

# THE GAZETTE

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II.

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

NUMBER XX.

## Cards.

**DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,**  
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the  
British Hotel, (LANCASTER'S)  
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

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

**ALEXANDER WILKINSON,**  
Provincial Land Surveyor,  
OFFICE AT GODERICH,  
HURON DISTRICT.  
Nov. 24, 1848. 43

**J. K. GOODING,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
WILL attend SALES in any part of the  
District, on reasonable Terms. Ap-  
ply at the British Hotel.  
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 25-26

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

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

**Stokes,**  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,**  
WEST STREET,  
GODERICH.  
March 8, 1849. 25-26

**MR. FRASER,**  
**CORONER,**  
ST. PATRICK-ST. GODERICH.  
Goderich, March 28, 1839. 25-26

**ALEXANDER MITCHELL,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
BELL'S CORNERS,  
SOUTH EASTHOPE.  
March, 29, 1849. 25-28

**A. NAYSMITH,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:  
WEST STREET,  
GODERICH.  
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 25-26

**J. R. PHILIP,**  
SURGEON,  
STRAITFORD.  
April 13, 1849. 25-26

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

**THE CANADA COMPANY** have for  
disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF  
LAND dispersed throughout most of the  
Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,  
000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract,  
well known as one of the most fertile parts  
of the Province—it has tilled its popula-  
tion in five years, and now contains up-  
wards of 20,000 inhabitants.  
The LANDS are offered by way of  
LEASE, for Ten Years, or for  
SALE, CASH, or on the balance in Instal-  
ments being done away with.  
The Rents payable let February each  
year, are about the Interest at Six Per  
Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most  
of the Lots, when LEASED, MONEY  
IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the  
others, according to locality, one, two, or  
three years Rent, must be paid in advance,  
—but these payments will free the Settler  
from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year  
of his term of Lease.  
The right to PURCHASE the FREE-  
HOLD during the term, is secured to the  
Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and  
allowance is made according to antici-  
pated payment.  
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. BUNNAY,  
Esq., Aphelod, Colborne District; Dr.  
ALLING, Guelph; or J. C. W. DALY, Esq.,  
Stratford, Huron District.  
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

**MARBLE FACTORY**  
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

**D. H. McCULLOCH** continues to man-  
ufacture HEADSTONES, MONU-  
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; Monu-  
ments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.  
Written communications addressed to the  
undersigned containing the Inscriptions,  
and at what price, in Marble or Freestone,  
will be punctually attended to.  
D. H. McCULLOCH,  
Galt, Nov. 5th, 1848. 42m3

**NOTICE.**  
The Subscriber wishes to inform his  
Customers, and the inhabitants of  
Stratford and vicinity, that he intends car-  
rying on business on  
**"A READY PAY SYSTEM."**  
And that after the first day of January, 1849  
he will give no credit. He will pay the  
highest price for produce of all kinds, Black  
Salts &c. He begs to return his sincere  
thanks to his Customers for their liberal  
Patronage, and hopes still to receive a  
Share.

**THOMAS M. DALY,**  
Stratford, Nov. 29th 1848. 41f

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No.  
23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich,  
containing 50 acres, 20 of which is cleared  
and well cultivated; 10 acres are newly under-  
brushed and ready for chopping. The land is of  
excellent quality and well watered. There is a  
good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and  
one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condi-  
tion. And as the proprietor is desirous of enter-  
ing into other business, he will dispose of it on  
moderate terms. One-half of the price will be  
REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in  
three equal annual instalments.  
If further particulars apply to this Office,  
or to the Proprietor on the premises.  
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior,  
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37f

**NOTICE**  
IS hereby given, that all parties indebted  
to the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL  
SOCIETY, by Note or oth-  
erwise, that unless the same is paid by the  
First day of May next, proceedings will be  
instituted against them.

By Order,  
**R. G. CUNNINGHAM, Sec'y.**  
Goderich, 21st Feb., 1849.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.  
MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, Editors.

The Editors of the Victoria Magazine will  
devote all their talents to produce a useful  
entertaining, and cheap periodical, for the  
Canadian People, which may afford amusement to  
both old and young. Sketches and Tales  
in verse and prose, Moral Essays, Statistics of the  
Country, Sermons of Useful Information, Reviews  
of new Works, and well selected articles from  
the most popular authors of the day, will form the  
pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent  
and rising country to whose service they are  
prompt to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully  
lend its support to so interesting an enterprise,  
and will contribute to its success, in the  
most liberal manner possible. It is in order that  
every person who can read, and is anxious for  
moral and mental improvement may become a  
subscriber and patron of the work.

The Victoria Magazine will contain twenty-  
four pages in each number printed on new type,  
and upon good paper; and will form at the end  
of the year a neat Volume, of 252 pages, to-  
gether with the last number of the year.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the  
First of September, from the office of JOSEPH  
WILSON, Front-street, Belleville; the Pub-  
lisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for  
the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must  
be addressed. (post-paid). The price of sub-  
scription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—  
invariably to be paid in advance.

Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

**TRAVELLER'S HOME,**  
STRAITFORD, WATERLOO,  
28th February, 1849. }

**THE** Subscriber hereby intimates to his  
friends and the "Travelling Public" generally,  
that he has removed from New Aber-  
deen to the Village of Stratford, and will  
now be found in that well-known house for-  
merly occupied by Mr. Jones, where he  
will be ready and able to conduct to the  
comfort of those who may honor him with  
their patronage. And while he returns  
thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict  
attention to the wants and wishes of his  
customers, still to merit a continuance of  
their patronage.

**JOHN ABEL,**  
N. B.—Good STABLES and Attel-  
Grooms. 25-26

**TO MERCHANTS.**  
**WANTED.**  
10,000 BUSHELS good clean Ti-  
mothy 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. } 81f  
Hamilton 29th Dec. 1848. }

**DISSOLUTION**  
**OF COPARTNERSHIP.**  
THE Copartnership heretofore existing  
between the undersigned (under the  
firm of Gooding and Lancaster, Innkeep-  
ers) is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent.

**J. K. GOODING,**  
**J. LANCASTER.**

The business will be continued, and all  
outstanding accounts due by and to the  
firm will be settled by the undersigned.  
**J. LANCASTER.**  
Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 32f

**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  
calculate on a fair remuneration. None  
but such as are duly qualified, and possess-  
ed of a good moral character, and espe-  
cially habits neatly apply.

By order of the Trustees,  
**ROBERT BELL, Chairman.**  
Goderich, April 19, 1849. 25-26

## Poetry.

### HOME AND FRIENDS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour  
As sweet as heaven designed find it;  
Nor need we roam to bring it home,  
Though few there be that try.  
We seek too high for things close by,  
And lose what nature found us;  
For life hath here no charm so dear,  
As home and friends around us!

We oft destroy the present joy  
For future hopes—and praise them;  
Willst flowers as sweet, bloom at our feet  
If we'd but stoop to raise them?  
For things afar still sweeter are,  
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;  
But soon we're ta'en that earth hath nau'  
Like home and friends around us!

The friend that speed in time of need,  
When Hope's last rest is shaken,  
To show us still, that come what will,  
Though all were quiet forsaken.  
From friendship's altar crowd us,  
'T would prove the bliss of earth were this:  
Our Home and Friends around us!

**CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.—PROOF**  
OF THE NATIVITY OF THE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN  
CANADA.

I. Jesus Christ hath no where in his  
word, either directly or by implication,  
commanded nations as such, to endow his  
church. It is not therefore their duty, be-  
cause not enjoined. Not only is there no  
command to nations as distinct from  
churches, but such appropriation of the  
public funds, but there is no example of  
any inured man in the New Testament  
claiming such endowments; nor is there  
any hint of their expecting that at any  
future time endowments would be granted  
by the church, or necessary, if offered.  
National endowments is a subject of which  
they knew nothing, and of which they have  
said nothing. The Committee of the  
Missions Synod, in no arguments  
in support of national endowments, which  
are not based on a defective exegesis, or  
on expediency; but doctrine of expediency  
those who hold them, can never become  
articles of religious belief.

The arguments drawn from the extinct  
Jewish system are all inapplicable, be-  
cause the Jewish dispensation was one  
of grace—because it was local and tempo-  
rary—because it has served its day and  
is now no more. It was a shadow, a  
type, and is abrogated.

Further, the passages which are quoted  
from ancient prophecies they cannot admit  
as proof for national endowments; be-  
cause, 1st, it is of the nature of prophecy that  
it does not clearly understand, till the event ex-  
plain it. Peter tells us that prophecy is  
not its own interpreter, 2nd, It is not  
the present, or a yet remote prophecy, but  
the church's history, and, 3rd, Prophecy  
is not a rule of duty.

These arguments are designed to show  
that the church is not bound by scripture  
to support the national endowments; which  
is the duty of nations distinct from  
churches, to endow churches.

It is but while there is no command to  
nations to support Christian ordinances,  
that the apostles could, in any manner  
to perform duty of persons expressly enjoined,  
and to none other; is the command given.  
That body is the church. And to show  
that the apostles believed that it was the  
duty of Christians to support religious ordi-  
nances, they repeatedly brought their rights to be sup-  
ported by the church before their converts;  
prayed them when they liberally contributed  
for this purpose, and blamed them when  
they neglected to do so. It is not the  
apostles could, in some cases,  
with difficulty persuade the Christian people  
to believe that this was a duty incumbent  
upon them. There was then, the same  
unwillingness to support religious ordi-  
nances as is often met with now, but  
there was no application to any other body to  
furnish what the church was unwilling to  
furnish. It seems never to have entered  
into the minds of the apostles to suppose  
that it was the duty of any but converts  
to minister to their wants. That it  
was their duty, the apostles broadly asser-  
ted, and when the churches failed in their  
duty, they "worked with their own hands"  
for support.

In urging this duty upon Christians, the  
apostles not only told them that it was  
their duty, but they employed arguments to  
convince them, and to persuade them to dis-  
charge it. In writing to the Corinthians,  
Paul says, "Who goeth a warfare at any  
time at his own charges? who planteth a  
vineyard, and catcheth not of the fruit there-  
of? or who feedeth a flock and eateth not  
of the milk of the flock?" "Say I these  
things as a man? or saith not the law the  
same also? For it is written in the law of  
Moses, that thou shalt muzzle the mouth of  
the ox that treadeth out the corn. Dost  
God take care for oxen? Or saith he it  
altogether for our sakes? For our sakes, no  
doubt, this is written; that he that plough-  
eth should plough in hope, and that he that  
thresheth in hope should be partaker of his  
bread. If we have sown unto you spiritual  
things, is it a great thing if we shall reap  
your carnal things? Do ye not know that  
they which minister about holy things live  
of the things of the temple? and they which  
wait at the altar partake of the altar? Even  
so hath the Lord ordained

that they which preach the gospel should  
live of the gospel?" (1 Cor. ix. 7-13). In  
this passage it is asserted that the preachers  
of the gospel should be supported because  
they preached the gospel; also, that such  
support in temporal things is to be given  
by those to whom they minister in spiritual  
things. And this declared to be agreeable  
to the laws of God,—to be reasonable,—and  
according to the principle which regulates  
support in all departments of life. And  
lastly, God hath no ordainments for the  
average term of years, is doubly compensated  
for the money loss it may have been, him-  
self, by the possession of long life, enabling him  
to earn for those dear ones a sufficient vid-  
uette, and the constant protection of the  
policy tending to the removal of all fear for  
their future wants; while, if he has chosen  
a good office, each year he may live will  
materially increase the sum payable to his  
heirs at death.

The reflection that under all circum-  
stances, we have by a trifling present sacrifice  
secured that which will, in case of death,  
provide amply for those we may leave be-  
hind, remove our property from otherwise  
ruinous encumbrance, or fully accomplish  
any other object we may have in view, in-  
duces feelings of quiet content, totally  
removing all that harrowing anxiety for  
the future, which, while it troubles some  
at all times, gains in most of us redoubled  
strength at the approach of sickness, or on  
the couch of death. This calmness of feel-  
ing is not the sudden descent from their  
prosperity to the dark valley of affliction,  
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an instrument in prolonging the life of the  
sufferer, estimated by some as equal to three  
or four years increased duration; and its  
peculiar efficacy when a serious illness has  
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sitive, is admitted by all Physicians. I do  
not allude here to the physical effects of  
Life Assurance, or its neglect; words are  
not given me to portray in sufficient vid-  
uette the agonizing dying father must feel  
when the past is ushered through his mind  
in its peculiar brightness, and he reflects  
that out of his superabundance he has failed,  
and perhaps at the distant day, to do an act  
of justice and humanity for those who have  
the strongest claims upon his affection.

And though to the widow and children  
of one who has held high rank in our col-  
onial society, the sudden descent from their  
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pations for their daily subsistence, must be  
a most painful and lamentable event, and  
in our Father to Assure; yet we stop not here,  
we do not omit one grade or class in the  
application of the same arguments; we be-  
lieve that the poorest man, at his death £50  
or £100, or an annuity of £10 or £20 for  
his widow, would be cheerfully purchased by  
setting aside a proportional part of his  
property for the benefit of his family, and  
we would be glad to see a Policy for £100.

To those who plead in answer to a friend-  
ly attempt to convince them of the neces-  
sity of Assurance, that it is hard to pay year  
after year a prospective advantage which  
which can only mature for the benefit of  
their heirs; that it is in fact a poor specu-  
lation to enter into, where a man must die  
to make money by it, we would point out  
that the same man, if he were to purchase  
a Policy for £100, would be glad to see a  
Policy for £100.

It is enough now to add here, that the  
style of the New Testament which contains  
the law of the gospel dispensation, is  
uniform on this subject,—that it is churches  
and not nations which are commanded to  
support the Christian ordinances.

And what is enjoined upon the church,  
the church is well able to perform. And  
where there is a willing mind, God, who  
gives a cheerful giver, is able to make all  
grace abound to him, that he always lack  
of self-sufficiency in all things, may abound  
to every good work. (2 Cor. ix. 7, 8.)

As a proof that the Christian people are  
able to perform fully this duty; the Com-  
mittee need only name the United Societies  
Church—the Independents—the Methodists  
—the Baptists—the Free Church—all Dis-  
senters of every name—all the Churches in  
England and many others. To these may  
be added the Romanists in Britain—Ireland  
and America, if they be admitted as a  
people.

If in the practical carrying out of this  
duty there be met with many instances of  
neglect, we are, from such instances,  
as little entitled to quarrel with the prin-  
ciple, as we would be to repudiate Chris-  
tianity, because every Christian does not  
do all that every Christian ought to do.—  
And moreover, it is beyond the instances  
of neglecting this duty would be much  
fewer than they are, were the Christian  
people divested of the opinion, that the  
support of the administration of Christ's  
Kingdom on earth is not wholly their duty,  
but is the duty, in whole or in part, of some  
other party,—and that party, one, of which  
the church of Christ may have no knowl-  
edge.

Seeing then that the church is command-  
ed to support the whole institutions of the  
gospel,—that the church is able to perform  
this service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple, but is the duty, in whole or in part, of some  
other party,—and that party, one, of which  
the church of Christ may have no knowl-  
edge.

It is not our own money, but the money  
of others for their own ends, seek it, be-  
cause they are not willing to give the same.  
(To be concluded in our next.)

**EXTRACTS FROM A LECTURE**  
On Life Assurance, delivered before the  
Mechanics Institute on Hamilton, on the  
5th April, 1848, by Hugh C. Baker,  
Esq.

Let us consider the reasons which should  
lead us all to examine into the merits of  
Life Assurance, and its peculiar application  
to ourselves.

We are happily frequently reminded of  
the uncertainty of life; we know that to-  
morrow may find some of those now pre-  
sented stretched upon a dying couch, and that  
this year can hardly be expected to pass  
into its grave, without having previously  
seen at least one of us followed to the  
silent tomb. That one may have a dear  
wife and infant children, who may perhaps  
be left in straitened circumstances, if not  
positive want. Let it be supposed that it  
was granted to me to point him out, and  
say to him, that for £24s, or £23, he can  
without delay secure the payment to his  
heirs, whenever he may die, of £100, or  
£1,000,—would he hesitate? And which of us  
can feel secure? for our doom is certain,  
though it is not given to know the hour,  
or the day. Should we not feel the need  
of securing future support for our families  
with as much care and exertion as we pre-  
vide for their daily wants?

Few men set out in life with a delibera-  
tely formed intention to spend the whole of  
their income year by year; we certainly al-  
ways look forward to save something  
annually for a favorite object. Whatever  
that object is, Life Assurance will enable  
us to attain it, even should we die within  
an hour. It says to the man of 25, name  
the amount you hope to save yearly; pay it  
to us, and we will guarantee you, from to-  
day, the full sum it would increase to, were  
you to live 35 years. And this boon is

offered without heavy loss to any one; all  
pay in, in the season of prosperity, a trifle  
which is hardly missed; these sums are  
faithfully accumulated, and the Company  
refunds to each one, when his own peculiar  
exigency may arrive, not the accumulations  
alone of the trifle he may have deposited,  
but the proportional part of the past and  
future accumulated payments of all. It is  
a lottery, in which there may be said to be  
no blanks; for he who dies early draws a  
valuable prize for the benefit of his nearest  
and dearest, and he who survives the aver-  
age term of years, is doubly compensated  
for the money loss it may have been, him-  
self, by the possession of long life, enabling him  
to earn for those dear ones a sufficient vid-  
uette, and the constant protection of the  
policy tending to the removal of all fear for  
their future wants; while, if he has chosen  
a good office, each year he may live will  
materially increase the sum payable to his  
heirs at death.

The reflection that under all circum-  
stances, we have by a trifling present sacrifice  
secured that which will, in case of death,  
provide amply for those we may leave be-  
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ruinous encumbrance, or fully accomplish  
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duty there be met with many instances of  
neglect, we are, from such instances,  
as little entitled to quarrel with the prin-  
ciple, as we would be to repudiate Chris-  
tianity, because every Christian does not  
do all that every Christian ought to do.—  
And moreover, it is beyond the instances  
of neglecting this duty would be much  
fewer than they are, were the Christian  
people divested of the opinion, that the  
support of the administration of Christ's  
Kingdom on earth is not wholly their duty,  
but is the duty, in whole or in part, of some  
other party,—and that party, one, of which  
the church of Christ may have no knowl-  
edge.

Seeing then that the church is command-  
ed to support the whole institutions of the  
gospel,—that the church is able to perform  
this service, and that many Christian  
churches have done it, and many still do,  
and do it efficiently; there does not appear  
any good reason why civil governments,  
which are no part of the complement of the  
church, should be applied to for pecuniary  
aid. Without calling in question the mo-  
tives of those who apply with the prin-  
ciple, but is the duty, in whole or in part, of some  
other party,—and that party, one, of which  
the church of Christ may have no knowl-  
edge.

It is not our own money, but the money  
of others for their own ends, seek it, be-  
cause they are not willing to give the same.  
(To be concluded in our next.)

**EXTRACTS FROM A LECTURE**  
On Life Assurance, delivered before the  
Mechanics Institute on Hamilton, on the  
5th April, 1848, by Hugh C. Baker,  
Esq.

Let us consider the reasons which should  
lead us all to examine into the merits of  
Life Assurance, and its peculiar application  
to ourselves.

We are happily frequently reminded of  
the uncertainty of life; we know that to-  
morrow may find some of those now pre-  
sented stretched upon a dying couch, and that  
this year can hardly be expected to pass  
into its grave, without having previously  
seen at least one of us followed to the  
silent tomb. That one may have a dear  
wife and infant children, who may perhaps  
be left in straitened circumstances, if not  
positive want. Let it be supposed that it  
was granted to me to point him out, and  
say to him, that for £24s, or £23, he can  
without delay secure the payment to his  
heirs, whenever he may die, of £100, or  
£1,000,—would he hesitate? And which of us  
can feel secure? for our doom is certain,  
though it is not given to know the hour,  
or the day. Should we not feel the need  
of securing future support for our families  
with as much care and exertion as we pre-  
vide for their daily wants?

Few men set out in life with a delibera-  
tely formed intention to spend the whole of  
their income year by year; we certainly al-  
ways look forward to save something  
annually for a favorite object. Whatever  
that object is, Life Assurance will enable  
us to attain it, even should we die within  
an hour. It says to the man of 25, name  
the amount you hope to save yearly; pay it  
to us, and we will guarantee you, from to-  
day, the full sum it would increase to, were  
you to live 35 years. And this boon is

## OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CANADIAN RIOTS.

From the London Times of May 16.

The Canadian rioters have given us another  
touch of their quality. They have proved  
their abhorrence of tumult and sedition by  
pelting Her Majesty's representative with  
rotten eggs, and burning down the House  
of Assembly. We are not in the least sur-  
prised at it. It does not alter our estimate  
of the party, of its temper, of its wisdom, or  
of its power. It only adds the last testi-  
mony wanting to the value of the liberal  
constitution we have fortunately given to  
Canada. Riot, insult, and conflagration are  
the acts of a party which despairs of attain-  
ing its end by peaceful and ordinary meth-  
ods. The conduct of the Canadian rioters,  
now for many months, has been quite in  
character with this brilliant finale. A  
month since the steamer brought us an ac-  
count of Sir Allan McNab, with a dozen or  
two brother legislators, dining in public,  
drinking destruction, both of body and soul,  
to the Governor General's responsible ad-  
visers, and standing in a balcony after dinner  
to see the chief of them burnt in effigy be-  
fore the windows. In England we have  
only one opinion of such proceedings. Lord  
Stanley is a warm and rather reckless poli-  
tician; but if his lordship invited a square  
of friends to dine and see Lord John  
Robert burnt in effigy in St. James's Square,  
we should conclude that he thought his  
chance of power somewhat desperate, and  
was, in fact, taking it out in revenge. This  
is the case of Sir A. McNab and his associ-  
ates. They are now a despicable minority.  
Low as they are in numerical strength, for  
they barely count a quarter of the Legislative  
Assembly, they are still lower in character  
and fortune. With all their jobs laid bare  
to noon-day, their characters blasted, and their  
fortunes ruined; with doors of honest em-  
ployment closed against them, and incapable  
of doing any good, they are now a despicable  
minority. Low as they are in numerical strength,  
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ployment closed against them, and incapable  
of doing any good, they are now a despicable  
minority.

We have no wish to give these despera-  
des a greater share in this last growing  
outrage than facts fully justify, for there are  
many modes and degrees of participation  
in crime. Perhaps they have no more to do  
with the burning of the House of Assembly  
than Lord George Gordon had with the  
destruction of the Roman Catholic Chapels  
and Newgate. The experience of this coun-  
try shows that very lamentable events, of  
apparent political significance, may arise on  
very short notice from the want of a  
vigilance of the authorities as much as they  
did their own senses. Once in the work,  
they knew not where to stop. At first we  
trust, it was no worse. We trust there  
was nothing organized in the destruction,  
though the cutting of the gas-pipes looks  
rather like plan. The mob was convoked  
and excited at a mass meeting. Thereafter  
by sudden impulse, it rushed to the House  
of Assembly. From breaking windows to  
effecting an entrance, and from that to firing  
the building, are easy transitions. Unfor-  
tunately a temporary wooden gallery ad-  
joined the house for the stationary depart-  
ment. Two or three years back there was  
a similar combination of combustible mate-  
rials in one Westminster-hall, and  
prudent people should have seen to it.  
The papers one flung about and a candle  
applied, ten minutes and a high wind put  
the





AGRICULTURE

From the Agricultural Journal.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY

The high and cold report of May was far from favorable for the spring sowing and planting, and up to the 26th there were few farmers who had sown...

We cut the following from a remarkably well written letter published in the Nova Scotia an abridged "Nova Scotia." 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 impracticable and absurd. We bear a great deal about anglicizing 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 laws, manners, and language.

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, in what form pressed, or by whom entertained, we will be no parties. A Confederation, or a Union, on such a basis, would bring with it curses numberless, without a single blessing.

How many different races were included within the French Monarchy? 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 manners, of mental and physical organization and development, is presented to the eye in the widely extended dominions of the Czar?

If, then in every quarter of the globe, at every page of the world's history, peoples of various origin, and manners, have shared the ills and advantages of the same political organization—standing 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 discernible, what success is likely to attend the great Canadian experiment, by which Jean Baptiste is to be suddenly hounded into an Englishman?

CASH FOR WHEAT at the Goderich Mills, Goderich, 30th March, 1849. 3s-28 1/2

EXHIBITION OF FARM STOCK PRODUCE, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c.

By the Hon. District Agricultural Society. A EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, SHEEP, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c., will be held at GODERICH, on Tuesday the 25th of September next, when the following PREMIUMS WILL BE AWARDED.

- For the Best Dried Mare and Foal... £1 0 0
For the best Two year old Filly... 1 0 0
For the best Two year old Colt... 1 0 0
For the best Span of Farm Horses... 1 0 0
For the best Milch Cow (which shall have had a calf in 1849)... 1 0 0

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in and for the County of York, 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, on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

By virtue of a Writ 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 Canada, 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 Colborne, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday the 21st day of June, 1849, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Miller, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Miller, 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, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Modewell, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Robert Modewell, the following property, viz: A certain parcel 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.

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BY AUTHORITY. Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in and for the County of York, 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, on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

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TO MY CREDITORS.

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

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

THE Subscriber having LEASED, for the term of Twenty years, the Property 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 SITUATION for BUSINESS, that he will LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate Rent per annum.

TSAC 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 promote the comfort and convenience of his guests.

THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot running No. 563, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, is now for sale, and is well situated for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well water; the garden contains several choice fruit trees, and the whole enclosed with a strong picket fence. Only a portion of the money would be required down—the remainder in three annual instalments.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Goderich and Harpury, in this District, under the name of Thomas Gilmore & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm, or having any accounts or notes due to Robert Modewell, and all those to whom they are indebted, will be paid by the said Robert Modewell, by whom the business will hereafter be continued.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendance of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

The high and cold report of May was far from favorable for the spring sowing and planting, and up to the 26th there were few farmers who had sown...

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