NNOR. Farmer's ash will be and Furs.

CO., nce to the

nce to the y are now door to Mr. ley's, a new GOODS, having been yer, and for eal markets, t prices that only request ending purss fact. R & CO.

CONCERN. leave Gode y of returnal customers th they have his residence rame time he een very far requests in a him at their tle their acengagements n this District the first of unsettled ac-

an Attorney /ATKINS.

MAN, TRY BAKER patronage of nd its vicinity, ir., to merit a

i all kinds of nade to order.

JNDRY. TORIES.

inform the inon District, that n, their NEW work is done, to asssert, any

emselves to the n their line, as rood, if not bet-stained from any elsewhere. met with during been in business statement, and ty of informing c that they will power to main-rust, they have

Threshing Mills, Castings; Re-ac-Machines of the plan, Steam En-plan, Steam En-lots, Tea Kettles, We sizes of Cookus sizes of Cook-

te, they are ready ht, and warranted

ILLER & CO. 1848, 1y
e subscribers may
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at, they must ints, therefore, of all is now due, imme-

March, 1846. iven, by order of a Administrator of acil, to all persons ations of land in a the 1st January, es located previo es located previous ations were not initented lands, liable
4th of April, 1839, ints or their legal
is their claims and
within two years
will be resumed by used of he Sale sed of by Sale.

FIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-id strictly in advance, E with the expiration

d to the Editor must be ot be taken out of the



TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1848.

NUMBER 2.

R.

Median Market Ma

The huron Signal, BY CHARLES DOLSEN, MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

Free, o'er the Borders, the tartan is streaming, The dirk is unsheathed, and the claymore is

The

tire army of the Duke of Cumberland arrived before Carlisle, and took possession of the fortifications that commanded it. He commanded the garrison to surrender, and they answered him by discharge of musketry.— They had withstood a seige of ten days, during which time Cumberland had erected batteries, and progred cannot fee.

ment, she hastened to London to comfort him—to cheer his gloomy solutude—at the foot of the throne to sue for his portion. She arrived at the metropolis—she was conducted to the prison-house, and advance, needs he the long-promised succours of France, on the Comberland mountains, and Wenderland lake, because of the Comberland mountains, and Wenderland lake, because of the comberland lake, the 'Lancashire Witch' on her bosom hall wear mow white cockade by here.

"Fear not, my own Fanny," he would say: "your apprehensions are idle. The

And here his father would interfere.—
"Speak not so, my son," said the old man earnestly, "speak not sgainet princes in your bed-chamber, for a bird of the air can carry the tidings. Your life is in the hands of a King—of a merciful one, and it is safe—only seek not this —only seek not the safe.

THOMAS MACQUEN, Engral.

They had withstood a seige of ten days can be carried to the comboriand had erected batteries, and procured cannon from White against the English and French languages, esceuted with assenses and dispatch.

THE BROKEN HEART.

A TALE OT THE REPLICION.

Early in the November of 1745, the news reached Cambridge that Charles Stuart, at the head of his hardy and devoted Highlanders, had crossed the Borders, and talen possession of Carlisle. The inhabitant grand devoted Highlanders, had crossed the Borders, and the word of the clansmen had triumphed over all opposition; they were regarded, also, by the multitude as savages, and by the most it was to confess their joy, and who, due to the many think proper."

There was no alternative, and these consect the possession of Carlisle. But there are not the served for his Majesty.—To the multitude as savages, and who, due to the served for his Majesty.—To conceal it. Anongst these was large and the served of the served for his majesty to conceal it. Anongst these was large the served for his Majesty.—To conceal it. Anongst these was large the served for his Majesty.—To conceal it. Anongst these was large the served for his Majesty.—To conceal it. Anongst these was large to the first of the word of friends to sup with him was to confess their joy. The served for his majesty to conceal it. Anongst these was large to the first of the word of friends to sup with him was to confess their joy. The served for his hand was pleeged, and his word and the cardidate of the served to his word the word of friends to sup with him was to confess their joy. The served for his hand was pleeged to the served to his word to the content of the conceal it. Anongst these was a first to his word to the content of the conceal it. Anongst these was a first to the served to the served to this majesty.—The bottle was to confess their joy. The served for h ing heard the mandate that was delivered. They rose to depart, and a low, deep sigh issued from her bosom; but she shewed no

sign of violent grief-her feelings were already exhausted-her heart could bear no

nents on the common ground of reason.

In and the finisher of the law, with the horrid knife in his hand, proceeded to lay open their bosoms, and taking out their hearts, flung them on the faggots that blazed around the scaffold. The last spectacle of barbarity was James Dawson; and when the executioner had plunged the knife in his breast, he raised his heart in his hand, and holding it a moment before the horrorstricken and disgusted multitude, he cast it into the flames, exclaiming, as he flung it from him—"God save King George!"—

Fanny beheld this—her eyes became-blind —she heard not the should of the multitude is—she drew back her head into the caach—it dropped upon the shoulder of her companion—"My dear! I follow thee!" I follow thee!" I follow thee!—I follow thee!" She exclaimed, clasping her hands together—"sweet Jesus! receive both our souls together!" They attempted to raise her head, to support her in their arms, but she sank back—lifeless—her spirit had accompanied him it loved—she died of stified agony and a broken heart.

RELIGION AND LOYALTY.

Religion, on the contrary, is more like the widow's cruse, which, the more it is replenished. We do not refers that in thus selfishly hoarding our treasure, like misers we impoverish ourselves. In all its various forms, and however distorated, there is still ene common feeling of religion consists rather in the love of God, and in gratitude for all His mercies, than in the groveling fear of future punishment, and in that intolerance towards other seets, which so often disgraces the professors of the main object. We are too much disgrave the main object. We are too much disgrave the main object. We are too much disgrave the main object. We are too much discovered to confine our sympathies and interpretations in the more of the contrary, is more like the widow's cruse, which, the more it is 'used, the more it is 'used, the more it is 'used, the m

No terms in the English language are more uncertain, indefinite and circumscribed in the signification attached to them, than Religion and Loyalty. They are terms which seem to have the peculiar property of exciting the worst passions of mankind—when they are distorted by the conflicting opinions of narrow-minded and intolerant men. It seems strange that two words which should convey the idea of something, good and desirable, should unhappily pro-duce such effects. We are ready enough to admit that religious and loyal feelings are highly praiseworthy when directed towards

papers and his hat among the multitude;—
She saw the fatal signal given, and the drop fall—she heard the horrid shout, the yell that burst from the multidue, but not a muscle of her frame moved. She gazed calmly, as though it had been on a bridal ceremony. She beheld the executioner begin the barbarities which the law awards to treason—the clothes were torn from the victims—one by one they were cut down;

We world? If we hold the true faith, are we get people, no religious sect requires they hold that true, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they hold the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they hold the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they hold the find it get people, no religious sect requires they hold the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they hold the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they hold the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they had the get people, no religious sect requires they had the get people, no religious sect requires they had the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they had the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they had the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they had the people, no religious sect requires they had the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they had the people, no religious sect requires they had the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they had the truth, how are we to find it get people, no religious sect requires they had who obstinately refuse to meet their oppovictims—one by one they were cut down; nents on the common ground of research

We are all missionaries, for as christians it

our institutions.

The Prince and his classmen in triumph at vance.

Nor needs he the long-promised succours of France, From the Combertiand mountains, and W.:

more land lake, Bear the prison house, and a diad, she raised her hands, and prince the prison house, and she were brought of the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the room, and doesn't were brought pronounced with the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the room, and as made yno, "as he exclaimed, I make yno power to four soldiers burst into the room, and so most the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the room, and so most of the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the fore twenty that the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the four power in the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the four power in the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the four power in the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the four power in the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into five enjoyment of their religion with the flocks of another fold, in a proper or highly praiseworthy when directed towards with the flocks of altent distruct of the religion with the stoward our Religion and our Government to the religion in the population. The power as at stage in the proper of the fall were three of the proper of the fall were three of the proper of the fa

One of the strongest arguments for mu-tual for bearance and charitable feelings to-wards our opponents in religion in a country such as Canada, is the difficulties religious prejudices create in the civil govern-ment of the country. This will readily be admitted by all who have observed the influence such feelings have in aggravating the evils of political antagonism. In the fulness of their self-sufficiency, each sect may say—"Our's is the true religion, and let others conform to the faith which is taught by the Holy Scriptures." Yes! all christians appear to the Scriptures, but no two sects exactly agree as to their interpretation. The members of one great branch of christians believe that their clergy are divinely authorized to interpret scripture, and thus a great degree of uniformity of fatth is insured. All the other sects, again, disagree, in all manner of ways. It is not for us to venture to say which sect is right; servable in worldly pursuits, where gain is the main object. We are too much disposed to confine our sympathies and intercourse within the narrow limits of our own seets. It is no doubt, no more than natural that we should give them the first place in our affections; but while we love our own particular friends, we should not lorget that all men are our brothers, whether they are christians or heathers; and we should enclosed to make a selection of any particular than the sent of the section of any particular friends. particular friends, we should not lorget that all men are our brothers, whother they are christians or heathens; and we should on deavour to hold that friendly intercourse with them which will be most likely to produce that conformity of opinions which is so much to be desired. This can only be done by a direct appeal to that reason which is the universal guide given to all men by the Author of our being. The jealousy, so commonly observed on the part of teachers and parents, of their flocks getting mixed with the flocks of another fold, is a proof or symptom of a latent distruct of the religion they profess, or at least it shows that they regard human rosson as a dangorous opponent of their faith. There is a stage in the history of true religion when such lears are like in the free enjoyment of their religion. The product of the religion when such lears are like in the free enjoyment of their religion. It is a stage in the history of true religion when such lears are

mention is strong to an above the control of the problem of the control of the problem of the pr

pact and united body, directed by one seat to foregin powers, but the olive branch in will not be a remote or destitute school section under such circumstances in any other light than brad, claiming on the independance, and in sincerity. (Loud applicage.) And, if we have brade and the section of the secti pact and united body, directed by one reat head, claiming entite independance and in incerity. (Loud applause.) And, if we inconsistent with such a system. It is in religious matters what an absolute more religious matters what an absolute more of government, seets and parties are crushed at the moment of their appearance, of the should unshackled reason once assert her sway, a revolution would be the necessary consquence. Such an uniformity as the size not the fruit of reason, but obtained by any other means, occause it is contrary to nature. Minor differences will continue to exist, we believe, while the world endures. The harmony we contend for is the dures. The harmony we contend for is the dures. The harmony we contend for is the form condicting opinious, maintained with from condicting opinious, maintained with from condicting opinious, maintained with temper and the when mankind can be by education and enlightened the property on the property on the property of the great sure of the same in from condicting opinious, maintained with from condicting opinious, maintained with the markind can be by education, and enlightened the property of the proposed to the practice of originating or creating opinious and only the same; you would all have been on the same; you would all have been from conflicting opinion, and enlightened temper and in writion, and enlightened temper and in writing with the first instant when we have deep arable from our imperfect nature, with indulgence and charity, nominal distinctions of sects may still exist for a long time, but the limits of conformity will be greatly extended in all until no sufficient. prestly extended in all until no sumicenmotive will remain for the seperation and
aliention of sects which now disgrace
christianity. This great result can only be
brought about by a voluntary sacrifice of
iliberal prejudices by all sects. Let us
then endoavour to raise our minds far above
the summits of those mountains of disagreement which separate all religious communiment which separate all religious communi ment which separate all religious communi-ties by what now appear impenetrable bar-ries, to a height from whence all the ine-qualities and differences of the world beneath us will appear like one vast and smiling plain; and, above all, let us endeavour to realize the belief that the great Creator of the Universe is always ready to receive the

prayers and offerings of all sects, which flow from pure and sincere hearts. Norg. - We beg Mr. Sheriff Moodie's pardon for the liberty we have taken in publishing this article, but there, are so few things written on this important subject that we feel a strong desire to extend the circulation of all sentiments that have the least tendency to destroy thos artificial divisions and distinctions which craft and selfishness have erected among mankind .-And at our first convenience we will endeavou to send Mr. Moodie an article on some subject by way of compensation.

Ep. H. S. MR. COBDEN ON THE NATIONAL DEFENCES

At the Stockport election, on Monday in proposing the new candidate for election, Mr. Cobden made the following observations in relation to the influence of free trade on the warlike tendencies of nations:-

There was another view of the free trade question which he ventured to say his friend, Mr. Henry would be disposed to take. He (Mr. Cobden) wanted not only

kinds of produce, without regard to differen-tial duties or protection to native industry. What did that imply? It implied a growing sympathy and dependence between the people of this country and the people of this country and the people of the whole civilised world! Well, to what must that conduct us? Must it not conduct us, and nothing to wish for, but popular distinct. that conduct us? Must it not conduct us, if we were right in our principles, to a spirit the world? (Loud applause.) If this, then, was the moral tendency of their principles, to as something of unimportant the question may be, what was the use of increasing one amount or our-fortifications? (Applause.)—nament or our-fortifications? (Applause.)—the had ventured to express this opinion at Stockport the other day, and what be then stockport the other day in deliberations for the weight and the subject let us shide by it. And how-fits there is something to attend the subject let us shide by it. And how-fits there is something or unimportant the question may be, there is something or unimportant the question may be, there is something or unimportant the question may be, there is something or unimportant the question may be, there is something or unimportant the question may be, there is something or unimportant the question may be, there is something or unimportant the question may be, there is something or unimportant the que save the country seventeen mittions, being the whole expense of the public funds.

The whole expense of the army, navy, and ordnance. Gentlemen," continued Mr.

Codden, "I did not propose anything so good as that (laughter)—but what I said of the public funds.

The town entains a number of neat and even and if there is any one tax which the public funds.

But the members of the District Council are of the influential sible that a Conservative form of government can dering theseene both romantic and delightful.—state that the speculation will be one of profit, and we sincerely wish mind, either for good or evil, then it is impossible that a Conservative form of government can deven of so may flower-plots, and assist much in rendering theseene both romantic and delightful.—state that the speculation will be one of profit, and we sincerely wish mind, either for good or evil, then it is impossible that a Conservative form of government can deving theseene both romantic and delightful.—state that the speculation will be one of profit, and we sincerely wish mind, either for good or evil, then it is impossible that the company may consist of the influential sible that a Conservative form of government can deving these that the company may consist of the influential sible that a Conservative form of government can deven of some province; for we believe that the company may consist of the influential sible that a Conservative form of government can deven of some province; for we believe that the company may consist of the influential sible that a Conservative form of government can deven of some province; for we believe that the company may consist of the influential sible that a Conservative form of government can deven of the public funds.

The town on the first of the public funds.

The town on the first of the public funds.

The town on the first of the public funds.

The town on the first of the public funds.

The town on the first of the public funds.

The town on the first of the public funds.

The town on the fi was this, that if we are right in our free-trade principles, we must be very wrong if, a year after we had adopt d them, we begin a year after we had adopt d them, we begin putting up fortifications. (Applause.) I said that the great item in our expenditure in this country, upon which we could make dimension of the country of the country. a diminution of our expenses was that horrible item of seventeen millions a year for
our army, navy, and ordnauce; and I said
then, as now that if we could not make a
reduction in that item I did not think we
could note any reduction. mid make any reduction in our taxes high would be sensibly felt in the pockets of the people. I said that the reduction could only be made by a change in public ships, in almost every district, are but thinly pointon in this country, by having free trade not only in our ledgers and our counting-houses, but having it in our hearts, and having faith in our principles. I am one who believes that this country has nothing to fear from any country, so long as you advance in the present principles of free calific as would enable him to legistate judicalities as would enable him to legistat The great jealousy, rivalry, and hatred which the world entertains towards us has a specific monopoly of this country from the monopoly of the country from the meaning applications. (hear)—from the grasping ambition which has led us to seize upon territory, to have its exclusive possession; but the moment own revenue to their own local improvements; s exclusive possession; but the moment ou proclaim to the civilised world not only that your ports are open, and your colonies open (for the latter claim it now), the moment you abandon the privileges of the navigation laws, that moment you change the feeling of the civilised world, now against you, and they will be as ready to gover, the interest, and the means of adjusting ower, the interest, and the means of adjusting ter into peaceful relations with you, to maintain an a heable understanding, as they have on former occasions to display a they have on former occasions to display a pririt of antizonism, occasioned by your monopolies, and the spirit of war and agression which this country has manifested during the last century. (Loud applause.) the not speak here as a Utopian, The view I express here now are t e view which first made no acquainted with the people of Lancashire, out of my own business—
I mean the author of certain pamphlets
I mean the author of certain pamphlets
twolve years ago. These were the views
I had then.

But the Councillor for any given enterprise. If
is a man of ordinary energy and enterprise. If
the is a man of average information, and of practical improvement (and such men alone should
that then. a nad then.

Tree tical improvement (and such men alone shoul trade has only been a labour of love with be elected to the office) he is aware that the va The first might carry out these views; and the first property, his prosperity, his comfort I be seen we are fast tending toward the even his reputation to some extent is involved in even his reputation to some extent is involved in time that the whole community will be

brought to the conviction that it is not by

atgreets of the country can be advanced.

A. J.A.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The send the Huron Signal to many of our friends in the District, whom we have not had an opportunity of soliciting as subscribers, on account of the bad state of the roads, and will be happy to place them on our list as subscribers. Those who do not choose to patronize us will return the paper, with "No Subscriber" written upon it. We hope that every well wisher to this District will give us their support and influence i: extending our circulation. A few hundred will be of no use—we want thousands.

sent home either as being superfluous or as having been unduly elected.

We are not altogether satisfied that the Council is empowered to settle these protested elections in the abscence of the returning officers, who should certainly be regarded as the responsible parties. The tenor of the Act leads us to believe that all such protests and appeals must be carried before a higher tribunal. While at thousands.

We furnish our townsmen with a copy gratis, those who do not choose to be come subscribers will please notify us before the next issue—parties that we may o uit will please hand in their names and resi-dence, where they will be served by the

### HURON SIGNAL. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1848.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

When we first came to Canada, in the yea 1842, we remarked to a friend who was giving simply because the members of it were not allowtike. He (Mr. Coblen) wanted not only first place, if a whole community is not able or sugar and in shipping sugar and bread for our mod tiss—but he wanted the spirit of free trade to enter into the hearts of the community. He wanted the spirit of free trade to enter into the hearts of the community. He wanted the logislature to be alive to the great moral revolution which free trade necessarily implies, if it is understood. He and the and was evere the public for nothing, has served nobody: there is not one out of every with whom he acted proposed to abolish, or at all events, greatly to modify, and not enquiry with whom he acted proposed to abolish, or at all events, greatly to modify, not a mount to nothing but a dazzling display,—and of the great was a mount to nothing but a dazzling display,—and of the fact that they do exist, will not we may have all the support of the simple but omnipotent principles of declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for the review ends of the community. He wanted the would have cut it by contract for declare that he would have cut it by contract for the first head of the work of the great was a distinct of the proposed the work of the first place, the most of the simple of the work of the great was a distinct of the

assert, that, with the powers which it presents. country of great extent; it is divided into large Districts and large counties, many of the townsettled, and have consequently bad roads, so that even supposing the M. P. P. to be a resident of the county, which is frequently not the case, it possible for him to be so intimately acquainted calities as would enable him to legistate judiown revenue to their own local improvements; but by giving a councillor to each township the now), the entire condition of the county is ascertained, and and rectifying such matters. A member of the House of Assembly may be very faithful in repre-senting the general claims, and interests of

the general intelligence, improvement, and pros-

unouts, not by brute force, that the perity of the township; and even though h

can be advanced.

not the nottle, the alone would induce him to promote the welfare

THE HURON DISTICT COUNCIL met upon the afternoon of Tuesday the first instant when we believe the whole members and rather more were present. Protests founded on the illegality of consideration, and two or three of the members who had travelled a considerable distance were sent home either as being superfluous or as hav-

Council-it would be a saving of time and expense; besides the Councillors are more intimately acquainted with the merits and peculiar circumstances of the case.

In all instances the explicit requirements o the act must be complied with, otherwise the proceedings are illegal, for the powers of the that are entirely beyond their sphere of action .hour when the meeting for the election of Councillors should take place. The Municipal Act not likely to exist for any lengthened period, it legal, for we are not aware that the lapse of a would exempt them from the irksome obligation. ed any compensation for their labour and loss of time. The practice of men serving the public some of the Councillors, namely, that because gratis, forms no part of our creed. It is an error the amended Municipal Act when specifying per day to every man, the cost was upwards of ing the general interests and improvement of the in every instance where it is adopted; for, in the first place, if a whole community is not able or willing to pay for the transacting of the public original Act is "hereby ropealed;" therefore, declare that he would have cut it by contract for Goderich road, there is a tall po

the dictates of his own conscience; but he will would certainly be insulting the legislature to meet with few congratulations or expressions of argue that the new law is thereby "null and

Council had the power of changing the place of sufficent enterprize to embellish Medes and Persians, we are not aware of any soil in and about the town, to a dista body of men having power to make a law who haps one or two miles, is inferior, at the same time do not retain the power of mak- chiefly of a loose gravelly sand, incumb ing another to repeal it, and on this point the considerable depth, upon a kind of grey Municipal Act is quite explicit. J. Hodgins, regularly stratified limestone. Lake H Esq., said that no town meetings should be held however, is the great object of beauty, won in or near a tavern, and we heartily concur in and admiration at Goderich; and it convey the opinion. We think that all meetings idea so vast that it is scarcely expressible should be as far from taverns as the circumstanmajority of the meeting may be disposed to con- nothing for the eye to rest upon cting, as he ought to do. It is a physological ly and involuntarily wanders away I want us to held out, not the nottle, the alone would induce him to promote the welfare impossibility, and therefore, we cannot believe and prosperity of his constituency. And there it. In short, we cannot look upon meetings held

of the purposes for which they were intended, and the sooner the practice is subjected to the reprobation of public opinion the better.

The discussion subsequently resolved itself into a motion by Mr. Vanegmond, seconded by Mr. Homes, to the effect that the people be allowed to express their opinions through their respective Councillors regarding the proper situations for holding the township meetings. The amendment was founded on the fact that the Councillor is the representative of the opinions of his constituency—it was to the effect that the Council do possess the power to appoint the place still more opposed to the practice of paying be-yond the real value of the services, and to the we think that much of the discussion was superfluous, and if the statute had not said so the puting of the admendment would have been about because no body of men can invest themselves with additional authority by their own votes. COMMUTATION OF STATUTE LABOUR. -On MOR day a By-law was brought before the Council, relating to the commutation of statute labour .-We could not perceive any material difference

between the By-law and the strict letter of the

statute on this subject, and would, therefore, not

have noticed it only for an amendment proposed by Mr. Sparling, seconded by Mr. McIntyre, substituting two shillings in lieu of two and six pence as the daily commutation money; and we certainly felt sorry that so few of the Councillors could take the same view of the subject as the mover and seconder had taken. The objection was that it was merely Storekeepers, Clerks, Lawyers and wealthy people generally that could be benefited by the amendment. This is not lance is both tedious and irregular. We under Mr. Sparling's view of the matter, and we are warranted in asserting that it is very far from the Canada Company to keep up a steam commu being correct. We think there is not a tradesman in Goderich who would not cheerfully pay two shillings rather than work a laborious day's

As there is a prospect, however, that the prowork upon the roads, and we are persuaded that duce of the Canadian agriculturist will so there is not a labouring man who has been ac-customed to such work, who could not do as States, we will live in the happy expectation of calculate upon any thing like political honesty in proceedings are illegal, for the powers of the much as two tradesmen, taking indoor and out seeing, at least, a weekly steam messenger ply-Council are merely derivative, and it is a pity door tradesmen indiscriminally together. So ing between the City of Detroit and Goderich: and no less a fact, that much time is lost by almost all District Councils in discussing questions obtained from every individual liable to perform miles back, will only seek to promote their own obtained from every individual liable to perform miles back, will only seek to promote their own statute labour, and given, not to pathmasters to welfare by persevering industry, with such a Such was the discussion regarding the particular expend at pleasure, but to the District Treasurer, soil, they cannot fail to raise a surples of prosubject to the control of the Council who should duce sufficient, in connection with the other have the power of letting all road labour by con- business of the District, to support such a com states expressly that the meeting shall be held tract, then, and not till then, we would have munication. A superior medium of commercial at ten o'clock, A. M. If this requirement is some prospect of seeing good roads in Canada.— intercourse would be a railroad to Hamilton or at ten o'clock, A. M. If this requirement is some prospect of seeing good roads in Canada.— intercourse would be a railroad to Hamilton or not complied with, then the election is not legal; And if time is of any value to the farmer, few, Toronto, but we confess that our hopes on this us a description of the several institutions of the and the fact of the protest not being entered at few, of even the agriculturists would be found the time has not the slightest tendency to make working on the roads if fifteen pence per day Canada, we fear, are too deficient in the spirit of few, of even the agriculturists would be found subject are far from sanguine. The men of House of Assembly will rectify this grieviou

few weeks r months can extenuate a wilful ne- We lately saw a cut made through a small sand for such an undertaking; although it is obvious

he semoval of the Fullarton Town Meetings to elegant brick and frume buildings, but the streets the revenue of our internal traffic. senteal locality. The motion was or rather the esign, is not of the most uniform where the interest of the community is involved When you look abroad upon this great abyss waters, it is equivalent to looking upon ces will conveniently allow, for although the mighty ocean; there is nothing to be seen-

duct the business with becoming prudence and "Save the glittering surface or that inland sea." sobriety ; yet, certainly, experience might satisfy There is no rock-no island-nothing to mar every man that it is all but impossible to congrethe power of vision. It is lost in the dim disgrate a large body of men in and around a tavern, tance. And when you reflect that you are hunwithout being subjected to more or less of that dreds-in some directions, thousands of miles disagreeable aunoyance and interruption which from the ocean; that you are standing where a uniformly arises from intoxication. And it few years ago was a dense and an almost untradwould be very difficult to convince us that a en desert; that you are gazing upon a field of lrunk man, or a half drunk man, or a man par- fresh-water, larger in extent than the land which tially recovered from drunkenness by a few hours gave you birth, you get bewildered and lost in sleep, is capable of either thinking, speaking, or the immensity of the idea, and the mind gradual-

> "To some lov'd friends that live in lands Far, far beyond the sea."

We understand there are a great number of islands in lake Huron, some of them very large, even eighty or ninty miles in length; but there s not one within sight of Goderich. The Lake is a scource of more than pleasure and admira-tion; it is a source of considerable profit. The immense quantities of Herring, Trout, and Whitefish caught and exported annually, occas-sion perhaps a geater amount of trade than any tion. The Hon. William Cayley, member for Huron, has had a very extensive fishing establishment up at the Islands for some years past ; and uantities of large trout; and many salmon are aught in the river Maitland; so that if every

Goderich could live upon fish.

We are of opinion that the greatest desideraexpense of land-carriage on Canadian roads, to uch a distance as that to which we are removed from the commercial world, is a serious draw back upon all mercantile and even agricultura enterprise; and though the greater part of the commerce of Goderich is done by shipping, oops and schooners are so much under the in fluence of the winds, that this mode of convey stand that several attempts have been made by enterprise or in capital, or in unanimity of action.

The town or future city of Goderich, stands in railroad-making they are norse than nothing. sion of the fact that they do exist, will not, we not an eminence on the bank of Lake Huron; We could have some faith in five hundred Irishargue that the new law is thereby "null and perhaps at the height of about one hundred and void." In short, the latest law upon any given thirty feet above the water of the lake. The and shovels, and wheelbarrows; but all the red mit this. It would be a forfeiture of opinions river Maitland winds down a deep broad glen on clouts in her Majesty's service might be stuck which we have long and honestly entertained as

The attempt to raise Gederich into a town was decreed that the mind of man shall go forward and on the fact that the present place of or tasteful description; a large portion of the premature. It was commenced in 1831, when in the gradual development of these mysterious the set that the very extremity of the is some difficult in forming a close estimate of the population in the immediate vicinity of a is some difficult in forming a close estimate of the population in the appearance of the township that of getting drunk, and of giving annoyance it used as were soberly consulting the interest and welfare of the population. It was urged in objection that Mr. Melntyre had no instructions or petition from his constituents for the proposed or petition from his constituents for the proposed or petition from his constituents for the proposed of the harbour a hand melitate stone light the meetings nearer to his own residence. Be it so, Mr. McIntyre had a perfect right to bring of the town, a large space appropriated to the contains and the three was no settled country around it and no roads to any distant locality that was settled; there was no settled country around it and no roads to any distant locality that was settled; there was no settled country around it and no capabilities that assimilate it to the Deity; and there was no settled country around it and no roads to any distant locality that was settled; there was no settled country around it and no capabilities that assimilate it to the Deity; and there was no settled country around it and no capabilities that assimilate it to the Deity; and there was no settled country around it and no capabilities that assimilate it to the Deity; and there was no settled country around it and no capabilities that assimilate it to the Deity; and there was no settled country around it and no capabilities that assimilate it to the Deity; and there was no settled country around it and no be shipped from the United States and the high prices at which they were sold, rendered it impossible for the proposed they were sold, rendered it impossible for the proposed of they were sold, rendered it impossible for the proposed of they were sold, rendered it impossible for the proposed of the universe or a stand still; its doing so would be a suspension of t setuated at the very extremity of the houses being wattered to and fro, so that there there was no settled country around it and no capabilities that assimilate it to the Deity; and orward his motion and the Council had a perfect right to pass it, because it was shewn by the
map of Fullarton that the place proposed by Mr.
McIatyre was very nearly in the center of the
township. Mr. Vanegmond doubted if the
Council had a perfect right to pass it, because it was shewn by the
map of Fullarton that the place proposed by Mr.
McIatyre was very nearly in the center of the
township. Mr. Vanegmond doubted if the
Council had the power of charging the purpose of a market square it is in the meanince and it exhibits at present all the spearance of a
healthy thriving town. It has a branch Bank,
a Custom house, a number of Lawyers. Six or
even extensive Merchants, half a dozen Hotels

Sanguinary resolutions of the model.

Sanguinary resolutions of the model.

Sanguinary resolutions of the model. e long, with and taverns, Distilleries, Breweries, Tanneries, place at first, but he seemed to doubt their right to cancel their own act in this particular respect. We fire certainly not living under the laws of the servatism has been using these "hithertos;" is a coun-Bakeries, and Butcheries, with an extensive has been erecting boundaries; has been setting an ample Foundry, and Mechanics of almost every discription. And within the last six weeks it has re- against the onward march of society for thouceived the invaluable acquisition of two printing sands of years: but still, society has gone for presses, and what is perhaps the greatest of all ward. It is impelled by that imperishable spark ecommendations, it has only one Doctor, and the of Deity called Mind. It cannot be checked nor hemmed in, nor robbed of its progressive healthiness of the place seems to prohibit all competition in that honourable and scientific profes- tendencies. It must go forward. It has over-

thrown the dyna ies of the ancient ages; broke through the ramparts of superstition and intel-We would willingly say something beautiful, lectual darkness; exposed the mysteries and especting the quantity and quality of the Ladies, mumeries of corruption; severed the chains of the dungeon; braved the flames of the faggot; being at such a great distance from home are afraid that in these days of evil-speaking the tortures of the inquisition and the terrors of the block. It has upset thrones and principalievil world might put an evil construction upur honest compliments. But the ladies have ties, and powers that were based upon oppresest wishes. We will give some informasion; wrenched the fetters from the galled limbs arding the District in our next. of the slave, and shook the citadel of despotism

EATHER. -We know not if our threatition Sir John Herschel on the subweather had any effect, but the great eternal truthe of nature and published certain that we have to acknowledge them in large legible characters, suited to the little snow, and a little sleighing. meanest capacity; and latterly, reader, will you making the most of it, and believe it? it has upset, forever, the foundation-The far ess Conservatism of Canada! we believe ore business has been done in Goderich these four days, than was no ground-work-for political dissension or three preceding weeks.

POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE-NO. 2

political or civil supr

tants, that country is Car

people, it is true, but the

came here, not with the

purpose of gaining a motence; and certainly it

method of conducing to o

in wrangling and litigic

political ascendency. Or wors should be the impro-

and the adaptation of her mediate wants of the pro

so that the great end for

may be secured to all. V

necessity of two contend

ing and protecting the rigi

people should know the these rights are equal, the

agree to be represented of willing to recognize this

upon it. Two opposing !

right; we think we have

ple of Conservatism is w

not admit the necessity of

would just be admitting a

tence of error, which s system of philosophy.

In looking back upon t

we remember an old man the name of "Blind H

years sat daily (Sunda "New Brig" of Ayr torti

quaint Scotch tune " Kee

And when the mischiev

insist upon the propriety

the poor good-natured fi

schan I was young, but ti

nocent, honest, Blind'!
aches! But thou would

the tune of the " Vicar

the only popular melody

a kind of honest, straigh

principledness in the se

Bray, that we can scarce

He openly declares that I

rous the changes-whate

the power and the patr

" Whoever might be

He would be Vicar

The Brookville "S

nerves of many of her Ma

by playing "Keep the the very loudest key; is

" The Toronto Herale tains a well written arti-the Oxford Election, I soning of the Herald, w Returning Officer would he declared Mr. Hincks

over the Vicar of Bray.

ing the question of his of Parliament." Upon which the Han

NEW T

In our last we said that if the little village of Cornwall, with 1600 inhabitants, was entitled to return a member to the House of Assembly, every equal number throughout the Province was entitled to the same privilege. This we did, merely as an illustration, or as a recognition other single article of exportation. Such is the abundance of these kinds of fish, and the facility with which they can be caught, that wealthy with which they can be caught, that wealthy Districts. This would be ruinous; the preent the country could not afford the of the simple principle of justice; but we cer-tainly are far from thinking that Cornwall should condition of the country could not afford the great annual expense that would necessarily many others are engaged in the business; and such an arrangement called for. The population such has been the success that even thousands of Toronto, we think, is stated at 22,000, which barrels of fish have been caught in one season.— (were things as they ought to be) would be just n winter when the ice is good, they cut holes as well represented by one man as by twenty; In winter when the ice is good, they cut holes a west representation of Toronto to be taken through it and with baited hooks catch great and supposing the City of Toronto to be taken according a large trans and many supposing the standard, and the Province to be divided into electoral districts of 22,000 each. Upper Canada would then return probably about 28 other source of sustenance should fail, the people members, who would thus represent the population much better than it is represented at pretum is the place, both as regards enjoyment and sent by the 42 members who are paid for repreonvenience, is the want of a Steamboat. The senting it. As it is desirable, however, to increase rather than diminish the representation, as about one-eighth of the present Representatives are required to constitute the Ministry, we would take the population of Kingston (12,000) as the standard of electoral districts; and Upper Canada would hen return about fifty member

the Honse of Assembly. If it is said that cities and boroughs are entitled to a more full representation, in consequence of their more complicated interests, it might be proper to enquire why Toronto is represented than three times the population of Toronto has only two? O the beauties of this sham system. One thing, however, is certain, that until we calculate upon any thing like political honesty in our election contests; it would be an anomaly, because so long as the vote of one man in Cornwall or Brockville or Niagara is equal to the votes of eighteen or twenty men living in the counties of Huntingdon or long is our system based upon the grossest political injustice, and cannot possibly produce anything but evil; for error never can, ing to the arrangements of an all-wise Provi-

dence, be productive of good. It is therefore to be hoped that the present error in our system of representation, by dividing the Province into equal electoral districts, so that every man of whatever town or county, may enjoy the same civil and polilical privileges as his fellow-colonist of a different district. This would put an end to much of the contention and

things shall not be kept as they are. She has

to its very centre. It has taken hold of the

elements of fire and water ; yea, even of the

lightning of heaven, and made them the willing

ministers to human happiness. It has caugh

We say foundationless, for assuredly if ever a

country existed where there was no necessity-

following stringent rem " Wonder whether th "Wonder whether the case obtaining power, as being entirely at their non the 'opinion,' of Gowen is, as we expect present language is suf Radicals accept his across other ment to all portions." larly induced into baubee, that Col. Prince emanated from Mr. G The Spectator shoul ber that " Man is a carnivorou And must have meal He cannot live like w

But, like the shark a Dean Swife either i Allies," or in his knows no task more he than that of writing i ministration. And is and pregnant with ruis The defeated par ces though they were are not-in fact, his d of their abasement, m and to the party in po of pitiful derision by feeble efforts to th all sides. And for th opinion of the Spe Vicar of Bray" months, will afford at

The New York

rumours about Mex Scott has been lordi officers, Worth he oned for saying so. rumour says that & misbehaviour towa the arrest—says he taken the pet and vited to a a large ba Next, he is not con There is to be pe then there is to be sentiments of Jud expressed in the fo cinnatti Gazette :-

MY DEAR SIR with Mexico is n first blow was st was named commenced, by disputed territor ico. And I thin questionably, ha an end to the wa

After agreeing a treaty should upon the Execut peace to Mexi ring the negoti suspended. If do this, in the

EOPLE-NO. 2 the little village of ants, was entitled to ouse of Assembly, rivilege. This we , or as a recognition stice; but we ce hat Cornwall should er, or that 1600 of a andard of Electoral ruinous; the present could not afford th would necessarily for. The population ated at 22,000, which to be) would be jus man as by twenty ; ovince to be divided 22,000 each. Upper a probably about 28 represent the populawho are paid for repreable, however, to inpresent Representaof Kingston (12,000)

and boroughs are enti ntation, in consequ d interests, it might be Toronto is represented ulation of Toronto has certain, that until we sentation, we need not like political honesty in it would be an anomaly, Niagara is equal to the venty men living in the or Dorchester, just so used upon the grossest cannot possibly produce error never can, accordis of an all-wise Provi-

I districts ; and Upper

about fifty membe

hoped that the present ill rectify this grievious representation, by dividqual electoral districts. so ever town or county, may and political privileges as a different district. This uch of the contention and hitherto characterized our would be an acknowledgomnipotent principles of us ground to expect that provement of our country n of policy which has so retarded the progress of ad forever ceased to exist. al, we admitted the exisparties; but the admissey do exist, will not, we s an admission that they I not conscientiously ad-

pe a forfeiture of opinions re in the progressive imen our faith. Now, if it at man, as an intellectual should put forth his powgradual developement ; proving upon the wisdom generation that preceded ct that civil government uence over the national l or evil, then it is imposive form of government can in opposition to the laws tism is an attempt to keep at nature has decreed that pt as they are. She has d of man shall go forward ement of these mysterious milate it to the Deity : and these aspirations must be ciety never has stood stilltill; its doing so would be iws by which the universe the laws of motion. Now ty moving onward and leavitutions behind her. What the improvement of these is all that marks her proervatism in endeavoring to justitutions of a country as ying to society, "Hitherto no further: " and it is these preserve the institutions of a telligenec of the people have that have produced half the ns of the world. But Cont using these " hithertos ;" pundaries; has been setting been issuing proscriptions march of society for thout still, society has gone fored by that imperishable spark or robbed of its progressive st go forward. It has overes of the ancient ages; broke

at were based upon opp fetters from the galled limbs hook the citadel of despe It has taken hold of the ad water ; yea, even of the in happiness. It has caugh uths of nature and publish and latterly, reader, will you upset, forever, the four

rts of superstition and intel-

tion; severed the chains of

inquisition and the terrors o

upset thrones and principali-

here there was no necessity-

ionless, for assuredly if ever a

bolitical or civil supremacy among the inhabitants, that country is Canada. We are a mixed people, it is true, but the great majority of us came here, not with the view of obtaining aristocratic power or political distinction, but for the purpose of gaining a more comfortable subsistence; and certainly it is a very left-handed with the contraction of page 1. Such a distinction of page 2. Such a distinction of page 2. Such a emission would people, it is true, but the great majority of us came here, not with the view of obtaining aristence; and certainly it is a very left-handed method of conducing to our happiness to indulge in wrangling and litigious animosities about political ascendency. Our first mutual endeavors should be the improvement of the country, and the adaptation of her institutions to the immediate wants of the promiscuous population; so that the great end for which we emigrated may be secured to all. We cannot perceive the necessity of two contending political factions, watching over each other, and alternately invading and protecting the rights of the people. The

watching over each other, and alternately invading and protecting the rights of the people. The people should know their own rights, and as these rights are equal, they should unanimously agree to be represented only by men who are willing to recognize this equality, and legislate upon it. Two opposing factions cannot be both right; we think we have shewn that the principle of Conservatism is wrong, therefore we cannot admit the necessity of its existence, for this would just be admitting a necessity for the existence of error, which would upset our whole what we pay for military glory. This was

> The last war with England was nobly sustained by the people, not only in the field but by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war in which our country shall be involved. But I risk noth-

> > AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Huror District Agricultural Society was held in the Huron Hotel, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, and we must say, that we have attended no meeting for a long time, with which we were more highly gratified. The number who attended: their influence and standing in society; the fact, that their liberal subscriptions have always entitled them to the maximum of the government prenium, and that they have now a considerable rous the changes-whatever party might possess fund on hand; prove that not only the practical farmers, but also the wealthy merchants and gentlemen of the Huron District are taking a lively and an active interest in the all-important

The following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the present year :- President, Ross Robert Gibbons, ; Secretary, R. G. Cuningname ; Treasurer, Robert Moderwell ; Directors "The Toronto Herald of the 10th inst., contains a well written article, upon the subject of the Oxford Election. Notwiths anding the reasoning of the Herald, we are of opinion that the Returning Officer would have been justified, had he declared Mr. Hincks the sitting member, leaving the question of his eligibility to the decision of Parliament."

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times. CANADA COMPANY.

The Spectator should be merciful and remember that

The motion was put and carried unanimously. The motion was

SALES. Acres.

policy, of the next twelve Crown Reserv serves, 11,217 at 17s. 5d: Huron Tract, 10,584 at 13s. 5d. - 21,801 at 15s. 5d.

LEASES. Crown Reserves, 16,620 at 14s. 5d.

78,194 at 15s. 9d Total......99,995 acres,

exceeding the quantity disposed of to the same period in 1846 by 58,065 acres.
Receipts, £27,907 17s. 7d., exceeding those to same period last year by £6008 3s. 6d.
The amount remitted by parties to Canada, through the hands of the company, £23,872 5s. 5d.

78. So. The amount remitted by settlers in Canada to their friends, in Europe, through the hands of the company, £12.387 2s. 11d., in 2370 remittances, averaging £5 4s. 5d. each. affairs were in a very satisfactory state. They had a million of acres yet at their disposal, and with the advanced prices now attainable, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per anaum might

The Governor and Sir John Easthope, in reply to questions, stated that the parties who leased the land had the power to transfer by permission, even before the original purchase money was paid up. The leases were granted for ten

years.

Mr. Preshfield expressed his thanks at being elected a director, and assured the court that he would not be a sleeping partner. From the commencement of the undertaking, to his retiring from professional pursuits in 1840, he had been the legal adviser of the Canada Company, and he was glad at being again associated with it.

The dividend was agreed to, and thanks having been passed to the governor, the deputy-governor, and the directors, the court adjourned. We have often stated and sometimes published our opinion, that the system of Leasing adopted

by the Canada Company is more advantageo v suited to the circumstances of the great ma of emigrants, than the terms offered by, even the imperial Government, as it affords an immediate ome and the occupancy of good land, withou any money being paid in advance, and at the ame time gives the assurance that by persevering industry this land and privileges may in a few years become the bona fide property of the

> Ep. H. S. MARKETS.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times, we learn the price of Wheat, Flour, Meal, &c., s rather on the advance in the Liverpool ma ket. The suspension of the Corn Laws only extends to March, 1848. The New York Spec

and therefore we again repeat that "we will have no fellowship with anonymous commun cations containing personal slander, or anything aulculated to injure personal character."

> Provincial Parliament. PARLIAMENT CALLED.

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 Parliament 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 may seem necessary; and herein fail new administration will refresh his memory on the subject—Hamilton Journal & Ex

CANADA WEST.

PROCEVILLE (TOWN)-G. Sherwood, BYTOWN—Scott, CORNWALL TOWN—J. H. Cameron, CARLTON—Malloch, DUNDAS—Crysler,
DURHAM—J. S. Smith,
Essex—John Prince
HALTON—J. Wetenhall, HALTON—J. Wetchad,
FRONTENAC—Henry Smith,
GLENGARY—J. S. McDonald.
GRENVILLE—Reid Burritt,
HAMILTON CITY—SIY A. Macnab;
HÜRON—W. Cayley,
HASTINGS—Billa Flint, Esq., LENOX & ADDINGTON—Saymous LEEDS—Richards, LONDON TOWN-John Wilson, NIAGARA TOWN-W. Dickson

STORMONT-McLean,
TORONTO CITY-Henry Sherwood, }

VATERLOO—WESSET,
VORK, 1st Riding—J. Price,
do 2nd Riding—Morrison.
do 3rd Riding—W. H. Blake,
do 4th Riding—R. Baldwin,

CANADA EAST.

BELLECHASSE-A. N. Morin, BONAVENTURE—Cuthbert, BEAUHARNOIS—Dewitt, BERTHIER-Armstrong, CHAMBLY-Dr. Beaubion, CHAMPLAIN-Louis Guillet, DORCHESTER—Lemiux, DRUMMOND—R. N. Watts, GASPE—Christic, HUNTINGDON - Savaugau, KAMOURASKA—Marques, LEINSTER—N. Dumas, L'Islet-Fouanier, LOTBENIERE-Laurin MONTREAL CITY—B. Homes and

MONTREAL COUNTY-Jobin, MISSISQUOI—W. Badgely,
MEGANTIC—D. Daly,
MONTMORENCY—J. Cauchon, NICOLET - L. OITAWA - Egan, OITAWA - Egan, PORTNEUF - Col. Duchesnay, QUEBEC CITY - Aylwin and Chabot, COUNTY - Cheaveau, do county-Cheaveau Rouville-Dr. Davignon,

RICHELIEU-W. Nelson, RIMOUSKI-Dr. Tache. SHERBROOKE TOWN—Gugy,
SHEKEROOKE COUNTY—S. Brooks, ST. MAURICE—L. J. Papineau. STANSTEAD—John McConnell, SAGURNAY—Laterriere, SHEFFORD-L. T. Drummond, ST. HYACINTH-Dr. Bouthillier, THREE RIVERS-Demoulin, Two Mountains-TERREBONNE-Lafontaine. VAURDREUIL-J. D. Mortgeneas, VERCHERES—J. Lesslie.

Tories, Loosish and doubtful,

Malcolm Cameron, Esq., was entertained at a Public Dinner at Chatham on the 24th ultimo, by the F. the Reform Electors

BEAUTIFY AND PRESERVE MOUSES, CARRIAGES, &c

Thine advent 'mongst to we she In heart together; THE Subscriber would intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and surroundinhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders for PAINTING, &c., that he may be tayoured with; and if employers will furnish sterials he engages to work at the cheapest re and give more satisfaction than has heretone been extended to this section of the country.

N. B. All kinds of membantable Produce taken in exchange for work.

EDWARD C. WATEN M. Goderich. February 11. 1848.

To you be given, An useful, long and happy life, Goderich, February 11, 1848.

WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS. NO. 7 EAST STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESETTERIAN

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.

Harrows and Drags made to order;
Plough Castings Wooded.

ALEXANDER MELVIN.

Goderich, Feb. 9, 1848.

> A at reduced prices, by
>
> T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848. E. C. WATSON, PAINTER AND GLAZIER

> > PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.

GODERICH.

CROCKERY.

LL kinds of Porcelain and Stoneward

9 9 9 न न GODERICH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.. II AVE always on hand a choice assort-ment of all kinds of fancy and STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, &c.,

&c., &c.
And as their stock is selected from the principal warehouses in New York and Montreal they feel confident that they can furnish a superior article for less price than it can be obtained elsewhere in the Huron District, as in all cash transactions they have resolved to deal upon the principle of small profits and extensive sales. They solicit an examination of their ample stock of New Goods from all intending pur-

N. B .- All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the high-est market price will be allowed. Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848.

NOTICE. ALL 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, Agent.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

TO CAPITALISTS. GOOD and safe Investments. Valuable

MILL SITES and FARMS for sale on Lake Huron.

A good Mill Privilege on the Lake shore within six miles of Columbia.

built on the rock, and within 50 feet of ten feet deep water in the Lake; the Mill dam 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 acres of first rate land, plenty of Pine and other Saw-logs in the vicinity.

AND ALSO—Four of the best descrip-

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., Goderick, or to the proprietor JOHN HAWKINS. Port Albert, Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848. tfl

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a laage quantity of almost every descrip-tion of Hoop and Bar Iron, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. T. GILMOUR & CO.

Feb. 11, 1848. TOBACCO.

A N extensive stock which will be sold cheap for cash.

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

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

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

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HEWS, aged 13, whose father did last Summer at Grosse Isle. The boy missed his mother at Montreal, in August last. She is now in great agony about him, and will be thankful for

nformation. Direct to Margaret Hews, care of T. Daly, Esq., Stratfod, Huron INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN MORIARTY, who left Ire Ind 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, Margaratt Montagery, Post Office. Thorshill, Canada Wars. TY, Post Office, Thornhill, Canada West will be thankfully received. January 10, 1848.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-A RARE CHANCE FOR

THE subscriber having commenced business in Goderich—and with the view of carrying on his operations with more facili-

That advantageously situated property to Lots working FOUR was more and substantial two story Dwelling House and substantial two story Dwelling House pp. Kitchen, an excellent garden, summer we, &c., &c., suitable for a large family. Hotel, a Barn 40 feet by 24, and public enclosed Building well adapted for district 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 tweeters are not surpassed in the District.

tv.

Me. mid not jack a let in the state of a section who make the section wh

tence of error, which would upset our , whole system of philosophy. No 4 July 4 In looking back upon the days of our boyhood

ber an old man familiarly known by the name of "Blind Harry" who for many the name of "Blind Harry" who for many years sat daily (Sundays excepted) upon the a system of taxation would wind up this "New Brig" of Ayr torturing cat-gut to the old Mexican war in sixty days. And this shows quaint Scotch tune " Keep the Whigs in Order." that the war should be put an end to. This And when the mischievous school-boys would insist upon the propriety of changing the tune the poor good-natured fiddler would smile and the poor good-natured fiddler would smile and JOHN McLEAN. the poor good-natured fiddler would smile and reply, "Weel I was sy thinkin a' learnin anither, schan I was young, but time naed by and I'm noo ow're auld to learn onything now." Poor, innocent, honest, Blind Harry! Peace to thy aches! But thou wouldst have made an unfortunate fiddler in these days of degeneracy, when the tune of the "Vicar of Bray," is becoming the only popular melody ! There is, however, a kind of honest, straight-forward avowal of unprincipledness in the sentiments of the Vicar of Bray, that we can scarcely refrain from liking. He openly declares that however great or nume

the power and the patronage, or Whoever might be Pope or King

He would be Vicar of Bray." The Brookville "Statesman," who during subject of Agricultural improvement. the last four years has destroyed the auditory nerves of many of her Majesty's Canadian subjects by playing "Keep the Whige in order," upon Robertson, Esq.: Vice-Presidents, David Clarke, the very loudest key; is now beginning to hum over the Vicar of Bray. Ile says :-

Upon which the Hamilton Spectator has the following stringent remarks :-

CANADA COMPANY.

"Wonder whether the certainty of the Radicals obtaining power, and the ex-Grand Master being entirely at their mercy, has had any effect on the 'opinion,' of the Statesman's Mr. Gowen is, as we expected, 'trimming,' and his present language is sufficient proof that if the Radicals accept his services, they wil' find in him a most obsequious admirer. The rating of the next twelve-months will allor the rating of the next twelve-months will allor dininite anuscement to all parties. It was very auxim of the Pilot, though, to throw cold water on the tetting gentleman's hopes, before he had been requising gentleman's hopes, before he had been requising gentleman's hopes, before he had been requising from Mr. Gowan."

The Spectator should be merciful and remember that

of pitiful derision by thus offering to oppose his ney receipts, &c., for the year up to the 24th November last contained the following: feeble efforts to the mighty tide of popular opinion. Hence he can only make enemies on all sides. And for this reason we agree with the opinion of the Spectator that the ratting or

## months, will afford amusement to all parties. MEXICO.

The New York Spectator contains a host of rumours about Mexico and its heroes. Gen. Huron Tract,
Scott has been lording it loudly over his brother 61,574 at 17s. 1d. officers. Worth had been insulted and impris oned for saying so. He is now at liberty, and rumour says that Scott has been arrested for his misbehaviour towards Worth, and then denies the arrest-says he is to be called home; he has taken the pet and is coming home. He is invited to a a large ball or banquet on his arrival. Next, he is not coming home—has taken no pet There is to be peace-a treaty of peace-and then there is to be no peace!! We admire the sentiments of Judge McLean (not of Toronto) expressed in the following letter from the Cin-

cinnatti Gazette :-WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

My DEAR SIR:—To all human appearance, the termination of this miserable war with Mexico is more remote than when the first blow was struck. In my judgment, it essarily and unconstitutionally commenced, by marching our army into disputed territory in the possession of Mexico. And I think that Congress, who, unquestionably, have the power, should put an end to the war on just and honourable principles.

After agreeing upon the terms on which a treaty should be made, they should call upon the Executive, by resolution, to offer a peace to Mexico upon that basis, and during the negotiation hostilities should be suspended. If the President shall isfuse the military approximates the do this, in the military appropriation bills the army be required to take such positions

Hail to thee Sif, it is but meet

To raise our spirits, so friend, Mac May signal victory attend "Huron Signal" to the end,

And when you leave this world of strife A seat in Heaven.

Goderich, Feb. 10, 1848.

RECIPROCITY OF TRADE.—The question RECIPROCITY OF TRADE.—The question of reciprocity is at present engaging the attention of some portion of the people of the United States. Certain parties in Rodester have excited a discussion as to the poly of allowing Canadian Wheat to be ground in the United States, and exported, as 10d to 1s, pork 12s 6d to 17s 6d. Herrings per bbl. 20s; white fish and trout, 35s; hay per ton, 30s to 35s; potatoes Is 3d to Is 6d per bush.

To Conrespondents.—The author of "Address to the Readers of the Huron Signal, and therefore we again repeat that "we will be deprived of a great deal and the stated that if such a course is adopted the Eric Canal will be deprived of a great deal Erie Canal will be deprived of a great deal of business, and the benefit of the great Lakes and grain countries will be given to Lakes and grain countries will be given to
the Canadian. The Erie Canal, it is urged
may be widened so as to pass sloops of
30 tons, and thus produce from the west
may be carried from Buffalo to New York,
without breaking bulk. Now all this merely
goes to show the great importance of our
position and the vast resources of the The Canada Gazette Extraordinary, published this evenig, contains the following PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVENOR GENERAL:

Where as the meeting of our Provincial Palliament 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 procity of trade would recive a large bonus,—which we could not take advantage of. A reciprocity of trade would recive a large bonus,—which we could not take advantage of. A reciprocity of trade would recive a large bonus,—which we could not take advantage of. A reciprocity of trade would recive a large bonus,—which we could not take advantage of. A reciprocity of trade would reciprocity of trade would reciprocity of trade would reciprocity of trade to the province of the country. Instead of a jealousy about routes, let us look to the means of transporting the abudance of the West to the set market. We have nothing at present to offer the Americans in return for a reciprocity of Trade for Breadstuffs, but Great Britain has. Suppose a treaty to be made giving equal privileges, surely our position would be improved, and the Americans would reciprocity of Trade for Breadstuffs, but Great Britain has. Suppose a treaty to be made giving equal privileges, surely our position would be improved, and the Americans would reciprocity of Trade for Breadstuffs, but Great Britain has. Suppose a treaty to be made giving equal privileges, surely our position would be improved, and the Americans would reciprocity of Trade for Breadstuffs, but Great Britain has. Suppose a treaty to be made giving equal privileges, surely our position would be improved, and the Americans would reciprocity of Trade for Breadstuffs, but Great Britain has. Suppose a treaty to be made giving equal privileges, surely our position would be improved, and the Americans would reciprocity of Trade for Breadstuffs, but Great Britain has Suppose a t

> Suspension BRIDGE .- We learn from a correspondent at the Falls that from recent examinations of the banks on each side of the Niagara River, it is highly probable that the length of span of the Bridge will be reduced some 20 or 30 feet, which of course will lessen the expense, and con-sequently increase the value of Stock. The estimated length at first was 800 feet. The Contractors are now fairly under weigh and the foot Bridge is confidently expected to be passable by the first June next.

Why mis tyou pick the pocket of the owner of a garery of painting? Because he has pict-ures (picked yours.!)

Who are the good for nothing?— Those who are trained up to do nothing, and are often worse than nothing.

What was Henry the Eighth's favourite nove at Chess? Changing Queens.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONS

CERMONS on behalf of the Society, will be preached in the Methodist Chapel of this Town, on SUNDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and

the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M., by the Rev. WILLIAM POL-LARD of London.

(F The Annual (Missionary) Meeting will be held (D. V.) on Monday the 14th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Messrs. POLLARD und FLETCHER, and other Minister rho are expected to attend.

N. B. Collections will be taken up at the close of each Service in aid of the Funds of the Society. Goderich, February 8th, 1848.

## AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE 1 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.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, J. K. GOODING, Goderich, February 7, 1848.

HURON DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY TENDERS will be received by the Directors of the Society and SATUR DAY, THE NINETEENTH instant, from

The Durham Bull now at Mr. Annon's Do do at Mr. Salkeld's in The Ayrshire Bull, at Mr. Elliott's, in Tenders to state which Bull is applied

parties desirous of taking charge of either of the Societie's BULLS, viz:—

Tenders will also be received for the keep of the Durham Cow.

The Tenders maybe made to the Secrear of the Society.
R. G. CUNINGHAME,
Secretar

Goderich, Feb. 10, 1848. SALT ! SALT !!

N BARRELS, cheap for cash or market able produce, at the Store of T. GILMOUR & CO. Feb. 11, 1848.

CHATHAM. DISTRICT OF KENT.

CAPITALISTS.

by and success, is in want of cash—offers the following valuable property for sale, ituated in the flourishing town of Challing, the District seat for Kent, for cash only That advantageously situated property

waters are not surpassed in the District.

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

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 collivation. All, or part, of the above property will be sold on reasonable terms for each down, or one fourth down, and the remainder in three yearly instalments. Title unquestionable. For further particulars enquire of M. & O. Dolsen, Chatham, or to the proprietor at Goderich. CHARLES DOLSEN.
Guderich, 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

ful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

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

They embrace the views of the three

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 one-third of those of the foreign copies; and while they are equally well got up, they

A good Mill Privilege on the Lake shore while they are equally well got up, they within six miles of Goderich, having 36 afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS. PAYMEST 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 any one of the four Reviews, \$3,00
For any two do do 5,00
For any three do do 7,00
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.

(F Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense

must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Postmaster, by handing him the amount to be remitted taking his receipt, and forwarding it by mail, poetpaid; 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 be the control of the post of about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

In all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water com-munication from the City of New York, these periodicals will be delivered free of LEONARD SCOTT & Co.

Publihers, 112, Folton-st., N. Y. Subscribers in Canada may receive neir numbers at the nearest American Post Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH. ATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ISSAC RATTENBURY. n is not a feet to it le ty o sett de n

THE Subscribers having Leased the above SUPERIOR HOTEL, beg leave respectfully to intimate to their friends and 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 season, and to keep their Bar supplied with Wines and Liquors of the best de-scription, so as to morit the approval of their contempors.

their customers.

J. K. GOODING,

JOHN LANCASTER. Golerich, Jan. 28, 1848. 11f N. B.—Excellent Stalning will be afforded, and an active and attentive Groom will be always in attendance.

TEAS, TEAS. OF all qualities and at Fab. 11, 1848,

That to the wandering child of earth, There is no haunted ground, Dear as our own, the stranger hearth,

By any other name.

Is all the earth to thee all one? All common ground to me? Loves not the Gael his High! - ho The Greek " his ow-

The wander ow whene'er he prays, Tongs to sleep where'er he strays In lovely Palestine

The father land of Tell. As is unto the exiled Pole. Where " Kosiuska fell

How dear unto the Switzer's conl,

Are there no spirit-homes where we A lifetime could remain, That with our thoughts a sympathy And followship retain.

No hearth more than its neighbour dear, No old-no ruined cot, Where passing memory drops a tear,
And plants "forget me not."

Where we have heard a voice more kind, One of more tender tone, Than stirs the crowd-a kindred mind.

The pillars of our early home, From which we wept to part, Where things familiar had grown, As of ourselves a part-Then, tell me not-O! tell me not,

All places are the same, On earth there is no holy spot, But beautiful in name ! Kilmarnock, 1846.

LINES. FOR THE HURON SIGNAL

How calm and silent ! the sweet moor Sheds on the wave her light. The bright stars smiling twinkle down, Upon the lovely night.

flow calm and still ! there is no sound But soft sighs on the shore. Where waters ripple on the eand, Weary of splash and roar.

How heavenly calm! the wooded bank, Sends its far shadow down Upon the placid, sleeping lake,

'Tis the deep adoration, Of Nature in her rest, Sending up incense to the ekies, To Him who makes her blest.

Oh ! 'tis most beautiful : but hark ! A sound floats from the lake, It comes from vonder little boat. And melody they make. Now rise the bugle's thrilling tones,

The plaintive flute replies, Now comes the burst of melody. And human voices rise. High swell the notes-now low they fall-

Heaven, 'tis in praise of thee! "Fear not, but trust in Providence, Wherever thou mayst be." Yes, trust in Providence, fear not,

Tho' on the howling sea, With storm above, and foam below, And naught 'twixt Death and thee.

Tho' friends depart-and mis'ry-flaps Her wings around thy head, Resign thyself: and meekly trust On him who for us bled.

The meanest thing dies not, unless His holy will agree :
"Fear not, but trust in Providence,

Wherever thou mayst be."

Goderich, February, 1848. A. W. K. IN PRAISE OF THE GOOD OLD PLOUGH!

Let them sing who may of the battle fray,
And the deeds that have long since past;
Let them chant in praise of the tar whose days

please, I would honour them even now, But I'd give far more from my hearts full store. To the cause of the Good Old Plough. Let them laud the notes, that in music floats

Through their bright and their glittering halls;
While the amorous twirl of the hair bright curl
Round the shoulder of beauty falls, But, dearer to me is the song from the tree, And the rich and blossoming bough;
O! these are the sweets which the rustic gree As he follows the Good Old Plough.

Then how jocund the song as it comes along om the ploughman's lusty throat; Did the hunter's shout, ever yet give out To the brown woods a merrier note? Though he follows no hound, yet his day

crown'd,
With a triumph as good I trow,
As though antiered head at his feet lay dead,
Iastead of the Good Old Plough. Full many there be that we daily see

Whom the ploughman's lot in his humble cot With a scornful look deride. With a scornin look deride.

Yet I'd rather take, sy, a hearty shake

From his hand than to wealth I'd bow,

For the honest grasp of that hand's rough clasp.

Hath stood by the Good Old Plough.

All honor be then to these gray old men,
When at last they are bowed with toil;
Their warfare then o'er, why they battle

more,
For they've conquered the stubborn soil.
And the chaplet each wears are his silver hairs,
And ne'er shall the victor's brow
With a favreled crown to the grave go down,
Like there sons of the Good Old Plough.

Oh could I worship aught beneath the skies, That earth hath seen or fancy can devise, Thin: altar, sacred Liberty, should stand, Built by mercenary vulgar hand, With fragrant turi and flow'rs as wild and fair As ever dress'd a bank or scented summer air.

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

Be kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother.
Perchance may be gone!
Then 'midst our dejection,
How sweet to have carned The blest recollection

Of kindness—returned!

When day hath departed,

And Memory keeps

Her watch broken-k-sted,

Where all she weed sleeps!

Let hardood assail not, or eavy disprove—
Let trifles prevail not—
Against those ye love!
Nor change with to-morrow,
Should fortune take wing,
Buttathe deeper the sorrow,
The closer still cling!
Oh, be kind to each other!
The nivit's coming on. The night's coming on, When friend and when brother

From the Montreal Agricultural Journal AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND MODEL FARMS.

Perchance may be gone!

MODEL FARMS.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce to our subscribers that several gentlemen have offered farms to "The Lower Canada Agricultural Society" on liberal terms for the establishement of schools and Model Farms for the agricultural education of youth and their instruction in the practical art of husbandry. The principal objection to the offers made as yot, is, the shotness of the term, in every case, that the lands would be placed at the disposal of the Society, and this certainly is a great objection. It would, if practicable, be better that the Society should own the farms upon which Schools and Model Farms would be established, so that a would be established, so that a would be established, so that a would be calculated to be part of the improvements made should be for the advantage of the Society. If lands could not be obtained in perpetuity, it might be possible to make such as arrangement, that in case of returning the lands a valuation should be made of the actual improvements, and proprietors be liable to pay the Society to make such as arrangement, such proprietors would find it heir interest to give land to the Society would be reasocable for all parties. Indeed, large proprietors would find it their interest to give land to the Society would bind themostly and the such establishment sporting that would be made to such an arrangement as this, because it appears it would be reasocable for all parties. Indeed, large proprietor would find it their interest to give land to the Society would bind themostly and the such establishment sporting the analysis of the such appears the would be reasocable for all parties. Indeed, large proprietor would find it their interest to give land to the Society would be made to such an arrangement such as a propear to the such as a such as a sublishment sporting the such as a such as a sublishment sporting the such as a such as a sublishment sporting the such as a such as a sublishment sporting the such as a such as a sublishment of one such School a We are happy to have it in our power t must be under the superintendence of pesons of unquestionable competency; because any experiments made in the cultivation of crops, or the management of stock of the darry, should be in conformity to fixed rules, and the most approved system of agriculture. It will, therefore, be of immense importance to be acquainted with the results obtained in the various experiments that most lightly on the various experiments that most first management of the conformation o may be tried under such circumstances.— Good farmers possessed of capital, make their experiments constantly, but only for

their own information generaly. Not so on Model Farms; the results of certain modes of cultivation and man-agement will be published to the world.— This will doubtless prove an advantage to the farmers of Canada that is not yet duly appreciated, and such advantages are not A Model Farm would require to be of suita-ble size to admit of a periect system of husbandry being carried on in all its branches, which would include the breeding and feeding of stock, and the management of the dairy, as well as the cultivation of crops; this could not be done, except on a large-farm— If farm laborers would be trained, as well as employers instructed, it would require business to be carried on, on rather an ex-tensive scale. This, we have no doubt, might be done without less, provided the superintendence was competent, and all those receiving instruction, paying for it, either in money or in labor upon the farm.— A capital would, of course, be necessary Are spent on the ocean vast;
I would render to these all the worship you please,
I would honour them even now.

to purchase stock, seed, and implements, and pay for labor until there would be a return of crops. With skill and sufficient capital to carry on business in a proper manner, we confidently trust that a profit would be realized after paying all expenses. In other countries Model Farms have paid expenses, and we cannot see any cause to prevent it here: The results of experiments made upon a very small scale, and by garden cultivation, would have little effect in inducing farmers to adopt such modes of cultivation. To ensure the confidence of farmers, it will be necessary to show them that they same they same the same things as large. PALES CROCKERY. that they can do the same things as have been done upon the Model Farm, by the usual means of labor and capital they possess and they will then feel no reluctance to follow the example. If, on Model Farms, the Society take the risk of procuring results, and show the intrinsic value of these results and show the intrinsic value of these results. results to the farmers, the experiments, if saccessful, will be introduced very soon all over the country. To make a Model Farm useful to the country, every branch of husbandry should be conducted in such a manner as would admit of the generality of farmers adopting the same modes of culturalized and approximately and their country. tivation and management upon their own-farms. If we cannot follow the example of the practice upon Model Farms, they will be uscless to us. We most earnestly advocate Model Farms, but we believe that to insure their usefulness, and justify the expenditure, the farms should be large to admit of experiments being week. admit of experiments being made on even a moderate scale a number of pupils to be instructed, and to make it worth while to engage a competent suprintendent. To do all this would be impracticable upon small sized farm. A profitable system of husbandry, to be a general example and model to farmers, must necessarily embrace arable culture in all its branches—the culture in all its branches—the culture in all the profit and and and are supported by the culture in all the profit lands over all and and are supported by the culture in all the profit lands over all and and are supported by the culture in all the profit lands over all t

tivation of all the useful plants our soil and

climate are calculated to produce—the breeding and feeding of cattle and sheep,—and the management of the dairy. Not less than two argents of green crop of any one plant, and five should be experimented upon one a Model Farm. We may cenclude the every thing done upon these establishments will be scrutinized, and if fault can be found the character, of Model Farms will not be very high. At all times and seasons, the whole establishments as well as every separate branch, should be in such a state of perfection, that it could be pointed out to any visitor as an example to be followed, with a certainty of profit. Are we to be deterred from attempting Model Farms, because they would require capital to put them in operation? We would hope not, considering the wast amount of benefit they could not fail to produce to the country. On these farms experiments might be tested for the general good, and the capabilities of the country for agriculture fairly proved. The whole Canadian community, from the highest to the lowest, should feel an interest in this matter, and be anxious that the productions of our lands should he awar in this matter, and be anxious that the productions of our lands should be augmented in quantity and value. Botanical gardens are highly prized in other countries, and very justly. As we have not one in Canada, let us have an experimental farm

now I've no trouble at all at all. Now just step in here wid me, and see how also it is. Stepping into a hat shop, Pat gave the attendant the regular military salute—"My

sarvice to yer honor." "Buenos dias, senor," replied the shop

"Have you any hattos?" inquired Pat. "No entiendo, senor," was the answer.
"Divil a bit does the man understand his

own tongue—I say, hablas Espagnol?" "Will, thin, have you any hattos?"

"No entiendo Inglis, senor."

"Ah, you don't understand English, is it? O, the poor ignorant crathur, I must try him again, I say, misther, hablas Espagnol?"
"Si, senor."
"Si and be d——d till yo. Have ye any

of these hattos?" and taking off his weather heaten palm leaf, shook it in the face of the

"Ah, si, senor—sombrero!"
"I ax your pardon—sombrero, is it?"
it's me that didn't understand my own It's me that didn't understand my own mither's tongue—the more shame till me!

H. B. O'CONNOR. IMPORTER, WEST STREET.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support and distinguished patronage he has received since the

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

STRACHAN & LIZARS, BARRISTERS and Attornies at Law. Notary Public.
Goderich, Lake Huron, Canada West. JOHN STRACHAN, DANIEL HOME LIZARS. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

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

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

and trusts, by strict attention, to merit a

Sessions Majesty's ions 1847, Job Do to 5 the 0 15 3 5 4s, £1 9 penny sts, £0 10 0 I 6 3 January 00000 Peace w Sessions, days, within 1848 proo. REMARKS. 0

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

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STRATFORD, 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 dely 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.

Stratford, Jan. 28, 1848.

#### NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber intending to leave Gode rich, 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 the customers have been year for ber of his customers have been very far from punctual; and these he requests in a friendly manner to call upon him at their requires that all his business in this District to require that all his business in this District to require that all his business in this District to receive orders 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. for collection.

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

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 Canadam since the 1st January, Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832, and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of-unpatiented lands, liable and customers that to continues to to-forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and in returning thanks to the take out their Patents within two years inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding neighbourheod, for the biblisher thinks it bis advantage to do so.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a green the has received, hopes by assiduitation of the year.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a green the has received, hopes by assiduitation of the year.

HENRY NEWMAN, BREAD, CAKE and PASTRY BAKER, respectfully solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity,

share of their favoure.

N. B.—Hard Biscuit and all kinds of Programme of their favoure.

PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Huron Signal Office, Crackers on hand. Cakes made to order. cheap for Cash.
Godesich, Jan. 28, 1848. Goderich, Jan.

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

FARMERS, ENCOURAGE YOUR HOME MANUFACTORIES.

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

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 † Recaction 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 Cook-ng and Parlour Stoves, and every descrip-tion 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 o enabled to discharge the pledges given the above advertisement, they must insist-upon prompt payments, therefore, of all Notes and Book Accounts now due, imme-

A. NASMYTH,

agement he has received, hopes by assiduity and punctuality, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848.

DIV. COURT BLANKS,

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

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

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminant Medicines have acquired 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 Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

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Liver Complaints.
In the South and West where these diseases prevail, they will be found invalua-ble. Planters, farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never be

without them.

Bilious Cholic, and Serous Looseness,
Biles, Costiveness, Colds and Coughs,
Cholic, Consumption. Used with great
success in this disease. Corrupt Humors,
Dropsies, Dyspepsia. No person with this
distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin. Erysipelas, Fla-

Eruptions of the Skin. Erysipelas, Flatulency.
Fever and Ague. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the discase—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be CURED.
Foulness of Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Herdaches, 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 sooner than effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsapa-

illa. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complains of all kinds, Organic Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's

fections, Palpitation of the fleat, 1 and 5. Cholic.
PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.
PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs,

RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines. Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Saltrheum, Wellings. Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its werst

forms, Ulcers, of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will lo 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 PHICENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers 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.

(F) Prepared and sold by

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

Godorich, Jan. 28, 1848.

# GODERICH CABINET

habitants 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 assert, 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 business here, warrants the above estatement, and they take this opportunity of informing they take the above estatement, and fancy Bedsteads, Centre, Telescope, Dining and Breakfast Tables, &c., &c., &c., to suit purchasers, and as cheap as any other contains the public that they have

They also manufacture Grecian, Fancy and Windsor Chairs in good workmenship-like manner, and of the best meterials.—
Country-produce always taken in exchange for any of the above articles in their line, at market prices.
N. B.-L. & E. request all those in-

dested to them, after long credit by note or book account, to call and settle the same before the 15th of March next, or otherwise they will be collected after that date with Costs. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1 tf

JOHN WINER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST; dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes and colors; Importer of Genuine English Chemicals. Every article sent from the Establishment Warranted Genuine. No. 3, Stinson's Block, King Street, Hamilton. January 23. 1848.

TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-LINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or Twelve and Six Pence with the expiration

Six lines and under, first insertion, ... £0 2 6.
Each subsequent insertion, ... ... 0 0 7 7
Ten lines and under, first insertion, ... ... 0 3 4.
Each subsequent insertion, ... 0 0 10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion, per line, 0 0 1
A liberal discount to those who advertise by



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TEN SHILLI VOLUME I.

The Huron BY CHARLES MARKET-SQUARE THOMAS MACQI

TAll kinds of Book as English and French lang catness and dispatch. THE DEAD OF 7

BY W. F A meal was be —A meal was be With blood, and each sat I Gorging himself in gloots All carth was but one the death, Immediate and inglorious Of famine fed upon all en Died, and their bones wen The meager by the meage

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Abraham; and for one Abraham; and for once beams began to gild the Castle of St. Louis. mated, and my feeling and buoyant; for I wembark for the green is and although my registationed in this ancie as to allow of my friendships and strong. as to allow of my friendships and strong thoughts of "Home, s its exhilarating and en were uppermost in my eyed fancy, too, was my imagination the jo after three years of be one short month to r one short month to r and beloved mother at to say nothing of ano yet bound to me by ti tionship, was an objec citude, and deepest ar Our baggage and priv been placed on board 'ng, and nothing rems been placed on board ing, and nothing rems occupation of the pa their parting calls; ex bark. The good peo-city not yet having I sallied forth for an Plains of Abraham, bably to be the last st of the Martello tower of Welfe and Monter the early known ms plain, as though the with countless millio the crisped grass rus step beneath my tre for more than hour, as the time would al

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