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ER, GIST ; dealer hes and colors; lish Chemicals. Establishment 8, Stinson's ın.

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TEN SHILLINGS

VOLUME I.

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

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1848.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

IV.

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The Huron Signal,

BY CHARLES DOLSEN, MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH. THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR

EPAll kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the Laglish and French languages, executed with eatness and dispatch.

THE INDIAN'S DEATH-SONG.

See on his mat-as if of yore, All life-like, sits he here ! With that same aspect which he wore When light to him was dear. But where the right hand's strength? That breath'd so stoutly, where? What time the pipe its lusty wreath Sent cheerly through the air ?

And where the hawk-like eye, also ! That wont the deer pursue, Along the waves of rippling grass, Or fields that shone with dew ? Are these the limber, bounding feet, That swept the winter snows? What stateliest stag so fast and fleet? Their speed outstript the roe's !

These arms that then the sturdy bow Could supple from its pride, How stark and helpless hang they now Adown the stiffen'd side ! Yet weal to him thus pass'd away, Where snow can fall no more, To fields where dwells etenal May, And toil itself is o'er!

Where birds are blithe on every brake-Where forests teem with deer-Where glide the fish through every lake-One chase from year to year! With spirits now he feasts above; He leaves what glory gave—
The deathless deeds for praise and love,

The dead clay for the grave ! While high the Death-song wails for thee, Thy wants shall we forget? All in thy grave shall buried be Which pleased-they please thee yet ! We lay the axe beneath his head He swung, when strength was strong-the bear on which his banquets fed-

The way from earth is long ! And here, new-sharpen'd, place the knife That sever'd from the clay, From which the axe had spoil'd the life, The conquer'd scalp away ! The paints that deck't the Dead, bestow-

Yes, place them in his hand-That red the Kingly Shade may glow Amidst the Spirit Land !

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

BY W. ELLERY CHANNING, D. D.

We begin with observing, that it is an act of justice to Bonaparte, to remember, that he grew up under disastrous influences, in a troubled day, when men's minds were vulsed, old institutions overthrown, old opinions shaken, old restraints snapped as-under; when the authority of religion was spurned, and youth abandoned to unwonted license; when the imagination was made license; when the imagination was made feverish by visions of indistinct good, and the passions swelled by the sympathy of millions to a resistless torrent. A more dangerous school for the character cannot well be conceived. That all-seeing Being, well be conceived. That all-seeing Being, who knows the trials of his creatures and the secrets of the heart, can alone judge to what degree crimes are extenuated by cirwhat degree crimes are extenuate by circumstances so inauspicious. This we must
remember, in reviewing the history of men
who were exposed to trials unknown to
ourselves. But because the turpitude of an
and invention, the want of numbers; who
edication or condition, we must not theredescenting the impuritable distinctions of
vast variety of operations, in the midst of fore confound the immutable distinctions of right and wrong, and withhold our repro-bation from atrocities which have spread

ing from the indignant soul with a tone of reality, before which guilt would cower.—
The true moral feeing in regard to the crimes of public men is almost to be created.—
We believe, then, that such a character as Bonaparte's, is formed with very little consciousness of its turpitude; and society, which contributes so much to its growth, is responsible for its existence, and merits in part the misery which it spreads.

Of the early influences under which Bonaparte was formed, we know little. He was educated in a military school, and this, we apprehend, is not an institution to form much delicacy, or independence of moral feeling; for the young soldier is taught, as his first duty, to chey his superior without consulting his conscience; to take human

life at another's bidding; to perform that deed, which above all others requires de-liberate conviction, without a moment's' inquiry as to its justice; and to place him-self a passive instrument in hands, which, as all history teaches, often reck with blood

simple enough to regard him as the chosen guardian of liberty. His peculiar tactics were not then understood; the secret of his auccess had not reached us; and his rapid victories stimulated the imagination to invest him with the mysterious power of a hero of romance. We confess that we cannot now read the history of his Italian wars without a quickened movement in the veins. The rapidity of his conceptions; the inexhaustibleness of his invention; the the inexhaustibleness of his invention; the energy of his will; the decision which suffered not a moment's pause between the purpose and its execution; the presence of mind, which, amidst sudden reverses and on the brink of ruin, devised the means of safety and success: these commanding attributes, added to a courage which, however suspected afterwards, nover faltered then, compel us to bestow, what indeed we have no desire to withhold, the admiration which is due to superior power. the inexhaustibleness of his invention; the

which is due to superior power.
Let not the friends of peace be offended.
We have said, and we repeat it, that we have no desire to withhold our admiration from the energies which war often awakens. Great powers, even in their perversion, at-test a glorious nature, and we may feel their test a glorious nature, and we may feel their gtandeur, whilst we condemn, with our whole strength of moral feeling, the evil passions by which they are depraved.—
We are willing to grant, that war, abhor it as we may, alten developes and places in strong light, a force of intellect and purpose, which raises our conception of the human soul. There is perhaps no moment in life, in which the mind is brought into such inches action, in which the will is so strengthen and the strength of the s the warrior is poor and low compared with the

of genius; for it is not conversant with the highest and richest objects of thought.— We grant that a mind, which takes in a wide country at a glance, and unders almost by intuition, the positions it affords for a successful campaign, is a comprehensive and vigorous one. The general who disdives into the counsels of his enemy, and who gives unity, energy, and success to a vast variety of operations, in the midst of casualties and obstructions which no wisdom could foresee, manifests great power. But still the chief work of a general is to apply physical obstructions; to avail himself of physical aids and advantages; to act right and wrong, and withhold our reprobation from atrocities which have spread misery and elsevery far and wide.

It is also due to Napoleon to observe, that there has always existed, and still existe, a mourhful obtuseness of moral feeling in regard to the crimes of military and political life. The wrong-doing of public men on a large scale, has never drawn upon them that sincere, hearty abhorrence which visite private vice. Nations have seemed to court aggression and bondage, by their stupid, insane admiration of successful tyrants—The wrongs, from which men have suffered most, in bedy and mind, are yet unpunished. True; Christianity has put into our lips consures on the aspiring and the usurping. But these reproaches are as yet little more than sounds, and unmeaning commonplaces. They are repeated for form's sake. When we read or hear them, we feel that they want depth and strength. They are not inward, solemn, burning convictions, breaking from the indignant soul with a tone of reality, before which guilt would cower.—The true moral feeing in regard to the crimes of public men is almost to be created.—We believe, then, that such a character as we read on the company of the company o

ween such men and mintor, shakepeare, is almost an insult on these causelessly shed.

His first political association was with the Jacobins, the most sanguinary of all the factions which raged in France, and whose sway is emphatically called "the reign of terror." The scruice which secured his artillery on the people, who, however dangerous when acting as a mob, happened in the present case to understand their rights, and were directing their violence against manifest usurpation.

His first campaign was in Italy, and we have still a vivid recollection of the almost rapturous admiration, with which we followed his first triumphs; for them we were simple enough to regard him as the chosen guardian of liberty. His peculiar tactics were not then understood; the secret of his auccess had not reached us; and his rapid victories stimulated the imagination to invest him with the mysterious power of a hard of romance. We confess that we

FROM "THE MEMBER."-BY JOHN GALT.

When Mr. Probe had departed, I had a rumination with myself on what had passed, and I could not but think of his expression, "my client." It was vory clear to me that Mr. Curry was the gentleman himself, and therefore I resolved to be on my guard towards him, and to take care not to let him know my suspicion: I also thought; it was very probable, if he were the client spoken of, that he would let his man of business know that I was the true Simon Pure; all which put me on my mettle; and thus it happened, that when he called in the morning. I was prepared; indeed, his calling CHAPTER IV.

money, I have got an inkling that a better bargain may be had else-

to pay much where.' I saw that Mr. Curry was inoculated with the apprehensions when I said this, for he looked bamboozled; so I followed up the blow with another masterly stroke, adding: "Indeed, Mr. Curry, it would be very foolish extravagance for me to give any such sum as a thousand pounds per session for the vain bauble of a seat; and when ye con-sider that a whole Parliament can be got, and value of a seat; and when ye con-sider that a whole Parliament can be got, as ye said yourself, for about five thousand pounds divide that by seven sessions, and ye'll then come nearer what the mark should

"There may be some truth in that Mr. Jobbry," was the reply; "but I understood from Mr. Probe that you had offered a thou-

sand pounds."
"Oh! that was in words of course." "In parliamentary affairs," said he, very eriously, "the strictest honour is to be observed."

"No doubt; but an agent, you know, cannot pledge himself for his principal,—all is subject to approbation."

"Yes; but, Mr. Jobbry, you are yourself

the principal." "In a sense, I'll never deny that to you; but Mr. Probe only knows me as the friend of a gentlemen who has a turn for public speaking, which I have not, and who may turn a penny out of his talent in short, Mr.

frying condition: but he was a man of experience, and it was not in my power to draw out of him that he was at all art or part in the business; so not to waste time with more talk, I passed into the news of the day, and Mr. Curry presently took his leave; while I very much wondered at my awn instinct in acquiring the art of parlialeave; while I very much wondered at my own instinct in acquiring the art of parlia-menting so readily; and I had soon good cause, as I shall presently shew, for the ad-dress with which I was on that occasion

SLIDE OF ALPNACH.

Amongst the forcets which flank many of the lofty mountains of Switzerland, some of the finest timber is found in positions altheir our evil d.—

was to me as a proof from Holy Writ that was the man himself, for he had no particular occasion to call, nor were we on a footing of such intimacy as to make the civilty at all necessary.

But Mr. Curry was a pawkie man, and had a reason ready; for he said, and had a reason ready; for he said, and had a reason ready; for he said, and he was the man that he civilty at all necessary.

But Mr. Curry was a pawkie man, and had a reason ready; for he said, and he was the man that he had been with you last night."

"I just met in the street, as I was coming along, with Mr. Probe, and told me that he had been with you last night."

"He was," replied I, "and seems to be a civil and purpose-like character; but I doubt, Mr. Curry, if his client and my friend, you understand, will be able to close."

"Indeed! why so?"

"Because he expects a greet."

I have made.

I have made.

I have made the morning and the expense of roads, even if it were possible to make them in the street and the inhabitants and the spect at which they can be made use of, in the spect at which they have catable to a sill them from some portion of this labo

"The Slide of Alpnach is formed entirely of about 25,000 large pine trees, deprived of their bark, and united together in a very ingenious manner, without the aid of iron. It occupied about 160 workmen during eighteen months, and cost nearly 100,000 francs, or £4,250. It is about three leagues or 44,000 E. glish feet long, and terminates in the Lake of Lucerne. It has the form of three to six feet deep. Its bottom is formed of three trees, the middle one of which has groove cut in the direction of its length, for receiving small rills of water, which are conducted into it from various places, for the purpose of diminishing the friction.— The whole of the slide is sustained by about 2,000 supports; and in many places it is attached, in a very ingenious manner, to the

rusged precipices of granite.
"The direction of the slide is sometimes "The direction of the since is conclined straight, and sometimes zig-zag, with an inclination of from 10 to 18 degrees. It is often carried along the sides of hills and the flanks of precipitous rocks, and sometimes passes over their summits. Occasionally it goes under ground, and at other times it is conducted over the deep garges by scafconducted over the deep gorges by scaf-

foldings 120 feet in height.

"The boldness which characterizes this work, the sagacity and skill displayed in all

vices, and who never pretended to enlargement of intellect. To institute a comparison in point of talent and genius between such men and Milton, Bacon, and Shakspeare, is almost an insult on these illustraious names. Who can think of these truly great intelligences; of the range of their minds through heaven and earth; of their deep intuition into the soul; of their new and glowing combinations of thought; of the energy with which they grasped and subjected to their main purpose, the infinite materials of illustration which na
er, if not well used, to make his complaint to the slide to the upper end, where the trees the slide to the upper end, where the trees the slide to the upper end, where the trees with an easy and exact method of ascertant regular distances, and as soon as every thing was ready, the workman at the lower ond of the slide cried out to the one above thin, "Lachez" (Let go). The cry was related from one to another, and reached the top of the slide in three minutes. The workmen at the top of the slide in three minutes. The workmen at the top of the slide in three minutes. The workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the lower ond of the slide to the upper end, where the trees with the side to the upper end, where the trees the slide to the upper end, where the trees the slide to t

* The mines of Bolanos in Mexico are supplied with timber from the adjacent mountains by a slide similar to that of Alpaneh. It was constructed by M. Floresi, a gentleman well acquainted with Switzerland. If there is any one subject on which the people are more united than another it is in being opposed to the principle that the servants of the public are chitled to retiring pensions as a matter of right. We cannot allow ourselves to believe that Earl Grey desires to force upon the Canadian

REVIVIFICATION OF TREES.

to and to remove new obstructions. Accordingly, great generals, away from the camp, are often no greater men than the mechanician taken from his workshop. In conversition they are often dull. Deep and refined reasonings they cannot comprehend.

We know that there are splendid exceptions. Such was Censar, at once the greatest soldier and the most assagacious statesman of his age, whilst, is eloquence and literature, he left behind his almost all who had devoted them selves exclusively to these pursuits. But was class of whilst, is eloquence and literature, he for such captures the continuous of the provision of

BER 5.

the slide to the upper end, where the trees with an easy and exact method of ascertant regular distances, and as soon as every thing was ready, the workman at the lower end of the slide creed out to the one above him; "Lachez" (Let go). The cry was repeated from one to another, and reached the top of the slide in three minutes. The workmen at the top of the slide on to to end below him; "Il vieut" (I comes), and the tree was instantly launch, ed down the slide, preceded by the cry which was repeated from post to post. As soon as the tree had reached the bottom, and plunged into the lake the cry of Lackez was repeated as before, and a new tree was allufched in a similar manner. By these means a tree descended every five or six minutes, provided no accident happend to the alide, which sometimes took place, but which was instantly repaired when it did.

"In order to shew the enormous force which the trees acquired from the great which was instantly repaired when it did.
"In order to shew the enormous force which the trees acquired from the great rarangements for causing some of the trees to spring from the slide. They pens trated by their thickest extremities no less than from eighteen to twenty-four feet into the earth; and one of the trees having by a cecident struck against another, it instantly cleft: through its whole length, as ifrithed been struck by lightning.

"After the trees had descended the slide, they were collected into rafts upon the lake, and conducted to Lucerne. From thence they descended the Runs, then the Aar to near Brugg, afterwerds to Waldshut by the Rhine, then to Basle, and even to the sea when it was necessary.

"It is to be regretted that this magnificent structure no longer existe, and that scarcely a trace of it is to be ecen upon the flanks of Mount Piatus. Political circumstances having taken away the principal source of demand for the timber, and no other market having been found, the operation of the present of the sea when it was necessary.

"It is to be regretted that this magni

stances having taken away the principal source of demand for the timber, and no other market having been found, the operation of cutting and transporting the trees Professor Playlair, who visited this singular work, states, that six minutes was the usual time occupied in the descent of a tree; but that in wet wastler it wet wastler in the professor pensions. The large pensions is a contract to professor pensions and the right of public servants to retiring pensions. usual time occupied in the descent of a tree; but that in wet weather, it reached the lake in three minutes.

The investigation of Polynomia Marine and String pensions, has long been recognized by act of Parliament, and Diritish statesmen of all parties seem to be in favour of it.—But it is notorious that in Canada public But it is notorious that its opinion is decidedly the other way.

is so tempered with self-pessession, as in the boar of battle. Still greatness of the warrior is poor and low compared with the boar of battle. Still greatness of the marginal properties of the marginal properties of the marginal properties. It vanishes before the greatness of principle. The marty is the december of despised and describe the greatness of principle. The marty and with no crewd to influes into him course, and when the part of the p Grey desires to force upon the Canadian individuals, however, considered it quite impracticable to avail themselves of such inaccessible stores. It was not till the end of 1816, that M. Rupp, and three Swiss gentlemen, entertaining more sanguine hopes, purchased a certain extent of the forests, and began the construction of the spring of 1818.

(the sap) causes the bud to swell, to break through its covering, and to spread into a shoot bearing speaking, and to spread into a shoot bearing speaking. This is the first process, and, properly speaking, is all that belongs to the springing or clongation of trees; and in the spring of clongation of trees; and in the spring of clongation of trees; and in the spring or clongation of trees; and in the spring one. If he neglect to make such provision he is liable to be reduced to beggary. There is now every facility for persons who desire to secure a a provision for old springing or clongation of trees; and in the may make out of his present introduced spond in the surface of the may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he provision to spin he is liable to be reduced to beggary. There is now every facility for persons who desire to secure a a provision for old springing or clongation of trees; and in the may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may make out of his present introduced to he may be may be a support in the may make out of his present introduced to he may be may be may be a support in the cess; the plant absorbs juices from the earth, and in proportion to the quantity of these juices increases in size: it expands its blossoms, perfects its fruit, and when the ground is incapable by drought or frost of yielding any more moisture, or when the vessels of the plant are not able to draw it up, the plant perishes. But in trees, though the beginning and end of the first process is exactly similar to what take: place in vegetables, yet there is a second process, which at the same time that it adds to their bulk, enables them to endure and go-on in a bank or rail road or land compaation in a bank or rail road or land compa bulk, enables them to endure and go-on increasing through a long series of years.

"The second process begins soon after the first, in this way. At the base of the footstak of each leaf a small bud is gradually formed; but the absorbent vessels of the leaf having exhausted themselves in the formation of the bud, are unable to bring it reasont on a superior in this state it exactly hand it is contended that a situation under hand it is contended that a situation under resembles a seed, containing within it the radiments of vegetation, but destitute of resembles a seed, containing the destitute of absorbent vessels to nourish and evolve the embiyo. Being surrounded, however, by sap, like a seed in moist earth, it is in a proper situation for growing; the influence of the sun sets in motion the juices of the bud and of the seed, and the first operation in both of them is to send down roots a certain depth into the ground for the purpose of obtaining the necessary moisture. The bud accordingly shoots down its roots bud accordingly shoots down its roots the same footing as all other subordinates.

even our political opponshould become a endured that every Ministry of the day? or Excise, or oflows that if one or two of po iticaers deliberately offend in this way bere is one other subject worth calling

attention to Earl Grey is we think dis-posed to limit too much the number of political offices. Of course he writes with political offices. Of course he writes with reference to Nova Scotis, a Province considerably less important than Canada, and has made a qualification in the following paragraph: -"In the practical application of these

wiews, there will, I am aware, be room for considerable difference of opinion. In this, as in all questions of classification, varying circumstances, and the various views taken by different men, will give r se to discus-sions and occasional alterations with respect to particular offices. Your acquaintance with what has passed, and is passing in the Mother Country, will suggest to you instances in which the question has been raised, whether a particular office should, or should not, be a Parliamentary office; and rome in which different officers have been deliberately removed from the one to deliberately removed from the one to other class.

It is not in our opinion desirable, at least with the present limited representation, to add much to the parliamentary offices, but it must be obvious to every one that it is indispensable in certain departments of government that the heads should have about them some one or two individuals in whom they can place entire political confidence, and on whom they can rely for assisting cordially to carry out that policy which they may deem for the public interest.—
There are all it is true, matters of detail. ese are all, it is true, matters of detail which must necessarily be arranged accord-ing to circumstances, and which it is need-less to discuss on the present occasion.— Earl Grey's Despatches are, in our opinion, most valuable documents. It will be ob-served that His Lordship is no friend to coalition Ministrice, and that he exclains

admire 'British practice,' " and he seems to Imagine from that that every "British practice" ought to be introduced here as a matter of course. The "British practice" that we have professed to admire is the system of Parliamentary Government; but even the Herald would not introduce an Established Church, or an Hereditary Peerage in the Canada, because such institutions had the Canada, because such institutions had the sanction of "British practice." So with regard to the pension system. If that system be unsuited to a young, and poor country like Canada, and disapproved of by its inhabitants, it ought not to be urged on us by the Imperial authorities, merely because it is "Brirish practice." This we feel asit is "Brirish practice." This we feel as-sured is the view that will be taken of the subject by the people at large.

COMMON SCHOOL THE BEST

nature as the pale sons of kings? Or is it on the mind that God has stamped the im-print of a baser birth, so that the poor man's child knows, with an inborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not climb?

his lot is to crawl, not climb?

It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low, of rich or poor. It heeds no bound of time or place, of rank or circumstance. It askebut freedom. It requires but light. It is heaven better, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble it. Poverty cannot repress it. Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor. And the poor tallow chandler's son, that sits up all the night to read the book which an apprentice lends him lest the water's are about 10 hours. read the book which an apprentice lends him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall add new provinces to the domain of science, shall bind the lightning with a hennen cord, and bing; it he managers from the presence of the standard stand hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the rkies. The Common School is common, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air are common. It ought to be the best school, because it is the first school; and in all good works the beginning is one half.—
Who does not know the value to a community of a plentiful supply of the pure element of water? And infinitely more than this is the instruction of the Common School; for it is the fountain at which the mind drinks, and is refreshed and strengthened for its career of usefulness and glory.

The prace and quiet of our good old City of Kingston, was very unceremonious ly disturbed on Saturday last, by the belt gerent attitude of two of lier Majesty's good and fuiliful servants, who proposed to themselves to go to war on their own hook. The parties concerned in this most dishonourable affair. were Major Sadher, magistrate of the Molland District, and Judge Acoustrong from Bytown. A dispute arose between them respecting some pro-perty, in the heat of which, the Judge called the Major a liar; and subsequently the Major sent him a challenge, Matters being thus a tiled to the satisfaction of these two worthies, the next theor to be accomplished. as the acquisit on of two honourable At right hand of fellowship.

tions of polical contests in the Assembly."

We sincerely hore that the system which prevails in the United States will never be introduced here. But we must not loss sight of the cause of the sweeping removals in the United States on change of government. It is to be acribed to the general in orierence of the officers of government in political contests. When such interference takes place, as a matter of course the parties must abide the consequences. We hold that "subordinate non-political public servants," as the Herald calls them, ought not to interfere directly or indirectly in political contests if they do so, they ought at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover, ask at once to be dismissed by the gover. The distribution of the day of t Judge! a Magistrate! a Registrar! Will our government look calmly on, and see those who are appointed to protect and honour law, and administer justice, thus wantonly become the aggressors? We think not. Such an outrage, certainly, calls for the dismissal of the offenders, and that others be oppointed who are more careful to maintain the dignity of the laws, and the security of society. When the honour of our public functionaries is of such a questionable character, as to require the life of one or the other, to maintain that honour; one or the other, to maintain that honour; one of the other, to maintain that honour; they are neither suitable for office, nor, can they be considered good paterns for society. Are we to suppose that a man who authorised to pass judgement in cases of common assault, has not laid himself open to the law, by committing an act of far greater malignity? Are we to suppose that a magistrate can committed not of atrocity, and yet accept the neither of the results of the control of the and yet ascape the puishment due to such offence? The community have, at least, a right to demand the dismissal of the whole hree of these men from office, and the sooner they are made an example of the better .- Kingston Herald.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1848.

······ CLAP-TRAP.

History has in most instances chronicled the

OR THE SCIENCE OF GULLING.

origin and progress of the various sciences which have thrown a kind of divine halo around the sombre annals of human imperfection; but although we can obtain a partial knowledge of the different forms which gulling has assumed at different periods and on different occasions, yet coalition Ministrice, and that he exclains Responsible Government so as to leave no doubt whatever as to his meaning as "that system of Parliamentary Government which has long prevailed in the Mother County, and which seems to be a necessary part of Representative Institutions in a certain stage of their progress." How different this from Lord Metcalfe's explanations! We have one word to say to the Herald. He says that "all parties here profess to admire 'British practice," and is seems to imagine from that that every "British practice, described by the service of the spring rays of intellect, and even imagine from that that every "British practice, and even deluged with blood the populous empires of the misty confined to our own times. "Lovalty," and the "Church in danger, " are among its oldes watchwords; they have stood the test of ages and published by William Tait, of Edinburgh, in political or religious, in Upper Canada, will now offer to assert any dominant or superior claim to by our chivalrous ancestry, "a blind-fold or King's College and its revenues. We utterly repudiate, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion, that there is to be an education for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour sky? Does not the glorious sun pour sky? The poor as cheerily upon the sky? Indicate the strength of the glorious sun pour sky? The poor as cheerily upon the sky? Indicate the strength of the glorious sun pour sky? The poor as cheerily upon the skind of shallow when we read a string of paragraphs, each one commencing the skind of the former is just double that of the former is just double that of the former is just double that of the strength as the california of the former is just double that of the strength as the california of the former is just double that of the strength as the california of the former is just double that of the strength as the california of the former is just double that of the former i fragrance, melody, and beauty of luxuriant Church enthusiasm of the Ephesians, when they Institution, equally accessable to all, the result reflection, we think that both the Jews and the cause the largest body was likely to send the Ephesians were sincere in the expression of their largest number of students. It appears, howeabsurdities, and therefore it would be unjust to ver, from the latest published returns, that after we are unable to find any suitable comparison for these loyalists, save that of a cask of small and bumming and making all sorts of noise, and the maintenance of a national University, and proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, to the promo you would really suppose that the cask was filled with some powerful chemical preparation till more useless in the support of 27 or 28 tion of popular instruction.

Theological Seminaries. But if the gross reverimpelled by curiosity, you extract the bung, and nue of the Institution is in reality about ten

ted from-small beer ! the different races of her Majesty's leal subjects, no desire to exercise a despotic and degrading authority over the inhabitants of lower Canada, simply because the majority of them happen to be a conquered people. They are not disposed te bully, and bluster, and insult their neighbour Jonathan and his republican institutions ; they admit and admire his energy and enterprize; they are willing to give him credit for the good either right or wrong, but we do say they cannot he has done. The Radicals, like the Chief be all right; and as no honest man will, knowonly the system of education, but many other things that have resulted from republican Jonathan, are worthy of imitation; but while they are willing to admit all this, they are neither shamed nor afraid to tell him, in the most prompt but civil terms, that he had better keen his own side of the brook, except on errands of of the superior divinity or intrinsic truth of any commercial intercourse, and then we will meet particular creed, is the mere fact that the profeshim and greet him with a hearty shake of the

Conservative men of Canada 11 will you not come forward and assist the conserve, not our that would be as about Lake affections of the whole people of Canada to Canada itself, by radically rooting out every vestige of corruption and partiality, from our netitutions, and thereby making men not only believe but feel that their own country and their

the world. In speaking of conserving, we may remark, that it is a new technicality in the homenclature of gulling. We have heard so much of late about Conserving and Conservatives and Conservatism, that we have actually got bewildered n endeavouring to find out the connexion be tween the real signification of the words and the multifurious mass of idea; to which they are stuck. And when we hear a man in Canada talk or write about Conserving hase "glorious institutions" which constitute the bulwarks of British liberty, we feel a little alarmed for his sanity. Perhaps the obtuseness of our intellect prevents us from being dazzled with the 1 fulgent glory of these institutions in Canada. And unless some of our gigantic loyalists will step down from this great generalizing stalking-horse and condescend on particulars, by putting the finger upon some of these glorious institutions, and proving that the future prosperity of the country is insepurably avolved in the present condition of them. We say that until they are On one of those formerly frequent occ

in England, when the High Church party only maintained the ascendency by an extensive practice in the science of gulling, (clap-trap is significant but not polished), Lord George Gordon, the leading bigot of his times, harrangued and speechified till he infuriated a great mob with the idea that the Liberals were going to bring over the French to establish Popery, and that all the people of England would be compelled to wear wooden shoes! This mob com posed of the very dregs of society paraded, in eckless defiance of all law, the streets of Lonshoes !" and marking their career of loyalty by acts of violence and outrage. A lump of a rough ragged Irish Catholic hearing the great tumult in a neighbouring street, run of with all his might to see what was affoat. Plunging into the crowd, and catching hold of the enthu siasm and the watchword at the same moment, he begun to vociferate in a kind of savage desperation "No Popery. No wooden shoes!" But the fury of his roaring soon exhausted him and when quite hoarse and breathless he halted to enquire what the thing meant, and on being told, he wheeled out of the crowd in the very have shouted !"

Now, we would seriously advise some of our worthy friends to try if they can reduce Conservatism into something that is understandable to themselves at least—if they can give it a nore tangible shape—in short to try if they can furnish if with a " local habitation and a name" n Canada. For we should really feel sorry if they should bawl themselves hourse and breath-less, and then like the enthusiastic Irishman have to ask the meaning of the thing.

POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE-NO. 5.

KING'S COLLEGE. We take it for granted, that no party,

cover that the consequential noise has emana- thousand pounds, it might be advantageously applied in the promotion of popular instruction But this bawling of loyalty has a bad effect and perhaps it can be shewn that this application on the character of its votaries in the estimation of it is more defensible, both on the grounds of of thinking men. The man who, when giving utility and justice, than either the division you a narrative of his business transactions, has scheme or a national Literary Institution. I make a digression at the end of every half- may be safely assumed, that all objections against dozen sentences, in order to assure you that he is honest and honourable, and straightforward, ment are now set aside. The Government meamay create suspicion, but he will seldom produce sure of last session was a plain and public declathe impression which he intended. There is no ration to that effect : it proposed a division of disloyalty in Canada. The Radicals are all loyal the endowment between the Wesleyan Methodmen and true. They do not wish to erect or ists, Episcopalians, Church of Scotland Presbylest by so doing, they should create a spirit of ted in the original endowment; and from whatdisaffection in the excluded party. They have ever quarter it might emanate, it is inherently wrong, because the several apportionments were intended to support and propagate the religious views of the respective parties to whom they were to be given, and the views of all these four denominations cannot possibly be right, inasmuch as they are opposed to each other. either right or wrong, but we do say they cannot lishments of sectarianism; because after all tha has been said upon the subject, it appears that the only evidence that can be adduced in behalf sors of that creed believe it to be true; while by

creeds you have a great majority, declaring and believing conscientionsly that it is not true .-This certainly does not prove that all religion as to be one but to conserve the real heartwhile the incalculable diversity of physical or ganization and mental constitution in man, precludes the possibility of obtaining a uniformity of faith. This mental constitution is a charter from the great Author of nature, authorizing every man to worship according to the dictates wn laws are truly the best country and laws in and tenor of the charter, but forbidding him imperatively to interfere with the worship of his neighbour who holds an equally genuine charter from the same sovereign source. As a member of the Church of Scotland, our objection to be ng taxed for the support of Episcopalianism is not stronger than our objection to support, by compulsion, the Church of Rome : and while we would resist all attempts to compel us to pay for the propagation of either of these creeds, we equally disclaim all right or desire to receive by etment, either directly or indirectly from the members of these Churches, one sixpence to the support of Presbyterianism. If these views are correct, it is obvious that the endowment of one, two, or even all the different sects of the Christian Church is unwarrantable. The original intention of the endowment of King's Col lege was not the promotion of peculiar or condicting religious epinions, and as the govern it to that purpose, another government has just an equal right to apply it to a different purpose, Willing to do so, we make them welcome to the and as it is impossible to propose any applica-benefit of the following anecdote: utility, we will hope that the coming Administration will settle the question by applying it to purposes of general education. A National Literary Institution, where the

useful branches of science are taught, upon the simplest method, and upon the most reasonable terms, would certainly be, not only honourable but advantageous to the country. As most Universities, however, are the sources of more words very important change should be effected in the nature of these institutions before advocating their claims to public support. It is a fact that don, shouting lustily " No Popery. No wooden the honour and true greatness of a country result principally from her learned men and her literary institutions, but it is also true that much of what is emphatically called learning is comparatively if not entirely useless. There is perhaps more time and money expended in acquiring a knowledge of Greek and Latin, than is speni in obtaining scientific imformation; and it is certainly difficult to understand how either the physical or moral condition of society can be benefitted by the fact, that perhaps every thou sandth man had learned to read Greek or Latin. It is certainly a great mystery how the practical usefulness of a man in Canada can be increased worst of bad humour, saying "Arrah, and if I by spending four or five years in what is redicu-had known that, bad luck to the shout would I lously called a "Humanity Class!" in acquiring a knowledge of the absurdities and lewd obscenitses of Ovid, or the bacchanalian odes of Anacreon ! The real greatness of a country depends upon her science, upon her literature, upor her learning; but not the learning of words. Greek and Latin had no influence in the discove ry of the power of steam, the construction of the steam-engine, the invention of railroads, the introduction of the magnetic telegraph, nor even in the successful prosecution of the simple occupations by which man earns his bread. In short so far as the promotion of social prosperity is concerned, Latin and Dutch and Greek and Gaelic, are equally valuable. The fact of the nomenclatures of different sciences being written in Latin, only proves the design of mystifying learning, and it is plain that an English nomenclature sufficient to serve all English students in future, could be produced for a tithe of the reckless determination to be massacred for the what may arise from the relative superiority of expense required to make one student master of interest or ambition of the ruling power." But numbers. For instance, if the Wesleyan Me- the Latia language. This mania for language bad as things are, we are happy in being able thodists as a body are more numerous than the learning, is one great objection to a national to state that loyalty in Canada has no such Episcopalian Methodists, their additional claim University. The next is, that comparatively where every individual possessed such a glimshouted "Great is Diana!" But upon serious would still be an approximation to justice, be- perceive the duties which he owed to himself mering of iatelligence as would enable him to and to society, would not be a more prosperou and a more happy community than one which could merely boast of a few brilliant stars. And compare them to our modern loyalists. In fact making the necessary deductions for the man- as the revenue of King's College, is apparently beer in a state of fermentation; it keeps bizzing short of £6000; a sum altogether inadequate to and honestly applied, in conjunction with the

THE MONTREAL GEZETTE.

We thank the " Montreal Gazette" for the waggish irony with which he has noticed us .-We cannot but feel complimented by the very fact that our humble " Signal" on the shores of Lake Huron, has elicited nearly a whole column of Editorial from the talented organ of her Majesty's deceased Government, even though intended as a left-hand compliment. We must, however, claim the liberty of hinting that the argument of a "universal fact" by which the Gazette would prove the necessity of two conflicting political factions; would, in the sixteenth support any barriers of exclusiveness between terians, and the adherents to the Church of the necessity of witch-barring, this revolting the different races of her Majesty's leal subjects, Rome. Such a division never was contemplademonism was just as much a "universal fact" demonism was just as much a " universal fact" at that period, as selfish Conservatism is now .-We must also observe that the several achievments of mind composing what the Gazette calls an "exquisite specimen of the anti-climar." were not arranged according to their magnitude or sublimity, but rather in relation to time, and however gratifying it might be to the Gazette We to place the downfall of the Sherwood Adminisdo not pretend to say how far any of them is tration before the commencement of the Meteal Government, we must admit it would look rather akward in chronology. But after all, we Superintendant of Education, think that not ingly, attempt to advocate the establishment of are not certain but we have placed the climax error, it is evident that the great diversity of at the right end; for although the occurences of opinion prevailing in the religious world is an the last four years shew plainly that the party manswerable objection against all civil estab- supported by the Gazette, do really put the political destiny of Canada upon a level with the overturning of "the hay-stack of Mr. John Stokes, farmer of Newington Green"-yet the Editor of the "Huron Signal" has self-possession enough to regard it as a matter of almost infinite importance. By the by, will the Gazette exuniting the professors of all the other different change?

DEAR SIR,-From a letter this day received om the Editor of the Huron Gazette, I am given to understand that in order to make room for my Communication in his paper of the 25th ult. ertain advertisements that should have appeared n that paper, were necessarily postponed; and as I should exceedingly regret again to trespass in the same manner upon the good nature of that gentleman, may I request from you the favour of insertion to the enclosed in your next.

1 remain, Dear Sir,
Your truly,

JOHN GALT.

To the Editor of the Huron Gazette. Sin,—I again repeat, despite of all you have said to the contrary, that Mr. Gwynne stand forward as the Liberal Candidat ed) to remain till the month of October at least, -or if you like it better, Radical - (being t the same time Conservative in every thing affecting his allegiance to his Queen an country to the full as much as Mr. Cayley, or my of his supporters, yourself not excepted never was endeavored to palm Mr. Gwynne on the County of Huron as a Conservative in the meaning of the word when applied to what is called the Conservative party. It never was stated, nor was it pretended that Mr. Gwynne belonged to that party; his opposition to Mr. Cayley was evidence of itself that he did not. But it was stated, and is now maintained, that he was and is, in all matters affecting the Constitution, as good, ay, a better Conservative than this same party who make so much noise about

There is no question in my mind, that when Mr. Stewart supported Mr. Gwynne, he took precisely the same view of the matter that I did, viz: that the late Ministry-for I hope by this that they may both be written and spoken of as late-had Couservatism on their lips, but retention of office in their hearts, and cared but

little for the Constitution, provided they could be place. Any thing that tended to this purpose, be it right or wrong, seems to have been their policy; and the only thing that as onishes, is to see so many who, in ordinary business transactions, can readily discern a njustice, or even the whisper of it, when they themselves are individually concerned: so blind when the great interests of the public are at stake. Do such parties suppose the Constitution benefitted or strengthened by fraud perpe rated and defended daily in the most barefaced manner, on the floor of the House of Assembly Injustice unhesitatingly done, not only to indiriduals, but to whole constituencies, provided this very Conservative party, the embodiment of the whole loyalty and rectitude of the Province, (if we are to believe their statements relative to themselves rather than their actions,) are re-

tained in power. As you could only have obtained your inform ion relatative to the previous election from third arties, you cannot, in fairness, be held responsible for any inaccuracies that may have appearance in your statement, but it is notorious to many in this neighbourhood, that I did not give an "unqualified support to Mr. Cayley," but at the public meeting that was held in the British Hotel to take into consideration the claims of the several Candidates who might present then selves as desirous of obtaining the suffrages o the Electors, (one of the largest meetings ever held in Goderich,) the question was put to me as to whether I had not previously suggested Mr. Malcolm Cameron as a fit person to represent this County, and promised my support to him in the event of his coming forward? I at once admitted that I had, and stated that the support I now gave Mr. Cayley, was founded party, as to serve the interests of the country. I may further remark, that his oponent, Mr. Longworth, had with reference to the College question declared himself in a most illiberal manner, thus it remained as far as politics were ncerned, of two evils to choose the least.

I shall make no comments on the stress you ttempt to lay on the word Radical; you are welcome, if you see fit, to consider me as one. Suffice to say that I have now been resident in this County for nearly fifteen years, and during that period, I defy any person or party to say that period, I dely any person or party to say with truth, that I ever gave utterance to any sentiment or committed any act, that in the most remote manner bordered on disloyalty; and I o'clock on Monday next. trust that the "Men of Huron" will believe m to be quite as sound in my political views, having had such ample opportunity of judging of my character, as they will the Editor of any journal of two weeks standing in the county.

To conclude. I would feel obliged by yo favouring me, by quoting the Act, and the clause, giving the precise words of the clause that prevents my "interference" at elections. As I am not aware of any such, I rather think that the word " interfering" has been found in a copy specially printed for the Huron Gazette, as it certainly does not appear in any one in my

possession furnished by the government.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN GALT.
Goderich, 29th Feb., 1848. "NIAGARA FOUNTIAN."-We have received

this wholesome visitor. Its columns are devoted to the advocacy of "Total Abstinance," and from the vast importance of the Cause and the genuine energy and philanthopic spirit of its century, have gone an equal length in proving Conductor, the "Fountain" has certainly a claim upon the patronage of all who believe in the noral improveability of man. For however much may be boasted of our Canadian sobriety, and however much reformation may actually have resulted from the efforts of Temperance Societies, it is truly deplorable to read the number of drunken accidents, deaths, and murders which are recorded in one weekly issue of the "Niagars Fountain." Of all the delusions which hell has Fountain." Of all the delusions which hell has manufactured and thrown upon this earth for the destruction of the human race, the greatest, the most prevelant, and the most fatal is that of spirit drinking. It is no exaggeration of facts to spirit drinking. It is no exaggeration of facts to assert that it has produced more real suffering. misery, and premature death than the combined

ravages of famine, pestilence and war. The amount annually spent in prosecuting and punishing the crimes of drunkenness, is greater than that expended on the education of the whole community. And what is the great conpensa-

shall give a picture of Drunken happiness.

"OURSELVES."-We came to Goderich with the intention of staying two months and looking at the place, and talking a little and writing a per of the " right sort" among the inhabite luron, and after having done so we intended to go home to the banks of the Canadian Mississippi, and resume our work like other decent in-dustrious men. But really the friendship and encouragement which we have experienced in Goderich, the extreme satisfaction of being talked about, and noticed, and laughed at, and praised and rediculed by such a host of Editors, and bove all the universal regret which would be felt throughout the "loyal county of Huron" on our departure, have induced us to deler our intenion, and we now intend (if good health is grant-

> FATAL ACCIDENT. -On the 22d ult., a number f settlers in the Gore of Downie, assembled at ames Kelly's on the Oxford road to a "chopping Bee." The first tree chopped was a very large Elm, upon which five men had been engaged, and while their attention was wholly occupied in watching the downfall of the Elm, a Beech tree upon which two other men had been employed, fell in the opposite direction to that expec and came down upon the five men at the Elm, killing one of them on the spot and injuring very slightly some of the others. The two men who felled the Beech shouted on the first movement of the tree towards the fatal spot-but they were either not heard or not heeded. The deceased was Thomas Quirk, a native of Kerry, Ireland, aged about 26, he was of a peaceable disposition and generally respected by his neighbours. has left a wife and two brothers to lament his untimely fate. A Corroner's inquest was held and a verdict returned according to the circum

and if our supporters increase as they have done

during the last three weeks, we will then be

enabled to leave the "Huron Signal" with the

largest circulation of any local paper in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

MONTREAL February 25, 1848.

This day, at three o'clock, P. M., his Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Buildings, and

Council, in the Perlament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne.

The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being pre-

The Hon. P. McGill, Speaker of the Leg-islative Council, stated on behalf of his Ex-cellency, that he did not think fit to declare the causes for which he had summoned the the causes for which he had summoned the present Parliament, until a Speaker of the Legislative Assembly had been elected, according to law; and that his Excellency would, on Monday next, declars to them his reasons for summoning the present Parliument.
After which the Members of the Legis-

lative Assemuly retired to their own Chan ber, when his Excellency withdrew.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. February 25, 1848.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The House met at half-past three o'clock

P. M., for choice of a Speaker.

Sir Allen McNab was proposed by HonW. Cayley, and seconded by Colonel PrinceHouse divided,— Yeas 19, Nays 54.
Division.—Yeas, Badgly, Boulton (W.
H.), Garrol, Cameron (J. H.), Cayley,
Chrysler, Daly, McDonald (J. A.), Malloch,
Meyers, McLean, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (G.), Sherwood (H.),
Smith (H.), Stevenson, Webster.—19.
Nays,—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, so much with the view of forwarding a political Beaubien, Bell, Boulton (H. J.), Boutillier,

Brookes, Burritt, Cauchon, Chabot, Chau-veau, Christie, Davignon, Duchesnay, Du-mas, Egan, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Four-quin, Gugg, Guillet, Hall, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Lafontaine, Laterriere, Laurin, quin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Lafontaine, Laterriere, Laurin, Johnson, Lafortaine, Lyon, McDonald (J. S.), Marquis, McConnell, MacFarland, Merrite, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Price, Richards, Sauvsgeau, Scott, (J.), Scott, (W. H.), Smith, (Dr.), Tache, Thompson, Watte, Wetenhall.—54.

Hon. A. N. Morin was proposed by Hon. R. Baldwin and seconded by Hon. L. H. Lafontaine.

FIRST MOVEMENT OF THE NEW

PARLIAMENT.
The freely chosen Parliament of Canada The freely chosen Parliament of Canada yesterday commenced its proceedings most auspiciously by the election of Mr. Morin. Sir Allan McNab was first proposed, but rejected by the overwhelming majority of 35!!! Our readers will recollect that we gave a majority of 30 for the Reformers—and not one of our Reform list, who was present, voted on the other side, but several votes were given that we did not calculate on.

The House was very full for the first day, 75 members being present, viz:
Voted for Sir Allan McNab.....19 Hon. A. N. Morin 1

The deficiency is made up as follows :-The deficiency is made up as follows
Beauharnois—Mr. DeWitt had the ?
majority, but a special return...
Three Rivers—Dumoulin,—no return,
Bonaventure—Cuthbert...
Terrebone—Lafontaine—double return
Vaudreuil—Montgenais...
Third Riding—Blake...
London—Wilson
Niagara—Dickson...
Kent—M. Cameron special return -M. Cameron, special return

THE WEATHER.-We have had a few coarse days, and a considerable quantity of snow—the roads are in a tolerable condition for sleighing, and much business has been done in Gode this week. Messrs Gilmour & Co., have Advertised Cash for any quantity of Wheat and the tion, the great happiness, which the Drunkard himself receives for all this ruin and disorder rid of their surplus produce. The pr Farmers are embracing the opportunity of getting which he inflicts upon society? In our next we of the foreign markets will not warrant any ad

His Excellency, the Governor General, atten ded by a numerous Staff, proceeded to the Chamber of the Legislative Council yesterday at two o'clock, and having commanded the attendance of the members of the Legislative Assembly, he delivered the following

SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Asembly :

I have called you together at the earliest period after the dissolution of the last parliament, in order that I may avail myself of your advice and assistance in the adminis tration of the affairs of the Province.

During the recess I made an extensive tour through the province, and I have much eatisfaction in informing you, that I met with the most gratifying indication of general prosperity and contentment in all the districts which I visited.

With the view of maturing a plan for placing the Post Office in British North America on an improved footing, Commissioners from the several provi. ces assem bled lately at my suggestion in Montreal. I trust that it will be in my power before the close of the Session, to bring under your consideration a measure for effecting this important object.

The correspondence which I have received enables me to state that a good and practicable line of railway between Quebec and

diseased and helpless persons in the province, without, however, checking the healthy emigration, which so powerfully contributes to its advancement.

Numerous projects for the construction of railways introduced into the Legislature last session, render it expedient, with a view to uniformity of legislation and protection of public and private interests, that an enactment should be passed embodying the provisions generally applicable to such undertakings. I commend this subject to your consideration. On this and other important matters, I shall lay before you comunications which have been addressed to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies,

The constitution of the University of King's College, a more equitable mode of assessment in Western Canada, and the improvement of the system of Judicature in both sections of the Province, are subjects which will probably engage your attention.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : I shall direct the public accounts, with the estimates for the present year, to be archy, and they were determined to have them. And they have got them.

I feel confident that you will readily grant

Our Conservative brethren, instead of

the Supplies which are necessary for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. You may rely on my disposition to cooperate with you in all measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

Canada possesses in singular abundance the elements of prosperity and social hap piness-great natural capabilities, an enterprising intelligent and rapidly increasing population. Institutions fitted to reconcile liberty with order, and the blessing of peace secured under Providence, by the patriotism of her sons, and her connexion with the state which is both just and powerful.

The duty of turning these advantages to account, in so far as this object can be effected, by proper legislation, devolves upor

God grant that we may acquit ourselves of the responsibility with fidelity and suc-

MONTREAL, Feb. 28-7 P. M. Nothing commercial to report. Much anxiety felt for the Britannia's news, now fully due.

The Legislative Council met, pro forms this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and has adjourned till to-morrow at 3 P. M. The House to-day was chiefly engaged

in routine business, notices of motions, &c. On to-morrow the contested elections in Beauharnois, Three Rivers, Oxford and Kent, will be considered.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery has been specially ordered to appear with the poll books respectivly.

On the motion of the Hon. D. Daly, and seconded by the Hon. W. Cayley, it was agreed that His Excenllency the Governor General's Speech L taken into consideration on Thursday next.

The House adjourned at 12 minutes pas

The weather to-day has been fine, with a cold atmosphere, till this afternoon, when a slight fall of snow commenced. There mometer 20 above zero .- Journal & Ex

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. Marelton and a few of the Goderigh Am teurs gave some specimens of their theatrical abilities last evening in the Hall of the Huron Hotel. The house was somewhat elegantly fitted up, well filled-and contained a goodly portion of the beauty and respectability of the place. And considering that we live at the leaping of place, we must say that with the exception of a few slips the performance as a whole was creditable. We are aware that comparions are sometimes inviduous, and therefore, we will not particularise farther than, just to remark that in the scene from Richard the Third, Mr Marelton's little daughter in the character of the Prince of Wales gave great satisfaction. The representatives of Hamlet and the Queen of Denmark were successful. Mr. Miles is a genuine Major Galbraith without an effort. And Mr Savage is qualified to appear as a Niger in the most fashionable Circus. The entertainment with some variations will be renewed this even

THE BELLVILLE INTELLIGENCER of the 19th ult., says "We should like the 'Signal' to in form us of the true meaning, according to Radi cal phraseology, of the words uncharite vituperation and scurritity." The word "Bil-lingsgate" we believe is expressive of the com-bination of the three, and if the "Intelligencer" is at a loss for the meaning of that word he can just read over in the same paper his own two columns on the "Victoria Chronicle," and then he will have every detailed and practical illustration of Billingsgate.

THE COBOURG STAR.

enables me to state that a good and practicable line of railway between Quebec and Halifax, has been discovered by the officers to whom the exploration was confided.

The distress and suffering by which last year's emigration to the Province, was attended, have occasioned me the deepest concern. Her Majesty's Government have bestowed on the subject the most anxious consideration, with a view to the introduction of such provisions into the Imperial Passengers Act, as may afford a security against a recurrence of the disasters.

It will be for you to determine whether it will not be advisable to pass some provincial enactment, which shall have the effect of discouraging the introduction of diseased and helpless persons in the province, the first province is at last awake to the folly of sending to a last awake to the follow in the last awake to the Fortunately the Home Government is at was every thing, and the people nothing. In consequence, he had no incentive to action; he grew lazy, and turned over the management of public affairs to the first who

Montesquieu relates of a Pope, that he raised (like Sir Francis) an infinite number of difficulties against his election, from a through conviction of his incapacity. At length he was prevailed on to accept the length he was prevailed on to accept the pontificate, and resigned the administration entirely to his nephew. He was soon struck with surprise, and said, "I should never have thought that these things were so easy!" The same may be said of Military Governors, who, being bred up with something more than contempt of the civil law, are picked out and placed over important Colonies. They are at first dazzled, and in a sad way as to how they are to bear their blushing honours, but soon come to that sad resource of despots,—to abandon their Government to a favourite.

and virtuous as their government was, it caused a Rebellion. The people knew that as subjects of Great Britain, they were entitled to the blessings of a limited mon-

sighing for the good old times of irresponsi-bility,—instead of opposing our present form of Government, thereby leading the people to believe that it is not compatible with their connexion to the Mother Coun try,—should advance with the train of thinking men, and strive to turn the spirit of the age, now in full activity, in the most useful direction. As to the extent of Responsibility, they need not be at all alarmed. It has been defined, and permanently settled in the British House of Commons. This Mr. Baldwin admitted to the Electors of the Fourth Riding,—stating that it would form no part of future discussion in our House of Assembly.

Skeptical inquiry has gone far enough already; if you continue it, the active principle within you will become dormant. In grasping at the shadow, you will lose the substance. Labour is the inheritance of man, and fuming and fretting about abstruse questions in politics is, by no means, turning labour to good account. We hope and believe, that people are becoming conscious of this fact. *When they arrive altogether at it, then will cease that whirlpool of politics which has circulated in endless vortices, swallowing up much of the good and noble which has unheedingly ventured within its baleful influence. When the time comes, and we pray that it may not tarry ready; if you continue it, the active princi comes, and we pray that it may not tarry long, that all parties join for the good of the country, and make public utility the cry,— then and not till then, will we arrive at the dignity of reasonable beings. And that Press which shall much longer continue to oppose the onward progress, so far from being directors in the great movement of government, will not be permitted to turn even one of the inferior wheels in the machine, We do not say that this move ment will be started by circumstances,— that it does not in a great measure depenon the thinking men; on the contrary, we believe that it does depend on the Press, and that the time is rapidly coming when they will leave their suicidal cavillings, their rush-light logic, and give fearless expression to the voice which is within them.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

From Alexander McDonell, Esq., Sandpoint, Sheriff Dickson; J. P. Grant, Esq., C. W. Bell, Esq., Perth, Edward Brown, Esq., Bromely and William Simpson, Esq., Smith's Falls.

TO PRINTERS

COMPOSITOR wanted, one that has had some experience on Book work, will find tant employment at this office, by early INAL OFFICE,

MARKETS.

The price of flour, meal and all kinds of gre has been little varied for a number of weeks .-In New York and Livergool markets the ten

dency is downwards.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times we learn the price of Wheat, Flour, Mcal, &c. is rather on the advance in the Liverpool mar-ket. The suspension of the Corn Laws only extends to March, 1848. The New York Spectator says, there is a limited demand and heavy market for flour; prices varying from 30s 3d to 31s per bbl.; and Montreal it is 24s to 25s. In Toronto 16s 3d to 20s. Hamilton, 18s 9d to 22s 6d. Goderich-flour 20s, Wheat 3s per bush. oats 10d to 1s, pork 12s 6d to 17s 6d. Herrings per bbl. 20s; white fish and trout, 35s; ha per ton, 30s to 35s; potatoes 1s 3d to 1s 6d per bush.

WANTED,

TWENTY THOUSAND bushels of Fall Wheat, and 10,000 bushels of Spring Wheat, for which CASH will be paid.
THOS. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, March 3, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

Goderich, containing 100 acres.
TERMS of Sale will be made known by applying to William Robertson, Esq., Canada Company's Office, Goderich, or to the subscriber.

DAVID SMITH. Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 6tf \$300 REWARD.

A BOY was stolen from his parents in the viliage of Napanock, county of Ulster, and State of New York, on the 14th December, 1847, and has been traced into the western part of Canada.

The Child's name is ALONZO McELROY, son of the undersigned, is four years old in June next, has dark blue eyes, brown hair, and fair complexion, has a slight perpendicular scar near the middle of the forehead, running up into the hair three gurrters of an inch long. The said Child has been pursued by his afflicted father from that place to Canada, where the trace of him was lost. The boy has been seen with a man who drove a pair of large bay horses, a waggon with a long reach, and a painted iumber box on three springs, with a box sitting in the hind end of the waggon.

Any person who will procure the child Any person who will procure the child and deliver him to any of the following

lead to his recovery, shall receive the above reward.

(F) Please deliver the Child or give information to G. F. ROOD & CO., HIRAM R. ANDREWS, A. H. STOWELL, (of the Custom House,) Detroit; to John P. Stewart, of the Globe Hotel, Buffalo; or to George Babcock, of Brantford, Canada W. Any person who aids in restoring the Child to his afflicted parents, will truly serve the ause of humanity.
WM. H. McELROY.

Detroit, Feb. 18, 1848.

STALLIONS.

THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICUL THE HOON DISTRICT AGRICULT.
TURAL SOCIETY, will award the following PREMIUMS, viz:—
£12 10 for the best, and £7 10 for the second best STALLION shewn on the Market Square, on Saturday, the 8th day of Anril pert. of April next.

The Directors have the power to withld either or both of the l

the Horses shewn, in their opinion, be un worthy.

The Horses must serve in the District R. CUNINGHAME,

Secretary. Goderich, March 3, 1848.

GILBERT PORTE, ADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S fash-ionable Boot and Shoe Maker, West Street, Goderich March, 1st, 1848.

J. STEWART, A TTORNEY AND BARRISTER at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Convey-ancer, &c., Office West Street. Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 5y

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AN assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE and CROCKERY, purchased in Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool, and imported via. Montreal, at the lowest

-ALSO-Hhds. "Martel's" and "Hennessy's first quality Brandy, Cases superior Pale Sherry Wine, do. do. Port Wine, Barrels, 4 doz. each, "Barclay, Perkins

Co.'s' Porter,
Barrels Muscovado Sugar.
do Refined English Loaf Sugar, Chests of Hyson Tea, and Barrels of Syracuse FINE SALT.

M. B. SEYMOUR & CO. Goderich, Feb., 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE next Sittings of the First DIVI-SION COURT will be held at the Goal of Goderich, SATURDAY the first

A. F. MORGAN, Clerk First Division Court. Goderich, Feb., 25, 1848.

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

DR. HAMILTON, SURGEON, GODERICH.

LIST OF LICENSES

ASSSUED FOR THE HURON DISTRICT IN THE YEAR 1849.

SHOP. 1 20thDec. James Willson, Goderich, 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	DESCRIPTION OF LICENSE.	No.	DATE OF	TO WHOM ISSUED.	RESIDENCE.	DUTY ON EACH.	OF DUTY.
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(Signed,) For C. WIDDER, Inspector Huron District. B. WILSON, Deputy.

A true Copy, DANIEL Eller Clerk of the Peace, Huron District. OFFICE CLERK OF THE PEACE, ?

Goderich, 21st February, 1848. 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 Caladian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, and should circumstances permit, it will be still further enlarged in the course of the entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canathe most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent persons, or give such information as will and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully onourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and if 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 Volumne, of 288 pages, to-gether with Title Page and Index. It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front-street, Belleville—the Pubsher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for he Magazine, and letters to the Editors, nous

e addressed, (post-paid.) The terms of sub-cription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM-Goderich, March 3, 1848.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE

CANADA FARMER. A Family Journal of Agriculture-Internal Improvement-Literature-Science-General Inffered at the exceeding low price of ONE DOLLAR per year.

THE FARMER was established to sup-L ply a want that has long been felt in the periodical Literature of Canada. On the one hand, a majority of the weekly publications devoted their exclusive atten tion to the politics of "party," a few to Religion and kindred topics, and on the other. one "magazine" poured out its monthly stores on the grand, inexhaustable, and vitally important subject of Canadian

Although it is impossible to treat of public question without, in some sense, writing politics, yet the FARMER has not meddled with 'parties' nor will it hereafter less scrupulously avoid them. Its objects are the interesting, the useful, the necessary. As agriculture is the interest of first im-portance to the people of Canada, so is it awarded the first place and the chief attention in the columns of the Farmer. Emi gration; Commercial regulations; Education, Legislative enactments, and all questions bearing on the industrial pursuits of the country come under impartial reviews .- Short notices of useful books &c.; literary selections, entertaining, instructive and moral; the improvements and discoveries in Science and the useful arts; a dish for the ladies and the Scraps for the boys; the markets at home and abroad, with the general news of the day, complete the bill of fare to which we invite the attention of every

The first volume has met with unex-

think in continuing the publication.

The second volume will be superior to the first in several points. More time will given to it by the Editors, and a number of New Goods from all intending purchasers.

N. B.—All kinds of farm produce taken A number will be sent as a specimin to any one requiring it by letter (or otherwise) Postage paid. All orders should be sent in by let, or least 5th January, so that we may know how large an edition to print.—The unexespected demand for the back Nos. exhausted our edition of the 1st volumn some time since, and to prevent such an occurrance again, we hope our Agents and all others will send forward their orders without delay. Subserption #1 in advance. out delay. Subscription \$1 in advance.
Toronto, Nov., 1847.

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

S Published every Tuesday, Thursday I and Saturday, at the Low Price of TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

The Transcript is printed on a 'eet

Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from During the approaching Session of Parliament the Transcript will contain Reports of the Proceedings, sufficiently comprehen-sive to furnish Record of all that occurs in

both Legislative Bodies. and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully will support its old character. A portion of its support to encourage their arduous and of its spare space will be devoted to the inspectation of miscallaneous methods. sertion of miscellaneous matter of an in-teresting and Literary-character, and every-thing offensive to morals will be carefully avoided.

We have commenced, and intended to

thing offensive to accept the particle of the

TERMS OF THE TRANSCRIPT BY
MAIL.

To The price of Subscription of the
MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, (when sent by
mail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per an
num, payable in advance. To facilitate re
mittances FIFTEEN SHILLINGS willpay for Fitteen Months. TEN-SHILL
LINGS for Ten Months, and FIVE SHILLINGS for Five Months. When the
period of subscription is nearly expired, we feet deep water in the Lake; the Mill dam period of subscription is nearly expired, we feet deep water in the Lake; the Mill dam shall send three different copies of the can be made 16 to 18 feet high at a trifling provement—Literature—Science-General In-telligence—published every Saturday, at R. Brewer & Co.'s Establishment, Toronto, and is now offered at the exceeding low price of in own offered at the exceeding low price of Paper shall, in every case, be discon-tinued. As the paper is given to subscri-bers at the lowest possible price, all money letters must be post-paid; and those-which are not, the amount of postage will be deducted from the money sent.

The Transcript is sent to Subscribers in the country twice or three times a week, at their option. The whole of the reading matter of Thursday and Saturday's papers being put into one sheet—thus sav-ing the Subscribers one-third postage, the price of subscription to the both is the same. Subscribers, in writing for the Transcript, will please mention whether they wish the tri-weekly or semi-weekly paper sent to

13 Newspapers with whom we exchange will please copy this Notice, which we will be happy to reciprocate in the same way. Goderich, March 3, 1848.

5 5 5 GODERICH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.,

AVE always on hand a choice assort-ment of all kinds of fancy and STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, family, in every town and township of Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, &c.,

And as their stock is selected from the And as their stock is selected from the public and the principal warehouses in New York and for the reception and accommodation of Montreal they feel confident that they can be principal warehouses in New York and for the reception and accommodation of Montreal they feel confident that they can be obtained elsewhere in the Iluron them with their labours therefore, had they not received encourage— it will always ment. But the substantial support of the public has been such as to warrant us, we small profits and extensive sales. They the season, and to keep their Bar supplied the public in general, that they have epened for the reception and accommodation of Montreal they feel confident that they can be calculated. solicit an examination of their ample stock

persons of the highest qualifications have promised their assistance as correspondents.

A number will be sent as a specimin to any Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848.

STRACHAN & LIZARS, BARRISTERS and Attornies at Law Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notary Public. Goderich, Lake Huron, Canada West.

JOHN STRACHAN, DANIEL HOME LIZARS.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber would announce to those who are indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call with WILLIAM G. SMITH and setthe the same on or be ore the 20th of March, eaxt; and if said accounts are not settled by that time, they will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collec-

Any person having any claims, or accounts against the subscriber, wil. call on Mr. William G. Smith for final settlement

GEORGE OLIVER. Goderich, Feb., 25, 1848.

FOR SALE

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

and Grist Mill.

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

Apply to the proprietor.

WM. ALLIGHEM. Goderich, Feb. 18, 1848.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, or else their notes and accounts will be put into the hand of an attorney for collection.

ROBERT MODERWELL. Goderich, Feb. 18th, 1848.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, the whole STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GRO-CERIES, &c., in the Store in the Post-Office Buildings.

TERMS—All sums under £1 10, Cash;

from £1 10 to £5, three months; from £5 to £10, six months; over £10, nine months, by furnishing approved Endorsed NOTES.

A. M. J. K. GOODING,

Goderich, February 7, 1848.

A. NASMYTH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and customers that he continues to make men's wearing apparel, in the most approved and fushionable style and on short notice. And in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding neighbourhood, for the liberal encouragement he has received, hopes by assiduity and punctuality, still to merit a continu-

ance of their patronage.
Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848.

expense and on a never failing stream, abun

dance of Saw-logs in the vicinity.

Also, a splendid Mill privilege half a
mile up on the Eighteen mile River which is navigable to the Lake, having 45 acree of first rate land, plenty of Pine and other Saw-logs in the vieinity.

AND ALSO—Four of the best descripoits en-on, ok-mn ied ay, nee

of or

tion of FARMS on and near the Lake Shore, with improvements.

The above well selected and very valuable property will be sold low for cash, or half

the purchase money may remain for three or four years on mortgage.

Apply (if by letter post paid) to Lawrence Lawrason, Esq., London, Robert Parke, Esq., Goderich, or to the proprietor LOHN HAWKINS. JOHN HAWKINS Port Albert, Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848.

NOTICE.

LL persons INDEBTED to the Sub-LL persons INDEBLED to sue Sue-scriber, are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts by the 20th of March next, all Accounts then unsettled, will positively be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection. WALTER SHARD Goderich, Feb. 15, 1848.

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH. LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISSAC RATTENBURY

THE Subscribers having Leased the above SUPERIOR HOTEL, beg leave respectfully to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have opened for the reception and accommodation of Boarders and Travellers, where they will the season, and to keep their Bar supplied with Wines and Liquors of the best description, so as to merit the approval their customers.

J. K. GOODING,

JOHN LANCASTER. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. N. B.—Excellent Stabling will be afford. d, and an active and attentive Groom will e always in attendance.

D. WATSON, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, POLICITOR IN CHANCERY, BANKSUPTCY, &c.

OFFICE IN THE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH Feb., 1348.

poetrp.

TAKE THE RUBY WINE AWAY.

Bring me forth the cap of gold, Chased by Druids hands of old, Filled from youder fountain's breas Where the waters are at rest; This for me-in joyous hour, This for me- in beauty's bower, This for me-in menhood's prime,

Bring me forth the humbler horn. Filled by hunter's hand at morn, From the crystal hand that flows Underneath the blooming rose, Where the violet loves to slip, Where the lilly cools her lip, Bring me this, and I will say Take the ruby wine away !

Take away that damning draught, By the Bacchanalian quaffed, Take away the liquid death-Berpents nestle in its breath, Terror rides upon its flood, Vice surrounds its brim of blood, Sorrow in its bosom stings, Sorrow buoyed on pleasure's wings,

Dip the bucket in the well, Where the trout delights to dwell, Where the sparking water sings, As it bubbles from the springs, Where the breezes whisper sweet, Where the happy children meet, Draw, and let thy draught be mine-Take away the rosy wine !

For the Huron Signal. LES NOMANS.

TRAFLATED FROM BERANGER Why ask me a romance to write? When well you know I can't comply-Age cannot paint the gleams of light, That please so well the youthful eye : When life's declining glass runs fast,

We turn with gloom to years gone past. And scenes of love, no more delight, Friendship alone, can now be felt-The eyes that beam and sparkle bright, Have ceased my tourter'd heart to melt; The Hero ! or the would be wise.

I neither care for or despise. A sad romance would fail to please-Cupid his Lyre for you must string : And sing of pleasure, wealth, and case, And spread o'er you his brightest wing Visions of joy be ever nigh,

Till closed in peace that beaming eye. Goderich, March. 1848.

CHANGE SWEEPETH OVER ALL. Change sweepeth over all ! In showers leaves fail From the tall forest tree;

On to the sea Majestie rivers roll. It is their goal. Each speeds to-perish in man's simple seeming,

Each disappears:
One concurren end ce'rtakes dife's idle dreaming. Dast, darkness, ter

The sun that rose A miracle of light, Yieldeth to night; The skirt of one vast pall O'ershadows ail, You firmamental cresset lights forth shining, Heaven's highest born !

Day hurries to its close

on their thrones, and, like pale spirits pining, Vanish with morn

O'er cities of old days, Dumb creatures gaze ; Palace and pyramid In dust are hid ; Yea, the sky-searching tower

Stands but its hour. seans their wide-stretched beds are ever shifting Sea turns to shore, And stars and systems through dread spi drifting,

To shine no more Names perish that erst smote Nations remote, With panie, fear, or wrong ; Heroic song Grapples with time in vain

On to the main Of dim forgetfulness for ever rolling. Earth's bubbles burst ; Time o'er the wreck of ages sternly tolling

The world is waxing old.

Heaven dull and cold; Nought lacketh here a close Save human woes. Death is man's friend : ed for a while, his heart must go o

Day after day, light, love, life, -all, -all at last forsaking Clay claspeth clay !

An eastern caliph being sorely efflicted with ennui, was advised that an exchange of shirts with a man that was perfectly happy would cure him. After a long search be discovered such a person, but was infermed the happy fellow had no shirt!

"Pay me that six and aight pence you owe me, Mr. Molroopy," said a village Attorney. For what?"

"For the opinion you had of me."
"Faith I never had any opinion of you in all my life." There are two opposite and equally power

ful reasons why we don't trust a man-one because we don't know him, the other be-

A coquette is said to be a perfect incar-tion of Cupid, as she keeps her beau in

Respect.—Some men use no other means to acquire respect than by insisting on it; able produce, a self it sometimes answers their purpose, as a slose a highway man's in r gard to money Feb. 11, 1848.

Provincial Parliament.

PARLIAMENT CALLED. The Canada Gazette Extraordinary, pul

lished this evenig, contains the following PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVENOR GENERAL: LENCY THE GOVENOR GENERAL:

Whereas the meeting of our Provincial
Parliament stand prorogued till the 4th day
of March now next ensuing, at which at
our city of Montreal you were held and constrained to appear; and whereas we have
judged it advisable and most consistent
with the general convenience and public
welfare to change the said time of meeting
to an earlier period; we do therefore will
and command you, and by these presents
firmly enjoin you and each of you, that on
Friday, the 25th day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Partiament at our city of Montreal, for the
despatch of business, there to take into
consideration the state and welfare of our
said Province of Canada, and therein to do
as may seem necessary; and herein fail

as may seem necessary; and herein fai

CANADA WEST. TROCKVILLE (TOWN)—G. Sherwood,
BYTOWN—Scott,
CORNWALL TOWN—J. H. Cameron,
CARLTON—Malloch,
DUNDAS—Crysler,
DURHAM—J. S. Smith,
ESSEX—John Prince
HALTON—J. Wetenhall,
FRONTERAC—Henry Smith,
GLENGARY—J. S. McDonald.
GRENVILLE—Reid Burritt,
HAMILTON.CITY—SIT A. Macnab;
HURON—W. Cayley,
HASTINGS—Billa Flint, Esq.,
HALDIMAND—D. Thompson, PROCKVILLE (TOWN)-G. Sherwood, HALDIMAND—D. Thompson, KINGSTON—J. A. McDonald, KENT—M. Cameron, LANARK-Bell, Lincoln-W. H. Merritt, LINCOLN—W. H. Merritt,
LENOX & ADDINGTON—Syemour,
LEEDE—Richards,
LONDON TOWN—John Wilson,
MIDDLESEX—W. Notman,
NIAGARA TOWN—W. Dickson,
NORTHUBERLAND—Meyers,
NORFOLE—H. J. Boulton,
OXFORD—F. Hinks, PRESCOTT—Johnson,
PETERBORO'—Jas. Hall,
PRINCE EDWARD—Stevenson,

RUSSELL—Lyon,
SIMCOR—W. B. Robinson,
STORMONT—McLean,
TORONTO CITY—Henry Sherwood, WENTWORTH-Dr. Smith, WELLAND—McFarland,
WATERLOO—Webster,
Yonk, 1st Riding—J. Price,
do 2nd Riding—Morrison.
do 3rd Riding—W. H. Blake,
do 4th Riding—R. Baldwin,

CANADA EAST.

Lafontaine,

BRLLECHASSE-A. N. Morin, BONAVENTURE—Cuthbert, BRAUHARNOIS—Dewitt, BERTHIER—Armstrong, CUAMBLY—Dr. Beaubien, CHAMPLAIN—Louis Guillet, DORCHESTER—Lemiux, PRUMMOND—R. N. Watts, Gaspe—Christie, Huntingdon - Savaugau, Kanduraska - Marques, Leinster - N. Dumas, L'ISLET-Fouanier. LOTBENIERE—Laurin,
MONTREAL CITY—B. Homes and

MONTREAL COUNTY-Jobin.

MONTREAL COUNTY—John,
Missisquoi—W. Badgely,
MEGANTIC—D. Daly,
MONTMORENCY—J. Caucho NICOLET-Dr. Fortier, OITAWA—Egan,
PORTNEUF—Col. Duchesnay,
QUEBEC CITY—Aylwin and Chabot, do COUNTY—Cheaveat ROUVILLE—Dr. Davignon, RICHELIEU—W. Nelson, RIMOUSKI—Dr. Tache, -Cheaveau RIMOUSKI—Dr. Tache,
SHERBROOKE TOWN—Gugy,
SHEKBROOKE CUNTY—S. Brocks,
ST. MAURICE—L. J. Papineau.
STANSTEAD—John McConnell,
SAGUENAY—Laterriere,
SHEFFORD—L. T. Drummond,
ST. HYACINTH—Dr. Bouthillier,
THERE RIVERS—Demoulin,
TWO MOUNTAINS—W. SCOUT, TERREBONNE—Lafontaine, VAURDREUIL—J. D. Mortgeneas, YAMASKA-Leveille, VERCHERES-J. Lesslie,

Reformers Elected, Tories, Loosfish and doubtful,

NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber intending to leave Goderich, takes this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous, honest and punctual customers for the liberal patronage which they have extended towards him during his residence in this place; while at the same time he wishes to intimate that a much larger number of his customers have been very far from punctual; and these he requests in a friendly manner to call upon him at their earliest convenience and cettle their accounts, as the nature of his engagements requires that all his business in this District shall be fully arranged before the first of April, 1848, at which date all unsettled accounts will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.
THOMAS WATKINS.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846. NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received locations of land in Western Canada, since the let January, 1832, and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by Government to be disposed of by Sale."

BALT ! SALT !!

IN BARRELS, cheap for each or market-able produce, at the Store of T. GILMOUR & CO.

H. O'CONNOR, & CO., STRATFORD,

BEG respectfully to announce to the public at large, that they are now opening out at their store, next door to Mr. Lenton's, and opposite Mr. Daley's, a new and Select Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., which having been purchased by an experienced buyer, and for Cash, in the Home and Montreal markets, they are determined to offer at prices that will defy competition. They only request the favour of a call from intending purchasers to convince them of this fact.

H. O'CONNOR & CO. Stratford, Jan. 28, 1848.

GODERICH FOUNDRY. FARMERS, ENCOURAGE YOUR

HOME MANUFACTORIES. THE Subscribers beg to inform the in-habitants of the Huron District, that

The Subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of the Huron District, that they have in full operation, their NEW FOUNDRY, which for convenience and the facility with which the work is done, equals, they feel proud to asssert, any country foundry in Canada.

They further pledge themselves to the public to sell all Goods in their line, as cheap, if not cheaper; as good, if not better, than they can be obtained from any other foundry in Canada or elsewhere.

The patronage they have met with during the short time they have been in tusiness here, warrants the above statement, and they take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that they will use every exertion in their power to maintain the character, they trust, they have fully established for themselves.

They will have on hand Threshing Mills, Saw Mill and Grist Mill Castings; Re-action Water-wheels, Smut Machines of the latest and most approved plan, Steam Engines, and all kinds of Hollow-ware, such as Bake Kettles, Bellow Pots, Tea Kettles, Sugar Kettles; also, various sizes of Cooking and every description and every description.

as Bake Kettles, Bellow Pots, Tea Kettles, Sugar Kettles, also, various sizes of Cooking and Parlour Stoves, and every description of Ploughs, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, they are ready to receive orders for BELLS from five to ten hundred pounds weight, and warranted to be well toned.

GEORGE MILLER & CO.

Goderich, Januaay 28, 1848. N. B. In order that the subscribers may N. B. In order that the subscribers may be enabled to dischargo the pledges given in the above advertisement, they must in-sist upon prompt payments, therefore, of all Notes and Book Accounts now due, imme-

diate payment is requested. A. NASMYTH.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and customers that he continues to make men's wearing apparel, in the most approved and fashionable style and on chert. approved and tashionable style and on chert notice. And in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surround-ing neighbourhood, for the liberal encour-agement he has received, hopes by assidui-ty and punctuality, still to merit a continu-ance of their patronage. Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848.

HENRY NEW MAN BREAD, CAKE and PASTRY BAKER, B respectfully solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, and trusts, by strict attention, to merit a share of their favours.

N. B.—Hard Biscuit and all kinds of

Crackers on hand. Cakes made to order Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1tf

NOTICE.

A LL parties indebted to L. PECK, for FRUIT TREES, either by Note or Book Account, unless settled immediately, will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Division Court for collection.

I. RATTENBURY, Agnt.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HEWS, aged 13, whose father died last Summer at Grosse Isle. The boy missed his mother at Montreal, in August last, Sho is now in great agony about him, and will be thankful for information. Direct to Margaret Hews, care of T. Daly, Esq., Stratfod, Huron District.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN MORIARTY, who left Ireland in April, 1845, accompanied by his brother and sister, and arrived at Quebec in June. They subsequently proceeded to Toronto in September following; since that period John Moriarty has never, been heard of. It is supposed he went to the States. Any information respecting him, addressed to his sister, Margarier Morganier, Post Office. Thomphill. Canada West. TY, Post Office, Thornhill, Canada West will be thankfully received. January 10, 1848.

NOTICE.

A LL persons INDEBTED to the Sub-scriber, are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts by the 20th of March next, all Accounts then unsettled will positively be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection. WALTER SHARP. Goderich, Feb. 15, 1848.

HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ENDERS will be received by the Direc L tors of the Society up to SATUR-DAY, THE NINETEENTH instant, from parties desirous of taking charge of either of the Societie's BULLS, viz:—
The Durham Bull now at Mr. Annon's,

in Colbourne. do at Mr. Salkeld's i Do Goderich. The Ayrshire Bull, at Mr. Elliott's, in Tenders to state which Bull is applied

Tenders will also be received for the keep of the Durham Cow. The Tenders maybe made to the Secreary of the Society.
R. G. CUNINGHAME,
Secretar

Goderich, Feb. 10, 1848.

ALBION HOUSE, AMES' Street, one door west of the Commercial Bank, Hamilton, by I. ESMONDE. January, 1848.



GODERICH CARRIAGE SHOP. LIGHTHOUSE-STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF

ALLEN'S INN. THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER & LIGHT WAGGONS, Cutters, Lumber Sleighe, Gige, Dog Carts, &c., and all other articles in his line of

business.

N. B. Repairing promptly attended to.

Country Produce taken in part payment.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Goderich, Feb. 18th, 1848.

3y

H. B. O'CONNOR, IMPORTER. WEST STREET. TAKES this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support and distinguished patronage he has received since the opening of his Establishment in Goderich, and begs to assure them that he will still continue to supply them with the best and cheapest articles in his line as usual. He would direct their attention to his varied and extentensive importations which he is now receiving of DRY GOODS, GROCE-RIES, CROCKERY and HARDWARE, the low prices of which he is certain will speak for themselves, and for quality and variety cannot be surpassed in Western Canada.

H. B. O'CONNOR.

H. B. O'CONNOR. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1tf Congricing Jan. 28, 1848.

111

22. Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, &c., and overy description of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange. Cash will be paid for good Grass Seed, Hides and Furs.

D. WATSON, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, BANKRUPTCY, &C. OFFICE IN THE MARKET SQUARE,

GODERICH. Feb., 1848.

WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS.

NO. 7 EAST STREET,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESENTERIAN THE Subscribers begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to receive orders for LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS, which shall be mannfactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

(F) Harrows and Drags made to order;
Plough Castings Wooded.

ALEXANDER MELVIN.

Goderich, Feb. 9, 1848. TWO POUNDS REWARD.

ON SATURDAY the 19th inst., there was lost between the Huron and British Hotels, a small Russian leather Pocket Book, containing letters and papers (only valuable to the owner) besides some manny. The above reward will be obtained at the British Hotel upon delivery of the Goderich, Feb. 21, 1848.

on Lake Huron.

A good Mill Privilege on the Lake shore within six miles of Goderich, having 36 acres of excellant Land, the Mill can be built on the rock, and within 50 feet of ten feet deep water in the Lake; the Mill dam can be made 16 to 18 feet high at a trifling expense and on a pecce, feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce, feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce, feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce, feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce feiling stream shall be a second or a pecce second or a second or a pecce second or a second o

can be made to to le lect night at triling expense and on a never-failing stream, abundance of Saw-logs in the vicinity.

Also, a splendid Mill privilege half a mile up on the Eighteen mile River which is navigable to the Lake, having 45 acres of first rate land, plenty of Pine and other Saw-logs in the vicinity. Saw-logs in the vicinity.

AND ALSO—Four of the best description of FARMS on and near the Lake Shore, with improvements.

The above well selected and very valuable property will be sold low for cash, or half the purchase money may remain for three or four years on mortgage.

or four years on mortgage.

Apply (if by letter post paid) to Lawronce Lawrason, Esq., London, Robert
Parke, Esq., Goderich, or to the proprietor
JOHN HAWKINS. Port Albert, Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848. tfl CROCKERY.

A LL kinds of Porcelain and Stoneware at reduced prices, by
T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848. E. C. WATSON

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c. &c. GODERICH. IRON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand laage quantity of almost every description of Hoop and Bar Iron, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848.

TOBACCO. AN extensive stock which will be sol cheap for cash.

T. GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848.

SATINETTS OF various Textures and Paterns for men's cloathing, will be sold for the very lowest remunerating profits.

T. GILMOUR, & CO. Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848.

DIV. COURT BLANKS, PRINTED on a superior quality of paper for sale at the Huron Signal Office cheap for Cash. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

HARRISON & M'LEAN, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c.,
CHATHAM, C. W.

CHATHAM. DISTRICT OF KENT.

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

THE subscriber having commenced business in Goderich—and with the view of carrying on his operations with more facility and success, is in want of cash—offers the following valuable property for sale, situated in the flourishing town of Chatham, the District seat for Kent, for cash only

viz:—
That advantageously situated property in Chatham North, containing FOUR water Lots—according to the town plot survey—with a good and substantial two story Dwelling House thereon, Katchen, an excellent garden, summer house, &c., &c., suitable for a large family or a public Hotel, a Barn 40 feet by 24, and a large enclosed Building well adapted for distilling or for storage, being erected on a substantial wharf, mooring vessels of over 300 tons burthen. On the premises is also an invaluable Spring, the excellencies of its waters are not surpassed in the District.

—ALSO—

-ALSO-

Two Building Lots in Chatham North Block G, well situated, being opposite the new Bridge, shortly to be erected. -ALSO-

A large two story Frame House fronting the Barracks, 40 feet by 26, nearly finished, with half an acre Lot belonging. -ALSO-SEVENTY-FIVE Acres of excellent Land situated on the banks of the River Thames, only three miles below the town of Chatham, with a dwelling House there-on, about 40 acres cleared, and in a high

state of cultivation.

All, or part, of the above property will be sold on reasonable terms for cash down, or one-fourth down, and the remainder in

three yearly instalments. Title unquestion

able. For further particulars enquire of M. & O. Dulsen, Chatham, or to the proprietor at Goderich.

CHARLES DOLSEN. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS

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

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

The wide-spread fame of these splendid

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

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

The prices of the Re-prints are less than

TO CAPITALISTS.

COOD and safe Investments. Valuable on Lake Huron.

A good Mill Privilege on the Lake where

TERMS. PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3,00 per an.
For any two do do 5,00 "
For any three do do 7,00 "
For all four of the Reviews... 8,00 " For Blackwood's Magazine.... 3,00 For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10,00

CLUBBING.

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

Remittances and communications

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

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

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

postage.
LEONARD SCOTT & Co., Publihers, 112, Folton-st., N. Y Subscribers in Canada may receive ir numbers at the nearest American Post Offices. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH. LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISSAC RATTENBURY.

THE Subscribers having Leased the above SUPERIOR HOTEL, beg leave respectfully to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have opened for the reception and accommodation of Boarders and Travellers, where they will be happy to receive those who may honor them with their patronage. It will always be their study to furnish the Table with an ample portion of the best productions of the year.

Every article sent from this Establishment Warranted Genuine. No. 3, Stinson's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

January 25. 1848.

1

TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or they cannum of the year.

TOTALLY AND SIX PERCE with the expiration of the year. an ample portion of the best productions of the season, and to keep their Bar supplied with Wines and Liquors of the best de-scription, so as to merit the approval their customers. their customers.

J. K. GOODING,
JOHN LANCASTER.

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Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

N. B.—Excellent Stabling will be afforded, and an active and attentive Groom will be always in attendance. TEAS, TEAS. OF all qualities and at various prices, T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848.

PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND

PHECENIX BITTERS. THE high and envise colonity which these pre-eminant Medicines have equired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. IN ALL CASES of Asthms, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bitlous Fevers and Liver Complaints.

Bladder and Kidneys, Bitlous Fevers and 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 be without them.

Billous Cholic, and Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds and Coughs, Cholic, Consumption. Used with great success in this disease. Corrupt Humors, Droposies, Dyspessia. No person with this

propeies, Dyspepsia. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin. Eryspelas, Fla-Evapuous of the Sain. Evysperas, Fac-tulency.

Fever and Ague. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain reme-dy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be CURED.

them, be satisfied, and be CURED.
Foulness of Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Heedaches,
of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory.
Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss
of Appetite, Liver Complaints, Leprosy,
Looseness, Mercurial Diseases.
Never fails to eradicate entirely all the
effects of Mercury, infinitely, account them

effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsapa-Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complains of all kinds, Organic Af-ections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's

Cholic.

PHLES. The original proprieter of these medicines was cured of Piles of 36 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the head, side, back, limba, limb

PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.
RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicinos.
Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Saltrheum, Swellings.
Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Hears, of sovery description.

forms, Ulcers, of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicions. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be cer-

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX
BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, and
thus remove all disease from the system.
A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS
and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the
reach of competition: the estimation of
every patient.
The genuine of these medicines are now
put up in white wrafpers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Maffat's
Good Samaritan," containing the directions,
&c., on which is a drawing of Broadway
from Wall street to our Office, by which
strangers visiting the city can very easily
find us. The wrappers and Samaritans
are copyrighted, therefore, those who procure them with white wrappers can be
assured that they are genuine. Be careful,
and do not buy those with yellow wrappers;
but if you do, be estisfied that they come
direct from us, or dont touch them. direct from us, or dont touch them

OF Prepared and sold by DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York. For sale by BENJ. PARSONS,

Sole Agens Goderich, Jan. 23, 1848.

GODERICH CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

ATSCHAW & ERBE, Southwest at. Alson of the Big Chair, beg most respectfully to acquaint the public generally, as well as new settlers coming into the Huron District, that they will find it to their advantage to purchase at the above establishment, as they continue to manufacture Cabinet Ware of every description, such as Sideboards, Drawers, Sofas, plain such as Sideboards, Drawers, Sofas, plain such as Sideboards, Drawers, Sofas, plain and fancy Bedsteads, Centre, Telescope, Dining and Breakfast Tables, &c., &c., to suit purchasers, and as cheap as any other celabilishment in the District. other establishment in the District.

They also manufacture Grecian, Fancy and Windsor Chairs in good workmanship-like manner, and of the best meterials.— Country produce always taken in exchange for any of the above articles in their line, for any of the above articles in their line, at market prices.

N. B.—L. & E. request all those indebted to them, after long credit by note or book account, to call and settle the same before the 15th of March next, or other-

wise they will be collected after that date with Costs. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

JOHN WINER, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST; in Paints, Oils, Varnishes and colors; Importer of Genuine English Chemicals.

Every article sent from this Establishment
Warranted Genuine. No. 3, Stinson's
Block, King Street, Hamilton.
January 23. 1848.

of the year.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a sponsible for six successive.

seventh copy gratis.

If All letters addressed to the Editor must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
post office.

Six lines and under, first insertion, ... £0 2 6
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A liberal discount to those who advertise by
the year.