Poetry.

USE THE PEN.

BY S. E. CARESSER.

Use the pen, there's magic in it,
Never let it lag behind;
Write thy thoughts, the pen can win it
From the chaos of the mind.
Many a gem is lost forever
By the careless passer-by;
But the gems of thought should never
On the mental pathway lie.

Use the pen, reck not that others
Take a higher flight than thine;
Many an ocean cave still smothers
Pearls of price beneath the brine:
But the diver finds the treasure,
And the gem of light is brought,
So thy mind's unbounded measure
May give up some pearl of thought.

Use the pen, the day's departed,
When the sword alone held sway,
Wielded by the lion-hearted,
Strong in battle! where are they?
All unknown the deeds of glory
Done of old by mighty men,
Save the few who live in story,
Chronicled by Sag-a' pen.

Use the pen, the sun above us,
By whose aid the chemist's art,
Stamps the form of those who love us,
Showing us their counter part,
Cannot hold a higher power
Than within the pen enshrined,
When with wisdom for its flower,
It daguerreotypes the mind.

Use the pen, but let it never
Slander Truth with death black ink.
Let it be thy best endeavor,
But to write what good men think:—
So, thy words and thoughts securing
Honest praise from learning's tongue,
May, in time, be so enduring
As the truths which Homer sung.

AGRICULTURE.

CORN.

The Proper Time for Planting.—We should be governed more by the state of the land, than day of the month. If the land be warm and dry we may plant the last week in April. As a general rule, from the first day of May to the tenth, is the best time to plant.

The Best Kind of Corn to Plant.—We have planted many of the different varieties of corn for a few years past, but have found none that we like so well as that which we have raised the longest. This, I think is the case with most farmers; they succeed better with their old variety, than with new varieties. Corn is not like the potato, in this respect. We sometimes get a new variety of potato, that does well for a few years and then fails. Not so with Indian corn. Like a true friend, it improves upon long acquaintance. At one time, the Balden corn was highly recommended, as it would produce many ears upon a stalk, but when planted as close as we planted, it produced no good ears.—There can be no objection to two good ears growing upon one stalk, but, as a general thing, if the nutriment which goes to support the husks and cob of the extra ears, was to go into one good ear, it would be more valuable than two poor ones.

The twelve-rowed corn is thought highly of by some, but with us, it does not yield so well as some of the eight-rowed varieties, and the cob being large, it does not dry well. We have sometimes planted a white eight-rowed kind, which yields well, and is very hard and flinty; but it falls down much more than some other kinds, and it does not give so good a color to the milk and butter, when fed to milch cows. As a general rule, that is the best variety, which produces the greatest amount of grain, in proportion to the stalk and cob.

Selecting the Seed.—Preserve the early ears for seed, is what we are often told to do. This may be well, if we raise a large, late variety; but would it not be well to save the best ears for seed, rather than the early ones? I have never seen a very early kind of corn, that was very productive.

The proper Distance Apart, at which to Plant.—If we plant corn without any regard to sowing grass seed among it, three feet and a half apart, each way, is the proper distance. But if we wish to sow grass seed among it, we had better plant four feet apart; it is better passing through it, when the corn is large, and the land is shaded so much. When planted this distance apart, we may leave five stalks in each hill.

The Cultivation, while Growing.—If the plough and cultivator are used faithfully, but little need be done with the hoe. Since the introduction of the cultivator, many have laid aside the horse plough; but both, I think, ought to be used, unless the land is very mellow, so that the cultivator will go six inches deep. On a hard, wet soil, planted early, the cultivator, alone, makes but little impression. If we use only the plough, it does not break up the lumps.—Use the plough first, then let it dry for a few days, then use the cultivator to make the soil fine, then plough again. Afterwards we use only the cultivator, or harrow; there is no danger of using either of these too much, for the good of the corn.

Hilling Corn.—I was taught to make a large [illegible] at the time of the last hoeing; to raise it some, at the second hoeing; at the third or last hoeing, to draw all the loose dirt up around the corn; and was told to do this, so that the corn might stand up the better. I know not where this idea originated. Perhaps it sprung from the practice of using the stay and forest, to keep the form erect. Experience and common sense alike teach, that both will be better off without such support. If all the manure has been put in the hill, it may be necessary to make some hill about the corn, to prevent the manure from drying up.—[Transactions of the Agricultural Societies in the State of Massachusetts.

YANKEE METHOD OF CHURNING.

It seems that a favorite practice with the politicians of the evening, to press into political matters on the other side of the water, and compare the working of different measures among the "shrewd Yankees" with laws we have in existence here. Now, sir, why cannot the agricultural profit by the same practice as the politicians? I would simply draw your attention for a moment to the manner in which butter is made in some of the principal counties in New York. They churn all there by mill. They churn it slow, and continue the operation about four hours when it is sweet and cold; by which means they obtain about one third more butter from the same quantity of milk, and that usually of a better quality, than we generally get in the ordinary ways of setting the milk and churning only the cream when sour. By this method of keeping dairy, the labour of churning is considerably increased to obviate which they use a tread wheel power suitable to the number of cows kept; for 10, 15 or 20 cows, the power is propelled by a large dog; or more frequently a sheep is used, the preference is given to the sheep as it is steadier than a dog; it can be kept in a small yard close at hand, while a dog will soon learn to come up missing about the time of churning. When their dairy is very large they use horse power. Their whole business is reduced to a system. Instead of turning their milk into pans, &c., to raise the cream, as is usually done here, the labor of which, in skimming and cleaning dishes alone, exceeds that required for finishing their whole dairy, they turn the milk drawn at night into one churn or more according to the number of cows kept, in the morning they repeat the same process, mixing the morning and evening's milk so that it will cool, and be ready for churning about ten o'clock the same morning. When the weather is very warm they add cold water freely to keep the milk at the proper temperature while churning, which operation they continue till two in the afternoon. If the butter is likely to gather soon they stop the motion of the churn, or lessen its motion and churn slow. By this process the same amount of butter will be obtained by less than one half the labor which is generally required in the usual method of making it.

That the dairy business would be remunerative in the townships is readily proved from the fact, that large dairies are kept in Genesee County, which is considered the best county in the State of New York for growing wheat, and being in the vicinity of Rochester, it demands a good price, from 10c to 12c. per bushel. Their land is worth $60, $70 and $80 per acre. Notwithstanding the great advantage in the price of grain, and disadvantage in the price of land, they find it more profitable to keep dairy, and pay 12½ per cent for the privilege of supplying the Canadian markets. As the evening is advanced, I will close my remarks by a recommend to the agriculturists of Townsend to turn their attention to this line of business for the future, and be always able to supply their own markets.—*Correspondent.*

PREPARING AND SOWING CLOVER OR TIMOTHY SEED.

Take one bushel of clover seed, put it in a pile on your barn floor. Make three gallons of pickle not quite strong enough to bear an egg, put it on the seed, mix it thoroughly in the evening with a paddle or shovel, and then spread it on the floor four inches thick. The next morning wet it again as above, then mix about one peck of plaster, by sprinkling two quarts upon it at a time, well stirred: spread out your heap again, and so on, till you have it so well dried with plaster that the seed will not stick together. Sow while the seed is damp. One bushel thus prepared will make over one and a half bushels.

The advantages of sowing in this way is, you save at least one-third your seed, and you are almost certain of its growing. In the spring and summer of 1849, I sowed, in four different pieces, 42 acres in the above way, six quarts to the acre not one acre of which 'missed.' I sowed nine acres in the old way, viz: the clean dry seed; six quarts to the acre. On the whole field there may be two acres of clover not more. I also sowed nine bushels of plaster on this field, not any on the other.

An experienced gentleman told me of this way, and that he had seldom ever missed having plenty of clover, and thick enough too.

B. M. ELLIS.

Muncy, Pa.

POTATO PLANTING.—Mr. Editor, As the season for potato planting is fast approaching, I beg leave to communicate to the public, through your useful journal, the mode adopted by me the two last seasons, with great, if not complete success.

I will promise that I plant alongside a drills, made with the plough at the usual distance. In these drills, instead of barn manure, I put a sprinkling of lime (air slacked), and plant upon the lime, covering the drill with the plough. So soon as the shaws are fairly above the ground, a light harrow is drawn over them, which I find to promote their growth wonderfully, and if even a few are torn out, it does no harm.—A little lime is then sprinkled over the shaws, and when ready for their last dressing—always with the plough—a little more lime is sprinkled on the ridges; and before doing which, they are carefully gone over with the hand hoe, and such stems as are covered with the plough, placed upright, and then carefully taken out. The result is an abundant crop of fine large potatoes, free from disease and so mealy that you can hardly lift them with the fork.

Last year, I put lime on the ridges only once—the year before twice; but I found last year's practice quite as good as the one before.

As a proof of the utility of cultivating potatoes by this mode, I may mention that, the year before last, my next neighbor had his planted in an adjoining field, with only a worm fence between, manured in the usual way with stable dung, and gathering one third was destroyed by disease, and another third in course of the winter; whereas only a barrel or two was the amount of my loss after being stored.

Some time since I read in an English work on Agriculture—or in a newspaper, don't recollect which—a plan adopted there of sowing alternate ridges with the potato and ruta baga (Swedish turnip) which I tried and found quite successful, owing, perhaps, to the potatoes having more room in the early stage of their growth than they otherwise would have had; and the ruta baga being a hardy plant remained in the ground for some time after the potatoes were taken up, and throve wonderfully. I used stable manure with the turnips, putting it in the drills, and sowing on the top of the ridges formed by the plough, in covering it up.

The potatoes planted were of no choice or particular kind; seed was scarce, and I took what I could catch. JALES CROOKS.

West Flamboro', April 11, 1850.—*Dundas Warder.*

THE CHEESE TRADE OF THE U. STATES.—A circular from Henry Kemp & Co., of New York, great cheese exporters, gives the supply of cheese brought to the tide waters of the Hudson for the year 1849-50, at 42,697,818 pounds, against 43,278,526 pounds in 1848-9. The decrease the present year is attributed to the severe drought of last summer in Western New York and Ohio. The export of cheese to Great Britain from New York will reach this year 12,000,000 pounds, against 15,386,836 pounds in 1848-9, being a decrease of one-fifth.—This decrease is attributed to the inferior quality of the cheese. Of good cheese probably the amount exported last year would be taken by Great Britain. A table appended to the circular shows the receipts of cheese at New York since 1834, and also the exports to Great Britain. The receipts in 1834 were only about six millions pounds from which they have gone on in regular graduation of increase to 1848-9 when 43,287,526 pounds were received. The exports to Great Britain commenced in 1840 with seven hundred thousand pounds, and have increased to fifteen million pounds in 1848-9.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—LICENSE LAW.—We are glad to observe that the Hon. M. Cameron has given notice of his intention to introduce Bills on these subjects. Also of a bill to repeal the obnoxious Act of last Season for protesting Promissory Notes. The propriety of a law to exempt a certain amount of property from execution for debt, where the debtor has a wife and family, cannot now be questioned. Several States of the Union have adopted such a law, and we hope Mr. Cameron will be able to push his measure through the House. The subject of the License Law will require to be well considered. The absured Act of last Session by which the Banks have plucked so many unfortunate drawers of notes of $2 and $3 without any necessity, will we trust be repealed. Mr. Cameron will deserve many thanks from the trading portion of the community if he succeeds.—[North American.

Thomas, I have always placed the greatest confidence in you. Now tell me, Thomas, how is it that my butcher's bills are so large, and that I always have such bad dinners? 'Really, sir, I don't know for I am sure we never have anything in the kitchen that we don't send some of it up in the parlor.'

The Sphere of Women.—An editor of the 'Empire State' of N. York pretily observes: Women's Empire State is matrimony. Here she was always in the majority, always reigns and (as scurrilous bachelors say,) sometimes storms.'

Keeping A Secret.—'My dear Murphy,' said an Irishman to a friend,' why did ye betray that secret I tould ye?'

'Is it betray ye call it? Sure when I found I wasn't able to kape it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to some one that could kape it?'

CASH for WHEAT

A T the Goderich Mills—and Cash for Cherry Bay Logs at Goderich and Bayfield Mills, by WILLIAM PIPER.

Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 46-tf

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

EZRA HOPKINS, of West Flamborough, is taking for a few months past been acting as Travelling Agent for the WASHINGTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., takes the present opportunity of thanking the Inhabitants of the Wellington District for the very liberal patronage and encouragement which he has received at their hands; and has now the pleasure of informing them that he is duly authorized to act also for the GENESEE MUTUAL, the former Institution being exclusively devoted to the Insurance of Farm Stock and Buildings, the latter taking risks in Towns,—and both on very moderate terms.

THE WASHINGTON COMPANY offers peculiar advantages to the Agricultural Interest, taking ordinary risks at one per cent, doing an immense amount of business, having a very large cash capital on hand, and prompttly settling all claims against the Institution.—Capital, $384,009; Members, 37,986.—both being daily increasing.

THE GENESEE COMPANY is intended to Insure against Fire in Towns and Villages, and the rates are consequently higher in proportion to the risks being greater; but in consequence of the large business done, little more has hitherto been required than the first payment for during the past thirteen years the Assessments have only averaged two per cent, although during that period some of the most disastrous fires ever known have occurred. Capital, $601,195.

EZRA HOPKINS, Agent for the Wellington and Huron Districts.

April 18th 1849.

N. B.—Parties wishing to have their property insured in either of the above offices, will forward their views, and oblige E. H by leaving their names and place of residence with either of the following gentlemen:

JOHN GROUSBURG, Cambridge.
HENRY FAY, } Berlin.
THOMAS SPARROW, }
R. RIDDELL, Agent for Guelph and the neighboring Townships. 3v-n15

FOR SALE.

THREE MILL PRIVILEGES, close to the Lake Shore, and at 6, 8 and 18 miles from Goderich, with small Farms attached. Also—ONE HUNDRED Building LOTS in the new laid out Town Plot of Wicklow, on the 18 mile River, and on the main road from Goderich to the flourishing settlement in the new county of Bruce.

Terms—One fourth of the purchase money down, the remainder in Four instalments with interest. Apply (if by letter post paid) to the proprietor,

JOHN HAWKINS.

Goderich, March 18, 1850. 3v-n8m6

NOTICE.—Received in Store last November, per Schooner *Lancaster*, A Lot of IRON, consigned to F. C., Goderich. If the same is not taken away forthwith, it will be sold to pay costs.

CHRISTOPHER CRABB.

Goderich, Jan. 23, 1850. 2v—n51tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber 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. v2n19tf

KINCARDINE ARMS.

(Near the Wharf Goderich,)

BY H. SARLTON.

THE above Hotel has good accomodation for travellers, Stabling, &c., &c.

The Packet Mary Ann will leave Goderich (wind & weather permitting,) regularly twice a week for the Kincardine Settlement. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms.

Goderich, March 25th, 1850. 18—v3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby intimates, that he is prepared to receive Subscriptions for Stock in the Proprietary Branch, and applications for Insurances in the Mutual Branch, and to give such information on the subject as may be required.

JOHN CLARK.

Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v—n34t

New Tailoring Establishment IN GODERICH.

THE Subscriber hopes to announce to the inhabitants of Goderich, and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Room adjoining H. HORTON'S Saddle Shop, Market Square, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and at moderate charges.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice

JOHN ADAMS.

Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849. v2n37

STRATFORD BREWERY.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Stratford, and to his customers generally, for the liberal patronage which he has received during the time he has been in business; wishes to intimate that the improved arrangements which have recently been made in his establishment, will enable him to make a superior quality of BEER, and to furnish it on such terms as entitle him to a continuation of the business which he has hitherto enjoyed.

J. P. VIVIAN.

Stratford, Nov. 28, 1849. v2-n43

TRAVELLER'S HOME, STRASBURG, WATERLOO, } 28th February, 1849. }

THE Subscriber hereby informs his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduct to the best of his abilities those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN ABEL.

N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v3-n41f

NOTICE.

ALL NOTES due the Subscriber will be sued without further notice unless settled immediately.

LOWELL ALVORD.

Goderich, May 8, 1850. v3n14

DIVISION COURTS

THE next Division Courts for the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, will be held as the times and places following:—

Division.	Place of holding Court.	Date.	Clerks name.
1st.	Court house at Goderich.	8th June.	T. G. Morgan, Esq., Clerk.
2d.	Dunlop's Tavern Huron Road	20th May.	Geo. Ross, Esq., Clerk.
3d.	Court house at Stratford.	21st May.	George Gaster, Esq., Clerk.
4th.	Colclough's Tavern, London Road.	11th June.	James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.
5th.	Batemarsh's Tavern Clinton.	12th June.	James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.
6th.	School house St. Mary's.	29th May.	James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.

The Sittings of the Several Courts will commence punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ARTHUR ACLAND, C. C.

J. P. D. C.

Goderich, March 21, 1850. v3n7

STOVES.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a Large Supply of the LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS of

COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOUR STOVES,

which he offers for SALE at very REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

The Subscriber also keeps on hand, as usual, at his OLD STAND, a LARGE and very Superior assortment of

TINWARE of every description.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of the public patronage

N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING executed in a superior style.

WILLIAM STORY.

Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. 2v—e31tf

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is L. T 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich,

CONTAINING 164 ACRES,

is bounced 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 Public Roads.

For Particulars apply to

JNO. McDONALD, Esq.

Goderich, 12th June, 1849. n19-tf

HURON HOTEL, GODERICH.

JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he will constantly

Keep Horses and Carriages

FOR HIRE, for which he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

JAMES GENTLES.

18th Sept. 1849. v2n33-tf

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the practice of puffing out only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they derive not by the fiats of the credulous.

THESE PILLS ARE ALL CASES

of ASTHMA, ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.

BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Fluxes, dysentery, and colics, who ever use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SERIOUS LOOSENESS, BILES, COSTIVENESS, **COLDS & COUGHS,** *CHRONIC CONSUMPTION.* Used with great success in this climate.

CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.

DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

ERUPTIONS of the Skin, ERYSIPELAS, FLATULENCY.

FEVER and AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure to these medicines is permanent.—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

FULNESS of COMPLEXION.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL, HEADACHES, of every kind, INWARD FEVERS, INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, IMPURE BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APPETITE.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

LEPROSY, LOOSENESS.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, more effectually so any than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds. ORGANIC AFFECTIONS, PALPITATION of the HEART, PAINTERS' COLIC,

PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 20 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the back, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.

RHEUMATISM. These affections with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

RUSH of BLOOD to the HEAD, SCURVY, RALTERHEUM, SWELLINGS.

SCROFULA, or **KING'S EVIL,** in its worst forms. *ULCERS, of every description.*

WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them when their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

☞ Prepared and sold by

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

For Sale by

BENJ. PARSONS, *Sole Agent.*

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1

Card.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-St.*

Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 38-

I. LEWIS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,

June, 1848. GODERICH.

ALFRED W. OTTER,

General Agent & Conveyancer,

COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.

GODERICH.

Oct. 1, 1849. 2-n25

JOHN STRACHAN,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Has his office in West Street, Goderich.

Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.,

Has his office as formerly, in Stratford.

Stratford, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

N. B.—Mr. Strachan, of the late firm of Strachan & Lizars, continues to act as Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all matters referred to him from Stratford.

WATSON & WILLIAMS,

DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,

BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford, late of the firm of Hector, Weller and Williams, Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered into co-partnership, in the Practice, and Profession of LAW, CHANCERY and CONVEYANCING, will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and Stratford, respectively, under the name, style and firm of WATSON and WILLIAMS.

DIXIE WATSON, Goderich, }
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Stratford, }

24th December, 1849. 2v-n47tf

A. NASMYTH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR:

WEST-STREET,

GODERICH.

Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v-n10tf

J. K. GOODING,

AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend SALES in any part of the County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street.

Goderich, April 4th 1849. v-9n

DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER:

Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office,

WEST-STREET,

GODERICH.

August 27th, 1849. 2v-n30

Stokes,

CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST,*

WEST-STREET,

GODERICH.

March 8, 1849. 2v-n

JOHN J. E. LINTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Commissioner Queen's Bench,

AND CONVEYANCER,

STRATFORD.

DAVID H. LIZARS,

WISHES to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business as Conveyancer, General Agent and Accountant, and by assiduous attention, accuracy, and moderate charges, hopes to be useful to such as may require his services. Those wishing to employ him in any of the above branches will please call at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street.

Goderich, 13th March, 1850. v2-n6

Dr. JOHN HYDE,

[LATE FROM EDRBO.]

MEDICAL HALL,

STRATFORD.

July 31, 1849. 2v-n26

WM. REED,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c.,

LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH.

Oct. 25, 1849. 2v-n39

ALEXANDER WILKINSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,

And Civil Engineer.

Office at Mr. ROBERT ELLIS'

GODERICH.

January 19, 1850. 3v-n58

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 Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN.

Windsor, March, 1849. 2v-7n1f.

The Huron Signal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

☞ Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or TWELVE and SIX PENCE with the expiration 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.

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