dence of the truth of these doctrines that your fathers believed them, or that they have been believed by millions for many ages. Mahometanism has been conscientiously believed by millions for ages; and yet we believe Mahometanism to be false. Examine, reason, judge for yourselves, so that you may be able to give a *reason for the hope that is within you.*—I interfere not with your peculiar church or creed. My remarks on religion will form the concluding Essay of this series; but in the meantime I wish your religion to be *reasonable;* that is, that it may involve nothing that is repugnant or contrary to reason. Reason is the gift of God; there is no forgery, no spuriousness about it,—it is the faculty that assimilates you to your Creator,—therefore exercise it.—Christianity is a reasonable religion—it is addressed to your reason—therefore love it and walk in its precepts. Whatever is at war with the works and moral government of the Creator is not divine revelation. Every doctrine and every proposition that involves a contradiction is false; and therefore must be opposed to some portion of the Creator's arrangements. Study these principles, exercise your reason honestly, diligently, and humbly in your search for religious truths; and then you will become, not only devout, but also *intelligent Christians,*—which is the highest character that can be borne by human beings. Think of the millions who profess Christianity, and know not why,—except that it is the religion of their fathers, or the religion of their country. Be persuaded that these millions would just have professed Mahometanism, with equal ardour, on the same grounds, had they been born under Mahometan circumstances. These reflections, my young readers, if properly cherished, will do much in conducting you to the adoption of a reasonable and useful religion.

☞ The weather is beginning to look winter-like, and there is some prospect that we will soon have better roads. There is much room for improvement. We have paid a high price for the carriage of our last few reams of paper, but we have still kept up our regular issue, with the exception of the week before last, when we were removing, and getting rid of a quantity of Job-work, which we could not overtake. But our subscribers will remember that they do not pay for the week which we did not issue. This is the 47th Friday since our first number, and the present one is marked 46. The people who publish the Gazette occasionally, issued their first number on the same day that we published our third, they have been out of paper every two or three weeks since they commenced, and yet they are now only one number behind us; they number by the weeks and not by the issues. We think the Gazette has been published thirty-seven times *and a half*, and their last week's number is marked 44!!! So the subscribers are paying pretty saltly for the little 7 inch handbills which were printed in the name of "Extras!" The roads are miserably bad, however, and it should be *charitably* remembered that people who have no funds, have some difficulty in obtaining paper either for love *or money.* We do know that we have paid very high for our last six reams; this, however, was partly owing to our ignorance, for we understand now that one enduring animal called an "Indian trader!" will carry more than a horse load!! viz: *one ream,* 100 miles without either fee or reward!!!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been unable to make room for all our correspondents this week. Allan Cameron's communications will appear in our next.—We would remind our Correspondents that Parliament will soon assemble, and as the news from the House of Assembly will be of paramount importance, we will rather give our readers a fair view of the Parliamentary proceedings; than fill our columns with communications of mere personal or local interest. We do not publish anonymous articles of a personal nature.—The communication from Biddulph could be no justification of the individual's character, and no evidence of his innocence because it is anonymous. We will write a curious little article next week about the Trustees of the District Grammar School!

THE MINISTRY AND THE OPPOSITION.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

The Tory press at present, from the want of some real grievance, makes itself busy in finding fault with the government, that it has not made public the measures it proposes to submit to the Legislature at the following session. What precedent have the Tories for demanding the adoption of such a course? Is it to be found in the practice of public men in Britain? No. Is it to be found in those of the United States? No. On what, then, do they ground their pretensions to obtain a compliance with their demand? Is it upon the two somewhat analogous cases that occur during the rule of their party: if so, let us review them and see if they are of such a nature as to justify their being brought forward as a rule of conduct. The first took place when Mr. Draper, solicitous of obtaining the support of the electors of the town of London, after he had been guilty of perpetrating the unconstitutional but conservative act of abandoning the Upper for the Lower House, and thus offering the greatest insults that could be offered to that body. (Be it remembered it was the conservative leader—the only able leader they have had, who sacrificed the constitution for personal emolument.) This case is hardly in point. The Parliament being in session, he pledged himself to support and carry a certain measure, to wit, his University Bill, or resign. The Bill is not carried thank fortune; Mr. Draper, it is true, resigned, but not in consequence of the failure, on his part, to obtain the passage of the measure he had pledged himself to, but to fill the vacant Judgship opportunely at his disposal, by the death of Mr. Hagerman. Was this Tory consistency, or was it chiseling the electors of London? The other case is found in the conduct of the late Ministry immediately prior to the last election, when they came before the country with their jesuitical University Division Bill;—they proposed to sacrifice the making of a noble educational institution, to retain themselves in power. They calculated without their host, and only unmasked themselves to be pointed at by all parties for their shameful selfishness—they forgot. These are not the days that the Clergy can control, by superstitious influences, the mind of the laity,—and in thus openly bidding for the Clergy, they filled to its full, the measure of disgust already felt for them by the people;—the result of the elections shewed the estimate in which they were held. They are gone as a ministry, and the best wish that can be wished them is—that they never will again make themselves ridiculous, as individuals, by inflicting on the country the baneful influence of their attempts at government. If these are the precedents upon which they found their claim, let them enjoy them; they are of that kind, and done for those objects, that all right thinking persons must reprobate.

Possibly, however, they demand from the present government the adoption of a course they never sought from their party, in consequence of their present powerful position? Let their numbers in the House answer the question. Is an insignificant minority, divided as it is, without a leader, entitled to a more favorable consideration than that shewn to a large and compact one, at all times within two or three of numbering as many supporters as the Tory majority? Or has their press, by reason of the *ability* displayed by its writers, during the last six or eight months, in quibbling at this appointment, and at that removal, to and from office, gained to itself so much celebrity as to be in the position to dictate to the government the adoption of any course that may meet the standard of *their* judgment! and that the failure on its part to follow *their* dictation, if visited by *their* wrath, will be followed by its overthrow. If so, let them try *their* power, and thus find out what they are really capable of doing; at present it is an enigma.

As the same measure is meted out to them that they measured to others, they have no ground of complaint. To all, however, who will give the subject a little consideration, without allowing themselves to be swayed by party, good reasons will suggest themselves why the Ministry should not adopt the course demanded, should they do so their whole time, to the detriment of the business of the country, would be taken up in answering objections raised against their measures,—objections not made with any view to elicit information or improvement, but proceeding from the same paltry feeling that has actuated the Tory press ever since the establishment of the liberal government. Is it pretended that were the government to agree to such an abasement—to such an unprecedented proceeding—that any benefit would result to the public; that less time would be taken up in the discussion of the measures before Parliament? No. Those who make the demand are well aware that such would not be the case, but that the same captiousness that actuates in making the demand, will actuate in Parliament.—No regard for the public interest, but a desire to embarrass the government alone, induces the demand, and will be the sole rule of the conduct of the party in the House; with them as it has always been, the public interest is secondary to party advancement.

J. G.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

If we would see the true interests of Canada not simply preserved, but effectually promoted, we must sooner or later establish and sustain a Provincial Univerity. If we would see morality and religion regarded—the arts and sciences cherished—philosophy studied, and literature advanced; if we would see the mind enlarged and elevated, and man himself fully fitted for his alloted station; then we must hail the day when a great central and inexhaustable fountain shall be opened, from whence all these blessings may flow. When this young country shall have become densly populated, the little rivulets that have hitherto so feebly supplied our wants will utterly fail. A mighty reservoir of pure, self-supplying and life-giving waters, must be established in the heart of the Province, or before the lapse of many generations, our few ordinary and isolated cisterns will have dried up. But aside from metaphor, let us turn our attention to the actual condition of the Province in a literary and intellectual point of view, and the necessity of an institution of this nature shall be still more apparent. We already number several colleges, academies and high schools as well as many *very common schools.* But these, at least, can only furnish the mind with first principles. Moreover, the time and labor of professors and teachers in these institutions must be supremely devoted to the business of *instruction.* When such a multiplication of duties as at present is imposed upon each of these, it is unreasonable to expect that they should do more than arrange, modify, and disseminate a few of the more general and obvious principles of science and learning. To penetrate the vast mines of truth that have remained as yet comparatively unexplored, with the simple purpose of unfolding their treasures, without deriving immediate and practical advantage therefrom; to fathom the mighty ocean of beauty, for the gems there concealed, while the treasures fall not into the adventurer's hands; to soar aloft in the regions of thought and imagination that others may be gratified with the sublimity and inspiration of poetry; or to ascend the rugged mountains of science, there to contemplate the abstract and speculative principles of nature in the bright beams of her own sun; to do all this, requires more than a few detached efforts of professional men whose own appropriate duties are already too numerous and oppressive. It requires the continued labors of a body of men who shall devote their whole lives, and all their powers each to a single object of pursuit; men whose minds shall be relieved from all the pressing cares of life, by having all their wants supplied without efforts on their part; men who shall have a place for retirement and study, secluded from all the stormy commotions with which the world around them is agitated; and men who shall be encouraged by tokens of sympathy and approbation, and by evidence that their labors are appreciated. Now the government is the best, if not the only source from which such ample and permanent provision may be expected. Let the grant already made, be applied for this its original purpose, and we shall see an institution rising up, in which shall be concentrated the intellectual nerve and sinew of the Province. Thither will be gathered men of genius, thought and invention; of strong intellect and high attainments. And by their conduct they will inspire salutary zeal and enthusiasm. By their mutual efforts, they will strengthen each other's hands; and by their mutual contributions they will increase their treasures, and multiply the stores of knowlege. Nor will this be a contracting, gravitating mass of inanimate matter; but a living, active, efficient power. And as the blood—life's nutriment—flows through ten thousand arteries from the heart to the extremities of the body, carrying health and vigor to every part of the frame; so through every portion of our country, from this self-supplying fountain, would flow abundant streams of knowledge, and high mental enterprise, giving impulse to talent, vitality to genius, and to the intellect of the Province, lasting, irrepressible energy. The discovery of many important truths would, doubtless, be made; the cause of letters would be revived; the field of useful arts cultivated—the domain of science extended—in fine, a higher and more healthful tone would be given to the mental being of individuals and of the whole Province. In conclusion, if we would lay a foundation on which may be reared a great literary superstructure; if we would have the vital interests of the country preserved and promoted, her happiness secured and cherished; and if we would earn the blessings, and not the curses of future generations, then let the Province be blessed and adorned with a Provincial University.

B. C. L.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In a letter which appeared in the Signal of last week, John Galt, Esq., states that I was present at a conversation between himself and the Rev. Alexander McKid, which had reference to a statement which appeared in the editorial of the Huron Gazette of the 2nd December, and by which he felt aggrieved, and also appeals to me for a statement confirmatory of such parts of the transaction as are within my knowledge.

I have to state that the meeting referred to, did take place:—that it took place at my suggestion, as a means of obtaining a contradiction of the statement complained of, in the Gazette, on principles honorable to both, and of preventing the case from being again brought before the public; which object Mr. Galt declared that he was anxious to obtain. I have also to state that I was present, as a mutual friend, at that meeting.

The conversation which took place was minute and lengthened, but certainly did not lead to unanimity of sentiment in reference to the facts under discussion,—Mr. Galt affirming that he had stated to Mr. McKid, on the 10th November; "That the man would be worse than a madman who would be Mr. Kydd's security, after the way he had treated Mr. Lizars," and Mr. McKid stating, that he had no recollection of Mr. Galt having used any such expression.—Ultimately, however, Mr. McKid agreed to the following declaration, to the terms of which, in a written form, he agreed on the Monday following, viz:—"I beg to state, that Mr. Galt and myself had a conversation relative to Mr. Kydd's affairs with the Post Office, the exact particulars of which I cannot now charge my memory with; but I am by no means prepared to give the unqualified denial to his statement, which you have been pleased to insert in your paper of December 1st, nor did I in any way authorize it." Mr. McKid agreed to this declaration in order that there might be no obstacle on his part to a mutual settlement.

I do not recollect that Mr. McKid made the statement in precise words, that he would cause the above declaration to be published in the Huron Gazette; but, the fact that Mr. Galt asked the above statement, that he might be put in a proper position with the public, and that it was given by Mr. McKid for that purpose, led me to believe that he intended to cause it to appear in the last named newspaper; and the cordial satisfaction which it gave us all, led me to believe that the impressions of the other two gentlemen were the same with my own, and it was not until the Tuesday afterwards that I was undeceived, by Mr. Galt informing me that Mr. McKid had refused to allow Mr. Giles to publish his declaration.

Mr. Galt and I, before separating, were joined by Mr. McKid, when Mr. Galt and he talked, a second time, over the old topics, when there appeared to be a greater difference of opinion than before. Mr. McKid now saying that he was morally certain that Mr. Galt never used the word "madman" in the conversation of the 10th November, and Mr. Galt affirming that he had and refering to his colateral proof given in your last.

Mr. McKid stated that the reason of his refusing to have the above declaration published was, that he did not wish his name to come again before the public, in connexion with this matter; but he ultimately agreed to request Mr. Giles to recall the statement complained of. The sequel of the affair is already before the public.

I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that, had I not hoped that this case would have terminated differently, I would not readily have occupied the place I did. The present task is any thing but agreeable to my feelings; but having acted the part of a mutual friend, in seeking to effect an honorable understanding between friends who were at variance; and being now called on by one of the interested parties, I feel bound to make the above declaration.

I am,
Dear Sir,
Your obed't servant,
CHARLES FLETCHER.

DISTRICT OF BRUCE AND DISTRICT OF PEEL. An extraordinary meeting of the inhabitants of North and South Easthope, and of Stratford, and adjoining townships, was held at the Inn of Mr. S. Fryfogle in South Easthope, on Monday the 18th current,—called by some gentlemen from Galt, for the purpose of *sounding* the feelings of the people as to the intended District of Bruce, when all connection with it, was *most unanimously* repelled. John C. W. Daly, Esq. J. P. in the Chair,—and Mr. J. J. E. Linton, Secretary. Further particulars in our next.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

GODERICH, FRIDAY 22nd, 1848.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

NEW YORK, 16TH DEC., 1848.

The steamer *Niagara* arrived at Boston early this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 2,

GRAIN MARKET.

Flour generally 26s. a 27s., duty paid; at retail 27s. a 28s. per bbl, duty being 3s. 7½d. American Wheat 6s. a 6s. 3., duty paid; 7s. a 7s. 9d. for 70 lbs. Indian Corn decidedly lower—quoted at 30s. per quarter, inferior white; 32s. a 33s. best yellow.—Meal dull at 16s. per barrel.

LONDON MARKET.

The funds continue very firm; consols 87½ a 87¾.

The most important news is a

REVOLUTION AT ROME.

instigated by the Clubs, and followed by the submission of the Pope. Advices are to the 30th, at which time perfect quietness was restored, after having assassinated M. Rossi. The mob, instigated by the clubs, proceeded in a body to the Quirenal Palace on the 14th, where they demanded a new ministry, the immediate declaration of war against Austria, &c. About a hundred of the Swiss Guards resisted them.

The deplomatic body also entered the palace, to endeavour to protect his holiness by their moral influence. Some attempts were made to set fire to the principal gates, but a few shots from the Swiss caused the mob to retire. Shortly afterwards the military, numbering some thousands, invested the palace in order of battle, and commenced a fusilade against the windows. The Swiss were overwhelmed, and the pope's Monzigueuir Palma, was shot in the breast.

The overwhelming force of the beseigers compelled submission. Negotiations were opened by the Pontiff, and entered into by the leaders. These resulted in the proposal of a new ministry, of which some of the chief insurgents were to form a part. The pope agreed to the proposal, and the new Ministry was completed on the 28th.

The authority of the pope, by his forced acceptance of a new ministry, is in fact at an end.

The fidelity of the Swiss has been rewarded by their being dismissed by the new ministry. National Guards now occupy their places, and fill their posts in the capitol.

The war in Hungary continues. A numerous array of Imperialists is about to enter that country, and German papers say, that the Hungarians will give them a warm reception.

In England and Scotland, the Cholera appears to be on the decrease. The death of Viscount Melbourne has been confirmed; he died on the 14th ultimo. Charles Buller, M. P. is also dead.

The disputes between the King of Naples and his Sicilian subjects is nearly settled.

FRANCE.

In the Assembly, the majority carried a vote of confidence in Generl Cavaignac, who was declared to have deserved well of his country. The General, in a speech, went over all the points of accusation made against him,—of having promoted the insurrection of June with a view to raise himself to power, &c.—for twenty-four hours. The effect of his speech was highly satisfactory. The funds improve, and his claims to the Presidency were supposed to be increased, but on Tuesday a manifesto of Louis Napoleon appeared. A change again came over the minds of the Parisians. Prince Louis Napoleon firmly avows his republican sincerity, and his detestation of socialism, proclaimed himself the friend of peace with surrounding nations, and regarded the army and conscription as a heavy burden to be relieved; lastly, he promised to surround himself with all the talent he could secure, to aid him in the government, should he be elected President; and and would engage exalted intellect and honesty wherever he found them, without distinction of party. Cavaignac has made a popular move respecting Rome. In consequence of the alarming news from Italy, fears were one moment entertained of actual personal violence to the Pope, and that in consequence of the treatment he had received from his subjects and the army he meditated flight from Rome. Cavaignac has despatched for steam frigates, carrying a brigade of 2500 men, to Cirata Veccha, for the purpose of securing the liberty of his Holiness, and the respect of his person.

The execution of Dr. Behrer, an Englishman, and of Dr. Zellick, for their participation in the late troubles in Vienna, has caused considerable excitement.

The postcript of the *European Times* says the report that Gen. Windischgratz has been assassinated was current in the Paris bourse on the first inst., but was not credited.

The Frankfort Journals say that a plot for a Republican and Socialist rising, and for the assassination of several members of the German Parliament, has been discovered in that city.

Marshall Radetzky, commanding the Austrian forces in Italy, is reported to be dead.

The Pope appears to be satisfied with the new order of things.

General Lamoriciere proposes to reduce the army about one-half, by which a saving of 160,000,000 francs would be effected.—The funds have improved; 3 per cents have risen to 42.90; fives are 65.40.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Money is still easy.—Bullion in the Bank of England £13,919,960.

Exports from Liverpool have been very large, and the number of American buyers of goods at Manchester is altogether unprecedented.

It is anounced that Austria has accepted the offer made by the mediating power, to hold the conference for the pacification of Italy at Brussels. Lord Palmerston has acquiesced. The armistice continues thro' the winter.

GODERICH, 20th December, 1848.

THE undersigned having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor General, as interim Superintendent of Common Schools in the Huron District, will be ready to attend to all correspondence connected with the duties of his office, at his house in East Street, Goderich.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

"Goderich Mechanics' Lyceum."

PUBLIC DEBATE.

THE Inhabitants of Goderich are informed that the Goderich Mechanics' Lyceum intend holding a PUBLIC DEBATE in the School Room of John Haldane, Esq., West Street, on the First Saturday in the New Year, at 7 o'Clock, P. M., when they are respectfully invited to attend.

Subject:—"Has the ARMY of Great Britain done more to promote her Independence than the NAVY?"

T. P. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

Goderich, Dec. 20, 1848.

FOUND.

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

DUNCAN McLENAN.

Ashfield, December 17th, 1848. 46tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Cheapest Newspaper in British America,
CALLED

THE ARTISAN.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Is now published in the City of Toronto, a weekly quarto Newspaper of eight pages, devoted to Miscelaneous Literature, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and General Science, comprising such subjects as will contribute to the instruction, improvement and amusement of all classes of Society. But the main design of it is, to induce the elevation of the Mechanical and other working classes to that moral standard in the scale of being which it is the privilege, and should be the ambition, of all to attain.

Among the numerous periodicals of the day, there is not one devoted to the moral improvement of the people, but is chiefly distinguished for its partizan zeal or religious peculiarities. It will be the province of the proposed publication to fill up the vacuum between these two unavoidable extremes by presenting, every week, to the reader's consideration, such topics as will strengthen the intellect, refine the mind, and above all, mend the heart.

The lamentable prevalence of dishonesty and falsehood, discoverable in the business transactions of every day life, among several classes of the community—who, from custom, regard them as essential to success in their various enterprises—demands that something be done to arrest the progress of these ignoble sins, and there by avert, from the next generation at least, their fearful concomitants and consequences.—The effort is now about to be made; and it behoves all who feel an interest in the advancement of their fellow-countryman in virtue and social happiness, to countenance and encourage this humble enterprise.

Other subjects of vital importance to the working and trading portions of the community, shall, from time to time, engage the Editor's attention.

The "truck" system, or, "Store pay,' so generally in vogue in this country, and which is the source of so much fraud, deceit, and discontent, it will be the effort of the forthcoming Journal to induce Society to abolish.

The current news of the day, condensed into as brief a space as practicable, shall also receive due attention.

Party politics and sectarian religion will be totally inadmissable to the pages of the *Artisan;* but the fundamental principles of duty to God, to our Country and fellow-men, shall be duly inclulcated and enjoined.

As the usual amount of reading matter it contains, must involve a very large disbursement, it will be indispensable that a proportionably large subscription list be obtained. The projector would, therefore, urge upon all friendly to his undertaking to assist in promoting the circulation of *The Artisan* among their friends and neighbours.

To the youth of both sexes, *The Artisan* will prove a valuable and efficient adjunct in the work of "home education." Particular attention will be paid to render it an agreeable and useful companion to mechanics in general, domestic servants, and such other persons whose circumstances debar them from access to the more expensive, and, often, less useful periodicals of the day.

From the quantity and quality of the material the projector has at his disposal independent of any extraneous aid, he feels confident in being able to present to the public such an attractive and valuable compilation as cannot fail to meet with general approval.

The publisher being a practical printer, and for several years having been connected with the Newspaper Press of Canada, has some confilence, by his experience, in his ability to accomplish this desirable enterprise.

H. C. GRANT, *Publisher.*

MASONIC BALL.

THE brethren of the Goderich Union Lodge No. 720, will commemorate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, by a Ball at Br. Lancaster's house, the British Hotel, on the 27th, December, inst.

STEWARDS.

BR. D. WATSON W. M. BR. T. M. JONES,
" A. F. MORGAN, " C. WILDER,
" JAMES GORDON, " H. REED,

Tickets, ten shillings each, to be had of any of the above Stewards. Dancing to commence at 8. P. M.

All Masons to appear in full Masonic costume.

By order of the W. M.
A. F. MORGAN. *Sec.*

Goderich, December 11th, 1848. 45

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage they have enjoyed since commencing business, Beg to intimate that they have now on hand and are making to order a large assortment of Cooking, parlour, and box stoves plough castings, fire grates, fanning mill castings, smut machines, and every other article usually connected with the trade, which they will be happy to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

G. M. & Co., having made extensive alterations and improvements in the finishing department of their establishment, by the introduction of self-acting machinery, are now enabled to execute all orders with which they may be entrusted for the supply of thrashing machines, grist and saw mills gearing and every other description of machinery, on the most scientific and economical principles, and with the greatest facility and dispatch.

The subscribers would also inform the public that as the lowest cash price will in future be charged for all goods manufactured at their establishment, their credit business must necessarily become extremely limited. They would also request, that all those indepted to them either by note or account, will come forward immediately and settle their respective debts, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection without further notice.

G. MILLER & Co.,

Goderich, Dec. 15th, 1848.

GODERICH, C. W.
30th November, 1848.

RECEIVED per ships Bellona and Souter Johnny, from Liverpoool, via. Montreal, and for sale by the Subscribers at low rates, in quantities, or otherwise,

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

☞ They also offer for sale, of recent importation from the United States,
BARRELS FINE SALT, and
Chests TEA, of various qualities.

4w4 M. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Huron District Building Society will dispose of two or more Shares of £50 each, at the British Hotel, Goderich, on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
THOMAS KYDD,
Secretary.

Goderich, Dec. 1st, 1848. 45

GENT.'S CLOTHING.

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

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.

Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

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 in, and for this District, on TUESDAY the second day of January 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.

JOHN M'DONALD,
Sheriff H. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, GODERICH,
30th November, 1848. } 45td

D. WATSON,

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

Feb., 1848. 3y

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel,* (LANCASTER'S.)

Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33—

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 Icorporate the said town.

Goderich, July 29th, 1848. 27tf

TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. OLIVER, having left the whole of his unsettled accounts with the Clerk of the 1st Division Court, Goderich, advises all parties indebted to him to see that gentleman before the 20th of next month.—Any information required, will be given at the office only, where a person will be always in attendance.

Goderich, June 29, 1848.