le of Lands is postponed February, 1849. JOHN McDONALD, JODERICH, 1848. WAY,

LY,

ale of Lands is postpon-y of April, 1849.)HN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D 5211

F'S SALE. CT, BY virtue of writ of Fieri

d to me directed against Tenements of Thomas of Robert Ellis; I have orth side of East street mber one thousand and of Goderich, containing he Buildings on the said I shall offer for sale at NALD, Sheriff H. D. ugust, 1848. 3 3m30

1, le of Lands is postponed February, 1849. IOHN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. HODERICH, } ale of Lands is postpon-

y of April, 1849. IOHN McDONALD, loder ch, } JUND.

Lake Huron, eighteen Joderich, a case of Look-ames. The owner is rethe possession of the

INCAN McLENAN. per 17th, 1848. 46 ron Signal,

UBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY S MACQUEEN. D PROPRIETOR. SQUARE, GODERICH. b Printing, executed with

essed to the Editor must be ll not be taken out of the

ADVERTISING.

on Signal.—TEN SHIL-f paid strictly in advance, Pence with the expiration ment from the price asked. Nov. 16, 1848.

AUCTIONEER, WILL attend SALES in any part of the

District, on reasonable Terms. Goderich, 14th Sept. 1848.

OFFICE AT GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT. Nov. 24, 9.



TEN SHILLINGS >

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER. TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME II.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1849.

NUMBER 3.

EXTRA ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have just received from the New York and Montreal Markets, the largest Stock of Merchandize which has yet been brought into the Huron District And as the purchases were made personally by one of the Firm, the quality of the goods is as superior as the quantity is exgoods is as superior as the quantity is extensive—"prompt payments and small rofits," is the motto which they have adopted, and the public may depend upon being suited with every description of goods in their establishment, at the very lowest reinunerating prices. Their Stock consists of every variety of men's and women's Clothing; Hatts, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddles, Bridles, Haberdashery and Groceries of every description. Intending purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

that the quality and variety of their Teas, Sagar. Coffee, Tobacco, &c. &c. &c., will be a sufficient recommendation to intending purchasers.
N. B.—Groceries of every description

will be sold for eash or produce, at a reduc-tion of, at least, 15 per cent. below former THOS. GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848.

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848. FULL variety of the newest and most

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

improved Spring and Summer Fash-tons for 1848, have been received by the subscriber, who will promptly attend to the orders of all who may favour him with their A. NAYSMITH. Goderich 12th April, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23; on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and order cultivation: ten acres are newly understanded and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Bwefling House on it, and one acre of superior frait trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be EXGUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.

It For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.

Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

HE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has now on terms of lease and part Goderich Mills, and that he is prepared to properties mine, and that he is prepared to pay cash for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat at the said Mills; provided the same be delivered there in time for manufacture before the close of the navigation.

WM. PIPER.

Goddan Mills,

Begtember 5th, 1348.

CASH FOR SAW-LOGS AND SAWING DONE ON SHARES.

THE Subscriber will pay cash at the Goderich Mills for Good Black Cherry rying on business on "A READY PAY SYSTEM."

A READY PAY SYSTEM." WM. PIPER. GODREICH MILLS. September 5th, 1848.

HARDWARE.

INIOMAS GILMOUR & CO., have largely increased their former stock of useful and Ornamental Cutlery, Hardware Jappaned Ware, and are ready to supply their customers and the public generally, with the latest improvements in every description of knives, Forks, Spoons, Trays Locks, Hinges, Screws, and all other articles of Mahara a statest distributions.

les of Hadware at reduced prices.

They have also on hand a good assort

ROPES, TWINES AND CORDAGE of various sizes and qualities; also several patterns of superior Carpeting.

A large supply of Salt from the cheapest

Apples of the very best quality in barrels.

N. B.—The terms are invariably Cash
Merchantable Produce, and so abate-

J. K. GOODING,

ALEXANER WILKINSON. Provincial Land Surveyor,

1.500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contents up. tion in five years, and now contains up-wards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of

Sale, C. A. S. H. D. O. W.—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscribers would call particular attention to their extensive Stock of GROCERIES, as they flatter themselves that the quality and variety of their Teas, Sugur. Coffee. Tobacco. &c. &c. &c. &c. ull of his term of Lease. of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREE-HOLD during the term, is secured to the Leasee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and

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

MARBLE FACTORY

several years in the Province of Nova Scotia, takes leave respectfully to offer his professional services to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity. Residence in the cottage lately occupied by Mrs. Montgomery. Goderich, Nov. 16th, 1848.

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR SALE.

LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTYTWO ACRES,

Within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill. The Lot is bounded on the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road,—and is well watered.

(For particulars apply—if by letter

DAVID CLARK, Esq. 45tf CLARRMONT, 14th Dec. 1848.

DR. HAMILTON, SURGEON, ODBRICH.

poetry.

THE ORPHAN BEGGAR. A little boy, an orphan, too, Whose fingers' ends with cold were blue, A little boy, an orphan, too, Whose fingers' ends with cold were blue, With pearly drops in either eye, Ready to start when pity's nigh, With timid steps approach'd the door, [Some scanty pittance to implore] Whose brazen knocker amoothend bright, Mock'd all the efforts of the wight. His little hands its place supplied, And open flew the portals wide, A clergyman of modern date, Leas famed for kindness than estate, Now ey'd the boy from top to toe; And listening to his tale of woe: Said, take this crust—lis' monddy, too—But still, 'tis good enough for you, The boy received it with good grace And turned about to quit the place. "Stop," said the priest, "an orphan boy Should not pursue such bad employ." Answer me this, pray can you read?" "Not read! why then you cannot pray, I'll teach you after me thus say, Our Father who in Heaven art." "Our Father"—touched his little heart.) "Is he your father then, and mine?" ("Our Father"—touched his little heart.)
"Is he your father then, and mine?"
"Yes," said 'the reverend divine."
"God is the father of us all— Of rich and poor, of great and small." With feeling undisguis'd the boy Summ'd up the whole in this reply, We're brothers; then let it not be said You ever gave me mouldy bread !

ISLE OF BEAUTY

Shades of ev'aing close not o'er us!
Leave our lonely bark awhile,
Morn, Alas! will not restore us
Yonder dim and distant Isle:
Still, my fancy can discove:
Sunny spots, where friends may dwell;
Darker shodows round us hover,
Isle of Beauty! Fare-thee-well!

'Tis the hour when happy faces

Smile around the taper's light;
Who will fill our vacant places?
Who will sing our songs to-night?
Through the mist that floats above us
Faintly chimes the vesper bell,
Like a voice from those; who love us,

of exercising criminal jurisprudence over its members. But it can only be rightfully exercised for moral purposes. Govern-ment has no more power over the members of society than what a virtuous man ought to have over himself; because, if every man were governed by his own moral sentiments, there would be no necessity for Government being endowed with any such powers whatever. Hence the conclusion is inevitable, that if I, as a moral being; have no sight to take may my own life. have no right to take away my own life, Government can have no right to take it while I am under its controul. If I take the life of my fellow-being, why is it crime?—why is it murder? Because I sacrifice all his interests, with his life, to my passion or selfish expediency. If Government takes my life, it is just another murder, because all my interests are annihilated by the punishment. The murderer often takes the life of his fellow-being, because he conceives that his fellow-being. often takes the life of his fellow-being, pe-cause he conceives that his fellow-being has injured him, and society takes the life of the murderer for the same pretonce.— You may "veil the crime and sanctify the shame" as you please by calling it a legal

shame" as you please by calling it a legal execution; but as long as you do not take the interests of the criminal into considera-

poor German arrived at New York, where he took lodgings with a man and his wife who used to quarrel desporately. One day, he went into the kitchen to cook his dinner,

the creation; and of course it must defeat the creation; and of course it must defeat the object for which it is exercised. Such is the policy of the man who would attempt to build a pyramid upon its apex; the higher he would raise his foolish superstucture, the greater would be his danger of being buried beneath its ruins. Such is the policy of Capital Punishment. Capital Punishment defeats its object, because the tendency to murder and suicide arise from the perversion of the same destructive propensity; therefore, the prospect of death is often an inducement to the commission of murder. Between the years 1831 and 1835, inclusive, according to the annual register, 31 murders were committed in England; of these, 10 of the murderers gave themselves up to justice, so called; 3 of them committed suited as so the propagation of the sum dere were committed as in the physical world; the first periods of history, in order to develope the faculties of them had attempted suicide before the murder; and 5 of them made no effort to escape the suittinions were imperfect, because the levels of their lives. One woman killed a girl with whom she had lived on the best terms, because she said she wanted to die herself, and she was afraid to take her lives. One woman that Moses had denounced to the greater would be his danger of being the suitting was a murderer, and his lify was not the sight of God; he committed two control so the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to the sight of God; he committed two contends to MARBLE FACTORY
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

1. MeCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS,
Ke., in Marble and Freezones, as cheap as any in the Province, all work waterauted to order, or an charge will be made.

1. Jices from 50 dollars upwards.

1. When the waves are round me breaking, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be ponciately attended to.

1. H. McCULLOCH.

2. Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848.

2. A H.O. P. E.

2. ESPECTFULLY beg. leave to return.

2. Province plants was beld, according to another melting of the opponents of the surfections and the particle plants and the particle plants and the particle plants are round ments keep, from 50 dollars upwards.

3. REMOVAL.

3. A H.O. P. E.

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an expression of the same mangrain, and mal, selfish, expediency that distinguishes the murderer from the moral man, Similia similibus curantive (like cures like)—is the great principle of homepathy. Capital Punishment is homepathy with a vengeance! In treating of questions of a social character, we are too apt to forget that we are moral beings altogether; we look merely to our own specify and interests, utterly regardless of the great laws of the universe, by which all mankind are united together in the bonds of brotherhood. It may be said, "It is not natural that man should look exclusively to himself?" Yes, but it is the nature of the lowest animal part of man;—it is just nature and policy of the great pix which gets possession of the trough to bite and devour every one who dares to interfere with what it conceives to be its right of doing what it likes with its own. Such was the policy of Pilate, when he delivered up Jesus, instead of Barabas, to die by Capital Punishment. But it is a blind policy, inconsistent with man's relations to fold, his fellow-men, and the rest of the creation; and of course it must defeat the object for which it is exercised. Such is the policy of the man who would attempt to the present project of the more provided and the exercise of the creation; and of course it must defeat the object for which it is exercised. Such is the policy of the man who would attempt to either the blief of the provided and the rest of the creation; and of course it must defeat the object for which it is exercised. Such is the policy of the man who would attempt to either the blief of the provided and the rest of the provided and the rest of the provided and the provided and the rest of the provided at the first with the provided at the first with the provided at the first with the provided at the provided and the provided and the provided a

who used to quarrel desperately. One day, he went into the kitchen to cook his dinner, the unhappy couple being engaged in a quarrel at the time. While the poor German was paring some potatoes with a clarp knife, the woman snatched it from his hands, and plunged into the heart of her quash was paring some potatoes with a clarp knife, the woman snatched it from his hands, and plunged into the heart of her quash was a single and the northern parts provided on her evidence,—and executed! Now in that year after the news came down their horses, all that drove were called the whole affair. I would like to ask, the gendemen opposed to us, how, under the system they advocate, such calamitous cases can be prevented? But what is the use of reasoning on this subject? We are told at every turn that the Bible is against us, and therefore, all our reasoning must go for nothing. We have proved, that it has a debasing and emarking at the head of the word was brought that opposed the court came and malignant treatment of the reminal.—We have proved, that instead of presenting. Times, Vol. I. p. 58.

On the place of the while the very remutest tap round the year; and the northern parts promound the year; and the northern parts promound the year; and the northern parts promound they are the mount to be called the white the very remutest tap round the year; and the northern parts promound they are the mount the northern parts promound they are then from the surring not of the equal electorn division now in worth and the very remutest tap round the year; and the northern parts promound they are then from the surring not of the equal electorn division now in worth and the very remutest tap round the year; and the northern parts promound they are the from the surring not of the equal electorn division now in worth and the very remutest the first has a torne than they need, those in the first has a torne from the northern parts promound they are a torne new then the surring not onto the northern parts promound the west come in the for

tion as a fellow-being, your laws are just an expression of the same malignant, animatore of man, to multiply moders without native of man, selfish, expediency that distinguishes the murderer from the moral man. Similia that the Bible sanctions and supports such that the Bible sanctions and supports such that the Bible sanctions and supports such that the Bible sanctions are such that the Bible sanctions are supports such that the Bible supports such that the Bible sanctions are supports such

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "WHIG." such as it now is, its scarcely descring consideration and we hope that no fear of it will deter the Ministry from cutting not

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From the People's Almanac, 1849.

"This Rectoral fraud is the fruit of in justice the most apparent and astounding; it has been committed in defiance of rights the most sacred and inviolable; and it has written its true character and tendency in the history of the popular commotions it has created, and with the blood of our citizens it has shed."

Many of our readers may ask what is Many of our readers may ask what is a Rectory? A Rector, in our dictionaries is described as "a Clergyman who has the care and charge of a Parish Church:"—a Rectory is "the benefice of a Rector; the station, living, rights, and perquisites of a Rector; a Rector's House; a Parsonage." In the National Church of England the Rectors form severally a religious corperation, and possess peculiar ecclesiastical powers and privileges not only over all the inhabitants, but over all other religious Teachers within their parish. The intentions of the British Guvernment to engraft the curse of a State Church upon all the the curse of a State Church upon all the the curse of a Sta'e Church upon all the Colonies is too obvious; and it is notorious that in every one of them where there is any measure of intelligence and spirit, there is a deadly strife raging between the Colonists and their Rulers upon this all important question. The Constitutional Act 31st Geo. III chap. 31, it is freely admitted, gave power to the Crown to establish and endow Rectories in Upper Capada, but the endow Rectories in Upper Canada; but the people having early evinced their determined hostility to the planting of the national Upas Tree among the institutions of this young colony, the Sovereign, in answer to the remonstances of the people, not only held his right to establish and endow Rectories in abevance for about 50 years, but held his right to establish and endow keed tories in abeyance for about 50 years, but communicated an Official Message to the Lieutenant Governor that he would not "With respect to the charge of shewing

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an undue preference to the Teachers of Re-ligion belonging to the Established Church of this country, it is so utterly at variance with the whole course of policy which it has with the whole course or poncy which the been the object of my Despatches to your-self to prescribe that I cannot pause to conclit in any formal manner. His Majesrepelit in any formal manner. His Majesty has studiously abstained from the exercise of his undoubted prerogative of endowing literary or religious corporations until he should obtain the advice of the Representatives of the Canadian People for his

guidance in this respect !'
The above Despatch appeared when the tide of public indignation against the ma-chinations of the Church and State party had risen nearly to its height, and it was extensively published throughout the Pro-It appeared afterwards, however, that this document was only "a delusion and a snare." Sir John Colborne was then in-communication with the Colonial Secre-tary as to the best mode of establishing the Rectories; and the despatch appeared only as "a Decoy-Duck," the more cleverly to ensnare the people. This would not have been believed had not a Sccret Despatch! -written only five months afterwards, (6th -written only his months arreward, to April, 1833,) from the same Secretary to the same Governor, which accidentally came to light, opened the eyes of the Colonists to the deep and desperate treaches the Colonist Office and of the ery both of the Colonial Office and of the Provincial Government. The following document exhibits a measure of official perfidy, when compared with the other, which we can find no language adequate to

Colborne thus:—
"I have considered with great attention occupation, that moderate portion of land which you propose to assign in each Township or Parish for increasing the future comfort if not the complete mainte-nance of the Rectories!!! With this With this view, it appears to me that it would be most desirable to make a beginning in this salutary work, by assigning a portion of the fund for the payment of saleries (generally)—I say, a portion of this sum, because I am led to think, that it would be expedient ned to think, that it would be expedient with a view to prevent jealousy, and attempts at interfering with the territorial fund, * some of it might, for instance, be applied to churches for the Presbyterians, some for Roman Catholic chapels, and some for the Methodist—particularly that pertion of them who may be in connection with the Weslavan Mathodist of this connection. ith the Wesleyan Methodists of this country. * I am well aware that in the execution of this duty, you will have to steer a difficult course, and that it will require no small tact to determine by what practical means these important objects can be best obtained."

We find no transaction bearing so exact We find no transaction bearing so exact an analogy to this foul plot against the religious liberties of the Province as the swindling of an honest countryman by two city sharpers. Under the highest professions of friendship and honor they fleece him and escape. Sir John and Lord Goderich may he classed in the same category, for they have swindled the Canadan peple of their most valued rights, and, as yet, have escaped. Let us compare the language of the two Despatches from the latter to the for

In November, 1832—He says, IN THE PUBLIC DESPATCH,

IN THE PUBLIC DESPATCH,
The charge of showing undue preference
to the clergy of the Established Church of
England in Canada is so scandolously untrue, that I cannot pause formally to repel

true, that I cannot pause formally to repet that charge.

BUT IN HIS SECRET DESPATCH
IN April 1833—He says:—
I quite concur with you as to the building of the Rectories for the exclusive benefit of the clergy of the Established church of England: and I wish you to secure, if possible, from the public Lands, their complete maintenance.

IN HIS PUBLIC RESPATCH In November 1832.—He says-No step to establish religious corporations, or Rectories, will ever be taken by the Crown in Upper Canada without consulting the

BUT IN HIS SECRET DESPATCH In April 1883—He says, virtually—"Sir Property," to signify the same.

John, you and I are playing a desperate 4. Defines "Personal Estate" and "Per-

game,—the consulting of the local Parliament is all moon-shine, and "it will require no small tact" on your part to keep us out of difficulty. My former Despatch may have lulled the suspicions of the colonists, but, to make the territorial fund doubly secure to the English Church, "it would be expedient" in my opinion, to gild a soporfice pill for the Ministers of the Sects likely to be most troublesome: that is, for instance. I would give a bribe to the Presbyterians—the Roman Catholics—the Methodists—but particularly to the British Wesleyans, our faithful allies!!!—This is a true type of the Colonial. System when unchecked by local responsible institutions. Sir John, stimulated no doubt and nided by Doctor Strachan and the Compact, accomplished

stimulated no doubt and aided by Doctor Strachan and the Compact, accomplished this unrighteous design. Fifty seven Rectories were established unknown to the parliament or the people, and in the very teeth of the Royal pledge as given by Lord Goderleli, that no act of this kind should be attempted, before obtaining the advice of the Canadian Representatives. This robthe Canadian Representatives. This rob-bery of the public property to subserve the interests of a faction,—this foul and treach-erous plot against the rights and liberties of Canada—was not known until the spring of 1836, after Sir John Colborne had been removed from the government of the Upper Province, or, like a crimina, had escaped from the officers of Justice. For this vio-lent and traitorous infraction of the rights lent and traitorous infraction of the Jights of a whole people—this deed of darkness and infamy—all concerned deserve yet to be impeached, and to be sent to a Penal Colony for life. As if to crown the infamy of this affair, Sir John, when professedly reviewing the sets of his administration, (in the speech he delivered to the Parliament of U. C. on the 14th January, 1836, on the aven of his departure from the province.)

eve of his departure from the province,) makes no allusion whatever to the establishment of the Rectories, but discourses thus to our representatives:—"At this important and favourable crisis, whether the in-Licutenant Governor that he would not take any step in this matter without consulting our local Parliament! The following is an extract from that official Despatch from the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Goderich, to the Lieut Governor of Upper Canada, Sir John Colborne—dated—8th an essential duty to watch over and zeal and the seal and t

besides Town and Park Lots of great value. We give one fact only in evidence of their value. The Rector of London, by permis-We give one fact only in evidence of their value. The Rector of London, by permission of the present Parliament at its last session! actually sold the one half of his Rectory in town lots at public auction, and derived from the sale of it upwards of £7000 C'y!!!—i. e., \$28,000 of the public property were literally given over to Bishop Strachan through Parson Cronyn of London, the present incumbent of that Rectory, by a sheer oversight and blunder of our Representatives,—under what stipulation, on selecte the last of Arril to be exposed. Representatives,—under what stipulation, if any, we know not. This fact is sufficient of itself to open the eyes of the people, and peringy, when compared with the other, which we can find no language adequate to condemn.

Extract from the Secret Despatch.—
Lord Goderich therein writes to Sir John
Colhorne there.—

Lord Goderich therein writes to Sir John
Extract from the Secret Despatch.—

Lord Goderich therein writes to Sir John
Signature of their country therefore

colborne thus:

"I have considered with great attention the observations contained in your private letter, of February 16th, and the propositions which result from them.

"I tons which result from the demand be made that the Rectories be entirely abolity that the same is correct.

"I that t their respective churches or congregations. The adoption of this wise and most equitable principle, will not only allay the present hostile spirit between the favoured and pro-scribed denominations, but it will promote

> It will remove the roal the evil. The friends of Reformation Justice at the hands now demand full f their friends in n of questions.
> War for Religious power-upon this qu The twenty-five Liberty must now be be night to a close by

an honorable peace.

The Executive was public opinion now upon sequestions.

The Ameeting of the, friends of religious equality should, therefore, be held in every township in the Province; the whole should be laid out in divisions; a Secretary and Treasurer should be appointed; a con mittee of active, intelligent men should be chosen to visit every settler with petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for signa ture; names obtained should all be return ed to the Secretary on a given day; the number of names should then be counted, and the whole should be appended to one written peritition, having five or six names on the same sheet, to form either a township perition, or part of a large perition from the County, Riding, or District.

IF YOU WANT JUSTICE, ONLY ASK FOR IT. THE NEW ASSESSMENT BILL.

From the Journal and Express.

We have received a copy of this Bill, in troduced by the Hon. F. Hingks, and lay a synopsis of it before our readers. The preamble sets forth that it is expedient to provide a more equal and just system o Assessment for Municipal or Local pur-

SEC. 1. Repeals Acts in force. Sec. 1. Repeals Acts in force.

2. States that for all purposes for which local and direct taxes are or shall be levied, all lands and personal property, whether owned by individuals or corporations shall be liable to taxation—with the exceptions only, specified in another clause.

3. Defines the word "Land" as meaning the lead taxel and all property erected upon

the land itself and all property erected upon or affixed to the same, and all mines, &c., excepting those belonging to Her Majest, The words "Real Estate," and "Real

sonal Property," as household furniture, monies, goods, chattels debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account of contract, note, bond or morgage, public stocks or debentures, and stocks in monied corporations whether Canadian or not, and also such portion of the capital of incorporated companies, as shall not be invested in real estate. The term "Property," to include

both real and personal.

5. Exempts the following property—
Crown property, places of worship, colleges, court houses and other public buildings; the penitentiary; industrial farms, poor houses, &c., public libraries; all stocks held in behalf of the Province, or on behalf of any literary or charitable institution; the capital stock and personal estate of the capital stock and personal estate of the chartered banks so long as they are required by law to have a tax upon their issues; and the personal property of every person to the extent of three hundred

&c., and that lands owned by a person re-siding in the Township &c., where the same is situate, may be assessed in the name of the owner or occupant.

8. Defines the lands of non-residents. 9. Sets forth that any person shall be assessed in the Township &c., where he resides for all personal property owned by him, and placed under his control as trustee, guardian, executor or administrator.

10. All incorporated companies liable to taxation shall be assessed upon their real

and personal property.

11. Taxes levied during the present year to be considered taxes for the year ending 31st December, 1849,—all future taxes to be levied for the calendar year, and to cor respond with it.

12. Assessors may divide their locality

into assessment districts, not exceeding the

riance or the corony be consulted, the 1mperial Government cannot fail to deem it
an essential duty to watch over and zealoutly protect your institutions and cherish
the attachment of all classes to the
the crown!!!" This was a fitting climax to
the monstrous outrage which he and others had committed against half a million of
peaceful and loyal subjects. It is the language of faithlessness and incincerity:the cant and humbur of a weak, reckless,
and unprincipled ruler.

Hope at length flickered in its socket
when the fact concerning the Rectories
became known to the country in the March,
or April following: Sir Francis then assumed the reins of Government and drove like
a madman:-the last ray of hope vanished
from the public mind:—the Rebellion of
1837 followed; and the Colony was almost
lost to the Empire. Statesmen should
learn wisdom from these melancholy facts.
The Rectories embrace about 25,000
acres of the choicest lands in the province
besides Town and Park Lots of great value.

The Rectories embrace about 25,000 property held in trust, &c., in a separate acres of the choicest lands in the province besides Town and Park Lots of great value, ing the debts and the £300 previously mentioned. "
16. Relates to non-resident lands.

on or before the 1st of April; to be exposed in some public situation twenty days.

20. The assessors shall meet, and re

to arouse every upright mind to exert all vise the Assessment roll at the request of any party feeling himself aggrieved; the person complaining to make affidavit or thrust a State Church with all its demoral prove that he has been wrongly assessed. 21. Affidavits to be made before one or more of the Assessors; the affidavit to be lodged with the Town or City Clerk. False

25. Rolls shall be examined by the Council ty or City Council, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in Townships, &c., bear a just relation to the valuation in all the Townships, &c. The Council to have power to increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real section and Township Valuations of real scribed denominations, but it will promote the purity and usefulness of the churches themselves, and will relieve the administration from the embarrassment invariably considered necessary to produce a just resequent upon the meeting of Sectarian demands upon the revenue of the country.

County or City; but they shall in no case reduce the amount of the aggregate valua-tions in all the Townships, &c., below the aggregate amount thereof as made by the

26. The Collector's roll to be made by

the County or City Clerk, after the correc-ted and revised assessment roll.

27. The County Clerk will set down on auch Roll, the sum ordered to be levied by the Municipal Council, under the head County Rate, which column shall show the whole sum for which any Township, &c., shall be taxed for County purposes.

28. Taxes for special purposes or parti-ular localities, to be set down in a sepa-29. The County Clerk to deliver the

collector's rolls to the clerks of the Townships, &c., on or before the 1st June, in every year.
30. Township, Village or Town Clerk

to enter-local taxes upon the rolls.

31. If any portion of a Town or City shall be taxed for any special purpose by its Council, the Clerk shall specify on the Collector's Roll, the amounts with which each lot is chargeable.

32. The taxes under this Act to be levied equally and in proportion to the assessed value of taxable real and personal property. 33. In addition to all other taxes there 33. In addition to all other taxes there shall be a capitation tax of seven shillings and sixpence, upon all males under 60 and and over 21 years of age, for a Road tax, which may be paid in labour on the roads at such rates as the By-Law of the different Township Councils &c., may direct. Indirect nersons exempt.

digent persons exempt.

34. Every Collector upon receiving his roll, shall proceed to collect, for that purpose calling at least once upon the per-

sons taxed.

35. Taxes if not paid within fourteen days after the first demand, to be levied by distress and sale. 36. Six days' notice of such sale to be

given. 37. Surplus to be returned to the owner

39. Overplus of taxes collected to go to wards reducing the taxes for the next year.

40. Collectors may receive the tax on part of a lot on certain conditions.

41. In case the Collector cannot obtain the payment of any taxes, he shall make oath to that effect, and be credited with the

amount.

42. Describes the mode of proceeding against any Collector refusing or neglecting to pay over monies by him collected.

43. How and when warrant shall be exe-

cuted.

44. Mode of proceeding against any Sheriff, or High Bailiff refusing or neglecting to
pay over monies levied by him.

45. Every Treasurer and Chamberlain,
entering upon the duties of his office, shall
give security for the due performance of

46. Collectors to give similar security.
47. The taxation levied shall be by esti 47. The taxation level shall be objectively shall be assessed in the Township, &c., wherein he resides, where the assessment is made for all lands, &c., owned by him within such Township, &c. and amounts paid over before the 1st township that lands owned by a person of the such taxation of the next year.

48. Rolls to be returned by the Callectors, and amounts paid over before the 1st township that lands owned by a person of the such year.

day August in each year. day August in each year.

49. A Collector may receive taxes upon lands of non-residents, if tendered to him within the time of his collection. 50. to 63. Relate to the selling of lands

owned by non-residents, for the payment of taxes; after due notice by advertisement, &c., so much of the land to be sold as will defray the debt, and the Sheriff or High Bailiff, to be empowered to give a deed to the purchaser.

63. The former owner of such estate may redeem it by paying the sum for which the property was purchased from the Sheriff, with 10 per cent interest, per annum, added

64. On the receipt of such proceeds the County Treasurer to pay them over to the Township, Village, &c., claiming them. 65. A penalty of £25 to be incurred by Assessors or Collectors making unjust

assessments or collections assessments or collections.

66. Sheriff or High Bailiff to incur a penalty not exceeding £50 for a breach of duty, directed by this Act. 67, 68 and 69, are the interpretation clauses, the period at which the act shall commence, and the power to amend or repeal during the present session.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1849. CLERGY RESERVES AND RECTORIES.

Mr. Notman had a petition to present, n which he craved permission to say a w words. It was a petition affecting few words. It was a petition affecting not the humble petitioners alone, but the not the humble petitioners alone, but the whole people of Canada. The people of Canada. The people of Canada look to this Parliament to settle the great and important question whether the Canadian people are to enjoy religious freedom to the same extent that they enjoy civil liberty. The great question must be decided, whether inviduous distinctions are to be made amongst the different religious to be made amongst the different religious of the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes on the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes on the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes on the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes on the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes on the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes on the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the poll books at the last Election for the County of Waterleading the votes of the poll books at the poll books. to be made amongst the different religious denominations, by affording a portion of Church State support to one, whilst it is whithheld from another (Hear hear). This great question must shortly come up, however much hon, members might desire to put it off, it must be met and a solemn ships of Waterloo, Holland, Sullivan, and beyord much bon, members might desire to put it off, it must be met and a solemn decision on it, arrived at. The interests of the country require that this question, affecting as it does the tranquility of the Province, must be fairly met, and at once set at rest for ever. In his (Mr. N's) opinion the subject could not be more fairly and properly brought under the attention of the House than at the present time. We have on our Statute Book an Act of Parliament passed in a former day, called the Rectories. Act, which is a disgrace to any people professing to enjoy civil and religious libertry. Discontent would be felt throughout the land so long as endowments continue to be tolerated, and until religion was left to be supported by the free-will offering of the people, and voluntary contributions, the only way in which the Religion of the Recommendation of the House of Assembly, to answer for their only way in which the Religion of the Recommendation of the House of Assembly, to answer for their heart.) This quest in must be met, despite any effort that might be made to shirk it.— He reminded hon, members on this side of the House confident to the public, if not to the parties.

Deputy Returning Officers for the Town-hips of Waterloo, Holland, Sullivan, and we demand the serious consideration of the House.

Secondary in the House.

Secondary is not frivolous or vexatious.

On motion of Mr. Notman, the Clerk of cown in Chancery attended the House of Mr. Webster, and inserting the name of Mr. Webster, and inserting the public with the extraraganza of the same men advocating as involving its ruin! In the political history of Britain in our own times, we have been entertained with the extraraganza of the same men advocating as involving its ruin! In the political history of Britain in our own times, we have been entertained with the extraraganza of the same men advocating sin vin! In the political history of Britain in our own times, we have been entertained with the extraraganza of the same men advocating sin vin! I any effort that might be made to shirk it.—
He reminded hon, members on this side of
the House especially, that they were sent
there by their constituents, on the understanding and with conviction that this great and crying evil throughout the land, sho be taken up and discussed and respect had to public opinion, which desires no State Shurch in Canada. Fortunately there is no established church, and he (Mr. N.) trusted we never should have. Civil liberty the people of Canada enjoy to the fullest extent: they possess a system of Govern-ment founded on the immutable principles of justice, and it should be so with regard o religious institutions also, for so los to religious institutions also, for so long as endowments were given to half a dozen churches while others were degraded, the people never would be contented. (Hearhear,) The hon, member concluded by reading the petition of the cleven sons and daughters of the late Joseph Griffin of the Township of Flamboro', Gore District, complaining that the lands which their fath. complaining that the lands which their father had bought and cultivated, had been soized and appropriated to the endowmen of the Wellington Square Rectory. -Exof the aminer.

TUESDAY, Eebruary 13. The protracted discussion in the case of Vansittart was this day brought to a close, Vansittart was this day brought to a close, after some amendments, which were negatived. Mr. Notman's resolution, that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor general for Mr. Vansittart's removal from the office of Inspector of Licences for the District of Brock, was put and carried by a vote of 44 to 31.

Ind carried by a vote of 44 to 31.

The motion being made, that the House esolve itself into a Comittee of the whole, to take up Mr. Lafontine's resolutions of

demnifying for war losses.

Mr. Sherwood (Toronto) moved an mendment, that the question be postponed fourteen days, which a view that the voice of the country should be heard on the sub-

A stormy debate ensued, which lasted the renainder of the sitting. The princi-pal speakers for the resolution were Messrs. Hincks, Nelson and Price; against it Col. Gugy and Sir Allan MacNab.

MONTREAL Thursday, Feb. 15.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Sherwood's motion to postpone for ten days the consideration of the rebellion losses. A stormy debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Blake applied the term

should look upon it as nothing but a false

At this moment there was some distur-bance in the galleries, and the Speaker called the House to order. The language used by the hon, gentleman was exceeding. used by the hon, gentleman was exceedingly unparliamentary. Sir A. McNab reiterated what he had said before, as the hon,
gentleman did not seem disposed to retract.
He retract the offensive epithet (Mr. Blake),
never! At this moment there was a tremendous disturbance in the galleries.—
Suveral members called on the Npeaker to
have them cleared, Messrs. Blake and
Drummond said no, no, do not clear the
gallery. Mr. Hincks insisted on the galleries being cleared, in order that the House ogallery. Mr. Hincks insisted on the galleries being cleared, in order that the House should not be controlled by a mob. The Speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared. The ladies who were present vaulted into the body of the house. A fight was got up by two individuals, in which those in the immediate neighbourhood seemed very much disposed to take part. The Speaker shouted order, erder, in vain; and asked several times if he should not leave the schair; but was told by Messrs. Haldwin and Viger that he must remain. In the mean time, several members and the Sergent at-Arms had clambered into the gallery and handed one of the combatants down, and led him through the house. Shortly

and led him through the house. Shortly after, the galleries were cleared, and the House sat with closed doors for about 20 minutes, when it adjourned. FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

Frontenac.
Rumour ascribes the affair to a hostile

Rumour ascribes the analyto a nostice nessage sent by Mr. McDonald to Mr. Solicitor General Blake.

The House is still sitting with closed

THE WATERLOO ELECTION COMMITTEE. Mr. Watts reported the following Resolu-

turning Officer, proclaimed as being duly

UPPER CANADA. — The table given below hows the political state of Canada. Tweny three constituencies have returned Libecies have returned 19 Tory members-while their aggregate population is only 233,658. If has been often esserted that the mind of Upper Canada is almost equally divided; but these figures shew the very contrary. Two Liberal members. The average number represented by each member is 17,217.—
The average number represented by each Reform member is 22,015—while the average. age number represented by each Tory member is 13,560. Eight Constituencies—Hamilton, Prescott, Kingston, London, Niagara, Brockville, Russell, and Cornwall contain a population of 40,239, and return 8 members to Parliament, while Middlesex and Waterloo have each a population larger than all the eight.

LOWER CANADA.—According to the esti-

mate of the population for 1848—each of the 42 members represents 18,293. Of these, 55 members have been returned on the Liberal and 7 on the Tory interest.— The Liberals represent a popula 695,268—and the Tory only 73,058.

Total Liberal Constituence, U. Canada, 483,912
Do. do. Lower Canada, 695,268 1,179,180

It is thus evident that while the members

Tories, U. Canada, Do. Lower Canada, 238,558 } 865,364

It is thus evident that while the members count 58 Liberal to 26 Torics, being a little more than two to one, the population which the Reform members represent is very nearly four to one over the Torics. At the head of the Constituencies stands the Canadian Middlesex (not unworthy the name) represented by Mr. Notman—with its 41. represented by Mr. Notman—with its 41, 963—although Montreal is more populous, it has two members. At the tail stands Col. Gugy, the censor general of the Press, who represents the weighty Constituency of Sherbrooke, with its population of 887! It is well that Canada has supplied this gentleman with nothing but a rotten borough, or what might he not have done in his wrath against the Press. How grave must be his feelings when he rises, and reflects that the old Sarum of Canada he represents, sourse of which Mr. Blake applied the term that the old Sarum of Canada he represents, as sixteen hundred and eighty-second part benches.

Sa. Persons removing and neglecting to pay as assessed, shall be still liable for the said that if the hon. genches as assessed, shall be still liable for the said that if the hon. genches to make up an average constitution, and missanderstood by the people, and the said that if the hon. genches.

Six A. McNas said that if the hon. genches to make up an average constitution, and missanderstood by the people, and the same proposed to the Governor General personally, resulted in a government whose legislation through a majority varying from one to three.

Canadian Yorkshire at his back like Mr. Notman, or a Waterloo like Mr. Fergussen, nothing would stand before him. The son, nothing would stand before him. The Colonels of the House of Assembly seem its greatest annovances-mercy it is that there are not many of them .- Globe.



FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1849.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

The history of nations is chiefly a record of the jarrings and bickerings of conflicting parties, who are entrosted with the law-making department of national affairs, and whose ground of conten tion is not the weal or woe of the people who pay them, but a love of supremacy over each oth er-a thirst for personal or party aggrandizement -an ambition for power. And in looking at the political history of any given country, the most interesting feature in it is, the fact, that

this power or supremacy is the certain, temporasees it alternately as if by mutual contract. The government of to-day is the opposition to-mor The House of Assembly, to-day, after some routine, resumed the debate on the rebellion losses, which was continued till nearly 4 o'clock, when the House was chief interest in the struggle. All power is delicated to the struggle. ow, and thus a perpetual wrangling is kept up nearly 4 o'clock, when the House was cleared of strangers. The Sergent at Arms then left the House, and shortly returned with the hon. member from Kingston (Mr. J. A. McDonald), in custody by Mr. Smith whether the instability of the public mind or the delinquencies of the parties to whom the power is confided, should be taxed with the greater amount of these changes of the political rulers. It would be difficult to make us forego the

opinion that the mass of mankind incline to act right if they only knew the way. But this baneful ignorance—this deficiency in the art of think-ing. Leaves them a prey to the designing machitions from the County of Waterloo Contested Election Committee:

1. Resolved,—That at the last Election held for the County of Waterloo, 1409 seite to impose on them. The change of a Government of the County of Waterloo, 1409 seite to impose on them. The change of a Government of the County of Waterloo, 1409 seite to impose on them. The change of a Government of the County of Waterloo, 1409 seite to impose on them. The change of a government is acting wrong, and therefore, the special of the County of Waterloo, 1409 seiter of political tactics is to produce this impression. No sooner is a change of government in the County of Waterloo Contest of Waterloop 1409 seiter of the County of Waterloop 1409 seiter of the Waterloop 1409 seiter of the County of Waterloop 1409 seiter of the County o pression. No sooner is a change of government effected, than the defeated party array themselves elected.

2. Resolved,—That of 688 votes polled for Mr. Webster in the Townships of Bentinck, Glenelg, Holland, Normandy, Egremont, and Arthur, in the said County, 165 only were valid—the remaining 523 votes recorded for Mr. Webster, were invalid; the parties tendering the votes thus declared in monstrosity, and direct falsehood, misrepresentamonstrosity, and direct falsehood, misrepresentatemplation of the borrible picture—the Adminis of power; and the policy which would have sa-ved the country last week, is, this week, repreconduct, there is behind that shamwork a deeper, livlier principle of action-a reality. And is the instance of which we have been treating, we The aggregate number of their inhabitants who dupe and those who are duped, is essentially 483,929. The remaining 18 constituen by the same! The quack imposes on the people because he profits by the deception, and the peaple suffer the imposition because they expect to be benefitted by his prescriptions. And thus it is in the political conflict of the world. The o one of the inhabitants have returned place hunters traduce and malign the place holders-misrepresent their motives and intentions, exaggerate their blunders and carricature their neasures, and in short, employ every species of practicable falsehood and duplicity, to persuade he people that they are misgoverned, and opressed; and the people, ever ready to follow any nan or body of men, who will extend the hope of bettering their condition; are unconsciously, but with the very best intention, induced to dance

> Such have been the features of the political drama in every civilized country, where the constitution recognises the rights and interests of the people. The present position of parties in Canada, however, is an exception to this uniform character, and may perhaps be hailed as the beginning of a better era. We do not exactly beeve in the common saying, that great evils cure themselves-but we do believe that when an evil turns very great, the necessity of removing it becomes very apparent, and the exertions to effect this removal will be very great also. The enormity of the political evil in Canada, during the unfortunate reign of Sir Charles Metcalfe was so great that it even attracted attention and sympathy in Europe, and consequently could not fai to awaken the sleeping energies of those who were suffering under it. That government was one of the greatest anomalies recorded in the annals of legislation, and the anomaly fo its existence is rendered less remarkable by the extraor-dinary manner in which it was driven from power, and the novel position which it now occupies in opposition. The false attitude of a political partizan, which Sir Charles Metcalfe assumed through an ignorance of representative government, brought nim into hostile collision with the Constitutional Administration. The real ground of dispute was interepresented by the Tory Fac-

as the wires are drawn.

space of three ; ployed by the L clap-trap tactics people had pre themselves, and public mied was choice of more vernment. An taken from the resent nearly fo form a still grea than they did as the most despic opposed a Min quibbling nature contemptible th of their party. Governor Gene racter of leader

> THE QUES THE Tories

> make much pol taine's Resoluti

opposition, who

bably prevent

approbrium of p

and extent of th nada. The toc the upper section remote little Ge loudest mote. Toryism is reti tion-it is skul outskirts of the any honor in the bit the deform fold uglier than of the united Pt its most hoary all the voluptue ment Christia glebes and Rec sentative, the l seduously studi beast, and by m the body, can e howling which emergency. the people of G loyalty, and wi down to Port S ships of a winte glorious resi ta by the by, were and sufferings the memory of weak spot on th cunning keeper skillfully with to and its appalling Sarnia-the gh not killed. On SAND POUNDS, t Dr. Wolfred No Terry McMans bellion and the built up into hotse; placed i taine's Resolu the inhabitants knot of Tories cried lustily ' Great, yea veri and exaggeration principles of p moral prinici and wrong b justice are thr politicians; a offairs of life reputation, is ver and me Still, we must mind of this error is error, or eircumstan tue of the or other. These clap heaped up in

speculators in tainly, they he or demerits o Geometry. or, upon whi mission be a of the Lower bellion losses cedents, we pointment of lar Commissi proposes that be recognised whether the dred thousand payable from within twent by the sale of da—always allowed exce actual destre part of the R cussion, or founded on a Commission Commission titled to con tions is yet theory. St granted, and admitted the

per Canada

powerful effec

ed party array themselves to the government, F.v. em are used-every ar elf-formed proposition is d future iniquities of the uddled together, and pre-"as a fearful mass of con impending desolation .es appalled with the conde picture-the Adminispular, and a change of It. The measures adv are condemned when out ley which would have sa rek, is, this week, repreto ruin! In the political our own times, we have the extraraganza of the and opposing the same y successful each time in pathy with them. Such from the vacillations in m want of intelligence in eople. They irstinctiveondition-they feel keenon finger of poverty; they are unable to see the devices with which the othe their nostrum. We ttravagant, or absurd, or of men may be-however may be apparent in their ion-a reality. And is e have been treating, we

stention, induced to dence features of the political country, where the conrights and interests of the osition of parties in Canexception to this mif haps be hailed as the be-We do not exactly be-

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motives and intentions. ders and carricature their

employ every species of d duplicity, to persuade

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who will extend the hope

dition; are unconsciously,

ing, that great evils cure believe that when an evil ecessity of removing it and the exertions to effect y great also. The enor-Canada, during the Charles Metcalfe was so ted attention and sympasequently could not fai ng energies of those who That government was nalies recorded in the anhe anomaly fo its exismarkable by the extraori; was driven from pow a which it now occupies se attitude of a political harles Metcalfe assumed f representative governhostile collision with the ration. The real ground ented by the Tory Facby the people, and the e Governor General per-

vernment whose legisla-

space of three years. There never was less exployed by the Liberal party, at last general elec-tion. The necessity for employing any of the clap-trap tastics alluded to in a former part of ble wages in the United States! In short. people had previously decided the question for plain, intelligible proposition is, that if a Com themselves, and accordingly, at the election, the meleves, and accordingly, at the election, the mission is appointed, and if that Commission public mind was unequivocally expressed in the choice of more than two to one against the Go-Peel Garlic did, during the rebellion, loss bena choice of more man two to me against the dot wernment. And, as will be seen by a statement fide properly to the amount of five shillings of takes from the Globe, the Liberal members represent nearly four-fifths of the population. The said loss by a debenture payable on the Provin Members of the Metralic Administration now cial Treasury. Value and interest of this deben form a still greater anomaly in political history than they did as a Government. They represent Marriage License Fund of Lower Canada. the most despicable minority that perhaps ever Every human brain which is not distorted by bbling nature of their opposition is even more of their party. Sir Allan McNah, whose popu- disposed to unite with Mr. Cavley in his fac larity as a Colonial Statesman, would, at one time, have gone far in recommending him to the Liceuse fund for the Marriage Liceuse fund Governor Generalship of the Province, exhibits merely in order to make the French Canadians himself now in the unenviable and degraded cha- follow in the wake of their Upper Canadian racter of leader to a little, silly, time-wasting Dictators, we must either laugh at the absurdity

approbrium of posterity.

THE QUESTION EXAMINED ON ITS OWN MERITS. THE Tories are industriously endeavoring to make much political capital out of Mr. Lafontaine's Resolutions for examining into the nature and extent of the Rebellion claims of Lower Canads. The tocsin has been sounded loud over the upper section of the Province, and our own remote little Goderich has blown the first and loudest note. This is exactly as it should be .-Torvism is retreating from the light of civilization-it is skulking and hiding in the dens and called for, nor cared for, and therefore, we disoutskirts of the social dominion, and if there is pute the right of making the laboring man pay any honor in the prerogative, Goderich can exhibit the deformed smirral at least seventy-seven good resulted to the whole community from the fold uglier than it is to be found in any other part | quarrel. It broke down the withering, plunderof the united Province. We can shew it here in ing, oppressive policy which was paralising the its most heavy swadling clothes, hung round with all the voluptuous abominations of Act-of-Parlia. the poverty, and the slow coach progress of ment Christianity, Church-rites, teinds, tithes, Canada, a byword and a lauging stock to her glebes and Rectories. And our worthy Repre- prosperous comfortable neighbors on the other sentative, the Honoarable William Cayley, has side of the river. A policy bitterly condemned seducusly studied the entire physiology of the by our modern Tories; this was a great good, heast, and by merely poking it in certain spots of and we are willing to admit it-but it was good the body, can extract any manner or amount of produced by evil means, and were we to recognize howling which is supposed to be suited to the nise the principle of paying for it, we would be emergency. During the Rebellion of 1837-33, under the necessity of giving the reward to the the people of Goderich in the genuine spirit of rebellious! because it was not the crushing of loyalty, and with remarkable bravery, marched the rebellion, but the creating of it that produced flown to Port Sarnia and endured all the hard- the good. Loyalty! never would have risen up ships of a winter's campaign, in maintaining a against the iniquities of the Family Compact; glorious resi tance to the Yankee invaders. (who and therefore, to the Rebel belongs the honor of by the by, were wise enough to keep their own side of the brook peaceably!). The hardships and sufferings of this sore warfare is yet fresh in ficiently during the rebellion, to counterballance the memory of many of our towsfolks. It is a any good which they have since derived from it, weak spot on the carcass of prejudice, and the and hence the honest way of settling the account weak spot on the careas on product it is just to allow the profit and loss to stand skillfully with the poking-pole, and the clamour against each other. But there is another view at once became tremendous. The Rebellion of the matter which places the injustice of these and its appalling consequences—the wars of Port rebellion claims in a still more palpable light.— Sarnia-the ghosts of the Yankees which were We cannot speak statistically on the subject at not killed. ONE BUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOU. present, but we may presume that during the SAND POUNDS, to be paid by Upper Canada to ten years that have elapsed since the rebellion, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Sam Slick, Peel Gatlic,
Terry McManus and others, who raised a rebellion and then run away from it, were all
built up into one huge bug-bear or stalking
horse; placed in juxtaposition with Mr. Lasontaine's Resolutions, and presented, not before
the horse; placed in juxtaposition, and presented, not before
the horse of Torics who had manufactured it, and they
cried lustily "Look on the work of our hands!"

We acknowledge subscriptions for the
Huron Signal from William Rowat, Stanley;
Hugh McGregor, Stratford; Andrew Horn, Wilmot; A. F. Skianer, Hamilton; and F. Jones,
the population of Upper Canada has been inneither pay nor professional reputation at stake.
Huron Signal from William Rowat, Stanley;
Hugh McGregor, Stratford; Andrew Horn, Wilmot; A. F. Skianer, Hamilton; and F. Jones,
the population of Upper Canada has been inneither pay nor professional reputation at stake.
Huron Signal from William Rowat, Stanley;
Hugh McGregor, Stratford; Andrew Horn, Wilmot; A. F. Skianer, Hamilton; and F. Jones,
will be required in hand, and for the
flutton Signal from William Rowat, Stanley;
hother the population of Upper Canada has been inneither pay nor professional reputation at stake.
Huron Signal from William Rowat, Stanley;
hother the population of Upper Canada has been inneither pay nor professional reputation at stake.
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hother the population of Upper Canada has been inneither pay nor professional reputation at stake.
Huron Signal from William Rowat, Stanley;
hother the population of Upper Canada has been inneither pay nor professional reputation at stake.
Huron Signal from William Rowat, Stanley;
hother the population of Upper Canada has been inneither Dr. Walfred Nelson, Sam Slick, Peel Garlie, the population of Upper Canada has been incried lustily "Look on the work of our hands! whether the land was under the Yankee or the deal of scheming, and studying, and searching British Government Benout the create was verily, great is Diana of the Ephe-purchased cheap enough, and could be made to length willing to wish him every success in his. All this hullabulloo, and clap-trap, yield an abundance of wheat-they had no in- enterprise. We have examined and ballanced and exaggeration is, perhaps, excusable on the terest in, and no knowledge of the little rebel- all the arguments pro and con that have been then resumed by Mr. Blake. The hon'ule, principles of political warfare, for there is no lion, and it is unjust after these men have paid adduced, and independently of the fact, that the member read a vast number of documents; principles of political warfare, for there is no lion, and it is unjust after these men have paid adduced, and independently of the fact, that the member read a vast number of documents; and in one of these, an address from the industrial distinction between right and terong—between truth and falsehood, recountry to burthen them with the payment of plates a division of Huron, we are forced to described forth, some repolitics. Men's perceptions of matters of which they knew nothing. It is cer- cide in favor of the District of Peel. The chief regimes in the marks from Mr. J. A. Macdonald, politicians; and conduct, which in the ordinary were reduced to indigence on account of the first the District is in debt at present, and, in all marks implying that he had made the omis affairs of life would degrade and ruin a man's rebellion. We feel for them, and would cheer-probability, will be equally so twenty years sion purposely should not have been applied reputation, is winked at, or even considered fully contribute our humble mite to assist them hence, unless a very different policy is adopted to him any where else but in the House. reputation, is winked at, or even considered fully contribute our humble mite to assist them hence, unless a very different policy is adopted. cever and meritorious when united with politics.

Still, we must endeavor to disabuse the public mind of this sad delusion. Truth is truth, and right of a legislature to give compensation on any tion, it the District is in debt !! but the divimind of this sad delusion. Truth is truth, and right of a legislature to give compensation on any tion, "the District is in debt !" but the divierror is easor, and no peculiarities of time, place, other principle than would be recognised in reliev- sion tooksplace, and it was subsequently disor eircumstances, can either neutralise the vir- ing a man who had lost his property by accitue of the one or destoy the criminality of the dental fire. To claim compensation as a right able to be in debt as formerly ! and as unwilling res

or demerits of Mr. Lafontaine's Resolutions. than they have to the solution of any problem in Geometry. The only part of the obnoxious " Resolutions" which can yet be called tangible, or, upon which we are warranted to take any action, is the simple proposition that a Commission be appointed to examine into the claims of the Lower Canadiana, respecting their rebellion losses. If we are to be guided by precedents, we have no right to dispute the appointment of such a Commission; because simi- of the District from being imposed on by such silly lar Commissions have formerly been granted for similar purposes. But Mr. Lasontaine farther to correct our statement in respect to the numproposes that whatever amount of claims may ber which attended the meeting. In our last be recognised or allowed by this Commission. whether the sum be five thousand or five hundred thousand pound, shall be met by debentures payable from the consolidated fund, at or who counted the meeting, that only twenty-one within twenty years from this date; the said townsmen were present—of whom six were sums to be replaced in the Provincial Treasury Radicals, and fifteen were the leading Tories of by the sale of marriage licenses in Lower Cana da—always providing that no claims shall be posed of District Councillors only four of whom allowed except in so far as they relate to the actual destruction or loss of property! This Resolutions on both sides were just so much part of the Resolutions is not entitled to any diswriting and speaking thrown away; because not cussion, or in fact, to any notice—because it is one man voted otherwise than he would have founded on mere supposition-it assumes that done, though neither speech nor Resolution had a Commission will be granted, and that that Commission will recognise certain claims as en-titled to compensation, neither of which assumpstances, just reminds us of Dast Rob Welsh tions is vet granted. This is theory built on theory. Still, admitting that the premises were when he told the little boy who had given him a granted, and the deductions correct, it must be beating, . Ha lad! My mither an' our Nannie admitted that there is no proposal to make Up- an' me cou'd sune gar ye rin!" per Canada pay one hundred and eighty thou

n to defeat a government than that em- three thousand pounds to Dr. Wolfred Nelson, was superceded by the fact that the there is no sum of money specified; but the ture to be paid back to the Treasury from the

morbidly moping over the grim vocabulary of Toryism, must perceive the plain unsophistical ed nature of this proposal, and unless we are tious quibbling about substituting the Tavers opposition, whose utter insignificance, will pro-bably prevent it from being transmitted to the posterous in principle. , For our own part, we are opposed to precedent Legislation, in every single instance, and were we to examine this question of compensation for rebellion losses upon the abstract principles of justice, we would once discard it as unjust in all cases, and peculiarly so in Canada. It may safely be assu that a large majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada were entirely ignocent of the little rebellion of 1837-they had no hand either in creating or quelling it-it arose from no misconduct on their part, and they took no interest in it, it was merely a squabble among, the place-hunters, which the industrious population neither

speculators in their selfish adventures. But cer- as a matter of abstract justice neither loyalist nor tainly, they have no more relation to the merits traitor, can claim one farthing of compensation fund or from the Provincial Treasury.

THE " CONSERVATIVE MONSTER

MEETING !" We would not have referred to this farce again, had it not been that we' understand the Tories are boasting of a "great victory."-Now, we wish merely to protect the inhabitants vaunting. And in the first place we beg leave week's Signal we stated that about thirty of the inhabitants of the town had been convened at the Huron Hotel. Now we are formed by one Goderich. The rest of the meeting was comons on both sides were just so much The Tories remained all Tories been offered.

In the second place we wish to declare em-

candid sentiments, in the following amendment would be such as would secure the services of a to the second Resolution, viz:-

Resolved. That inasmuch as the Resolutions of Mr. Lafontaine had not yet assumed a form, which enables us either to approve or disapprove of them: it is the opinion of this meeting prove of them: it is the opinion of this meeting all other arguments should be laid asside.

The division of the District of Huron as procolutions, would be premature and ungenerous.

one Province with one common Legislature, and president in the western section of Upper Cana-one Treasury: a demand upon any local fund of da, and the inhabitants of Galt, who have just either section of the Union, whether it be the as much right to go mad as other people, less we are willing to condemn the appropria-tion of the Upper Canada Tavern License fund, the townships of Blanshard, Downle, Ellice, to the payment of rebellion losses, we must ad- and Fullarton to remain forever; two days journey mit the fairness of Mr. Lafontaine's Resolutions, from their District town. and regard the Goderich meeting as altogether . This sore evil cannot be tolerated and hence

follows:

Resolved, That this meeting sees no injustice in the proposed measure for the payment of the in the proposed measure for the payment of the init the same principle that ruled the payment of the losses in Upper Canada, viz: the taking a fund wholly raised in that portion of the Province to be benefitted by the expenditure, and applying it to the liquidation of the claims, and it can be reieve no difference whether that fund to raised from Tavera Licenses as in Upper Canada, or from Marriage Licenses as in Lower Canada, it is the liquidation of the clebrated Mr. Besnard, in the Hall of the Huron Hotel.

In the last place, we beg leave to record our unqualified detestation of all attempts to impose upon the simplicity and credulity of our fellow men, and to gain a virdict by the wihul perversions or exaggeration of facts, or by appeals to the passions and prejudices, such as were perpe-trated by Messrs. Strachen and Stewart, Barristers, on this occassion. And though it is the trade of these Gentlemen to dist rt facts for pay. and to clothe truth in the rags of error, and falsehood in the garb of truth. Yet the revolting hood in the garb of truth. Yet the revolting the character he was deleneating, vizz a living, features of their profession ought not to screen them from approbrium in cases where there is dunce in the "Blarney."

covered that the divided District was just as is an encroachment on the rights and reputation to get out of it as ever it had been! So this at half past 5 o'clock, when the Speaker These clap-trap monstrosities which are thus heaped up into a huge scar-crose, may have a powerful effect on the feelings and prejudices of Mr. Lafontaine may urge his "Resolutions" on the inhabitants of the new District, in erecting the project of the scale of this abrupt termination is understood to have been the intelligence the uninformed, and may assist the unprincipled the principle of Upper Canada precedent; but public Buildings and paying District officers .as a matter of abstract justice neither loyalist nor traitor, can claim one farthing of compensation if their ambition for independence is very strong, Solicitor Gen. Blake, and which was to they will go cheerfully to work, and the burther may be taken place this morning. Mr. Macwill be less irksome, while the more economic cally they act the greater will be their gain .-Hence, this second objection, although it may be urged in the most friendly spirit, and with the best intention, has, nevertheless, somewhat the appearance of cool impertinence; it is, at least, an officious dictation in family offairs .- is engaged in routine business up to this The next objection, and one which has some weight, is the annual expence, say, one thousand pounds, to the Province for matters connected with the criminal administration of justice in each District. This argument we say is entitled to some weight in the discussion, but cerfainly if it is to be over-ruled in any instance, it ought to be so in the case before us. We are great advocates for economy; but to compel people to carry their criminals and their criminal prosecutions a distance of fifty or sixty miles over such roads as we have in Huron, with the intention of being economical seems to us as absurd as the idea of a man increasing his resolutions on the Rebellion Losses have wealth by taking money from his right vest produced some excitement. A meeting on pocket and putting it into his left. And as Stratford is entitled to full credit for contributing a very fair proportion of the criminal proand expensive, we think it would be a serious saving to all parties, to allow the people of Stratford the satisfaction of punishing their own

> There is, however, another objection to the division, which is not urged, and perhaps but and honrly occurrence; within a she

evil-doers.

ed merely to the retention of office for the sand pounds, nor eighty thousand farthings to phatically that we have no sympathy with Mr. | means of paying District Officers must necesmounted merely to the retention of omee for the same possible of the traitors of Lower Canada; no proposal for page of three years. There never was less exthe traitors of Lower Canada; no proposal for the traitors of Lower Canada; no proposal for traitors of the salaries might confine the infive days three men had been hung by traduction of them both ill-timed and injudicious, smallness of the salaries might confine the infive days three men had been hung by traduction of them both ill-timed and injudicious, smallness of the salaries might confine the line of them both ill-timed and injudicious.

The gold washings continand regard the discussion of all such measures as offices to persons of inferior talent, whose quaa paltry species of legislation, for which no in- lifications and business habits were incompetent telligent people will willingly consent to pay. to the proper discharge of the duties; and evils But in the third place, we must admit that if of a rerious nature might be the result. We legislators are still to be guided by the acts of live in times of economy and retrenchment. neir predecessors, then Mr. Lafontnine is justi- Canada is an agricultural country, and likely to fiable, and Mt. Galt's Amendment to the first remain so. The inhabitants are generally poo Resolution should have been carried, as it was in so far as the possession of money is concern Moved, that this meeting take this opportunity to record its opinion la condemnation of the late Administration; in as much as that Administration solicited the return of Louis Joseph Papineau, and further did, out of the Consolidated Revenue, pay to the said Papineau the sum of £4500, as compensation for his services as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, at a time when the said Papineau was in rebellion to his sovereign. beginning at the beginning of the evil, viz: - ed; and in fact in a strictly agricultural country Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, at a time when the said Papiaeau was in rebellion to his sovereign.

In the fourth place, we conscientiously believe that the intention in getting up the meeting was to censure the present Administration, and this we declare to be premature, and unjust, and malicious, and therefore, we expressed our candid sentiments, in the following amendment.

And in order to overcome the objection to which was re adverting, there would be little difficulty in a 21s 3d per 100 lbs in the hog.

Moothrat, Feb. 14. 7 P. M.

Moothrat, Feb. 14. 7 P. M.

Whothrat, Feb. 14. 7 P. M.

Flour sells for local con-unption at 24s.

Seated Assembly good; price paid 17s 6d day, there is not one devoted to the moral miprovement of the people, but is chiefly distinguished for its partizen zeal or religious selfs. No speculative purchasers.—

Canadi sentiments, in the following amendment.

Speaker of the House of Assembly of the numerous periodicals of the day, there is not one devoted to the moral miprovement of the people, but is chiefly distinguished for its partizen zeal or religious section of the province Grain receipts light—the little that arrives is immediately taken off the market. Wheat may be quoted at 4s 6d. a 4s 9d. per minot.

District Court; and in this manner, the salary provisions same as last week. Few transcription is price paid 17s 6d and per 100 lbs in the hog.

Moothrat, Peb. 14. 7 P. M.

State of the day, there is not one devoted to the moral miprovement of the people, but is chiefly distinguished for its partizen zeal or religious special religious spe man capable of conducting the business with

> posed by the people of Stratford has a still higher In the fifth place, we believe that so long as claim on our support at present, than it had six Upper Canada and Lower Canada are united in months ago. The mania for District honors is Marriage Liscense or the Tavern License fund, took a notion that they would stick the townsan indirect method of taxing and shackling ships of North and South Easthope to some the energies of the entire Province, to a certain other two or three townships of the Gore Disextent; and when such demand is for the ex- trict, and two or three belonging to the Welclusive benefit of a few individuals the tax is an ington District, and call it the District of will injustice to the innocent majority. Hence, Mr. Bruce, with Galt for the District town. Thus to the nearest approach to equity and common sense that the subject will admit of. And unexpense that the subject will admit of. And unexpense of dragging their criminal proceedings a ness will hereafter be continued.
>
> distance of thirty-five miles, and also doming;
>
> THOMAS GILMOUR.

Mr. Galt's amendment was as it is an act of justice to the Eastern Townships of Huron, to exert all our influence and argu-We must endeavor so far to abjure these selfish

> Mr. Besnard, in the Hall of the Huron Hotel .-Considering the lowness of the funds there was a pretty good attendance, and judging from the would believe that every one of the audicities as receiving full value for his money. The people seemed delighted. We cannot compliment Mr. Beenard on the originality of his remarks or anecdotes, nor flatter him by saying he is the best singer we ever heard. But we willingly give him credit for being a genuine specimen of the character he was deleneating, viz: a living, loving, humorous, Irishman, and one who is no dunce in the "Blarney."
>
> THE Subscriber hereby intimates, that he will see hereby intimates, that he will see hereby intimates, that he will be paid to render it an agreeable ar useful companion to mechanics in general, domestic servants, and such them from access to the more expensive, and, often, less useful periodicals of the day.
>
> From the quantity and quality of the more character he was deleneating, viz: a living, loving, humorous, Irishman, and one who is no dunce in the "Blarney."

GODERICH, FRIDAY, Feb. 23th. 1849.

REBELLION LOSSES.

The debate on the Rebellion Losses was babitants of the city of Kingston, omitted

rose to reply to the attacks of hon. gentle

Mr. Merritt followed in support of the

that a hostile meeting had been arranged be donald was, we understand, soon taken into donald was, we understand, soon taken into custody, and gave his word that nothing should happen till Monday. The other hon member could not be found.

The House continued to sit 1/1 7 o'clock.

The House met to day, at 3 o'clock, at

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 15. THE PROTECTION MOVEMENT .- the peti THE PROTECTION MOVEMENT.—the polition of a number of our citizens in favour of incidental protection to home industry, was yesterday presented to his Excellency the Governor General, who was pleased to receive it very graciously. The deputation consists of the following gentlemen—W. Workman, H. Stephens, W. Lyman, F. R. Leonie, F. Alvaster, D. Musson, F. R. Leomis, E. Atwater, D. Musson, J. Istell J. Pratt, J. Frascr, E. Cown, and H. Mulholland, Esquires. REBELLION LOSSES.—Mr. Lafontine's

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 61 P. M. ceeding of the District, and as the transit of A great sensation was created here towhich says, the Union this morning has letter from J. S. Folsom, dated San Fran sisce, Dec. 25, and addressed to Commodore Jones, stating that affairs in California are getting worse as regards order and govern-ment. Murders and roberies were of daily seldom thought of. In these small Districts the over 20 murders had been perpetrated.

Lynch Law. The gold washings continue to be abundantly productive, all previous accounts are fully realized by this intelligence .- Gtobe.

TORONTO MARKET REPORT

February, 16th 1849. FLOUR transactions this week have been arger than usual; sales have come under notice to the extent of 2,500 bris.; price

sactions. In Stocks during the last week, strengthen the intellect, refine the mind, Consols advanced considerably, and sales and above all, mend the heart, were made at 19s. 6d. a 20s.; a re-action. The lamentable prevalence of dishonesty however, has since taken place, and sales and idischood, discoverable in the business have been made at a lower figure. Prices transactions of every day life, among seve-to-day are nominal. In other Stocks notice ral classes of the community—who, from ing to report. Government Debentures 5 custom, regard them as essential to success

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Goderich and Harpurhey, in the Dis-trict, under the name of Thomas Gilmour & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual con-sent. All those indebted to the said firm, will pay their respective accounts or notes to Robert Moderwell, and all those to them they are included. When they are included with a point by the generally in vague in this country, and

ROBERT MODERWELL. Goderich, Huron District } February 20, 1849.

To All whom it may Concern!!

CALL AND PAY UP

On or before the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, next: Any Accounts UNPAID after that date will be PUT OUT FOR COLLECTION. as his Libilities must be discharged by them. I hope this will be sufficient notice.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Goderich, Feb. 7th, 1849.

VI-1

SUPERIOR STUD HORSE

LADIES LOOK HERE.

A N extensive stock of Fall and Winter most fashionable DRESSES of the colors and patrons; also a large assortment of fancy dress goods. French-worked Capes, Collars, Kuffs, Muffs, Shawls, Mantillas, Cloaks, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Shoes, &c. &c., all of the Mr. Blake retorted, saying that such re- very best quality and at the most reduced

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 43

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratford
up to 1st February, 1849
Allison, Wm.
Barr, Wm. 2
Bullock, Abram
Hisloy, Annis Mrs.
Bullock, Wr. 1849.
Hislop, Wm,
Hislov, Annis Mr
Hay, Wm.
Hickey, Wm.
Jones, Samuel
Kennedy, David
Moffit, James
McHugh, John
McFadden, Uriah
Prosser, Joseph
Quinlivan, John
Ryan, Samuel
Riley, John
Reeirey, Wilson
Stoskoff, Mich el
Seegmiller, Adan Davidson, Abrahar Drechsler, George Dape, George Seegmiller, Adam Schillinberger, Jacob Surrinter, John Waddel, John Elgar, James itzgerrald, John Fennel, Samuel Wiler, Jacob Wilkins, John Ford, James Wallace, Thos. Zimmerman, Christ'r.

Stratford, Feb. 1, 1849. STRAYED.

Hide, George

盆 ABOUT the 12th of May last, from the premises of JOHN LINDSAY No. 20
Huron Road, Township of Golerick, a dark brown MARE, three years old, with a shown in all the publications of the Messar, white star on the forchead, and one white hind foot and a heavy mane and tail. The proprietor purchased her below London and supposes she may have strayed in that direction; wheever will restore her to the owner or give such information as will lead to her considerable the such as the constraints.

We are glad to see an American issue of this converted to the supposition, and converted to the gradient of the publications of the Messar. Chambers, it unites the useful and the enterprise of the supposition of the Messar. Chambers, it unites the useful and the enterprise of the publication here will be large enough to supplient, to a good extent, the namely panish and immoral works which have so long been too widely circulated. A BOUT the or give such information as will lead to her Goderich, 18th Jan., 1849. 50

A. F. NICKLE, Postmoster.

TO MERCHANTS.

WANTED. 10,000 BUSHELS good clean Ti-mothy Seed, for which the Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash, BUCHANAN & GOLDIE. Commission Merchants. Victoria Block, King St. } Iamilton 29th Dec. 1813. } 48tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE Cheapest Newspaper in British America, THE ARTISAN.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM -INVARIA-

Is now published in the City of Toronto, a werkly quarto Newspaper of eight pages, devoted to Miscelaneous Literature. Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and General Science, comprising such subjects as will contribute to the instruction, improvement and amusement of all classes of Society. larger than usual; sales have
notice to the extent of 2,500 brls.; price
paid, 20s to 20s 6d for superfine in store,
according to brands. Millers' farmers'
superfine in wood and bags without change.
WHEAT.—Receipts light. The price
has advanced in consequence of more erquiry and the desire of local millers to obtain
it for consumption.

It for consumption.

Among the numerous periodicals of the
day, there is not one devoted to the moral

per cent, discount. Exchange 114 premium.

in their various enterprises—demands that
something be done to arrest the progress
of these ignoble sine, and there by avert. of these ignoble sins, and there by avert, from the next ge cration at least, their fearful concomitants and consequences .-The effort is now about to be made : and it behoves all who feel an interest in the advancement of their fellow-countryman in THE Partnership heretofore existing at virtue and social happiness, to countenance e sullinguet,
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F H. D.

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forthcoming Journal to induce Society to

The current news of the day, condensed into as brief a space as practicable, shall also receive due attention. Party politics and sectarian religion will

THE Subscriber requests all those INDEBT-ED T HIM by NOTE or BOOK AC-COUNT, to be totally inadmissable to the pages of the Actisan; but the fundamental principles of duty to. God, to our Country and fellow-men, shall be duly inclulcated and enjoined. As the usual amount of reading matter it entains, must involve a very large dis-ursement, it will be indispensable that a contains, must involve a very large dis-bursement, it will be indispensable that a proportionably large subscription list be obtained. The projector would, therefore, urge upon all friendly to his undertaking to assist in promoting the circulation of The Artisan among their friends and neigh-

To the youth of both sexes, The Artisan will prove a valuable and efficient adjunct in the work of 'home education." Particu-

pilation as cannot fail to meet with general

NEW WORK.

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY. USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, Edited by Robert Chambers, author of Cyclopedia of English Literature: With Linguist pedia of English Literature: With Linguist Price 25 cents per Illustrative Engravings. Price 25 cents per

GOULD, KINDALL & LINCOLN are GOLD, KINDALL & LINCOLN are
Chappy to announce that they have completed arrangements with Messrs. Chambers, of
Edinburgh, for, the re-publication, in semimonthly tumbers, of CHAMBERS MISCELLANY.
The design of the MISCELLANY is to supply
the increasing demand for useful, instructive, and
entertaining reading, and to bring all the aids of
literature to bear on the cultivation of the feelinterature to bear on the cultivation of the feel-ings of the people—to impress correct views on important moral and social questions—suppress every species of strifts and Bavagery—cheer the lagging and desponding, by the relation of tales drawn from the imaginations of popular writers —rouse the fancy by descriptions of interesting

serouse the fancy by descriptions of interesting foreign scenes—give a zest to every-day occupations by ballad and lyrical poetry—in short, to furnish an unobtrusive triend and guide, a lively fireside companion, as far as that object can be attained through the instrumentality of books.

The universally acknowldged merits of the Cyclopenal of Excitions Literatures, by the same author, connected with its rapid, sale, and the unbounded commendation bestowed by the press, give the publishers full confidence in the real value and entire success of the present work.

real value and entire success of the present work.

The publication has already commenced, and will be continued semi-monthly. Each number will form a complete work, and every third number will be furnished with a title page and table of contents, thus forming a beautifully illustrated volume of over 500 pages of useful and entertaining reading, adapted to every class of readers. The whole to be completed in THERTY NUMBERS, forming Ten elegant Volumes.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
We are glad to see an American issue of this

This work can be sent by mail to any part of the country. A direct remittance to the publishers of Six Dollars will pay for the entire will nearly cover the cost of postage on the work. Those wishing for one or more required umbers can remit them accordingly.

Booksellers and Agents supplied on the most GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

E. C. WAISON, PAINTER AND GLAZIER. PAPER HANGER, Se Se. GODERICH.

all no

1819.

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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

TME Copartnership heretofore, existing between the undersigned (under the firm, of Gooding and Loncaster, Innkeeperr,) is this day dissolved by mutual con

J. K. GOODING, J. LANCASTER.

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

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.

MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGIZINE will devote all their talents to produce a useful entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose, Moral Essay, Statistics of the Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from it e most popular authors of the day, will form the piges of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lead its support to encontage their arduous and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and if anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work. The Victoria Magazine will form at the end of the year a neat Volumne, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front-street, Belleville—the Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for the Magazine, and letters to the Elitors, must be addressed, (post-paid.) The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—invariably to be paid in advance. MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE WAY TO SEE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

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PAY ATTENTION!!

A ND psy your debts, as the subscriber has resolved that all Notes and Book accounts due to him and remaining unsettled, will, positively, on the 15th of July next, be handed over to an Attorney for collection. It is certainly with some rejuctance that he has adopted this resolution, as he has no desire to incur additional expense to those who are still owing him—but it is a saying, that necessity is a merciless master, and in the present instance, his reluctance must vield to necessity. yield to necessity.

ROBERT MODERWELL.

Goderich, 15th June, 1848.

20-

\$400 REWARD.

WHEREAS JOHN BIGNALL, Superintendent of Common Schools of the
Huron District, has absconded with a large
sum of Public Money, the above Reward
will be paid to any one apprehending the
said JOHN BIGNALL and recovering the
amount stolen; or the reward will be in
proportion to the amount recovered. The
money, Three hundred and forty-eight
pouds, was in \$10 notes of the Bank of
Montreal.

The above John Rignall is a remarkable. WHEREAS JOHN BIGNALL, Super-

be forwarded to

Treasurer Huron District. Goderich, C. M Oct. 17, 1848. 381f Goderich, Oct. 17, 1848. STRATFORD HOTEL.

GEORGE BROWN,

SAAC MAY, informs his friends and the

TAVERN, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brewn, at the East end of Stratford, where rothing shall be wanting on his part to pro-mote the comfort and convenience of his guests.

1. M. flatters himself that his selection of

Wine and Liquors is equal to any in the country, and his Stabling department is of the most complete description.

Stratford, 28th April, 1848. 13tf

Last Call! Last Call! Last Call

A LL persons indebted to D. MANLEY & Co., or to ISAAC C. SHANTZ, will have The Co., or to ISAAC C. SHANTZ, will have an opportunity of paying the respective amount to WILLIAM Cossay, on the 4th and 5th of October next, at the HURON HOTEL, Goderich after which time the Bailiff will call upon all defaulters, as further time cannot be given.

WILLIAM COSSEY.

Timothy Seed, taken in payment at the highest Market Price.

1st September, 1848.

34-

STRAY OX.

STRAYED from the Subscriber Lot No 16, 3rd Concession of Wawansh, a Black OX nine years old, blind of the off eye with a gimblet hole in each horo.—Strayed from the owner about the first of April last. A liberal reward will be given to any person giving information of said Ox where he can be found. JOHN GRATTAN. Wawanash, Nov. 11th1843.

NOTICE.

HURON DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY. THE Seventh loan meeting of the Society will take place at the British Hotel on SATURDAY the 27th instant at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order, THOMAS KYDD, Secretary.

Goderich, Jan. 24th, 1849.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since his arrival in Goderich, wishes to inform them that he has disposed of the business to JAMES DONALDSON. All those indebted to him by Note or Book account, will please call and settle the same before the twentieth day of Fobruary, as all Notes. and Book accounts remaining unsettled af

for collection.
THOMAS WATKINS. Goderi h, Jan. 12, 1849.

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

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to BREWSTER & SMART, through the agency of the Subscriber, are requested to gettle their accounts immediatly either with him or with Mr. George Frazer, Goderich, and cave costs.

J. K. GOODING. Goderich, 8th Sept., 1818. 32tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers in acknowledging the liberal patronage which they have received during their residence in Goderich, aculd respectfully request the immediate settlement of all accounts due to the firm, s they close their books from this date .-Attention to this notice will save costs.
T. GILMOUR & CO.
Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848.

TO LET.

THAT handsome twe-story house, opposite the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John Wilson 3rd, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—laving a lage garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit ir es of various descriptions. Its proximity to the harbour of Goderich enhances the value of the situation and the standard well stocked with the standard well as the standard well as the standard with the standard wit sour of Goderich enhances the wane of the situa-tion and as the proprioter is desirons that it, should-continue to be occupied, it will be let on reas-ouable terms, either for one or more years, as may be agreed upon. For farther particulars apply to JACOB WILSON.

Goderich, 2nd February, 1819. JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Queen's Bench, AND CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

FOR SALE. THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot run-ning No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, ning No. 362, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now rented to Mr. James Orr. The Cottage is very conveniently arranged, and well suited for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well of water: the garden contains several choice Iruit trees, and the whole enclosed with a strong picket fence. Only a portion of the money would be required down,—the remainder in three annual instalments.

Apply to William Rattenbury of the Clinton Arms, or to

BENJ. PARSONS.

Goderich, Angust 24, 1818. 301 ormerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now rented to Mr. James Orr. The Cottage is very conveniently arranged, and well suited for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well of water; the garden contains several choice Iruit trees, and the whole enclosed with a strong nicket force. Only a portion of the money?

Goderich, August 24, 1818.

ATTACHMENT.

DISTRICT OF HURON, BY virtue of

Contreal.

The above John Bignall is a remarkably rege map, with coarse features, about 6 feet within three calender months, or cause the The above John Digital is a local table of the said Claim to be discharged, all the estate shoulders, haughty in his address, and about 50 years of age; hair straight and inclined to grey, whiskers white.

Any information respecting the above, to be forwarded to Sheriff Huron District. Goderich, 27th October, 1848. 40-3m

ATTACHMENT.

HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a

To Wit: Swrit of Attachment issued out of the District Court, of the District of Huron, and to me directed against the estate, real as well as personal, of Henry Elliott, an absconding or concealed debtor at the suit of James Elliott, for the sum of twenty three pounds ten shillings,—I have seized and taken all the estate real as well as well as personal of the said Henry Elliott, and unless the said Henry Elliott return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action within three calendar months or cause the same to he discharged all the ed against the estate, real as well as personcause the same to be discharged, all the real and personal estate of the said Henry Elliott, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the paayment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claims J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 28th Nov. 1848.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE. A PART or portion of BLOCK G. in the township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, with 25 acres cleared and in good order; fences in repair. There is a good Frame House in Tolerable repair.— There are three running streams of water Through the Lot; two of which are in the clearing; a small orcharp about the Frame House, and a first rate Well inthe cellar.

The price of this desirable property is THOS. GILMOUR & CO. The price of this desirable property is £650 currency. For particulars apply to Messrs. STRACHAN & LIZARS,

Solicitors, West-street Goderich, March 22, 1848.

GODERICH, C. W. 30th November, 1848. FOR SALE by the Subscribers. BARRELS OF LAKE HURON HERRINGS,

M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

NOTICE.

A LL persons are hereby cautioned against a purchasing or having anything to do with a NOTE OF HAND granted by John and Alexander Kilpatrick, in favor of James McBride, as the greater part of the amount of said Note is already paid.

salready paid.

JOHN KILPATRICK,
ALEXANDER KILPATRICK.
Colborne, Feb. 2nd; 1849.
524

Goderich, 20th December, 1848. THE undersigned having been appointed by interim Superintendent of Common Schools in the Huron District, will be ready to attend to all correspondence connected with the duties of his office, at his house in East Street, Goderich.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

BY AUTHORITY. Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

HURON DISTRICT, V virtue of four To Wit: V writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Julia Ann Kippen and Amelius W. Kippen at the respective suits of Ross Robertson. Robertson. respective suits of Ross Robertson, Robert Modegwell, John Strachan, gentleman, one, etc. and James Clouting: and also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facius, issued out of of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Hor Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Julia Ann Kippen and Amelius W. Kippen at the respective suits of Robert Parke and Joshua Callaway. I have seized and taken in Execution the following property as belonging to Amelius AV. Kippen, one of the above Defendants a part or portion of Block G. in the Township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing two höndred acres of Land; which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich on Court House, in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the 20 h day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

Sumiff's Office, Goderich, 18th December, 1848. 47td

PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envised celebrity which these pre-eminent 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 credibility.

EN ALL CASSES Of ASTUMA, ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS. BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—

GENERAL DEBILITY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, LEPROSY, LOOSENESS, MERCURIAL DISEASES. MINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTION of the HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLIC PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines as cured of Piles of 35 years standing by the use of these Life

PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.
R H E U M A T I S M. These afflicted with the RHEUMATISM. These afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines. RUSH of BLOOD to the HEAD, SCURVY, SALTRHEUM, SWELLINGS,
SCHOFULA, OR HING'S EVIL, in its
worst forms, ULGERS, of every description. THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD. And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and
PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, For Sale by . BENJ. PARSONS,

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

NEW STORE AT

HARRURHEY!! THE Subscribers have much pleasure in

announcing to the inhabitants of Tuckersmith, Hullet, McKillop, Hibbert, and the
adjoining Townships, that they have opened
a NEW STORE in the yillage of Harpurhey, where they will always have on hand
an ample assortment of all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's dress Goods; all sorts of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hard-ware, which will be sold on terms equally

merchantable produce, at market price.
THOS. GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848.

NOTICE.

A S the Subscriber, has on hand a number of FIRE ARMS, &c. &c. since the year 1842, given to him by persons to be repaired, if they do not call and take the Articles away on or before the First day of March next, he will be under the necessity of Selling them to pay Expenses.

Goderich, Feb. 5, 1849.

GENT.'S CLOTHING.

AN extra stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Sheep's Grays, Beaver Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, and a large variety of English and heavy Blanket Coating. Also, an extensive variety of Vestings of the most fashionable style.—Fur Caps at all prices and of all qualities: Hats of the latest and most approved shapes; Winter Gloves and Mittens; India-Rubber, Shoes, and in short every thing necessary to produce comfort, neatness and respectability, so far as dress is concerned, will be sold cheap for cash or produce at the Store of

the Store of THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848.

GODERICH, C. W. 30th November, 1848. RECEIVED per ships Bollona and Souter N Johnny, from Liverpoool, via. Mon-treal, and for sale by the Subscribers at low

ates, in quantities, or otherwise, Bales & Fancy Prints,
Do. bleached and unbleached Calicoes,
Do. Cotton Yarn, Pieces Corderoy: and
Tons Bar Iron, assorted sizes, of the
"crown brand."

They also offer for sale, of recent portation from the United States, BARRELS FINE SALT, and

Chests TEA, of various qualities. M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. PARLIAMENT meets for the DIS-PATCH of BUSINESS, on THURS PARLIAMENT meets for the DIS PATCH of BUSINESS on THURS DAY, the 18th day of JANUARY next.—
We have made ample strangements by which we shall be enabled to give ABRIDG. ED bit COMPREHENSIVE, and EARLY REPORTS of all the Proceedings of the House on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Frday, will be inserted in the next meeting's Tansacript. Those therefore, who desire to watch the proceedings of their Representatives, will be enabled to do so (as we shall only report the species of these who confine themselves to the questions before the House) by becoming SUBSCRIBERS to the TRANSCRIPT. As the sitting of the Legislature will be of considerable duration; and as our population will be tired, during that time, of reading longminded speeches, we have come the Conclusion to report the Proceedings of the Sastin of the Legislature will be of the Sastin of the treatment of the Savings and DOINGS of our Representatives.

In addition to the Proceedings of Parliament we shall, as usual, lay before our readers the latest European and American News; as well as such a variety of LITER ARY matter, as will alone equal in value the price of subscriptions will be furnished with the Tail-Werkly Transcript for 5 months, at Five Shillings.

Seni-Werkly Transcript for 5 months, at Five Shillings of the Tail and the reading matter of the Tail Noble of the reading to subscribe during the session, will be pleased to notify us as soon spossible. All subscriptions must be prepaid.

Mostreal Transcript Office, {

"Complete sets of the First Volume well be be post-paid."

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MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, December 14th, 1843.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscribers have opened a New Type Foundry in the City of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job Fancy. Type, Itk. Paper, Chases, Galleys, Rass. Type, Ink, Paper, Chases, Galleys, Brass Rules, Steel. Column Rules, Composing

All the type furnished by us is ast."

Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid

Composition Rollers cast for printers.

Composition Rollers cast for printers.

(F) Editors of Newspapers who will milar stamp now published, while the pointing the samuelt type as their bills amount to, may give the a-bove six-months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the Subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND

COCKCROFT & OVEREND

Rad Radical—Blackwood and the London

December 7th 1847.



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

THE Subscribers begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to recurre orders for LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS, which shall be manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen. (F Harrows and Drags made to order; Plough Castinga Wooded. ALEXANDER MELVIN. Goderich, Feb. 9, 1848. 2tf

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

occupied by Mr. James Gordon, begs leave to intimate to his friends and the traveling public in general, that he has opened about one-third the former rates, making a public in general, that he has opened and Inn on the premses for the accommodation of travellers. And as he intends to conduct it on the most respectable principles and to spare neither labour nor expense in ministering to the comfort of those who may patronize him, he hopes to merrit and lobtain a share of the public favor. obtain a share of the public favor.

DAVID GUNN.

N. B.—There is good Stabling on the premises, and teamsters and others may depend on every necessary attention being paid to their horses.

Goderich, Jan. 24th, 1848.

D. G. Off

PR OSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION UPPER CANADA.

EDITED BY THE REV. EGERTON RYERSON, DD CHURF SUPPRINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS;
ASSISTED BY MR. J. GEO. HODGINS.

THE Conductors of the Journal of Education I purpose to continue its publication for the year 1849. Its form will be quarto instead of octave, in order to secure to the subscribers to it the advantage of neicepaper in the place of

namphlet postage.

In the First Volume the Conductors have had In the First Volume the Conductors have had chiefly a fourfold object in view. 1. An exposition of the principles, and provisions and objects of the System of Common Schools in Upper Canada. 2. The qualifications, obligations and mutual-relations and duties of Trustees, Parents and School Teachers. 3. The importance of Normal School Instruction for the elevation of Common Schools of the country. 4. The importance and great advantages of a thorough Christian, Common School education to the several classes of our industrious population.—
While the subjects which have given character to the First Volume of this Journal will not be lost sight of, another leading object of the Second Volume will be SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE; for the elucidation of and improvement of which the Conductors lave already procured several Engravings, and have taken steps to proseveral Engravings, and have taken steps to pro-cure others; and in the course of the year, they purpose to give engravings of all the best and most suitable PLANS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES, (with accompanying explanations,) which have been recommended by school authorities in the DAY, the 18th day of JANUARY next .- neighbouring States; and also, if possible, En-

as possible. All subscriptions must be pre all letters not containing remittances, must be

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WARE HOUSE. FOREIGN PERIODICALS. RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

EDINBURGH REVIEW,
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and Sticks, Cases, and every article necessary BLACKWOOD'S EDIN'G MAGAZINE for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are east in new moulds, from entirely new sett of Matrixes, with deep counters, and warranted to be unsurful clear type, on fine white paper, and are passed by any, be sold at prices to suit the faithful copies of the originals-Blacksmood

S:cam Engines of the most approved pat- 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 poli-

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 afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.

For all four of the Reviews... \$,00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine... \$,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.

Pemittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Postmaster, by handing him the amount to be remitted taking his.

be done through a Postmaster, by handing him the amount to be remitted taking his receipt, and iorwarding it by mail, postpaid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to the publishers. THE Subscriber having leased that well-known and commodious TAVERN STAND, in the Township of Hay, 23 miles from Goderich on the London Road, lately occupied by Mr. James Gordon, begs least. N. B.—The postage on these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office Law to intimate to his friends and the traveling about one-third the former rates, making a sp.

postage.
LEONARD SCOTT & Co.

Publikers, 112, Folton-st., N.

Subscribers in Canada may receive their numbers at the nearest American Post Offices.

Sheiff's Sale of Cands.

HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a HURON DISTRICT. By virtue of e To Witt.

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

J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff H. D.

Shearr's Ornes, Goderich, 14th August, 1348. 3m29 ROBERT PARKE, RICHARD DARLINGTON.

If The above said of Lands is postponed until the first of February, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,

The above sale of Lands is postponed ntil the first day of April, 1849.
JOHN McDONALD,

Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, }

POSTPONEMENT.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands. HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a To Wit:

Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Gavin Hamilton at the suit of Joshua Calloway, I have seized and taken in Execution, Park Lot number one, on the North side of Melbourne street, and Lot number forty, on the East side of Wellington street in the town of Albert, which Lands I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Court

House in the town of Goderich. J. McDONALD, Sherif H. D.

Smerier's Office, Goderich, 15th August, 1848. 3m29 JOSHUA CALLOWAY,

GAVIN HABILTON.

IT The above sale of Lands is postponed and the first day of February, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,

Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, 20th November, 1848. JOSHUA CALLOWAY, GAVIN HAMILTON.

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

JOHN McDONALD,

Sheriff II. D. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, }
January 29th, 1849.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

vance; and no subscription will be taken or less than one year. District Councils ordering one copy for the Trustees of each School Section in their District, or any number, not less than fifty, will be supplied at three shillings and nine pence per copy for the year.

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* * Complete sets of the First Volume well be furnished to parties wishing to obtain it, at Five Shillings per copy.

Envextron Office,

Toronto, December, 1848.

48

HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a To Wit:

Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron. District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Charles at the suit of Robert Ellis; I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Charles, Lot number three, on the North side of East street, or Lot running number ong thousand and three in the town of Goderich, containing one-quarter of an acre of Land, be the same one-quarter of an acre of Land, be the sai more or less with the Buildings on the said Lot erected; which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Saturday the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OPFICE, Goderich, 21st August, 1848. 3m30

ROBERT ELLIS, THOMAS CHARLES, IT The obove sale of Lands is postponed intil the first day of February, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, November 21st, 1848. ROBERT ELLIS,

ROBERT ENERGY

VS.

THOMAS CHARLES,

(F) The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of April, 1849.

JOHN McDON LD,

Sheriff H. D. SKERIFF'S OFFICE GODER CH,

52td

ON the Beach of Lake Huron, eighteen miles north of Goderich, a case of Looking-glasses and Frames. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and remove them from the possession of the Subscriber.

DUNCAN McLENAN.

46tf Ashfield, December 17th, 1848.

FOUND.

The Guron Signal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

*. * Book and Job Printing, executed with eatness and dispatch. TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL. TEN SHIL-LINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or Twelve and Six Pence with the expiration of the year.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING. vertise by the year.

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ALEX! Province OFFI HURO Nov. 24, 9. J. K.

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DR. GE AVING P several your Scotia, takes to professional se Goderich and i Residence in by Mrs. Mont Goderich, N

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CLAREMONT,

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Galt, Nov. 8