjects—one privilege of the political and social compact contemplated, we will never consent to become their oppressors—to assume the responsibilities of tyranny—to earn their re-cuperative hatred and hostility, and to foster in our very midst the elements of domestic discord, and national weakness. The Anglo Saxons of Canada may, If they are strong enough, and have the disposition.

The Anglo Saxons of Canada may, If they are strong enough, and have the disposition, try this unpromising experiment for themselves. The Nova Scotians will never aid

selves. The Nova Scotians will never aid them, nor consent that a Frenchman on the Richelious shall have an inferior status to that which is now onjoyed by a Frenchman in Archat or Claro.

The process by which the people of French origin who occupy the vale of the St. Lawranneo, are to be Angliffied, as the term goes, has never been very clearly defined. If we have read history aright, and are to be guided by the lights of other lands or by our own domestic experience, we are justified in anticipating no very brilliant results, should the political enthusiasts of Canada ager attain the power to try their Canada ever attain the power to try their

experiment.
How many different races were included within the French Monarchy? How many under the Empire? How many are ruled over at this moment by Louis Napoleon?—Have they, at any period, all dressed alike—or speak the same language? How great a diversity of speech, of religion, of costmue —of mental and physical organization and developement, is presented to the eyo in the widely extended dominions of the Czar?— Of what many coloured materials was the German Empire composed; and do not all these, barmoniously blending at times, and again broken and contradistinguished, and again broken and contradistinguished, add endless variety and interest to the social aspects of that great nation? In the proudest periods of the Spanish monarchy who could have mistaken an Andalusion for a Castilian—a native of Biscay for a dweller upon the Mediteranean shore? The greatest Empires of antiquity were composed of different mations, tribes and tongues. Suppose that Xerxes had commenced the hopeful task of enforcing uniformity of costume of specch—of weapons—of behaviour, and specch—of weapons—of behaviour, and specch—of weapons—of behaviour, and speckl—of weapons—of weapons among the countless battalia that he marshalled for the conquest of Greece. Fancy even the Greeks themselves to have presented this much coveted uniformity, and you must fancy the page of Homer, deprived of half its charms.

If then in every quarter of the globe, at the lost 40 lbs. Cheese

If, then in every quarter of the globe, at every page of the world's history, people of various origin, and speech, and manner, have shared the ills and advantages of the same political organization—tilling the same soil—fighting under the same standards—illustrating a national history common to them all; if the greatest monarchs of antiquity could not enforce uniformity of expression—of feature, or of employment—and if the higher civilization, which the Asiatic and European races have attained, has left the distinctive qualities and lineaments discernable, what success is likely to attend the great Canadian experiment, by which Jean Baptiste is to be suddenly hocussed into an Englishman?

You ask me what is to be done with these

You ask me what is to be done with those resuseants, either in United Canada, or by the North American Confederation? Just what is done now in Nova Scotia on a small scale, and by Republican America on a harge one. Know no distinctions of origin of race, of creed. Treat every man alike.—

Establish firmly the general laws and institutions essential to the preservation of life and property, and teach all to respect them, by a sense of common advantage and the undeviating fidelity of their execution.—

This is the best mode of Anglifying—and will come, in time, to be regarded as preferable to that which appears to be so popular in Montreal. lar in Montreal.

## TO PRINTERS.

FURNISHING WARE HOUSE.

stance that may occur. There is not anything of so much importance to Canada, as to have her lands better cultivated, producing better crops, and having a better stock of cattle. The present spring has been themost ungenial of any we have known in this country. The land was constantly in a bad state to work. Where we have no thorough draining, in such a season as this, the soil was no sooner dry than it was well-THE Subscribers have opened a 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 States, Cases, and correct a relicion precessary. Sticks, Cases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds,

rom entirely new sett of Matrixes, wit deep counters, and warranted to be unsur-passed by any, be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by usis times. All

'hand cast."
Printing Presses furnished, and and also
Steam Engines of the most approved pat terns.

thorough draining, in such a season as this, the soil was no sooner dry than it was web again before it could be sown. No doubt iand has been sown, but we are persuaded that it was not all in the best condition for the harrow, and could not be. The proof sufficient draining in England is—that the soil is fit to work in twelve hours after heavy rain. In Canada, it requires several days to dry the soil after heavy rain, before it is fit to work. We have much to be done here before we can farm to the best advantage, and in all seasons. This may turn out a favorable season, but so far, the weather was not the most far sewing or for executing the light to be. There is not any Composition Rollers cast for printers. oght to be. There is not any ration in the price of agricultu-face our last Report. Cattle have still to be fed in the house or yard, but

December 7th 1817.

CASH FOR WHEAT at the Goderich Mills. W. PIPER.
Goderich, 30th March, 1849. 2v-n8tf

EXHIBITION OF FARM STOCK

If, then in every quarter of the globe, at For the best 40 lbs.

You ask me what is to be done with the

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS'

Composition Rollers cast for printers.

(F Editors of Newspapers who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the a-bove six-months' insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the Subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND

No 78 Ann Street New York.

PRODUCE, DOMESTIC MANUFAC-TURES, &c. &c. &c.

By the Huron District Agricultural Society.

A NEXHIBITION of CATTLE, SEEDS,
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c.
&c., will be held at GODERICH, on Tuesdy
the 25th of September next, when the following
PREMIUMS WILL BE AWARDED.
HOSSES

HORSES.
For the Best Brood Mare and Foal . . . £1 10 

2nd ..... 0 15 For the best Ram 1 0
2nd 0 15
3rd 0 10
For the best Ewes(pen of 2) having rai-

sed a Lamb each in 1849. 1 0 15
2nd 0 15
3rd 0 10
For the best Ram Lamb 0 10 For the best Eam Lamb
2nd
3rd
For the best Ewe Lamb
2nd
3rd
For the best Fat Wethers.

GRAINS, SEEDS AND DAIRY.

For the Best 10 bushels Fall Wheat For the best 4 bushels Spring Wheat 2nd 3rd For the best 2 bushels Rye

For the best 2 bushels of Corn(in cob,)

For the best 10 yards Domestic mad

the best 10 yards Domestic made

of the Competitor, and of the growth of the pre-

Rules of the Exhibition.

1 Any Farmer within the District, not a Member of this Society, by paying a donation of One Pound, shall be entitled to compete for any

who may wish to exhibit anything at the Show, are to pay the Treasurer the sum of Ten Shilings, on or before the 15th of August; all others to be admitted on paying the usual sum of Five

hillings.
3. All Subscribers having paid the Subscrip-

Snittings.

3. All Subscribers having paid the Subscription, and only such, to be entitled to compete.

4. All Stock Exhibited shall have been the bona fide property of the Exhibitor's month before the Show, and all other articles shown must have been pro luced on the Farm of the Exhibitor 5. All Subscriptions to be paid on or before the 10th day of August next.

6. All Competitors for prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock and Produce they intend to show, on or before 4 o'clock, p. m., the 24th of September.

7. All Stock and Froduce to be on the Show Ground by 9 o'clock of the day of the Show.

IJ The Society's PLOUGHING MATCH will take place as usual in October.

R. G. CUNINGHAME, Sec'y. Goderich, 24th March, 1849.

Huron District Building Society

OF the Society will take place at the British Hotel, on Saturday the 30th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By Order,

THOMAS KYDD, Sec'y.

Goderich, June 22, 1849.

BY AUTHORITY. Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a To Wit: writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Darlington, at the suit of Robert Park; I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot number four in the seventh Concession, E. D. in the Township of Colborne, containing 100 acres; which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich, the Court House, in the town of Goderich on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 14th August, 1848. 3m29

RICHARD DARLINGTON.
The above said of Lands is postpon until the first of February, 1849. JOHN McDONALD, SHERIFF's OFFICE, GODERICH, 20th November, 1848.

The above sale of Lands is postpo until the first day of April, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, S January 29th, 1849.

Robert Park, The above Salo is postponed till
Richard Darlington Friday, the First

day of June, 1849.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich,
March 24th, 1849. ROBERT PARK,

RICHARD DARLINGTON )

The above sale of Lands is postpone until the first of August, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,

Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, ? 19th May 1849.

Sheriff's Sale of Land. HURON DISTRICT, \ BY virtue of a To Wit: Swrit of Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Darlington, Richard Darlington and Robert Darlington, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Cauada, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Darlington, Richard Darlington, and Robert Darlington, the following property, viz.: Lots number 2, 3, and 4, on the seventh Concession, Eastern Division of the Township of Collapone, each sion, of the Township of Culborne, each containing 100 acres of Land, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday the 28th day of June, 1849, at the hour of Twelve

o'clock, noon.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,
Huron District.
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 29th March, 1849.
JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff, H.D.
Sheriff's Gffice, Goderich, 319th May, 1849.
JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff, H.D.
Sheriff's Sale of Land.
HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a Wirt of Fierrice Facias, issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Cyrus McMillan, at the suit of Joseph Miller, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Cyrus McMillan, the following property, viz.:
Town Lot number 6, North side of West street, or running number 995, Town of Goderich, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday the 21st day of June, 1849, 2 ve-n8tf
The above Sale is Postponed until Wednesday
The above Sale is Postponed until Wednesday

The above Sale is Postponed until Wednesday

TIE Subscribers in returning thanks to the bry blic for the liberal share of patronage data that the public for the liberal share of patronage data that the public for the liberal share of patronage data that the public for the liberal share of patronage data that the public for the liberal share of patronage data that the public for the liberal share of patronage data that the suit of John McDONALD, Sheriff, H.D.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.
HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a Contract and every other article usually connected with the trade, which they will be bappy to sell on the most crease and every other article usually connected with the trade, which they will be happy to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

G. M. & Co., having made extensive alteration of their establishment, by the initroduction of execute all orders with which they may be entrusted for the eupply of thrashing machinery, are now enabled to execute all orders with which they may be entrusted for the eupply of thrashing machinery, and every other article usually connected with the trade, which they will be paper to a connected with the trade, which they will be paper to a connected with the trade, w

21st March, 1849.

The above Sale is Postponed until Wednesday the first day of August next. JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District.

heriff's Office, Goderich, 16th June, 1849.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, Y Dy virtue of a Writ To Wrr: Y Def Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Darington, at the suit of Rose Robertson, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Richard Darlington, LOT Number FOUR in the Seventh Concession, Eastern Division, Township of Colborne, containing 100 Acres of Land, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the 7th day of July, 1849, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon. ness will hereafter be continued.
THOMAS GILMOUR.
ROBERT MODERWELL.

Twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff,
Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, {
7th April, 1849.

Personal until Wedgesds

The above Sale is Postponed until Wednesda the first day of August next. JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 16th June, 1849

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford

and is prepard to give Plans and Specifica-tions of Public or Private Buildings, Bridg-es, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for

any undertaking in the line. Address paid, PETER FERGUSON Address pos Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.
Stratford, March 16th, 1849. 2v-n7tf

## FOR SALE,

LOTS Numbers TWENTY-SEVEN and TWENTY-EIGHT in the Eighteenth Concession of the Township of Fullarton, Huron District. The Land is well Timbered and Watered. For particulars apply to Messrs. [Buchanan, Harris & Co. Hamilton, or to the subscribers, at their offices in Goderich and Stratford.

STRACHAN & LIZARS, Solutions & Co. Solutions & C. Solicitors, &cc

Goderich, 3rd April, 1849.

TO MY CREDITORS.

BEFORE I move into Goderich, I wish much to put my "House in Order," I would esteem it a favour if all my Creditors would meet me in Mr. Lancaster's large Room on Tuesday Evening the 12 of June, next, in order that I may give them a statement of my pecuniary affairs, &c., &c.

E. H. MARLTON.

Goderich, June 1st, 1849. Goderich, June 1st, 1849.

GODERICH, C. W.
30th November, 1848.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers,
BARRELS OF LAKE HURON
H E R R I N G S,
For which Produce will be taken in
payment. M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

Blank Deeds and Memorials, A ND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMIS-SORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having LEASED, for the term of Twenty years, the Property on the North side of the Market Square, ty on the North side of the Market Square, at present occupied by Theodore Reid, Esq. wishes to intimate to those who wish to avail themselves of an ELIGIBLE SIT-UATION for BUSINESS, that he will LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate Rent per annum.

HOR'ACE HORTON. Goderich, March 28, 1848.

TO LET,

TO LET,

That handsome two-story house, opposite the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John Wilson 4th, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a lage garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees of various descriptions. Its proximity to the harbour of Goderich enhances the value of the situation and as the proprioter is desirous that it should continue to be occupied, it will be let on-reasonable terms, either for one or more years, as may be agreed upon. For farther particulars apply to JACOB WILSON.

Goderich, 2nd February, 1849.

#### STRATFORD HOTEL.

TSAAC MAY, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the BRICK TAVERN, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brown, at the East end of Stratford, where nothing shall be wanting on his part to pro-mote the comfeet and convenience of his I. M. flatters himself that his selection of

Wine and Liquors is equal to any in the country, and his Stabling department is of the most complete description. Stratford, 28th April, 1848.

### GODERICH FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to the

G. MILLER & C. Goderich, Dec. 15th, 1848.

DISSOLUTION THE Partnership herotofore existing at Goderich and Harpurhey, in this District, under the name of Thomas Gilmour & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm,

will pay their respective accounts or notes to Robert Moderwell, and all those to whom they are indebted will be paid by the said Robert Moderwell, by whom the busi-

Goderich, Huron District }
February 20, 1849. 2-3

FOR SALE. THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot run-ning No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now rented to Mr. James Orr. The Cottage is very conveniently arranged, and well suited for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well of water; the garden contains several choice fruit reces, and the whole enclosed with a strong picket fence. Only a portion of the money would be required dowr,—the remainder in three annual instalments.

Apply to William Rattenbury of the Clinton Arms, or to

BENJ. PARSONS.
Goderich, August 24, 1848. 30tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place, has established himself as a FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Any orders or commission from the Mer-chants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN. Windsor, March, 1849. 2v-7ntf

## NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given that E. H. MARL-TON of Goderich, hath by indenture of assignent, dated third day of April, 1849, assigned all his Personal ostate whatever to I. Rattenbury of Goderich, upon truet, for the equal benefit of himself and all others, the creditors of the said E. H. Marlton, who shall execute the said indenture duly executed by the said E. H. Marlton.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1849. \*v2-n9

PURIFY THE BLOOD. VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

PHŒNIX BITTERS The high and caried colebrity which these pre-unlessed edicines have acquired for their invariable offices; in all a disease which they profess to cure, has readered the all practice of pulling not only unnecessary, but anyon-y of them. They are known by their fulls; their good, rits testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of

THE CREAM A CUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
APPECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.
BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.
In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afferwards be swithout them.
BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SEROUS Lonesses, BILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDES & COUGHES, CHOLIC, CONSUMPTION. Used with great success in this disease. CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPESTES,
DYEPEPSTA. Depends with the distressing disease, should delay using themselections immediately.
ERUPTIONS of the Skin, ERYSIPELLS, FLATULENCY.
FEVER and AGUE. For this scourge of the weetern country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the diseases—a cure by these medicines is permanent.—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.
FOUL MESS of COMPLEXION,
GUET, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL, READACHES, of every kind, INWARD FEVER, INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, INPUER BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPETITE.

LIVER COMPLEXION. EN ALL CAMES

TISE, INFORE BLOOD, JANNOOS, LOSS & FEEL TITE.

LIVER OOMPLAINES,
MERCURIAL DISEASE.
MERCURIAL TY NERVOUS DEBILITY NERVOUS
COMPLAINTS of all Minds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS,
PALPITATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLIC,
PILDES. The original propietor of these medicines
was cured of Piles of 58 years standing by the use of these Life
Medicines alone.

Medicines alone.

PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.

R. H. E. U. H. A. T. I. S. M. . Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Left Medicines.

R. U. S. H. G. T. R. L. O. D. D. C. C. L. A. D. SCURTY.

SALTRHEUM, SWELLINGS.

SCROFULLA, on E. Z. W. G. S. E. Y. Z. Z. j. in its worst forms, ULGC E. R. S. of every description.

W. O. E. M. E. S. of all lands, are effectually expelled by these Medicines:—Parcats will do well to administer them whenever their skittence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, And thus remove all disease from the system.

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and

HCRIX BITERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white
wrappers and labels, together with a pamphiet, called
anyons and labels, together with a pamphiet, called
(Appers and labels, together with a pamphiet, called
(Appers and labels, together with a pamphiet, called
(Appers and labels, together with a pamphiet, called
(Appers)
(A DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
238 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

BENJ. PARSONS, Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

HURON HOTEL FOR SALE. THE Subsriber having nearly completed his improvements on the HURON HOTEL, and being desirous of giving up business in that line, gives notice that he is willing to dispose of the entire premises on reasonable terms. As a Hotel, the property is a most eligible investment, being surpassed, or perhaps, equaled by none in the District, either for extent of business or accommodation. Stabling, sheds. Havthe District, either for extent of business or accommodation. Stabling, sheds, Haylofts, &c., &c., are all on an extensive scale. The House is large, substantial, commodious, and well furnished, and will be sold with all its furniture and appurtenances at a fair value. One-third of the purchase money will be required down, and liberal time will be given for the remainder. In the meantime.

liberal time will be given for the remainderIn the meantime.

The proprietor begg leave to intimate to
his friends, customers and the public generally that the late improvements and additions which he has made have rendered the
Huron Hotel capable of yielding very
superior accommodation, and of giving
general satisfaction, and in returning his
honest thanks for past favors, wishes to
assure the public, that while he remains
proprietor, no labor nor expense shall be
wanting in conducing to the comfort and
entertainment of these who may be disposed to patronise as house. JAMES GENTLES.

N. B.—An experienced and attentive Hostler is always in attendance. Goderich, April 6, 1849. v2-n9-3m

Upper Canada Rebellion Losses.

Receiver General's Office,
Montreal, 12th March, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that
Claiments for Rebellion Lesses in
Canada West, who have not applied to, and
received payment of their Claims from the
respective Acenter the Rank of Montreal respective Agents of the Bank of Montreal, in the several districts as heretofore notified will from and after the first day of June next, be necessiated to apply for payment of the same, either personally or by duly appointed Attornies, to the Parent Bank in this city.

(Signed,) S. M. VIGER,

S. M. VIGER, H. M. R. G.

# NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to BREWSTER & SMART, through the agency of the Subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts immediatly either with him or with Mr. George Frazer, Goderich, and J. K. GOODING. Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32tf

The Huron Signal, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

"." Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

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