ERYSIPELAS, FLATU 5. For this actuage of the week found a safe, specially and a few the system analysis to a three menicures is permanent—). AND HE CURED.

1P LEXION.

BILLITY.

FEL HEADATHES, of corp.

FLANMAROUS REGUMANUM CONTROL OF STA

PLAINTS. DISEASES .erful preparation of Sarsapardia, JUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS, T. PAINTER'S CHOLIO,

cines are now put up in white her with a pamphlet, called

M B. MOFFAT,

ELFOR SALE.

aving nearly completed ats on the HURON desirous of giving up e, gives notice that he of the entire premises

As a Hotel, the pro-ble investment, being

s, equaled by none in for extent of business

Stabling, sheds, Hay-all on an extensive is large, substantial, well furnished, and will

furniture and appurte-

improvements and addi-

improvements end addi-made have rendered the able of yielding very lation, and of-giving, and in returning his past favors, wishes to that while-he-remains nor expense shall be ng to the comfort and

lose who may be dis-

JAMES GENTLES. attendance.

Rebellion Losses.

General's Office, val, 12th March, 1849. E is hereby given, that Rebellion Lesses in have not applied to, and

f their Claims from the cts as heretofore notified the first day of June I to apply for payment personally or by duly, to the Parent Bank in

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

ebted to BREWSTER through the agency of requested to settle their

y either with him or Frazer, Goderich, and J. K. GOODING. pt., 1848. 3211

ron Signal,

UBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

S MACQUEEN. D PROPRIETOR. T-SQUARE, GODERICH. b Printing, executed with RON SIGNAL -TEN SHILif paid strictly in advance, PENCE with the expiration

TICE

3, 1849.

e. One-third of the I be required down, and given for the remainder-

Sole Agent.

J. PARSONS,

1848.

al prop ictor of these medicines tanding by the use of these Life relief by the Life Medicines. NG'S BVIL, in its

nds, are effectually expelled by VD PHENIX BITTERS HE BLOOD. the LIFE PILLS and S beyond the reach of compa-ery patient.

LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.
June, 1846. GODERICH.

BOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Queen's Bench, AND CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST WEST-STREET, GODERICH.

March 8, 1849.

A. NAYSMITH,

J. R. PHILIP,

STRATFORD. April 13, 1849,

pated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further informa-

Lists of Lands, and any terther informa-tion can be obtained, (by application, if by leiter post-paid) at the Company's Offices, Z'oronto and Goderich; of R. Binosalli, Esq., Asphodel. Colburne District; Dr. Alling, Guelph, or J. C. W. Dally, Esq., Stratford, Huron District. Goderich, March 17, 1848.

MARBLE FACTORY

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to man MENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, Ec., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars: of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monn-ments &c., frem 50 dollars upwards.— Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Precstone, will be punctually attended to. D. H. McCULLOCH.

TAN SHILLINGS

VOLUME II.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, JUNE 45, 1849.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

NUMBER XIX.

Cards.

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

E. C. WATSON, PAINTER AND GLAZIER PAPER HANGER, 40. 40. GODERICH.

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

J. K. GOODING. AUCTIONEER. VLL ettend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply a the British Hotel.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v-5n

I. LEWIS,

JOHN J. E. LINTON,

Stokes,

MR. FRASER,

CORONER. ST. PATRICK-ST. GODERICH.

Goderich, March 28, 1839. 2v-n8tf ALEXANDER MITCHELL BELL'S CORNERS, SOUTH EASTHOPE.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR: GODERICH.

Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v-n10tf

SURGEON

one-ifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.

The Bents payable lat February each year, are about the laterest at Six Per Cent.upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED; NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance, but these awarests will force the Sutton. but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 8nd, 3rd or 4th yea of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREE-HOLD during the term, is secured to

HOLD during the term, is secured to the Leasee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and

SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

Galt, Nov. 8th, 1840.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, that he intends car-A READY PAY SYSTEM."

NOTICE.

TRAVELLER'S HOME.

STRASBURG, WATRILOO, 2
28th February, 1849.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for I 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 ene of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trabled its pepulation in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February each Centupon the naive of the same and winds of the province—it has trabled in the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February each Centupon the naive of the plan of continuous the plan of the plan of continuous the plan of the plan of

IMPROVEMENT OF IDIOTS.

(Concluded.) Since the above remarks were written, the first number of a new quarterly 'Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology,' has been published, ounder the able editorship of Dr. Forbes Winslow.—Among the excellent and very interesting

devoted to their peculiar case, instead of placing them under the same roof as the insane, which would probably have been the case had any active measures been taken for the improvement of the idiot, before the necessity of separating the two classes of mental infirmity was fully recognized.

Government House,

THE CANADIAN OUTBREAK IN EN
GLAND.—OFFICIAL DESPATCH

6. To persons accustomed to the work
ing of constitutional government, in welf ordered communities, it may seem incredible that such language should be employed by the organs of any respectable party in preference to a body compraint the freely

ressed to the Editor must be ill not be taken out of the

ntinued until arrears are

the country becoming re-

F ADVERTISING first insertion £0 2 6 first insertion,..... 0 0 74 tinsertion,.... 0 3 4 , first insertion,.... 0 0 10 insertion, per line, 0 0 4

that the hostility to the Rebellion Losses Bill would have displayed itself in the outrages which have been perpetrated during the last few days, is certain. Perhaps sufficient attention was not paid by them to the menaces of the opposition press. It must be admitted, however, that their position was one of considerable difficulty.—The civil force of Montreal—acity containing about 50,000 inhabitants, of different The civil force of Montreal—a city containing about 50,000 inbabitants, of different races, with secret societies and other agencies of mischief in constant activity—consists of two policemen under the authority of the government, and 70 appointed by the corporation. To oppose, therefore, effectual resistance to lany considerable mob, recourse must be had in all cases either to be military or to diverse of civilines small. the inilitary or to a force of civilians enrolled for the occasion. Grave objections, however, presented themselves in the present instance to the adoption of either of these courses, until the disposition to tu-

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of private property.

12. The proceedings in the Assembly 12. The proceedings in the Assembly have been important. I enclose the copy of an address which has been voted to me by a majority of 36 to 16, expressive of abhorrence at the outrages which have taken place in the city of Montreal, of loyalty to the Queen, and approval of my just and impartial administration of the government, with my late, as well as my present advisers. Some of the opposition approve of the course which I have taken with respect to the Rabellion Losses Bill, as appears the course which I have taken with respect to the Rabellion Losses Bill, as appears from the speeches of Messrs. Wilson and Galt, of which reports are given in the newspapers which I enclose. Mr. Wilson is an influential member of the Upper Canada conservative party; and Mr. Galt's views are the more important, because he has been returned to Parliament, only a few days are the Lower Canadian constitution. few days ago, by a Lower Canadian constituency, which comprises a large British population. Generally, however, as the amendments they have moved to the address show, they desire to avoid committing themselve on this point. The votes against the address may be thus classed: Sir A. McNab and his party; my late ministry and their party; and Mr. Papineau. The first acts party; and Mr. Papineau. The first acts with perfect consistency in voting as he has done on this occasion, for he has always contended that government, conducted on British principles, is unsuited to Canada.—The course of the second class is lose intel-The course of the second class is lost inteligible; for, until the day on which they resigned their offices into my hands, they unformly expressed approval of the principles on which my conduct as Governor General was guided; and these, as your lordship well knows, have undergone no change with the change of administration. Mr. Papineau's vote conveys a useful lesson, which will not I trust be lost on presens who had neau's vote conveys a useful lesson, which will not I trust, be lost on persons who had been induced to believe that the persecution of which I am the object is really attributable to my having above undue lonity that ways be open to discussion; but the pro-

those who were led by him into rebellion.

13. I have now furnished your lordship with as clear a statement of these important occurrences as I can give, and I can conclude by assuring you that the city is perfectly tranquil, and that there is no present likelihood of a renewal of disturbances. few days will show what echo the proceed-ings of the violent party awaken in Upper Canada, and to what extent they will be fol-Canada, and to what extent they will be followed by reaction. Meanwhile, it is my firm conviction, that if this dictation be submitted, to, the government of this province by constitutional means will be impossible; and that the struggle between overbearing minorities, backed by force, and majorities resting on legality and established forms, which has so long proved the bane of Canada, driving capital from the province and producing a state of chronic discontent, will be perpetuated. At the same time, I think that if I am unable to recover that position of dignified neutrality between contending parties, which it has been my unremitting study to maintain, and between contending parties, which it has been my unremitting study to maintain, and from which I would appear to have been for the moment driven—not as I firmly believe, through any fault of my own, but by the unreasoning violence of faction—it may be a question with your lordship whether it would not be for the interest of her Majesty's service that I should be removed from my high office, to make way for one who should not judged hold views at variance with mine. indeed hold views at variance with mine, with respect to the duties of a constitutional governor, but who should have the advantage of being personally unobnoxious to any section of her Majesty's subjects within the province.

I have, &c..

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon, Earl Grey, &c.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.



From the Supplement of the Canada Gazette DESPATCH.

confidently rely upon your firmness, sup-ported as I trust you will be by Parliament and the great majority of the People of Canada, to enforce for the future obedience danas, to enroce for the fatter obscioned to the law, and to compel those who may disapprove of the measures either of the Legislature or of the Esecutive Government of the Province, to confine their opposition within legal and constitutional limits.

within legal and constitutional limits.

3. I appreciate the motivos which have induced Your Lordship to offer the suggestion with which your Despatch concludes, but I should most earnestly deprecate the change it contemplates in the Government of Canada. Your Lordship's relinquishment of that office, which under any circumstances would be a most serious loss to Her Majestic and to the Province and the serious loss to the Majestic and to the Province and th manifested itself in overtacts. More especially was it of importance to avoid any measure which might have had a tendency to produce a collision between parties on a question on which their feelings were so strongly excited. The result of the course pursued is, that there has been no bloodshed, and, except in the case of some of the ministers themselves, no destruction of private property. subsided, you will succeed in regaining that position of "dignified neutrality" becoming your office, which as you justly observe, it has hitherto been your study to maintain, and from which even those who are at present most opposed to you will on reflection perceive that you have blen driven by no fault on your part, but by their own unreasoning violence.

4. Relying, therefore, upon

your devotion to the interests of puts upon your past services, it s Her Majesty's anxious wish that you should retain.

I have, &cc. (Signed,) The Right Honorable
The East or Elgin,
&c., &c., &c.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! EH 2 WHAT SAYETH THE LEAGUE?

THE LONDON TIMES ON CANADA

From the London Times of May 17. Lord Elgin's despatch with its important enclosures, has been presented to Parlia-ment, and will be found in another part of estion, in its raw state as imported from the colony is a political, not a personal affair, and England has really nothing to do with it. Considering the vast number of very troublesome questions pressing for decision in the legislature, the tribunals, the church, and every other arens of dis-cussion, we think we shall do the public some service if we can strike off from the some service if we can strike off from the list one superfluous controversy. We will do so at once. The British Parliament has not the least call to put its foot into the Canadian quarrel. If it chooses to enter into the particulars of Lord Elder's administration. istration, or to canvass the conduct of the istration, of to canvass the conduct of the Montreal authorities, or of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, or any other colonial officer, it will probably find the subject at least as amusing as the Rajah of Sattara's claims. But such a discussion will be wholly gratuitous and we are convinced, utterly unprofitable. Every, political question connected with the Montreal rioters has already been definitive extited. Canada is one united. with the Montreal vioters has already been definitively settled. Canada is one united province, and we are not now going to distuite it. We have granted it a free constitution, as much on the model of our own as the circumstances of a colony will allow. That Constitution we are not going to reall. We gave it a Representative Legislature and Responsible Government. There is no English statesman who would venture to move the revocation of these liberties. to move the revocation of these liberties. Canada is now walking in the light of its own constitution; and acting therein with freedom, deliberation and order. Even if we did not entirely approve of its policy, we should be still undoing the good we have done, the good we were compelled to do, and scarcely did in time, if we were suddenly to interfere by some act of imperial absolutism.

perial absolutism.

Has Canada moreover, abused the liberties we have lately guaranteed her, or has she exceeded their just and proper range? Most certainly not. As Lord Elgin asserts in his despatch, the present House of As-sembly has every possible claim to be re-spected as the free and genuine voice of the people. It is the result of a general elec-DESPATCH.

DOWNING STREET,
18th May, 1849.

My Lord,
I have received and laid before the Queen Your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th April, giving an account of the scenes by which the City of Montreal has been disgraced, and in the course of which the Bullding occupied by the Provincial Parliament has been destroyed by Fire.

2. I am commanded by Her Majesty to inform Your Lordship, that while She has received with very great concern the intelligence of these objection which to be people, and, in all fairness, should Her nMajesty has hitherto felt in your lordship that in the place. No objection, there have not impaired the confidence which the people, and, in all fairness, should Her nMajesty has hitherto felt in your lordship that in the place in the place in the place of the sense of the sense of these of the people, and, in all fairness, should Her nMajesty has hitherto felt in your lordship that in the place in the place in the place of the sense o

military, who appeared on the ground after a short interval, to restore order and in aid extinguishing the flames. During the two following days a good deal of excitement prevailed in the streets, and some further acts of incendiarism were perpetrated.—
Since then the military force has been increased, and the leaders of the disaffected party, have shown a disposition to restrais their followers and to direct their energies towards the more constitutings abject of potitioning the Queen for my recall, and the disalfected which have been committed, it is considerable disaffected by all whatever may be the wifew which was be taken of the mentions of the guilt of those who in resistance to a law constitutionally passed by the Themsolves that the peace of the city will not be again disturbed. The newspapers which I enclose contain full, and I befleve pretty accurate accounts, of all that has occurred since Wednesday last.

11. The ministry are blamed fir not having made adequate provision against these disasters; but they by no means expected that the hostility to the Rebellion Losses B.II would have displayed itself in the outrages which have been perpetrated during the last few days, is certain. Perhaps sofficient attention was not paid by them to the menaces of the opposition press. I must be admitted, however, that their position was one of considerable difficuity.—

**More of the Province as meriting Her cutive days and intention of the legally constitution of the passed by the Provincial I and I befleve pretty accurate accounts, of all that has occurred since Wednesday last.

**Her Majesty's Servants entire the new flow of the restraint of the two provincial Legislature, have had recourse to violence of eo disgraceful a character, or as the provincial Legislature, have the impulsation of the legally constitution of the legally constituted and the last few days, is certain. Perhaps sofficient attentio land with a colonial Cromwell, and with a sort of unintended presentment of Mr. Roebuck, proceede:—"Sheffield in the olden time used to be famous for its keen and weil-tempered whettles; well they make bayonets there now, just as sharp and just as well tempered. When we can stand tyranny no longer, it will be seen whether good bayonets in good Saxon hands, will not be more than a match for a mace and a majority." This can only mean an intention on the part of a confossed minority to try physical force against a majority and the regular operation of the law. Such was the temper which the malecontents brought to the present question.

The seditious passions, the rebellious intentions, the attempted wer of races, the

tentions, the attempted wir of races, the tentions, the attempted w.r of races, the appeal to Sheffield bayonets, the cry for a Cromwell, the denunciation of the Legislature, and the menace pointed at its official emblem, all existed before the present controversy. The material of the quarrel was of no importance. As soon as the Tories found themselves not a third of the House, they took forthwith to rebellion—rebellion to be a contracted to the contracted the second states and the contracted the second states and the contracted the second states and the second states are second states. against the legislature and against the crown. As if to show that the quarrel had no other ground than their own political disappointment, they have broken out—for as we must express it—on a measure which is no new measure, but which has been adopted by successive Parliaments and Governments now for four years, and only delayed by certain difficulties of execution. The preamble of the act just passed, and which our readers will find below Lord Elgin's despatch, traces the history of the Canada, I feel assured that you will not be induced by the unfortunate occurrences which have taken place, to retire from the high office which the Queen has been pleased to entrust to you, with robelion had submitted to Her Majestand which from the value she posts, and espacially excludes convicted rebels, as well as those who being charged with robelion had submitted to Her Majestand which from the value she ty's pleasure. To pass' such a bill is no attent of liberty, no insult to royal authorstretch of liberty, no insult to royal authority or law. It is merely the settlement of existing and admitted claims by a regular process of stjudication. The British public will not meet the question whether the colonial legislature had a right to pass such an act; or whether Lord Elgia might properly allow his cabinot to introduce it, and so give it a species of sanction. There must be a discretion in rulers; and we cannot think that Lord Elgis exceeded that discretion in consenting to the bill. We discretion in consenting to the bill. We are equally certain the British public will not expect the Crown to prevent or delay

are bound to live in unity and equality, Sir Allan McNab and his accomplices are conspiring to disfranchise, enslave, and crush not far from a million of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects. Their claim is, that the "Anglo-Saxon" minority, as they ignorantly call it, shall give laws to the majority, though the latter contains as many of British as of French extraction.—

For months they have been incessantly laboring to intimidate the legislature and destroy its free action. Take it all in all, we do not hesitate to say, that neither the Chartist nor the Irish rebels exhibited such a complication of wickedness as the Canadian Tories. Our demagogues at home had at least some honorable pretences.—
They took up the cause of poverty and oppression. They sought liberty for those who, at least, had never enjoyed power.—
They imagined their side to be the majority, and, consistently with that belief, they asked for a perfect representative system. Both in England and Ireland, a popular legislature was the immediate object of sgitation. In Canada we behold an oligarchy, which has long revelled in the plunder of a province laboring to overawe a Senate, to bully a Governor, to paralyse a majority, and to degrade a people, merely that they are their going out of office.

If you once break through the principle that proving his type under using the interest only bill which the constitution enables you to pass, it then degenerates into a question of expediency, instead of principle, and opens a door to every shade of distinction which subtle denting may draw upon subjects to control.

It is upon these principles that I felt the minds may draw upon subjects to the Rebellion Loss Bill, which I considered he was bound to do, it having been brought forward as a Ministerial measure, and passed both Houses.

Under our new constitutional in practice for the Soverign in England to say "Ls Roi S'Avisera," which is a courteous mode of saying "I will not consent to it."

If you once break through the principle and opens a door to expery bully a Governor, to paralyse a majority, and to degrade a people, merely that they may again monopolize office and divide official booty. The rebels of 1837 were patriotic and honorable men compared with their present opponents. The former fought for free and equal institutions: the latter for the ascendancy of a faction and a race. The true rebels are those who, having provoked the repellion of 1837, now show how unfit they are were to govern, by rebellbully a Governor, to paralyse a majority, unfit they ever were to govern, by rebell-ing themselves the moment they cease to be paid for obedience.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

MONTREAL, 17th May, 1849. My DEAR SIR,-With reference to our

conversation of this morning, respecting the report which you promised making, on the bull-for-incorporating. "The Toronto Simcoe and Lake Huron Rail Road Compa-

more important do I regard it, and I am sure that you will excuse the candour and frankness with which I am about to express an opinion adverse to that which you seem to entertain, when you call to mind how fully I concur with you, I believe in all other respects in relation to Responsible

other respects in relation to Responsible Government.

The Rayal instructions, it is true, require that all bills, having for their object the authorising the drawing lotteries (which, however, I do not admit this to be;) should be reserved, as well as all Bills of an extraordinary or unseemed nature; but it must be borne in mind that these instructions are the old circulars which, with perhaps trifting alterations, have ever heen sent to the old circulars which, with perhaps tri-fling alterations, have ever been sent to Governors of Colonies having Legislative Assemblies, and long before Responsible Government, was ever thought of, and therefore, in my judgment, should be con-struct and acted upon with reference to the state of things and course of Government, then existing in the colonies to which they were intended to apply, and when the Go-vernor, as an absolute monarch or as the representative of the absolute authority of of the Parent State, exercised his powers, irrespective of local advice, in any degree irrespective of local advice, in any degree

irrespective of local advice, in any degree responsible for his acts.

Since, however, these instructions were framed, Responsible Government has been demanded by the Colony, and acquised in by the Parent State, as a system to which we are justly entitled, as British subjects, inhabiting a country of vast extent and importance, and which system of constitution algorement imputes that all local fives. al government imputes that all local affairs, not involving imperial interests, are to be conducted through a Provincial Cabinet, consisting of heads of departments, responsible to the representatives of the people in

Parliament.

This responsibility obviously requires the presence, in Parliament, of the leading personages constituting the Cabinet, who, from hour to hour and day to day, watch over the proceedings in Parliament, and are supposed to concur in what they do not expressly oppose 7; and as the Government is administered by them, in the name of the sovereign, represented in the Colony by the Governor no bill whichhas received the sanction of both Houses, and consequently of the administration present there, concurring either openly or tacitly, by not resisting its passage, ought to be reserved under our present constitution, because the Governor cannot, consistently with the responsibility of his Parliament. consistently with the responsibility of his Cabinet to Parliament, refuse his assent against their advice to a bill which they have allowed to pass through the Legislature without objection; and, if strenuously objected to by them, ought not, by their advice, to be reserved, since they ought to resign if a bill of so objectionable a character as to warrant its rejection by the Go vernor, on their advice, was carried in their despite, otherwise it would be placing their decision, in the Cabinet, above the decision of Parliament, by whose permission they are enabled to tender their advice to the

This course, moreover, is quite unneces sary since, by the constitutional act, the right to disallow any act of our Parliament within two years, is reserved to the Crown to be exercised, of course, on the responsi-bility of the Imperial Ministry; and this is, in my opinion, the only legitimate consti-tutional, yet effectual, control which, under our system, the Crown has retained over the otherwise absolute authority of our own Legislature.

This is the distinct, broad and constitu-

Crown.

tional ground upon which I desire to place the question, not admitting a solitary instance

mation.

Dy these means the responsibility of Min isters to Parliament would be preserved in tact,—Ministers would themselves be pro-tected from all suspision of playing false, by secretly advising the rejection of a measure which in Parliament they had seemingly concurred in,—metropolitan interests would be protected,—and the action of Provincial Parlianent, kept from collision with the Supreme authority of the Imperial State.

But there are minor considerations which as matters of policy, ought not to be over-

If a bill be reserved by the action our own Government, a doubt is evidently cast by ourselves, upon the expediency of our own acts, whereas, if it receives the Royal assent here, it will go before the Home Government as a thing done, and with the highest sanction, with which Colonial authority can stamp it, and it will afford the strongest evidence which the country can give of its highest approved, and it will always be felt more difficult, by the Government at Home

ble Government, the Ministry must know what will be done with respect to the Royal assent while a bill'is in progress, and if it was avowed that it would be reserved, the provisions might be so varied as to preclude provisions might be so varied as to preclude the necessity, if they perceived the necessi-ty of reservation; whereas, formerly, no one could tell what the Governor might do, and consequently ne such caution could be

used.

I think that when the Ministry intend to recommend the reservation of a bill, such intention should be declared during its progress that either House may have an opportunity of expressing their disapprobation of the course intended to be taken by the

of the course intended to be taken by the Government in that respect.

I do not apologize for thus intruding my opinions upon you because I know the due interest you take in the sound working of Responsible Government, and aitho' I may not have the good fortune to bring you to my way of thinking, yet to give the current of political thought its proper direction with reference to Responsible Government and the unadulterated integrity of its most extended signification. ended signification.

Believe me,
My Dear Sir,
Yours,
Very faithfully,
H. J. BOULTON.
To the Hon. Robt. Baldwin,
H. M. Atty. Gen., U. Canada,

LORD ELGIN'S DESPATCH-THE TIMES

ARTICLE AND THE DEBATE, &c. — We cannot well express the pride and grateful feelings with which we lay before our readers ings with which we lay before our readers to—day, the calm, strong, impartial despatch of His Excellency, Lord Elgin, to the Colonial Secretaey, on the late outrages in Montreal. For once, both the Imperial Government and the people of Conada have a right to be proud of our Governor General. A desire to give to our readers as full a statement as possible of the effect produced in England by our Canadian affairs, induces us to curtail any remarks of our own. A few things to which we wish especially to direct attention, are italicised. We cannot omit to notice one thing, however; his lordship shows that the late parliament was not omit to notice one thing, however; his dordship shews that the late parliament was dissolved by the advice of his late ministry; they no doubt, reckoning, that the support they should receive from the four denominations amongst whom the University property was to be divided, would secure their return to power—the result showed that in Canada the influence of ministers over their people, in political matters, is feeble indeed. We know there was an effort made to influence the laity, but its utter failure will provent a similar attempt for a long time to come. The "despatch" knocks the idea of French domination completely in the head; there is scarcely any oletely in the head ; there is scarcely any diffierence in the comparative number of Tories and Reformers from Lower Canada n the late and present parliaments-the change took place in Upper Canada, with persons of British origin; these, and not the French, have decided the fate of Cana-dian Toryism.—Provincialist.

CATECHISM FOR THE TORIES.

We have thought that good might be done if the attention of the people could be frawn off from the language of invec-tive and concentrated on the real matters at issue between the Tories and Constitutional Reformers, and for this purpose we propose the following queries to the oppo-nents of the Governor and the Administra tion, and we pledge ourselves that if the answers are given in civil language that we

tration acted unconstitutionally?
6. And on the supposition that Canada has no constitution, by what rule is the conduct of the Governor and Administration What was the real design in burning

the Parliament House, and the national library?
8. What was the real design in insulting

the Representative of the Queen?

9. How do arson and insult prove that the perpetrators of these crimes, are sound in their political principles and that those who are insulted and whose property is destroyed and whose efficies are burnt, are properly in the political principles.

wrong in political principles?

The argument on this point must be peculiarly clear and plain, in order to enlighten the queriet, who has never met with any thing in the course of his reading or think ing that could enable him to understand how violence proves truth, and being insulted and brutally treated, is proof of being in 10. What is meant by loyalty when sepa

rated from, and opposed to, constitutional 11. What is the proof that the Province s under French domination, or that it is ntended to be so?

ty in either Upper or Lower Canada is op-posed to that Government.—London Free Press. 12. What is it that constitutes a majori-

STILL THEY COME !- Addresses to the Governor General are coming in daily.—
The Huron District sends 2672 signatures the Prince *Edward District, 2105—the Ceunty of Essex, 2000, &c. &c. &c. We publish some of his Excellency's Replies to-day. More will follow in succeeding numbers.—Pilot.

The powerful article from the London Times will tell with withering effect upon the lawless party in Canada—it tells the truth in honest John Bull fashion. The debate also is highly interesting and credita-ble to both parties in the House of Com-mons, at least.—Provincialist.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HUNGARY.— A letter to Mr. Rothschild, dated Frankfort, May 17th, says that the Hungarians have totally defeated the Russians and forced them to fall back upon Cracow.— The Revolution will thus be transferred to Poland. After a proclamation Kossuck Poland. After a proclamation Kossuck says, that a battle took place in the defiles Rothenthrun, and that 86,000 Russians surrondered. The Austrians are fortifying Vienna.



FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1949. TRUE COURAGE.

TRUE COURAGE.

"We samit that His Excellency has reason—much reason, to complain of the treatment he has received at the hands of a mobin this city; but surely this is no sufficient cause why he should shut himself up in Monklands and leave all his duties to be discharged by others. This is not the conduct of a true-hearted British Governor. We have had men is this Colesy who sooner than abdicate their authority in this way, would have walked into Moutreal—their capital—over bleeding corpses. In Lord Elgin's case we do not believe that there was the least danger. He might have come into Montreal any day safely and unattended, and no one would have touched him."

THE foregoing outrageous and barbarous sentiments are from the leading article of the Transscript of the 6th inst. We regret the necessity of recording our candid conviction that the Trans-cript has done more evil in the province during the last eix weeks than the Gazette, the Colonist and the Patriot all three put together; simply because it is conducted with more ability, and consequently exerts an influence on a much higher class of minds than can possibly be affected by the others. This paragraph, which we have quoted, might have been tolerated in the days of Lord CASTLEREIGH, although the doctrine involved in it belongs to a far more remote period of barbar-ism-but as the London Times of the 17th ult., when referring to a passage in the Montreal Ga zette, says "it betrays a temper so savage and brutal, that every genuine Englishman will at once put the party which could sanction such sentiments wholly out of the pale of his sympathies," had the passage which we have quoted appeared in the Gazette, we would at once have said that it was in the proper place, and consoled ourself with the reflection that it could do liule harm. But as it sppears in the Trans think otherwise, and must therefore offer a few remarks upon it.

The intention of the article from which the

bove quotation is taken, is to present Lord EL-

GIN as a coward, and we do not, for a moment.

suppose that the Editor of the Transcript is him-

self a procelyte to the opinion which he seems so seducusly inclined to thrust upon his readers.—

The reckless temerity and brutal ferocity of the

gladiator, and lion-fighter, have long since ceas-

ed to be regarded as true courage, except by the unrefined and the blackguard, and we would shudder to include the Editor of the Transcript in this class. It must be obvious that no amount of courage, either physical or moral, can render a man proof against the dagger or the pistol bullet of the cowardly assessin, and hence, even suppo-sing that Lord Elgin was afraid of being shot or maltreated by a ruffian mob, still his fear would be very far from cowardice. It is admitted that his Excellency "has reason much reason to complain of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Montreal mob," and we are subsediscretion in consenting to the bill. We discretion in consenting to the bill. We are disposed to a sequally certain the British public will not expect the Crown to prevent or delay the operation of a measure, in itself unex, the presentatives, freely and fairly elected by two millions of our fellow subjects.

In truth, the pretensions of these Tory desperadoes are such as are utterly inadmissable in this country and this age. In truth, the pretensions of these two, to get rid of any measure which be unpalatable to them, by a leide mind, — a sort of "Le Roi Insissable in this country and this age. In truth, the pretensions of these of a selemn treaty by which Englishmen and Frenchmen, Tros Turiusqus, are bound to live in unity and equality, and the grounds for believing it. The "treatment" which he had received consisted in the savage had might not wish to give it that decided opposition which, if ineffectual, might requires their going out of office.

If you once break through the principle that you may reserve any bill which the constitution ally?

In truth, the pretensions of these Tory deliberation of the process,—when they could the measure in civil language than aball give them a place in our journal.

Swers are given in civil language than shall give them a place in our journal.

Swell size in the country and the intention of the Rebellion losses bill is to indomnify Rebellion losses by the Rebellion losses quently told that "he might have come into be guilty of such flagrant atrocities-although ed-are, nevertheless, courageous enough to ace the assassin. And we are very sorry that we cannot give the Transcript credit for having written one line expressive of sincere regret for this disgraceful violence; nor one line having a tendency to convey reproof or tame down the brutal passions of the fierce mob! On the contrary, we think that the whole writings of the Transcript and his fellow Editors in the same cause, from the time of the violence down to the present moment, have been eminently calculated to apologise for, and inflame and strengthen the ferocity of the mobish disposition. Such must be the opinion of every rational man who has marked the conduct of the Tory press of Montreal! and we certainly think that there would be more owardice than courage in the conduct of Lord Elgin, or any other man who under such cir-cumstances would rush with a reckless defiance and fool-hardiness, into a mob of human-fiends who had for weeks previous been exasperated, and trained, and case-hardened for deeds of Assasination, and arson, by a depraved and hireling Press. Lord Elgin may feel happy under e consciousness of the rectitude of his own principles and conduct. He may feel proud of the chivalry and heroism of a long line of renowed ancestry; or, he may feel all the bravery and nobleness of soul which characterised the greatest of his great ancestors, but not any nor all of these feelings could have the least influence in rendering him invulnerable to the daggars or missiles of a mob of furies, more than they have had in protecting him from the scurrility and ruffianism of the Tory Press. And had he wilfully, and unnecessarily dared the insults, and ferocity of the hired incendiaries of Montreal Toryism, on the occassion-alluded to, his courage. would not have ranked so high se the courage of even the common Duelist, and that we can

only recognise as the bravery of the madman ! The Transcript tells us that there have been men in this Colony, who in Lord Elgin's clrcumstances " would have walked into Montreal over bleeding corpses !" We believe Sir FRAN-CIS BOND HEAD would have done so. But we would ask the Editor of the Transcript, does he approve of such policy? Is he a believer in dignity sustained by blood and carnage? We think not. We ere willing to believe is a literary man, possessing a tolerable know-ledge and a fair portion of the Spirit of the Age, and that therefore, he must be aware that the and that therefore, he must be aware that the

tion of man armony, and ization of hu intions consti In short, he heroism, no l mercy; in shri vanton slaugh generously in ridual rights, munity. The the doctrines There was act of Lord E the Crown to of the public had a perfect became law through the name by the (they had been proven that I feetly safe from

the city, yet avoided by Forces, then only justificabl mentiment of ward. If the ed and trodder fence of a right infamy and dis rous Nero, wh ing corpses ! monable feroe were desper Elgio ie an b refused to wa such abandon gal right-th rious opportu to tame down multitude, and ciples of civil we take of the the conduct gether repreh We are per cis Bondhes stances which over "bleedir treal would be the Editor of

red on the pro medity? In of the Transc is some way Canada press exercise for ability to do script serves h erious injugy and its own rendered it a dread. The tion which m be short-lived In last wee he two follow First-De sor fuse to qualify so they would allegiance! of the Leagu Militia attem

rovince? "V

Huron, for tre our last issue quarter, anot the second qu With rega say that a re into by most Magistrates, to remain or federacy is to We believe th into confusion racy, we thi already qualif cannot reaso miles merely Magistrates. not be the les federation of ed with any triet. It may spirit is will soon as a col arising from a cular locality there are ples who will be

In reference enjoining suc neglecting th enough of it for half a don to Officers in Mack's Leag that it can ignerance or this League :



SIGNAL.

JUNE 36, 1940. COURAGE.

flie Excellency has rea-to complain of the treat-ed at the hands of a mobrely this is no sufficient uld shut himself up in ave all his duties to be ers. This is not the earted British Governor. n in this Colesy who e their authority in this walked into Montreal bleeding corpses. In we do not believe that st danger. He might ontreal any day safely nd no one would have

ageous and barbarous sentiding article of the Transconviction that the Trans evil in the province during n the Gazette, the Colonis ee put together; simply bewith more ability, and confluence on a much higher n possibly be affected by the iph, which we have quoted, rated in the days of Lord gh the ductring involved in on Times of the 17th Elt. seage in the Montreal rs a temper so savage and enuine Englishman will as thich could sanction such t of the pale of his sympage which we have que e, we would at once have proper place, and consoled ction that it could do liule sears in the Transcript, we

must therefore offer a few article from which the en, is to present Lord ELopinion which he seems at thrust upon his readers. and brutal ferocity of the hter, have long since ceastrue courage, except by he Editor of the Transcript be obvious that no amount dagger or the pistol bullet was afraid of being shot or mob, still his fear would reason -much reason to se might have come into m." We are disposed to this latter assumption very te, his Lordship had no it. The "treatment" ed consisted in the savage animality-the mud and arriage with large stones, petrators of these dastardcript writes; and we do no it the wretches who could grant atrocities-although are very sorry that we

courageous enough to act ript credit for having writof sincere regret for this or one line having a tenor tame down the brutal mob! On the contrary, writings of the Trans. ditors in the same cause, lence down to the present nently calculated to apol nd strengthen the ferocity sal man who has marked press of Montreal! and at there would be more s in the conduct of Lord in who under such eirwith a reckless defiance a mob of human-fiends vious been exasperated. rdened for deeds of As a depraved and hireling my feel happy under a titude of his own princimay feel proud of the a long line of renowed characterised the greatrs, but not any nor all of re the least influence in able to the daggars or ies, more than they have Press. And had he wil-

dared the insults, and ncendiaries of Montreal on alluded to, his courage so high as the courage selist, and that we can avery of the madman ! us that there have been in Lord Elgin's clrve walked into Montreal We believe Sir FRANave done so. But we the Transcript, does he

iod and carnage? We sing a tolerable knowo," and that the intelli

gence, the fittersture and the religion of the pre-sent day, look back upon thirdary on a peculiar refinement in Barbarity! He must be aware that the schoice of unful knowledge—the ameliora-tion of man's social condition—the establish-ment of Mechanics' Institutes, and scientific meet of mechanics institutes, in and harmony, and a strong tendency to the generalization of human sympathics and human institutions constitute "The Spirit of the Age."— In short, he must be aware that true bravery, or heroiem, no longer consists in trampling over "bleeding corpses," but in sobserance and in mercy; in sbrinking from, and repudiating the wanton slaughter of our fellow creatures, and in generously involving our own abstract, indiwidual rights, in the general interests of the com-Therefore, we could not be persuaded that the Editor of the Transcript is a believer in

the Crown to the Commander of the Forces, on the occassion alluded to—there was no sacrifice of the public interests in dalactic and the public and the public interests in dalactic and the public and th of the public interests in doing so. Lord Elgin had a perfect right to act as he did. The Bills became law just as really and as efficiently through the sanction given in her Majesty's name by the Commander of the Forces as though they had been sanctioned by Queen Victoria in her own percon. And although it could be proven that Lord Elgin would have been perfeetly safe from insult and violence in going into the city, yet if even a riot or a temult was delegating the Cammander of the Forces, then His Excellency's conduct is not only justificable, but highly commendable. The ent of the Transcript about "walking over bleeding corpses," is both savage and abaurd. If the mob which was to be thus butchered and trodden under foot, had assembled in defence of a righteous cause, then, only the darkest andamy and diagrace could attach to the murderous Nero, who would trample on their "bleeding corpses !" Or, if the Transcript admits he mob was a mass of wicked and unreasonable ferocity, whose intentions and object desperately atrocious, then, the Earl of Elgiq is an honor to his race ; inasmuch as he refused to walk over the "bleeding corpses" of such abandoned wretches, and mercifully spared their lives by a temporary sacrifice of his own legal right—thus affording to the Transcript a glorious opportunity of doing good, by endeavoring to tame down the savageness of this infatuated multitude, and expounding to them the first principles of civilization. In short, whatever view we take of the position of the Montreal mob, and the conduct of Lord Elgin, the former is altogether reprehensible, and the latter praiseworthy

We are perfectly convinced that had Sir Francis Bondhead been placed in the same circum stances which Lord Elgin has occupied for the last six weeks, he would not only have walked over "bleeding corpose," but the streets of Mon-treal would have flowed with blood. And we ask the Editor of the Transcript how far this policy would have conduced to the presperity of the province? What benefit would it have conferred on the promotion of justice, liberty, or humedity? In conclusion, we think the Editor of the Transcript should in future repudiate this menseless, savage twaddle of the Gazette, the Colonist, and the Patriot, and exert his talents Canada presents a wide and a hopeful field of in some way that will benefit the country .exercise for mea who have the will and the shills to do good. The party which the Transcript serves has never done any good—it is now a server and a server done any good—it is now as the server and the server done any good—it is now as the server done any good as the server done any good—it is now as the server done any good—it is now as the server done any good a perished—it is, in fact, incapable of even doing tainly think it would be wrong, even on the par serious injuty. An intelligent public opinion, and its own want of soul and principle, have rendered it an object of ridicule rather than of dread. The country is doomed to prosper under

THE MILITIA AND "THE LEAGUE.

In last week's Signal "A Subscriber" asked the two following straight-forward questions :-First-Do some of the leaders of the League refuse to qualify as Magistrates because in doing of the British Press on the treason and house so they would be required to take the oath of burning of the Canadias Tories, which will be allegiance! And second—Will these Leaders found in to-day's paper. We do not feel dispos-Huron, for training on the 28th instant? Since

say that a regular confedracy has been entered into by most of the Tories who were formerly Magistrates, and whose names were still allowed to remain on the present Commission; the conederacy is to the effect that they will not quality We believe the object is to embarrass the Gov. ernment, and throw the affairs of the District into confusion. But in defiance of this confedracy, we think there are twenty-two who have already qualified, and we know of twenty more who will do so on the first opportunity. But we cannot reasonably expect that, in this busy sea son of the year, men will travel forty or fifty miles merely for the purpose of qualifying as Magietrates. Our correspondent, however, need not be the least afraid that any league or confederation of the Tories of Huron, can be attend ed with any serious consequences to the Dis-trict. It may truly be said of them that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," and so on as a complaint is made of inconvenience arising from a want of Magistrates in any particular locality, it will speedily be discovered that there are plenty of honest men in the District

who will be willing to qualify. In reference to the training of the Militia, we are not aware that there is any law absolutely enjoining such musters; and at all events then no necessity, at present, for workingmen neglecting their labor and losing their time in any such useless ceremonies. Huron had enough of it last year at Carro. Brook, to serve for half a dozen of years to come. With regard to Officers in the Militia being members of Mr. Mack's League-the thing is such an anomaly that it can only exist in consequence of gross ignorance or a total want of reflection. We are willing to admit that there may be some good men-some excellent men who are members of

ausible insinuations of others, and have done atlessly, and without examination .-But the absurdity of any man bearing a commis tion in the Millie and at the same time con tinuing a member of such a League, is too appa rent to require any exposure.

In all civilised communities every man who is deciplined and is authorised by the State to use or bear arms, is authorized on the absolute condition that he will p. otect and support the And however high the strife of parties may run, he is bound by an oath to know no politics and to unite with no party, but to preserve the peace of society, and enforce obedience to the laws. Were it otherwise, and were men who are trained to arms, and armed in their country's defence, allowed to range themselves with this or that political faction, there would be no Government at all, and no laws save the law of the sword There was no compromise of dignity in the and the world would be one scene of bloodshed act of Lord Elgin in delegating the authority of and political confusion. Now it is not denied ernment of the country, simply because Mr. Mack took the liberty of supposing that it was a had Government. Now its being good or bad does not affect the question so far at least as Militia Officers are concerned—they are sworn to protect the existing Government of the coun try, and to defend it against all violence-even if constitutional means are to be employed changing it, they are forbidden to take any part in it except by merely giving their vote for a member of Parliament. But the idea of them joining a secret society for the avowed purpose of upsetting the Government which they sworn to protect, is certainly very ridiculous it not treasonable. Smith O'Brien was a Gentle man both by hirth and education, and in all probability he at some period of his life held a high commission in the Militia or Yoeman Cavalry of his country, but it would have been rather an awkward anomaly to have subjected the loyal yoemen of Ireland to the training and authority

of Smith O'Brien in the year 1848. The cases are exactly parallel in so far as action is concerned. Sinith O'Brien formed a "lengue" for the purpose of upsetting, not the Government of Queen Victoria in England, but the Governhas formed a "league" for the purpose of upsetting the Government of Lord Elgin in Canathe purpose of making men English at the ex-pense of not being British! Both Lord Clarendon's and Lord Elgin's Governments are Ques Victoria's. And the only difference between the league of Smith O'Brien and the league of General Mack is that the first was an attempt of the people to put down what they considered an oppressive faction; the other is an attempt of a faction to trample on the rights of the people And Queen Victoria has emphaticly denounced

both Leagues. We understand that, in the event of the Militia Officers of the League attempting to call out the Yoemen for training on the 28th inst., it is the intention of some of the best Officers and many of the best men of this District, to refurse obedience. We cannot approve of this in-tention. We have the very best of reasons for expecting that the Government intends to relieve all members of Macks Leaugue, from the duties of Militia Officers, just so soon as the requisite them back to their allegiance and their duty.

We direct the special attention of ou readers to the Official Dispatch of His Excellency the Governor General, to the Dispatch of the British Government in reply, and to the opinions of the League who hold Commissions in the ed to exult and bully as if we had obtained a victhe gutter, feel inclined to degrade yourself by which we direct attention are, nevertheless, valuable on their own account.

> be apparent, even to the most superficial thinker, ationists may eventually be frustrated. that these few are calculated to do more for the benefit of the Province than all the measures the Metcalfe Government during years . or. in fact, than all the measures of Tory ism for the last twenty years! We only wan the Assessment and the Representation Bills to

secure the future prosperity of Canada. An Act for abolishing the territorial divi sion of Upper Canada into Districts, and for providing for temporary unions of Counties for judicial and other purposes, and for the future dissolution of such unions as the increase of wealth and population may re-

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act, the several statutory provisions now in force for the regulation of Elections of Members to repr Assembly thereof.

An Act to amend and extend the provi-

in and for the several Counties, Cities Towns, Townships and Villages in Uppe

An Act to amend the Charter of the Uni An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King, George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory govarnment of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same and with the College and Royal Grammar School form-

ing an appendage thereto.

An Act to provide for the Sale under Execution of the interest of Mortgagors in Real Estate in Upper Canada.

An Act to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution.

An Act for the more effectual Adminis

An Act for the more enectual Adminis-tration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada. An Act for the removal of defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice. An Act to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, and other matters of a like nature.

ther matters of a like nature.

An Act to make provision for the mangement of the Post Office Department whenever it shall be transferred to the Pro-An Act to make further provision for the administration of Justice by the establish-ment of an additional Superior Court of Common Law and also a Court of Error.

and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other An Act to repeal certain Acts therein

ment of Lord Clarendon in Ireland. Mr. Mack Cayley is entitled to exactly the same amount of de, or, to use his own significant language, for Punisub : viz : he was not there at all and had

never be disgraced by admitting serious animadversions on the conduct of John Stewart, Esq., Barrister !

Downie, about the "big two-legged Otter," because it is anonymous; but we agree with our prespondent that " He can hardly be amphibous," although he manifests a "strange facility a decoying loose fish." We have received an Address of Confidence is

His Excellency, the Governor General—signed by sixty-three of the best inhabitants of Biddulph and McGillivray. We will forward it to Mon-

treal by the first Mail. We acknowledge a money letter from Mr. S.

Communications.

Dowsie, Lot No. 2, East of the Thames,)

O THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL. dread. The country is doomed to prosper under the policy of its present rulers, and any opposition which may be offered to that policy must be short-lived, futile and even contemptible.

The country is doomed to prosper under the prosper under th signed for the recall of His Excellency the Governor General. Happening to be in Stratford a few days ago. I was not a little astonished at seeing my own name as well as some of my neighbors, adhibited to one of these Tory indignation petitions, lying at the store of Mr. C. R. Dickson, and knowing that there is not another individual of the same name within a circuit of twenty miles of that locality, I was satisfied in my own ed to exult and bully as it we use oppositely a superstant of the Loyal Yoemen of tory—we had no contest—and it would be doing the Billion on the 28th instant? Since too much for Toryism to give it the honor of a ing procured pen and ink from the young man Huron, for training on the 28th instant I blue our last issue we have received, from a different quarter, another communication in reference to the second question, and hence we feel bound to offer a few remarks on the subject.

If a feeble malignant occurre should be vain and wicked enough to seize upon you violently, with the intent of robbing you; you would not, after carclessly shaking him off into make it public, that it is not only entirely have to make it public, that it is not only entirely between the communication of the subject. without my consent and against my will, but claiming a victory! such is exactly the position of the parties in Canada. But the articles to not an oppertunity of signing the petition to Her Majesty (so numerously signed in this quarter) praying that His Excellency may be sustained, Notwithstanding the fury and violence of the I sincerely trust that the prayer of the petition Tory opposition, the Legislature has passed up-may be graciously responded to, that the Bruce wards of 200 Bill during the Session! The fallowing are a few of those which have an immediate reference to Upper Canada; and it must

> Your most obed't serv't, FREDERICK PARKER.

Downie, Lot No. 3 in the 1st Gon., June 11th, 1849.

THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEDY SIGNAL.

Sin,—Being credibly informed that my nam is attached to a petition hawked about in thi quarter for signature, praying Her Majesty trecal His Excellency the Governor General Allow me to state through the medium of you journal that if such is the case, some personust have signed it without either my know ledge or consent, as I, have every confidence if His Excellency and the present Administration I am, Sir,

I am, Sir,
Your most obed't serv't,
THOMAS CAWSTON.

We beg to direct attention to the las such useless ceremonies. Huron had agency that the server half a dozen of years to come. With regard Differs in the Militia being members of Mr. An Act to amond and extend the province, initially the server half a dozen of years to come. With regard Differs in the Militia being members of Mr. An Act to amond, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several laws now in force of the consideration of the District Courts of the Several Districts of the District Courts of the Several Districts of the province of the whole figure for annexation, of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada."

An Act to provide by one general law for break out into open Rebellion on their own the results of the creation of Municipal Corporations, and the catablishment of Regulations of Police

Magnet.

From the London Daily News of May 16.

It is impossible to read the accounts of the Montreal riots without being struck by their strong family likeness to the "no popery" riots of Lord George Gordon's folllowers, and the riots of the Birmingham mob, which plundered and sacked Priestly's house. The same promptitude, amid professions of blind loyalty, to outrage the law when it is not to their mind, the same reckless tyranny of a minority of the people made strong by accidental circumstances in one locality, the same simless destructiveness characteriae the actors on all the three occasions we have named. The triumphant tone of the highly colored account of the Montreal disturbances, which, at the late hour at which the news reached us, we were obliged to use in part of our yesterday's impression in the absence of a more candid and dispassions te narrative, can deceive no one, and its unconscious betrayal of the rabid state of the party whose feelings it speaks, can only inspire disgust. Toryism is unchangeable by time or place.

So far as the accounts, necessarily imperfect,

place.
So far as the accounts, necessarily imperfect, which have been received, enable us to judge, this is the state of affairs in Canada: A bill has passed the local legislature, by large unjorities. In the representative branch of the legislature it was a constant of the whole the representative branch of the legislature it was supported, not only by a majority of the whole house, but by a majority of the members of the British race. The Home Government have care-fully abstained from taking any part in the dis-cussion. The measure originated with Canadi-ans: two successive local ministries—one conservative, the other liberal-gave their sanction themselves sufficient to stamp the outrages which have ensued on its receiving the Governor's as-

and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes.

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission Land Surveyors, and the Survey of Land in this Province.

An Act for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands.

An Act to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of Public Lands, and to limit the period for making Free day, and to limit the period for making Free for farants.

An Act to divide the District of Huron in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act.

If our Stratford Correspondent wishes it to be clearly understood, that the Hon. William Kasembly, their leader vocifetating "We are all going to hell," and the building was fired. The annothing to do in the matter!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Had the communication about the Trustees of the District Division it aplace: but the columns of the Signal shall sever be diagraced by admitting serious animadications and Brockville are the places named as the reparations for violence has been confined.

Had the communication about the Trustees of the District Grammar School been written as a burlesy were a carricature, we would have given it a place: but the columns of the Signal shall served the diagraced by admitting serious animadication and Brockville are the places named as two was an early the formation of the signal shall served the defeat of the Signal shall served the diagraced by admitting serious animadications for violence has been confined. The proofs of pre-concept are the condet of the signal shall served the defeat of less ascendency mobs exist. It is obvious that preparations for violence had been making beforehand, and that the rioters at the places named had made arrangements for speedily communicating news of their respective movements to each

As was to be expected, in the violent ex-

citement of party spirit at present existing in Canada, imputations are freely exchanged between the partisans on either side. The arrests which have been made and the investigations which have been instituted, show that the ministerial party are disposed to attribute complicity in these riots—as to the extent of foreknowing without attempting to repress or discourage them—to some of the more violent of their opponents. On the other hand, the opposition inveigh against ministers, as having, by persisting in carrying an unpopular measure, first provoked a spirit of turbulence, and then neglected to take due precaution against violence. restigations which have been instituted, lected to take due precaution against vio-lence and tumult. How far the charge laid at the door of ministers of not having made proper arrangements for securing the public peace, and not having stemmed the out-break of a dissolute rabble of incendiaries with sufficient promptitude and energy, is well founded, dispassionate inquiry alone can show. That their adversaries have eatle clubs" and "curling clubs" have come forward to make the riot a pretext for de manding the recall of Lord Elgin as incompetent, combined with the influence exercipetent, combined with the innuence castle-sed over the mob by Sir A. McNab, and with the reported readiness of the Glengary with the reported readiness of the Glengary men to march in arms to Montreal, is suspiciously symptomatic of the old ascendency party's foreknowledge of what was com-ing, and determination to use it wrecklessly for their own purposes. The speaker's mace, which was carried off by the ruffians who demolished the house of parlia-ment, has some how or other found its way into the keeping of Sir Allan McNab, and into the keeping of Sir Allan McNab, and Col. Gugy was carried home on the shoulders of a body of rioters. The hubbuh has been got up by the pendables of the "family compact," and it is the Scotch body-guard of the ascendency and the Orange-lodges that are bestirring themselves to turn it to

The riots began on the evening of the 26th, and by night-fall of the 27th order had been entirely restored; and this, not with the Rev. standing a tardiness in the movements of public mind—now, by reports that ministers were arming the French population—now, by stories of Montreal's being about to be declared in a state of siege. The government wisely took no notice of these efforts

portance can arise out of such riots. The respectable tories, while spailing themselves of them to the utmost, are compelled

From the London Daily News of May 16. aggregate outcasts of reputable American society, who lounge and crawl along the frontier. Were it possible to imagine them persevering in the course they threaten to begin, they would be the first to be trampled down by their allies. They know it, and will not dore to proceed. But they have done enough to outrage public opinion to a degree that has for ever closed the doors of office against them.

That as destructive a riot as that we have been called on to record might take

have been called on to record might take place in more than one Canadian locality we were prepared to expect. That many such may recur at intervals is highly probable.—
The past history of the The past history of the province declares then to be inevitable. The conquest of Canada (unfavorable we admit on account of the systematic attempt to the ancien gime of France to encircle and crush the English settlements) entailed upon the British government the most difficult of tasks—the government of a distant dependency the population of which was of alien origin. The notable scheme of separating French from British Canada effectually prevented for half a century the fusion of races by a gradual and natural process. The vesting of all power and patronage exclusively in a family compact necessarily led to misarovern. trap haste with which Lord Sydenham hu sevalve, the difference are the most scrupulous influences, without ing energial principle; it was approved by a ried on the re-union of the provinces by not majority of Canadian representatives. If ever the most scrupulous influences, without in an intermediate the most scrupulous influences, without in a majority to corrigately whether public ontains the most scrupulous influences, without in quiring too curiously whether public opinion was ripe for it, neutralized to a considerable extent the immediate benefits of that desirable measure. The policy of the British Government has from the first, till within these few years, been of a nature to incapa citate the colony for self-government. perpetuate and exaggerate the prejudices of race, to encourage an insolent and domineering spirit in the British. The wiser policy of leaving the colinists to manage their own local affairs is already developing a better spirit and the requisite administrative talent. Yet the baneful influences of the

> tervention, they will pass away with as lit-tle abiding injury as the kindred riota o Lord George Gordon and the Birmingham anti-jacobins.
>
> This truth cannot, at present, be too em phatically or too often pressed upon govern-ment, parliament, and the home public at arge. There are sinister interests in this country bent upon using every transcient disturbance in Canada as a plea for bringing back the old system of misrule. The protec joilst London merchants, the kindred and allies of the family compact, will stick at nothing to attain this end; and equally unscrupulous are certain jobbers in Utopian emigration schemes for Ireland intimately connected with the aspirants after office

old system must continue to be felt, and

they will display themseles in such aimless

and revolting outrages as have just been perpetrated at Montreal. But culess the Home Government is weak enough to relinquish its late adopted system of non-in-

GUGY & PRINCE TS. THE PRESS .- It is disheartening to all lovers of Free and Con-stitutional Government, for a moment to fancy that any power on earth could be found who had sufficient authority to gag and con trol, within narrow limits, a Free Press.— It is true that limits must be set to all free dom. A freeman, or a free press, has po right wantonly to injure the character, or bring into cotempt, the meanest; but we find Colonel Gugy, in Montreal, absolutely making a very handsome income by his actions, instituted for the abuse of a character but too well known; and Prince, at the late Spring Aesizes, in London, criminally prosecuting his indictment against George Brown, Esq., Editor of the "Globe," and punishing him with a fine of £30; for what? Simply for reporting a law case, in which Simply for reporting a law case, in which it was said fie had neglected. The criminal indictment did not allow the defendant, Mr. Brown, to justify the libel, by proving the truth, which it would appear he was fully prepared to do, although, if Col. Prince had brought a civil action for damages, Mr. Brown would then have been at liberty to have rested his defence upon the truth of have rested his defence upon character with the Vansittart arms.

one took a solemn oath in the wtness box and the other, whose arms Col. Prince may well assume, took a like oath to act impartially as returning officer for Oxford. The tially as returning officer for Oxford. The indignation expressed by the Press in Upper Canada of every shade of politics, must show that there is yet one thing needful, the passing of an act which will define what freedom the Press shall enjoy, and prevent such men as Cols. Prince and Gugy from maliciously trampling on its sacred libermaliciously trampling on its sacred liber. Flitcher James ties; for, if such be allowed, the light of Fisher Alexander PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF THE UNI-

in this city, on the evening of Tuesday, June 5th. After an appropriate sermon by the Rev. David Coutts, Moderator, from Psaim 126, 6, the Synod proceeded to elect a Moderator for the ensuing year, whom the Rey. David Caw was chosen to fill that ofrating a training at the moving the prepos-the military, which, considering the prepos-sessions of the commandant, calls for enqui-ry. Attempts were made by the ascendency party throughout the 27th to disturb the efficiently during the sessions. After appointing various committees, the Synod ad pointing various committees, the Synod ad-journed till the following morning, 9 o'clock. On Wednesday, after spending some time in devotional exercises, the Synod entered ment wisely took no notice of these efforts upon business. Among the various maters to renew the disturbances, strengthened the police, urged on the preliminary examinary portant and generally interesting were the tions of suspected parties, and allowed their Theological Institute and the Missionary to renew the disturbances, strengthened the police, urged on the preliminary examinations of suspected parties, and allowed their political adversaries to hold meetings and speak out all their bitterness to their hearts' content.

It is clear that no political events of importance can arise out of such riots. The inguished themselves for proficiency in the portance can arise out of such riots. The inguished themselves for proficiency in the portance can arise out of such riots. The inguished themselves for proficiency in the portance can arise out of such riots. "respectable" tories, while availing themselves of them to the utmost, are compelled to censure and disclaim them. This unhap to censure and disclaim them. This unhap py faction has placed itself in an eminently false position. Devotedly attached to monarchical traditions, greedily ambitions of the most trifling titles or honors acrown can bestow, appealing for support to the timid who shrink from all or any popular demonstrations as unable to distinguish between their vivacity and mob violence, and inveterately prejudiced against Yankees and Republicans, they have quarrelled with the law and constituted authorities, and totter on the verge of a career in which their only associates and allies must be the crime-class of the larger towns in Canada, and the loaf ers, hunters' lodges, and sympathisers—the

TED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA .-The synod of the united presbyterian church in Canada, met in Merrick-street Church,

aggregate outcasts of reputable American feeted for its removal to Toronto, where society, who lounge and crawl along the the first session will commence in August, 1850. Interesting and valuable reports of messevering in the course they threaten to Missionary labors were given in, and several letters were addressed to missionary dreth-ren in other lands, perticularly in Jamaica and Old Calaba, Western Africa. The United Presbsterian Synod is, in the fullest sense, a representative bopy—one Ruling Elder from each congregation havrespect on an equal footing with the Ministers. The Synod conducts all its business in a way perfectly open to the public.—

Com.—Provincialist.

Markets

Montreal, 74 p. m.—June 11.

Onr market for breedstuß is not changed, and but lit the doing; flour may be quoted at 21s 3d. to 21s 3d. In provisions no change. Ashes have declined to 28s for Pots and 27s for Pearls. Exchange upon England 103 per cent.

Toronto, June 12.

Wheat, per bushel, 3s. 3d to 4st. Flour, by retail. in bags, 16s to 21s 3d per 196 lbs. Carrado, June 6.

Fall What 75c. a 80o: Spring Wheat 55c a 58c. Corr 40c a 48c. Wool 25c a 28c per th for washed, and 15c a 20c per lb for washed, and 15c a 20c per lb for washed, June 9. Detroit, Jone 9.

Active demand for Wool, at frem 26c a 28c Wheat in good demand at 83c a 95c per bushel Salt 83a a 84c.

TWO GOOD FARMS

FOR SALE.

NE within 24 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Fown
Plot. The first is LOT 10 in 1st Concession. Township of Goderich, CONTAINING 164 ACRES.

Is bounded at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division, CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

and is situated at the Junction of two Pub-

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

TO BE SOLD,

A N excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12. Mailland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nise miles from the town of Goderice on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is ex-cellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to he attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for husiness, and will be sold on very-reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor JONAS COPP,

Village of Harpurhey.
June 15, 1849.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

JAMES WATSON. Goderich, 13th June, 1849.

SHAKESPEAR READINGS. AT LANCASTERS'

MR. MARLTON begs to announce, that he will have the honor of reading Shakespear's much admired play of "HAM-LET," on Thursday evening the 28th inst. Between the acts, Music Singing, Juvenilo Ethiopians, etct. The play over, the seats will be removed and those who like to them as incapable of preserving order in have rested his defence upon the emergencies, and therefore ming the riots into political capital, is apparent. And the readiness with which "this its clubs" and "curling clubs" have come character with the Vansittart arms. The forward to make the riots are protect for the inquidation of the Ameters are considered by Mr. to stamp his Gentlemanly and Honorable Marlton, as one of the Ameters with the Vansittart arms. The character with the Vansittart arms. The constant of the consta Goderich, June 15, 1849. van19td

> LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratford up to 4th June, 1849.
>
> Allen Rev. D Loughlin Cathrine Muir David Madden Ellen Miller Joseph Martin Cathrine McVittie William Ogilbie James Richardson William ith Mrs. Jat ns Bartholeme Schnither Sebas Sargint Thomas Sebbni George Seegmiller Adam Vernar Moore Winster Henry

A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster Stratford, June 4th, 1849

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. NAISMYTH N returning thanks to his friends and nu-merous Customers for the Liberal Pat-ronage which he has received during the past year, begs to intimate that he has just received an extensive Assortment

OF THE PASIEROMS FOR 1949, and is ready to Execute all Orders given to him with care and punctuality as formerly.

Goderich, April, 12th, 1849. 2v-n10tf

FOR SALE, THE MAITLAND BREWERY PROPERTY.

THIS property consists of acree on the bank of the river Maitland, and on the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's Grist Mill, near Godorich. Upon which there is a BREWERY with excellent celrage, a Malt house and Malt Kiln, all complete. There is also an excellent site for a Distillery on the lot, and the owner has a right to the water on the bank on the opposite side of the road which is sufficient at all seasons of the year for three such For particulars intending purchasers may

apply (if by letter postage paid) to Goderich, May 11, 1849.

CASH FOR WHEAT at the Goderich Mills. W. PIPER. Goderich, 30th March, 1849. 2v-n8tf A DREAM OF THE PAST. MY J. L. PORREST, MAG. There's a joy for the young, AGRICULTURE. Far brighter than sunlight A Ta Meeting of the the Committee of the STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL SO Can ever nafold. There's a bloom in the heart, CIETY, held at the Farmers' Ina, the following PREMIUMS were awarded, to be shown for at the Society's eighth Annual Exhibition, at Strat-ford, on Friday, the 19th day of October, 1849. Where bright hopes are amas'd, As it revels in joy, O'er a Dream of the Past ! Best Stallion for Agricultural purpo-ses (Prize awarded 11th April to Mr. John Rattenbury,....£6 0 There's a vision that lights On the mind's inward sight, As moonboams fall gently When gathers the night; And its radiance, like starlight, Is the light of the soul When it dreams on the Past ! There is hope for the mournes, As life wears away, For the scenes of the past May be present to-day. Though the heart may be seared Yet there's joy in the soul For oft when the coldness Of friendship we mourn, To the friends of our youth We all trustfully turn ; ble premium,) 2 0
2nd 10
3rd 10
Two year old Buil 10
2nd 10
2nd 07
Milch Cow and Calf 10 Though too fleeting to last, le of our youth Tie a Dream of the Past ! Youth points to the Future, And Hope cheers him now, For the Rainbow of Promise
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 Two year old Heifer
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 Enriches his brow. Age turns to the dial As time fleeteth fast, But he points with a smile As he dreams of the Past ! The Poet regards not He looks to the Future For praise and for fame ; Yet his heart, while it throbs And hopes to the last, Is cheer'd by one thought-"Tie the Dream of the Past ! What a go ahead people we are in this country! A young couple in a railroad car cut west, begged the engineer to stop a moment until a clergymen married them.—
The car stopped, the parties stood up, the hnot was tied, and the bridegroom cried.—
Ring the bell, Mr. Conductor." Do. Two year old Steers..... 0 7
2nd 0 5
Fat Oz..... 0 15 2nd 0 10
Fat Cow, 8 year old and upwards 0 10
Snd 0 7
Ram over 2 years old and under 5, 0 15 TEAS TEAS!! TEAS!!! 2nd 6 10 3rd 0 7 THE Sabscriber in returning his most sincere thanks to the public, form them that he has just list the base just list the base

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Toront

A 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 (Cottage style), upon the premises, 35 by 32 feet; also, a Frame Barn 50 by 35, and Two Frame Sheds, each 50 feet long, with a Log Farm House in tolerable repair. There are three running streams of water through the Lot; two of which are in the cellar. The price of this desirable property is the price of this desirable property is 70 tatoes 2 bushels 2nd 3rd Messrs. STRACHAN & LIZARS, Solicitors, West-street. Goderich, March 22, 1848.

Clover Seed (one bushel) gro 1849.

Clover Seed (one bushel) gro 1849.

Goderich, March 22, 1848.

LOST.

TWO District Debentures, one No. 493, amount £6 10 ½, the other No. 574, amount £7 17 8½. Both are dated 20th February, 1849. Any person fielding the same, and returning them to the owner William B. Moore, Teacher in No. 2 School Section, Tuckersmith will be hand-somely rewarded. All persons are hereby eautioned against purchasing these Debentures. Tuckersmith, 1st June, 1849. v2-n17-3t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE South half of Lot 16, on the 2nd Con ession of Wawanosh, will be sold at a moderate price, one half of the purchase mo-ney will be required in hand, and the purcha-ser will be allowed to retain the other half sey will be allowed to retain the other half for a number of years on common Interest. The land is of excellent quality and well wa-tered. An undisputed title will be given. For further particulars apply to John Stewart Esq., Barrister Goderich. Goderich 25th May, 1849. v2-n16

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

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District.

Carrots one bushel Onions one bushel Cabbage 12 heads Firkin of Salt Butter, 56 lbs. packed and cured, 2nd 3rd Newly made Butter 10 lbs. Cheese, 25 lbs. Maple Sugar (cake) Produced on Exhi-Virgin Honey, in bitor's the comb, not less Premises bitor's than 10 lbs.

Ten yards of Home-made Fulled
Cloth, from Wool grown by exhibitor, and spun in his family, (all wool, web of 1849. 3rd Ten yards of Home-made Flannel, all wool, do. (not fulled do.) 2nd 3rd Nine yards of Blanketing, all wool do. (twilled not fulled, do). Ten yards Linsay, cotton and wool (not fulled) 2nd Best new Double Wagon, made or purchased by a Member or Mem-bers of the Society, 0 10 0 Best Fanning Mill, any improved kind, do. 0 10 kind, do. Best Plough, any improved kind, do. 0 15 concerned,

to be brought by each exhibitor, and sold to any member of the Society at 75 more than the thea Gais price. HORSE SHOES—set of Horse Shoes,—on the horse, to be awarded to maker of the shoes—let 10s.; 2nd 7s. 6d. HARNESS Best set of Double, 1st £1; 2nd 15s.

BY-LAWS. 1. No animal gaining the first prize one year, can take it in the same character the second or any other year; but may show and be entitled to a Certificate from the Society, or such other honorary reward as may be decided on except Bulle, Stallions, Boars, and Rams, which may show and carry first prizes for two years.

2. That a Subscriber be only entitled to one prize for Butter and Cheese, or for Grain of the same kind.

shown lexcept rat sacep; anali nave suchied a lamb to the first of August previous to the day of show.

7. That all competitors for Prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of stock or Produce they intend to show, before, or on the day but one, previous to the day of any Annual or General show.

8. That all stock and produce exhibited, must be on the ground precisely at 12 o'clock of the day of show; the Judges will at that hour enter on their duties.

9. No article or animal can be shown for two primes the same year.

10. That for the encouragement of those members who may introduce Improved stock; if any animal entered for competition be deemed by the gadges worthy of the first prine, and if the owner of the same prove to the satisfaction of the Judges shats such specimen of stock has been important of pure breed out of stock imported from Great Britain or Ireland, he shall receive double the amount of premium otherwise awarded, but only for one year.

11. All stock to be property of exhibitor three

for one year.

11. All stock to be property of exhibitor three meaths before the show. Judges will have discretionary power in withholding prizes; and no person can be Judge of his own property. [See Rules 10, 11 and 12. F. Rules.]

PLOUGHING MATCH to be on 13th Octr.
Planch to be property of person entering, and to PLOUGHING MATCH to be on 13th Oct.

Plough to be property of person entering, and to be of any kind. The ground to be ploughed by the person entering, or by one of his family, or servant one month previously employed and hired. Prizes: 1st £2: 2nd, £1 10s.: 3rd £1; 4th 15s; 5th 10s: 6th 5s:—£6. Time: six hours. Begine at Ten evelock, A. M.

OTA FAIR will be held for the Sale of Farm Stock of every description on the day of Show in October.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, Sec. Stratford, April 12th, 1849.

NEW WORK.

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY.

eme 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

real value and eather 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 readings, daspled to every class of readers. The whole to be completed in THERT NUMBERS, forming Ten elegant Volumes.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS. NOTICES OF THE PRESS:
From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
We are glad to see an American issue of this publication, and especially in so neat and convenient a form. It is an admirable complisation, distinguished by the good taste which has been shown in all the publications of the Messra. Chambers. It unites the useful and the entertaining. We hope its circulation here will be large enough to supplant, to a good extent, the namby-pamby and immoral works which have so long been too widely circulated.

This work can be sent by mail to any par of the country. A direct remittance to publishers of Six Dollars will pay for the en work. This liberal discount for advance

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS'
FURNISHING WARE HOUSE.

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, Ink, Paper, Chases, Galleys, Brass
Rules, Steel. Column Rules, Composing
Sticks, Casee, and every article necessary
for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds,
from entirely new soft of Matrixes, with

from entirely new sett of Matrixes, with deep counters, and warranted to be unsur-passed by any, be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is

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

Composition Rollers cast for printers.

Composition Kollers cast for printers.

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

COCKCROFT & OVEREND

No 78 Ann Street New York.

December 7th 1847. December 7th 1847.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, DY virtue of a To Wit:

To Wit:

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

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

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

ROBERT PARKE, RICHARD DARLINGTON.

LT The above said of Lands is postponer util the first of February, 1849. JOHN McDONALD,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, 20th November, 1848. The above sale of Lands is postponed ntil the first day of April, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICE, Sheriff H. D. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, {
January 29th, 1849.
ROBERT PARE,
vs.
RICHARD DARLINGTON | Friday, the First day of June, 1849.

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

ROBERT PARK, RICHARD DARLINGTON

() The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first of August, 1849.

JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH, ?

19th May 1849.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a To Wit: Facias issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Darlington, Richard Darlington and Robert Darlington, at the Jublic, that he has taken the BRICK suit of the Bank of Upper Cauada, I have suit of the bank of Opper Cauda, I have seixed and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Heary Darlington, Richard Dar-lington, and Robert Darlington, the follow-ing property, viz.: Lots number 2, 3, and 4, on the seventh Concession, Eastern Divion the seventh Concession, Eastern Division, of the Township of Colborns, each containing 100 acres of Land, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday the 28th day of June, 1849, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon.

J. McDONALD, Sheriff,

Hypen District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, }

Huron District. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 21st March, 1849.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

HURON DISTRICT, Dof Fieri Facins, issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Transments of Richard Darlington, at the suit of Ross Robertson, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Richard Darlington, LOT Number FOUR in the Seventh Concession, Eastern Division, Township of Colborne, containing 100 Acres of Land, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the 7th day of July, 1849, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon.

Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich,

Canada Service Service

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

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, publishers of Six Dollars will pay for the entire work. This liberal discount for advance pay will nearly cover the cost of postage on the work. Those wishing for one or more sample numbers can remit them accordingly.

Booksellers and Agents supplied on the most liberal terms.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, Boston.

TO PRINTERS.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS'

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS'

FURNISHING WARE HOUSE.

Stratford, March 16th, 1849.

2v-n7tf and the neighboring Districts, that he has

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 horn.—
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. 11th1848.

FOR SALE.

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

STRACHAN & LIZARS,
Solicitors. & e.

Goderich. & April, 1849. Goderich, 8rd April, 1849.

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

E. H. MARLTON.

Goderich, June 14, 1849. Goderich, June 1st, 1849.

TO MY CREDITORS.

GODERICH, C. W. 30th November, 1848. FOR SALE by the Subscribers,
BARRELS OF LAKE HURON
HERRINGS,
For which Produce will be taken in
payment. M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

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

NOTICE,

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

Goderich, March 28, 1848.

TO LET

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

Goderich, 2nd February, 1849.

STRATFORD HOTEL.

Brown, at the East end of Stratford, where nothing shall be wanting on his part to pro-mote the comfort and convenience of his guests.
I. M. flatters himself that his selection of

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to the

without further notice.
G. MILLER & Co.,

Goderich, Dec. 15th, 1848.

DISSOLUTION THE Partnership heretofore existing at Goderich and Harpurhey, in this District, 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 whom they are indebted will be paid by the said Robert Moderwell, by whom the busi-ness will hereafter be continued.

THOMAS GILMOUR.

ROBERT MODERWELL.

Goderich, Huron Dietrict } February 20, 1849.

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot run-ning No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now cented to Mr. James Orr. The Cottage is very conveniently arranged, and well suited for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well of water; the garden contains several choice fruit 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, August 24, 1848. 300

NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE,

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

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

PUBLUL THE BLOOP. VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and savied celebrity which these pre-unsing and Medifiens have acquired for their invariable officary in all the discuse which they profess to cure, has rendered the small practice of puffing and only unnecessary, but always-thy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they there soo by the faith of

EN ALL CASE OF ASTRIMA. ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEINATIES, APPECTIONS of the BLADDER and EIDNEYS.

BILLIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
In the south and west, where these diseases providi, they will be found invaluable. Planten. farmers, and others, who may use these Baddeines, will never afterward be without them.

BILLIOUS CHOLIC, and SEROUS Loosenses, BILLEG, CONSTIVENESS, COLLDES & COUGHES, CHOLIC, CONSTINITION. Used with great success in this disease, CORR OF FILLION ORS, DROPE SIZS.

DYSP DEFELS. No person with this distancing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

ERUFIUMS of the SKIR, ERTSTELLS, FLATULENDY,
FEVER and AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a sarge, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to e return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent.—TRY THEM, HE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.
FOULNESS of COMPLEXION.
GENTERAL DESIGNATION.
GENTERAL DESIGNATION.
GROTT. GIDDINESS, GRAVEL HEADAURES, of serify third, INWARD FEVER, INFLAMMATORY REGUMATION, IMPURE BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPENTIFL.

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TISM. IMPURE BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPATITE.

LIVER CONTRACTOR
LEPROSY, LOSENESS,
MER ROLL OF LIVER SEASON
MERCALL OF LOSENESS,
ME

Medicines alone.

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

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

R USH of BLOOD to the ALEAD, SCURYY, SALTRIEUM, SWELLINGS, SCHOFULA, on ELING'S EVIL, in its most forms, ULCERS, of very description,

W OR ME S, of all banks on Salter States. WORMS of all kinds, are effectually expelled by hese Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

And thus remove all disease from the system.

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHE-NIX BITTERS beyond the reach of compation in the estimation of every patient.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlat, ceiled "Muffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c, en which is a drawing of Brondway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find up. The wrappers and Samaritans are copyrighted, therefore those who procure them with white wrappers ean be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be easified that they come direct from us, or dont touch them.

The Prepared and sold by DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,

235 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York

BENJ. PARSONS,

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

HURON HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Substiber having nearly completed his improvements on the HURON HOTEL, and being desirous of giving up business in that line, gives notice that he is willing to dispose of the entire premises on reasonable terms. As a Hotel, the property is a most eligible investment, being surpassed, or perhaps, equated by none into District, either for extent of business or accommodation. Stabling, sheds, Hav-

entertainment of those who may be dis-posed to patronise his house.

JAMES GENTLES.

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

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

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

(Signed,)

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to BREWSTER & SMART, through the agency of the Subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts immediatly either with him or with Mr. George Frazer, Goderich, and save costs. save costs. J. K. GOODING. Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 324f

The Huron Signal,

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

. Book and Job Prinsing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
TERMS or THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILL-LINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or TWELVE AND SIX PERCE with the expiration

or Twelve and Six Perce while arrears are of the year.

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

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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