

THE BLOOD... LIFE PILLS AND...
West where these dis- will be found invaluable, and others, who ad- vices, will never be

For this scourge of these medicines will dy, and certain reme- dy of the disease— cure is permanent. Try

Evil, in its worst description. It is an effectually ind. Parents will them whenever their Relief will be cer-

AND PHENIX THE BLOOD, and from the system. The LIFE PILLS FRERS beyond the S estimation of

we opened a New the City of New dy to supply orders and of Job Fancy s, Galleys, Brass Rules, Composing article necessary

AL.—TEN SHILL- strictly in advance, the expiration until arrears are hinks his advan- tion becoming re- shall receive a the Editor must be taken out of the

HURON



SIGNAL

TEN SHILLINGS } IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE } AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1848.

NUMBER 22.

The Huron Signal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY CHARLES DOLSEN, MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

THOMAS MACQUEEN, Editor.

All kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the English and French languages, executed with neatness and dispatch.



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

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

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

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the interest at Six Per Cent upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—what upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance.

Also, an extensive stock of HABERDASHERY, CLOTHS, and all kinds of Staple Goods. Likewise, large quantities of GROCERIES, particularly a very superior supply of TEAS, from 1s. 3d. per pound upwards, according to quality; and Tobacco at all prices.

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WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to receive orders for LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS,

which shall be manufactured of the best materials, and by experienced workmen.

Harrows and Drags made to order; Plough Castings Wooded.

ALEXANDER MELVIN, Goderich, Feb. 9, 1848. 21f

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. WOULD respectfully intimate that they have just received, direct from the New York and Montreal Markets, a very large assortment of Straw, Leghorns, Dunstable, Tuscan, and imitation Silk BONNETS, and a great variety of almost every description of FANCY GOODS, suited to the fashion and taste of the season.

Also, an extensive stock of HABERDASHERY, CLOTHS, and all kinds of Staple Goods. Likewise, large quantities of GROCERIES, particularly a very superior supply of TEAS, from 1s. 3d. per pound upwards, according to quality; and Tobacco at all prices.

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FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. one in the seventh Concession of the Township of Colborne, West Division. There is on the premises a small Log Barn, with 15 acres under good cultivation, and well fenced. The Land is of excellent quality, and within 5 miles of the Town of Goderich, containing 100 acres.

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

DAVID SMITH, Goderich, March 1st, 1848. 61f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is about discontinuing business as Blacksmith in the town of Goderich, and hereby notifies all those indebted to him, that they will be waited upon for settlement immediately; and the obstinate ones who disregard this intimation will be handed over to that efficient officer the Clerk of the Court, who will perhaps effect a settlement on more costly and less favourable terms.

HENRY ELLIOT, Goderich, April 8th, 1848. 111f

STRACHAN & LIZARS, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Solicitors in Chancery, and Bankruptcy, Notary Public and Conveyancers, Goderich and Stratford, Huron District, C. W. JONAS STRACHAN, Goderich.

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, Stratford. Goderich, April 20, 1848. 6m1

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for leave to bring in a Bill to constitute and form the following Townships and Gore, and Block of Land, viz:—North Easthope, South Easthope, Dominie and Gore—Ellice, Blandford, Fullerton, Logan and Hibbert, Wellesley, Mornington and Maryborough, and Western half of Wilnot, and the Block of Land behind Logans,—into a new District.

ALEX. MICKLE, Secy of Committee. Stratford, (Huron), 10m6 10th April, 1848.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of Land, situated on the Bayfield road, five miles and a half from Goderich—will be sold cheap.

Terms of payment to suit purchasers. L. ALVORD, Goderich, March 28, 1848. 91f

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE.

A PART or portion of BLOCK G. in the Township of Colborne, West Division, 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 a Log Farm House in tolerable repair.

There are three running streams of water through the Lot; two of which are in the clearing, and a first rate Well in the collar of the frame house. Wood upon the land, chiefly hard timber. Sand farm is situated but 2 1/2 miles from Goderich, the District town.

This desirable property will be sold at a reasonable price. For terms apply to Messrs. STRACHAN & LIZARS, Solicitors, West-street, Goderich, March 22, 1848. 71f

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. HICKS of Stratford, will please settle the same without delay, and without extra expense; and also all those having any Claims against the above Estate, will endeavour to see the Public and Trustee well accommodated, and their comforts attended to. He has good Stabling, and an attentive Hostler. His Bar is well supplied with Wines and Liquors.

THOMAS DOUGLASS, Stratford, March 1, 1848. 7m3

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

STRATFORD. THE Subscriber will be obliged to enter those in arrears to him, with the Clerk of the Court, if not immediately settled.

A. F. MICKLE, Stratford, March 27, 1848. 91f

DIV. COURT BLANKS.

PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Huron Signal Office, cheap for Cash.

Goderich, Jan. 26, 1848. 1

FORMATION OF A REFORM LEAGUE.

From the Birmingham Journal. On Wednesday forenoon a meeting of the subscribers to the declaration in favour of Household Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Electoral Districts, and Triennial Parliaments, was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of forming a Reform League, electing office bearers, and an Executive Committee.

The attendance, though largely fell short of that at Monday's meeting. Amongst those present were G. F. Muniz, M. P., Alderman Weston and Palmer, Councillors Webster, Perkins, Spicer, Collins, and Baldwin; Messrs. George Edmonds, Blyth, Mason, and many of the electors.

Mr. Murray, who was received with reiterated thanks, apologized for his absence of his honourable colleague, (Mr. Schofield,) who was unavoidably detained in London, but whose sympathies were with the cause, and who would aid the movement to the utmost of his power. (Hear, hear.)

It was not a very easy matter, after making a speech on the subject on Monday, to make another now without some repetition, and he asked them to excuse him if he did so. The first thing they had to ask was, what brought them together? Two years ago, he doubted whether a score of those who were now present would have been there to tell a similar proceeding. There must be some cause of action. He would tell them what it was. It was the want of means to make themselves and their families happy and comfortable. (Hear, and cheer.)

He had stated there, and in the House of Commons, that whenever the country was in a state of prosperity, men never troubled themselves about politics. It was only when men were deprived of the means of living, when their wives were wretched, and their children crying for hunger, and run stoned them in the face, that they looked to see what could be done to assist themselves. (Hear.) They were anxious to labour to the utmost of their power, but they could not get it. (Hear.)

This was an unnatural state of things. It wasn't natural that one half the people should want to leave, and the other half have no money to sell. That had been the case not long ago, and the time was rapidly approaching when it would be so again. Many of them he knew were now short of loaves, and the others, who had plenty, were not able to buy them. (Hear, hear.)

There would be the story. A stock-in-trade, this and the last—had a stock-in-trade. It was for a long time the unfortunate famine in Ireland; this was the reason they had the bad trade. Now nobody was more aware than he was of the privation, misery, and loss sustained by the famine, but it was nothing to that endured here since then. (Hear.) A good deal of money had been expended in the famine, but it was getting old; so they fell back on the state of affairs on the Continent. He thought they had always made too much of their foreign trade, and let them look how the consumption had failed. Let them see if the Government was correct, and whether their bad trade was owing to the foreigners not having means to buy. It was all a mistake. If the foreigners were too busy engaged in politics, and had not the means to buy our goods, although that would hurt our export trade in some degree, yet it was evident that they could not manufacture themselves, so that they were obliged to buy of us. They would then see what this stock-in-trade consisted of. His firm conviction was, that the foreign trade would be worse yet. Then it was Ireland again. Now, whenever men were oppressed by distress and hunger, they became comparatively insane. Every man was in an ill humour about dinner. (Laughter.) Did anybody doubt that? Why it was a well known fact, and if they were not tempered better, they had got their dinner for a few hours, what must the condition of those men be who had not a dinner for a day or a week, and not a comfortable meal for a year? (Hear.) Look at the House of Commons, when they were so oppressed by distress and hunger, they became comparatively insane. Every man was in an ill humour about dinner. (Laughter.) Did anybody doubt that? Why it was a well known fact, and if they were not tempered better, they had got their dinner for a few hours, what must the condition of those men be who had not a dinner for a day or a week, and not a comfortable meal for a year? (Hear.)

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all—[laughter]—publishing the evidence

solely, without comment. Why should he then give up his time and attention to such humbugging nonsense—to be examined by persons not fit to examine a cat—men of no practical knowledge, who were borne in the clouds, and swimming round the moon—men who were totally unacquainted with the wants and necessities of their fellow-creatures. (Cheers.)

He had been proposed on that committee by the member for Enbury, because he knew that he