

THE BLOOD... LIFE PILLS... BITTERS

For the cure of the... LIFE PILLS... BITTERS

WATSON

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE

VOLUME I

GODFRICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1845.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR

NUMBER 19

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

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada...

SPRACHAN & LIZARS, BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankruptcy...

NOTICE. APPLICATION will be made to the Session of the Provincial Legislature for leave to bring in a Bill to constitute and form the following Townships and Gore...

FARM FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. one in the seventh Concession of the Township of Colborne, West Division...

TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN. MR. OLIVER, having left the whole of his unsettled accounts with the Clerk of the 1st Division Court, Goderich...

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

NOTICE. THE inhabitants of the town of Goderich will apply to Parliament for an Act to incorporate and incorporate the same...

DR. HAMILTON, SURGEON, WEST STREET, GODERICH.

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c. G. WATSON, GODERICH.

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

Poetry.

THE WORKHOUSE CLOCK.

AN ALLEGORY.

There's a murmur in the air, And noise in every street, The murmur of many tongues, The noise of numerous feet...

Stirred by an overwhelming zeal, And social impulse, a terrible throng! Leaving shuttle, and needle and wheel, Furnace, and grindstone, spindle, and reel...

Oh! that the Parish Powers, Who regulate Labor's hours, Would that all the Good and Wise Could see the Million of hollow eyes, With a gleam derived from Hope and the skies, Uplured to the Workhouse Clock!

From Bell's Life in London. HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday, on the return of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Buckingham Palace, after having prorogued Parliament, everything was in readiness for the departure of the royal family for Woolwich...

engaged to pilot the yacht, on being commended that, if it were her Majesty's pleasure they should proceed with the voyage. Her Majesty having consented, the squadron continued its course seaward, and steamed all night at the rate of from 10 to 12 knots an hour...

Sheltered from the south-east swell by the Girdleness, the bay was as smooth as glass, and notwithstanding all that had been prophesied about the danger of crossing the bar the yacht went right forward and entered the harbour in gallant style...

LOSS OF THE KENT. Of the various records of deliverance from perils on the deep, the narrative of the Kent is by no means the most striking...

The day was now drawing rapidly to a close, the flames were advancing, and many minutes of the night were advancing. A rope was extended from the extremity of the speaker-boom, along which the men were recommended to proceed, and thence slide down the rope into the boat...

in front of the yacht gave three hearty cheers for the Queen. It was further arranged that her Majesty would receive the civic authorities at half-past one, to present a loyal and dutiful address, to confer the freedom of the city on Prince Albert, and also receive a deputation from the professors of Marischal College and the University...

The Provost and magistrates then withdrew, and her Majesty and Prince Albert proceeded to the hall of the quarter-deck, where they were received with deplorable applause. Retiring for a little her Majesty and the Prince again advanced, and with the Prince of Wales in one hand and the Princess Royal in the other, presented themselves before the multitude, who welcomed them with the most enthusiastic cheering...

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Most kind and hospitable was the reception of the sufferers on board the Cambria; from a distance they saw the fate of the vessel they had left. The flames which had spread along the upper deck and poop were still burning, and the rigging, forming one general conflagration that illumined the heaven to an immense distance, and was strongly reflected on several objects on board the ship...

Those on board being almost in perfect despair, a man was sent to the fore-top, if possible, to discern some friendly sail. He gazed anxiously around the horizon for a moment, and waving his hat gave the joyful sound, "A sail on the lee bow!" Intelligence was received with three cheers: Flags of distress were hoisted and minute-guns fired...

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was altogether gone, Mr. Walker, with a presence of mind, marked the point by a star; but it seemed impossible to do anything till day-light, as from the darkness they could no longer see the floating pieces of the wreck drifting about, a single blow from one of which would have sunk the boat. To show that they had not deserted them, the men in the boat, as usual, and repeated shouts. For some time no sound was heard; but at length came a feeble cry. For an anxious hour they hung upon their oars.

FROM THE FERRAGH FARMER'S JOURNAL THE LATE ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION—SMITH O'BRIEN.

From the descriptions which are being made from day to day, the public will be enabled to appreciate the real character of the late attempt at insurrection in the country, and the objects which were aimed at, if not by the more respectable of those who prompted the proceedings, at least by most of the men by whose agency the work was to be accomplished. The intended mole of proceeding will appear tolerably plain from a detail of certain proceedings that took place immediately previous to the outbreak at Ballymagy, published in the Morning Chronicle of the last week. A correspondent of that paper says—

"At a respectable farmer's house, not many miles south of the city of Kilkenny, there met, on the 23rd of July, the Tuesday previous to the affair at Ballymagy—seven of the principal leaders of the insurrectionary movement. It was, in point of fact, a council of war. The first subject brought under consideration had reference, naturally enough, to the commissariat, and the question was proposed, 'How were the rebellious to be maintained?' This interrogatory was at once answered by one of the most youthful and certainly one of the most chivalrous and gifted of the insurgent leaders. 'How are we to maintain our friends,' said he, 'but at the expense of our enemies? Those who are not with us are against us, and we shall make them pay the penalty of their disloyalty to their country.'

Thus it appears, that the fortunes of war were to be decided by the possession of property; that the war was to be decided by one of plunder and robbery on the broadest and most improved plan of the advocates of the commissariat principle,—no less than the total confiscation of the property of all who were not with us in the movement. But, we may be allowed to ask, would the confiscation have stopped even here? It was not only the property of all who were not inclined actually to take a part in the rebellion, but the property of all who were not inclined to be made subject to the ends of its progress, but in an army of robbers, such as the principles thus enunciated would have collected, it is not very likely that any regulations for the possession of property would have been made. It was to be generally, the fane of a horde of hungry robbers on the property of the country.

Indeed, it appears, from the communication which we have already quoted, that Smith O'Brien did set his face against the confiscation of property, and that the character of the contemplated struggle,—the period of his enlightenment was, however, somewhat of the latest, and we must say that his ignorance of the real intentions of the insurrection, was so far advanced, was not what we would have expected from a man of his years and understanding. But it will be more satisfactory to the reader to state the result of the proceedings, which we mention in the words of the writer of the communication we have already alluded to. He says—

"All were in favour of this bill, decided, and, under the circumstances, certainly not unreasonable; positively, save one, and that one was Smith O'Brien. 'I belong,' he replied, 'to an ancient family—perhaps the oldest in Europe—whose honour has remained unstained during a succession of ages, and it shall never be said that I tarnished its fair fame by having recourse to plunder and robbery, no matter in what cause, or under what circumstances.'"

It appears, however, that Mr. O'Brien's objection, or, rather an alteration, had been of the opinion of one of them, would have cost him dear.

"Eventually, the majority separated from Smith O'Brien, and retired into an adjoining room for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of getting rid of him; and one individual even went so far as to propose a method of a very summary character for effecting that object. The council broke up in despair, without resolving on anything."

Our wonder, indeed, is that only one individual was for adopting the "summary method" alluded to. It was but another step in the road which they all were proposing to traverse, and would have been quite characteristic of the whole proceeding.

And it was to the incident we have related that the shyness to join Mr. O'Brien, when the day of trial came, is to be imputed.

The writer thus concludes the narrative—

"The leaders separated, each left to his own distraction, and the result is well known."

Thus it was that the rebellion was strangled at the very moment of its birth, and the destinies of those who laboured so ardently to bring it into existence, is the country indebted for a deliverance from all the horrors of civil war. The pride of Smith O'Brien has been at once the lance and antidote to the late movement.

The real character of the late movement being thus satisfactorily ascertained, the circumstance will, we think, be productive of one good effect. It will deter every man pretending to the most respectable public opinion, from countenancing similar proceedings in the future; nor do we see with what face a revival of the ravings of individuals for that purpose can gain, no matter what the political opinions may be indulged in, or what lofty language may be put in requisition, to effect the object to be attained.

We presume that in future, agitation will be confined to the narrow department of the principle, and that no mode in which life or limb may be jeopardized will be again introduced or hinted at, except, it may be, in connexion with some very common-sense subject, such as a public house, where it is not usual to part with life even for the attainment of a favourite measure, and when the only murder ever likely to be committed is, not upon the persons of individuals who may happen to be possessed of a little more wealth than their neighbours, but upon the principles of common sense and the Queen's English.

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. NOT TILL JANUARY.

From the Pilot—Official.

We have hitherto abstained from noticing the articles which have from time to time appeared in contemporary papers on the subject of the meeting of the Provincial Parliament. We have entertained no doubt that the Ministers who are responsible to the country for the proper carrying on of the Government, would select that time which, in their opinion, would be most favourable to the interests of the country, and that they would be better able to form a correct opinion on this subject than we or any of our contemporaries can be.

From the tone already adopted by a portion of the Opposition press we might have prepared for the cry that ministers are unprepared or unwilling to meet Parliament, and anxious to stave off the evil day as long as possible. It remains for those who raise this cry to show that a postponement of some six weeks would be resorted to through fear—assuming that the public interests really required an earlier session of the Provincial Parliament. With regard to preparation, considering the number and importance of the measures to be submitted to Parliament, delay on that score might fairly be expected. It is not, however, the public generally would mind to see Ministers face weeks longer than they ought to meet Parliament without having any time for preparation. But we can state with confidence that the postponement is not due to any want of preparation, nor to fear of meeting the representatives of the people. After mature considerations, and after having duly weighed all that can be urged on both sides, it has been deemed that the public interests will be best promoted by a postponement of the year.

We shall state a few of the reasons which render such a step expedient. It is highly important that the Provincial Parliament should be in session at the same time with the Imperial Parliament, and that the public interests should be promoted by the Legislature in England. By meeting early in the session, the Provincial Parliament would be enabled to take any measures which may be deemed advisable to influence the Imperial Parliament, but also for ascertaining the probability of our demands being acceded to by the British Government.

The American Congress is to meet in December and will terminate its session in March. It is of the highest importance that we should know before our own fiscal policy is finally determined, whether the United States will consent to pass the reciprocity Act. Were our Parliament to meet in November the probability is that we should be enabled to get positive information on this point in sufficient time to enable us to be well aware of the unanimity of feeling in Canada on this subject, and our reciprocity Bill can be carried in sufficient time to be thoroughly satisfied on the point. We have no cause to doubt their intentions, or we should rather say, we have reason to know that their Bill will be strenuously opposed by some, and that failure to pass it will be a matter of the greatest consequence that we should know in good time what we have to expect.

Another cause for postponement is the importance of having a full attendance of the members of both Houses during the discussion of the highly important measures which will be submitted to Parliament. A meeting in November would lead almost certainly to a recess during the holidays, and a break-up before the New Year most certainly, and this might be attended with very bad consequences. We may mention another, and a very powerful reason for the short delay determined on. Were the meeting to take place in November, it would be impossible to have the public accounts for the present year prepared in time; and it would be a great subject of complaint if Parliament were to be called on to consider fiscal measures of importance without having before it the fullest information with respect to the receipts and expenditures of the present year. Other reasons might doubtless be given for the delay. Many members of the House urged the postponement, and although their anxiety for an early session of Parliament was not shared by the Ministers, it is not to be denied that it cannot be denied that a general rule it would be more convenient that the session should not take place until the New Year. If it should be found more expedient, as a general rule, to meet in November, it will be necessary to alter the period for the termination of the fiscal year. But the probability is, that the middle of February would on the whole be found the most convenient period for meeting. Members would be enabled to travel by the winter roads and return by the water. As the next session

will, in all probability, be a longer one than usual, it is most likely that by meeting early in January the session will not take place before the opening of the navigation. Having stated the fact that the postponement has been decided on, and also some of the reasons for the decision, we have only to add, that it is not correct that Mr. Drummond made any positive promise on the subject of the time of meeting during the session. He was much pressed, and under the circumstances, unfairly pressed, on the point. And, since basing, at first, stated that "it would meet as soon as circumstances would admit," he subsequently expressed his belief that it would meet, some time in the fall; and this certainly was then the intention of Ministers, and was so indeed until very recently, when the very short delay of about six weeks was determined on, on the high public grounds which we have stated. That the supporters of the Administration, and the public at large, will be satisfied with this decision, we entertain no doubt.

PHRENOLOGY.—No. XI.

THE BRAIN, THE ORGAN OF THE MIND.

"The soul, and the moral and intellectual faculties, are innate constitutional principles, affected by all the laws of our physical constitution." A slight pressure upon the brain will immediately arrest the operations of the mind; which result cannot be produced by pressure upon any other part of the body.

Dr. Richerand tells us of a woman who was brought to the hospital of Montpellier, having her skull fractured, and a part of the brain removed by accident; consequently, the brain to some extent was laid bare. One day while the Doctor was dressing the wound, he was struck by the woman's fingers, when the woman became silent and unconscious in the middle of a sentence she was uttering at the moment. Upon her mental operations resumed as usual, and she was again able to converse, and as it gave her no pain, he pressed it repeatedly with the same effects. Here the mental operations resumed as usual, and she was again able to converse, and as it gave her no pain, he pressed it repeatedly with the same effects.

What may be asked, how pressure on one particular part suspends all the mental operations, if, as phrenologists say, the brain consists of numerous organs? Answer.—The brain consists of numerous organs, united together in a soft pulpy mass, and covered by a membrane called the "dura mater" and "pia mater." The brain has numerous blood vessels running through its substance. It may be likened, as Mr. Combe says, to an Indian Rubber bag, filled with fluid; now, it is a law of Hydrostatics, that pressure on any part of a fluid, affects all parts alike—consequently, when pressure is made upon one part of the brain, it disarranges the fibres of the cerebral matter; and he lay in a comatose or senseless state, until Mr. Cline, the surgeon, trepanned the skull, and raised the bone where it was depressed upon the brain; immediately the man recovered, and all are agreed thereto.

Sir Astley Cooper in his "Surgical Lectures," tells us of a sailor who was brought to St. Thomas' Hospital, London, having his skull fractured, and he lay in a comatose or senseless state, until Mr. Cline, the surgeon, trepanned the skull, and raised the bone where it was depressed upon the brain; immediately the man recovered, and all are agreed thereto.

Where is there a medical man of any experience, who cannot call to his recollection, cases illustrative of the proposition I am endeavouring to establish? I have seen persons, who, in consequence of cerebral congestion, have lain in an insensible state for many hours, utterly unconscious of anything that was passing about them; and upon removing the appropriate remedies, they have immediately recovered, and have been re-ordered to their faculties, without being aware of what they had passed an interval of twenty years before.

I was rather amused not very long since, by a very pious lady, after recovering from one of these insensible trances. It was Sabbath morning when she fell into this state, and she recovered on Monday morning. She said she never was so surprised in her life, when she saw one of her daughters knitting by her bedside, as she was not aware that she had taken a week of sleep on Sunday morning; and she had never seen any of her children violate the sanctity of the Sabbath in such a manner before.

She also informed me (which is an important physiological fact), that although she felt rather weak in body, in consequence of the blood she had lost (I had bled her on Monday morning), yet in her mind, she possessed more energy and clearness of perception, than she had experienced for a great number of years; and she could repeat with facility, hymns and other pieces of poetry which she had forgotten upwards of twenty years before.

Again, when the mind is active either by thought or feeling, there are certain motions of the brain, which are proportioned in rapidity to mental excitement. This was discovered by Dr. Ferriquin, who was attending a patient who had a part of the skull removed, as in Dr. Richerand's case. He observed when his patient was in a sound sleep, that the brain was calm and motionless within the wound; but when she was disturbed by dreams, the brain became agitated, suffused with an additional quantity of blood, and protruded out of the wound; and by questioning her afterwards, he found that these appearances were aggravated in proportion to the intensity of her dreams, and they were still heightened when she was awake, and engaged in lively conversation.

"There is no necessity of appealing to medical writers for evidence on this subject—the observations of every reflecting man are sufficient to convince him of the truth of the proposition. The very portions of the head at the summit of the body—its direct connection with the external senses—its communications with every other part of the body by means of the nervous system of which it is the grand centre—the safe and secure manner in which it is defended by the skull—

A HUMAN SKULL.—Braos.

"Look on its broken arch, its ruined wall. Its chambers desolate, its portals fall— For this was once ambition's airy hall— The dome of thought, the palace of the soul; Behold, in each lack-lustre eye-bone hole, The gay traces of wisdom, and of wit, And passion's host, that never brooked control; Can all saint, sage, or sophist, ever writ, People this ancient tower, this tamented reef?" G. R.

MEN AND GENTLEMEN, WOMEN AND LADIES.—These are singularly but vividly distinguished by an American writer. Men are quarried from the living rock, as with a thunderbolt. Gentlemen are moulded as the potter's clay by the dainty fingers of fashion. Women are the spontaneous growth of a warm rich soil, where the winds blow freely, and the heart feels the visitings of God's ever changeable weather. Ladies are the offspring of a hothead, the growth of a green-house, tenanted and watched lest the winds of heaven visit their faces too roughly, till they are good for nothing as women, at any rate as wives or mothers.

We heard recently a good story of an Irishman who had never seen any of the birds of America. "The first feathered fowl," said he, "that ever I see when I came to America, was a porcupine, (porcupine) I treed him under a haystack, and shot him with a barn shovel. The first time I shot him, I missed him; the second time I shot him, I hit him in the same place where I missed him before."

Good News (in Part).—The British Canadian says, "We learn from good authority, that a proposition has been made by the Home to the Provincial Government, to suspend the operation of the law which requires, for the purpose of forming a Railroad from Toronto on one of the proposed routes, that the Government of this Province be willing to guarantee the interest of the loan, at 5 per cent. It is understood that the matter will be laid before the Legislature immediately on its meeting. We hope something substantial will come of this."

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1848.

WHAT DO THE MINISTRY MEAN?

There is perhaps no question which has been more frequently, or more anxiously asked in Canada during the last three months than the question, "When will the Parliament meet?" The oracles of the Tories have supposed that it would meet at this period, and at that period, and at any time, and every time which their slender powers of invention thought proper to suggest. They have said, "It will meet in a week, or a month, or after month has glided peacefully away, and the Parliament has not met yet. And ever and anon as the next limit or landmark comes round, the hue and cry—deep, long, and loud, is raised from Gaspe to Godrich, of a timid shuffling Government; a neglect of the public business—a scarcity of money—hard roads—fall in the wheat crop—disagreeable weather—and a whole Province literally weeping and wailing."

We have ever regarded the cause of popular education as a cause whose paramount importance claims the first attention of the Legislature. It involves, in a peculiar manner, the social, commercial, and religious interests of the country. The industry, political economy, prevalence of crime, prosperity, happiness, and improvement of society, are all embodied in it. In short, it moulds the character and decides the destiny of nations. And though nations have allowed it to occupy only a very inferior position in their legislative deliberations, it is no less important on that account; while the millions of pounds spent annually by civil governments in abortive attempts to diminish national vice and increase national happiness, most convince every ordinary observer, that our present system of civil government are not adapted to the nature and condition of the creature governed. They work backwards. They do not attempt to make men virtuous by communicating knowledge of their duties and responsibilities, but merely condescend to punish them after they have become sufficiently vicious.

With the spiritual depravity of man, we do not interfere; we do not even contend for the perfectibility of his moral nature;—but we do contend that ignorance is the prolific parent of poverty and crime. We do believe that a nation in whatever form of government it may exist, is but a mass of ignorant and stupid beings, and that man's ignorance is removable by proper means. We think he is tractable, sagacious, and intellectual,—more susceptible of improvement from training and cultivation than any other earthly animal; and upon this view of his nature, all human institutions are founded. The Quakers, or Society of Friends are not morally perfect; but they are less stained with crime and vice than any other community of men. They are comparatively free from the degradation of drunkenness and profane swearing; their life is plain and honest, if they exist, are less apparent, and consequently less baneful. They are free from the criminality of war and fighting, and altogether their walk and conversation are more exemplary, so far as social propriety and moral rectitude are concerned. We speak of them as a community compared with other communities, and we think they are entitled to a decided superiority on the point to which we refer. Now, the Quakers are a portion of the human race. They are just one of the numerous divisions of the religious world; and as it is hardly possible to admit that their moral superiority results from any spiritual superiority in their peculiar religious notions, we must conclude that it arises from better modes of training or cultivation. We do not argue for the universal adoption of Quakerism. We think they have, as yet, fallen far short of the mark which might be attained. But we certainly think they deserve credit for having proven most satisfactorily, and on a large scale, the moral improvable of man. In fact, to deny the doctrine of moral improvable, would be to declare the faculty of almost all human institutions. Hence it is universally admitted in theory, and even recognized in practice. But as we observed

before, we work backwards. We depend more on restraining crime, by making a meretricious example of the criminal, than we do by our earnest and collective endeavours to cultivate and draw forth the higher sentiments of our nature, which would supercede tributary justice by the establishment of true virtue.

The majority of all the laws in the world, are only a dead letter to the majority of all those who are expected to be governed by them; a very large proportion of mankind cannot read them, and a far larger proportion do not understand them when they are read. Their reason has never been exercised. They have grown up, not exactly like a species of vegetation, but like lumps of mere animal matter,—they can walk, and eat, and sleep, and exercise the other animal functions, but their thoughts never ascend above the physical drudgery of their existence; and in thousands of instances the existence and nature of the law only become known to them after they have incurred their penalties. Education has hitherto been talked about and purchased as a kind of embellishment to a few individuals, a patent for the wealthy. But as a preventive of poverty and crime; as an incentive to industry and virtue, or as a source of national prosperity and happiness, it has been almost exclusively confined to the dream of the philanthropist. It is true that many of what are called civilized nations, after having spent ages in devising laws and tortures for the crimes of ignorance; after having legislated mankind into so many separate castes, through the instrumentality of certain artificial and imaginary distinctions; after having quartered and miserably endowed whole schools of stupendous Universities for the maintenance of these imaginary distinctions. After having deluged the world with waggons-loads of laws relating to the value of property and for the protection of "vested rights" of little corporate bodies and joint stock companies; and even after having established by act of Parliament the geometrical dimensions of man's religious faith, and decided imperatively the exact amount of his industry which should go to support and propagate that parchment faith—when he could conscientiously adopt it or not. After having gone through this system of sham work for ages, some of these nations have at length come to the conclusion that popular education is at least worthy of being talked of. And for the last twenty years we have had plenty of talking, but up to the present moment the national attempt to reduce it to practice, has also been a sham. The various systems proposed have little or no adaptation to the nature of the creature, and the machinery employed to work them, is cumbersome and useless. Now, it is only admitted that man is at least as tractable as the Clydesdale horse, or the Scotch Colley, we venture to assert that had the time and money been expended in teaching and enforcing laws for the guidance and punishment of his ignorance, he would not have been a national being, he would not have been capable of adopting and supporting his own religious creed without the compulsion of an act of Parliament, but also of regulating his conduct and of performing his social duties a thousand fold better without statute law than he is with all the civil and criminal legislation (as which he has to pay.

But, to pursue our Big game, in truth an intended Common School law, which is now being away with the District of Huron! The District either benefit or not, never could find a man capable of entertaining such an office—run away with the funniest description. We at our earliest opportunity, we advise the various Schools in meeting in Godrich, containing all statements of his appointment, his securities, his embezzlement of last year election to office at the Council, and his subsequent District appointment to a national fund. We advise the Governor in purpose of exposing the School Bill, and of a poor Teachers of the District, who are being robbed of their miss and party by authorities.

TO JAMES DICKSON, Esq. DEAR SIR,—It is an effort to refute calumny is felt falsehood above and in consideration of take the trouble of soliciting the Misses. The on and in every other phrased, and I am sorry to see in a more satisfactory manner than any I see. You may probably suppose to call upon you to one whom I regard as a man of high talents, and who has been fully invested with the remarks of Giles in the Huron Gazette, in reference to Diner in Stratford, against me, but they entangle falsehoods derogating the Directors of the School, that their own wicked ally created present at the dinner, and my guest, you stand over the matter, and hence I must fully appreciate, mine, who am so deeply I, therefore, appeal to you for a brief contradiction of the representation of Mr. Giles in his position; I can almost assure you that I am not a sinner and exaggeration of tending for the suppression of the school, and the publication of daring a species of poisonous redundancy of every good man of more or less impugnation of the unfortunate whom that large meeting was a party to the perpetration of who could even tamely appeal to the Direct Agricultural Society, in duct. But being fully persuaded bears the internal formed, idiotic brain, s

OUR OWN SUPPLEMENT.

By some strange coincidence a person named "a gentleman," of the length of supposing him put in at District School in the Council either appointed as an act of "jobbing," for learn of his qualifications a great big man. We were not acquainted second time we saw him was, and on being in Superintendent of Educ the people, though it made a mistake; for the man seemed to be an "Deep, sage reflections!" He reminded us of Ho "whispered as he went/ And accordingly we were intended of Education early number of the character of a Superior and then we drew it times in. We did not by some miraculous means was real as life—a true acknowledged genuine, friends. On the follow made our appearance at the remained us strong Amelanchier, when he the crocodile's throat! eaten alive, but we were escapes!

But, to pursue our Big game, in truth an intended Common School law, which is now being away with the District of Huron! The District either benefit or not, never could find a man capable of entertaining such an office—run away with the funniest description. We at our earliest opportunity, we advise the various Schools in meeting in Godrich, containing all statements of his appointment, his securities, his embezzlement of last year election to office at the Council, and his subsequent District appointment to a national fund. We advise the Governor in purpose of exposing the School Bill, and of a poor Teachers of the District, who are being robbed of their miss and party by authorities.

TO JAMES DICKSON, Esq. DEAR SIR,—It is an effort to refute calumny is felt falsehood above and in consideration of take the trouble of soliciting the Misses. The on and in every other phrased, and I am sorry to see in a more satisfactory manner than any I see. You may probably suppose to call upon you to one whom I regard as a man of high talents, and who has been fully invested with the remarks of Giles in the Huron Gazette, in reference to Diner in Stratford, against me, but they entangle falsehoods derogating the Directors of the School, that their own wicked ally created present at the dinner, and my guest, you stand over the matter, and hence I must fully appreciate, mine, who am so deeply I, therefore, appeal to you for a brief contradiction of the representation of Mr. Giles in his position; I can almost assure you that I am not a sinner and exaggeration of tending for the suppression of the school, and the publication of daring a species of poisonous redundancy of every good man of more or less impugnation of the unfortunate whom that large meeting was a party to the perpetration of who could even tamely appeal to the Direct Agricultural Society, in duct. But being fully persuaded bears the internal formed, idiotic brain, s

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We depend more on a justifying our do by our...
The other duties of the Superintendent's office are merely a few simple, necessary transactions, which he should have nothing to do with, as they could be done more easily and more generally by the District Treasurer.

OUR OWN SUPERINTENDENT.
By some strange concatenation of well circumstances a person named John Bignall, (and to us a "gentleman,"—one even went the length of supposing him an honorable man.) was put in as District Superintendent of Common Schools for the County of Huron.

NOTE.—We have not yet received Mr. Dickson's acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter, but we have no doubt it will be forthcoming in due time. We have a little more to say upon the subject next week, for notwithstanding our extreme pity for the boyish silliness of Giles when he attempts to play Editor, yet we have the desire that he shall play the part of a ruffian, in publishing charges of treason against us, without exposing his falsehoods to the glare and indignation of the public.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMING SESSION.
The Melanges Religieux, gives it to be understood that the following measures will occupy the attention of our legislature when next the legislative session opens.

TO LET OR SELL.
THAT large and commodious three story house, presently occupied as the Huron Street Printing Office, contains six good rooms a large under story suited for a kitchen. It is situated on the North side of the Market Square, and is well adapted as a place of business.

ATTACHMENT.
DISTRICT OF HURON, BY virtue of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed against the Real Estate as well as Personal of Benjamin B. Eby, an absconding or concealed Debtor at the suit of William Frederick McClellan, for the sum of Twenty six Pounds Eleven shillings and Three pence, I have seized all the Real Estate of the said Benjamin B. Eby, and unless the said Benjamin B. Eby return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in his return to the action within three calendar months or cause the said claim to be discharged, or the Real Estate of the said Benjamin B. Eby, or so much thereof as may be necessary will be held liable for the payment of the said debt, and satisfaction of the said claim.

FOUND.
ON FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., on the Beach of Lake Huron, about twenty miles North of Goderich, A JOLLY BOAT, PARTLY DAMAGED. The owner is requested to prove property, and settle with the raiser of the boat, MURDOCK MCGREGOR, Ashland, 25th Sept. 1848.

STRAY COW.
STRAYED from the subscriber in Goderich, about three weeks since, a DARK BROWN COW, all four feet white, white tail, and white under the belly, with a small spot in the face; is about eight years old, with grime holes near the tips of the horns. Any persons giving information where said Cow can be had, will be suitably rewarded, by address to the undersigned, CHRISTOPHER SHANNON, Goderich, Oct. 17, 1848.

THE EXHIBITION OF HOME MADE CLOTH, Flannels, &c. took place in the large Hall of the Huron Hotel, on Tuesday the 23rd inst. There was a very fair quantity of excellent Blankets, a considerable assortment of Flannels, and a few pieces of good heavy Felled Cloth, which differed much more in the quality of the dressing than in the texture of the Cloth. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—

PREMIUMS.
Awarded by the Huron District Agricultural Society, for Domestic Manufactures, on Tuesday the 24th inst., Oct. 1848.

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MARKETS.
TORONTO MARKET.
Monday P. M., 23rd October, 1848.
On Friday and Saturday, there was an ordinary supply of Wheat, by farmers, which realized from 3s. 9d. to 4s.—the latter being the highest price paid; and 3s 9d was about the rate for the great proportion of what was brought in. To-day, the market was but indifferently supplied, which is usually the case on Mondays. The price was the same as on Saturday, from 3s 9d to 4s per bush of 60 lbs. Flour, by retail in bags, Millers' extra superfine, 2s 6d per 196 lbs. Farmers' fine do, 1s 6d to 20s. Of this latter, there has been a great deal of inferior quality brought in, supposed to be manufactured from inferior grain, and it is not bought up, except at inferior prices. Some has been sold as low as 12s 6d to 15s per 196 lbs. Oatmeal 17s 6d to 20s per barrel.

HURON DISTRICT, NOTICE.
I hereby give notice that the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and that of the District Court, will be held in, and for this District, on TUESDAY the twenty-first day of November 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 Goals and Houses of Correction, High Constables, Constables, Bailiffs, and all others concerned are hereby required to attend, to do and perform those things which to their respective offices appertain.

NOTICE.
THE Directors of the Huron District Building Society will dispose of the most Shares of £20 each, at the British Hotel, Goderich, on SATURDAY the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF STRATFORD.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Act of the Provincial Parliament passed during its last Session, entitled, "An Act to confer limited corporate powers in the Towns and Villages of Canada West, not specially incorporated," has been declared to be, and the same is now in full force in the Town of Stratford.

REMOVAL.
A HOPE, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to numerous friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and informs them that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from Lighthouse street to East street, next door to James Bisette, Carpenter, and a few doors west of the Goderich Foundry, where all orders will be promptly executed as heretofore; and customers may depend on having their garments made up in the most improved and fashionable style.

APPLES! APPLES!!
FOR sale in any quantity, by the subscriber, C. C. CLARK, Goderich, Oct. 26, 1848.

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DISTRICT OF HURON, BY virtue of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed against the Real Estate as well as Personal of Benjamin B. Eby, an absconding or concealed Debtor at the suit of William Frederick McClellan, for the sum of Twenty six Pounds Eleven shillings and Three pence, I have seized all the Real Estate of the said Benjamin B. Eby, and unless the said Benjamin B. Eby return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in his return to the action within three calendar months or cause the said claim to be discharged, or the Real Estate of the said Benjamin B. Eby, or so much thereof as may be necessary will be held liable for the payment of the said debt, and satisfaction of the said claim.

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

ASTRAY.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, Lot No. 7, 1st Concession, East Colborne, some time in July last, a Steer Calf, (yearling), red and white. Any person owning said Calf is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

CASH FOR WHEAT.
THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has now on terms of lease and part ownership, the entire management of the Goderich Mills, and that he is prepared to pay cash for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat at the said Mills, provided the same be delivered there in time for manufacture before the close of the navigation.

DISMISSAL OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned (under the firm of Gooding and Lancaster, Inkshopers), is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

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