instance. The Municipal Council is one of the most important popular institutions that could be conferred on Canada. It is nearly equal to Universal suffrage and annual parliaments. It puts the management of public affairs under the control of the people; but the amount of the property qualification required of members neutralises the popular advantages of the institution, and in some instances leaves the people no choice but to be represented by a comparitively inferior person, simply because he possesses wealth. This is unjust, and the people should exert themselves incessantly to have the evil remedied.

Although it is desirable that a District Councillor should be an inhabitant of the Township which he represents, it is not desirable that his whole heart and spirit should be absorbed in the improvement of that Township: such individuality of purpose would destroy the legitimate action of the Council and retard the improvement of the county. Instead of being a corporate body for the promotion of the common good it would then be a struggle of individual selfishness. The permanent interest of every inhabitant is involved in the general improvement of the District, and hence the Councillor should be principally guided and actuated by this consideration. But above all he should be *one of the people*. A man who can talk of the people as a great mass of ignorance and stupidity existing somewhere on the extreme verge of civilization, merely for the purpose of affording the power of governing to himself and others, ought never to be entrusted with the management of public affairs. He has no sympathies or feelings in common with the people, and hence he will have just as little sympathy in dealing with their purses. There may be corruption and profligacy of expenditure in a District Council as well as in a Provincial Legislature, and as the former comes more immediately into contact with the people's pockets there is an additional necessity for watching its movements. We see and hear a great deal of sickly sentimental patriotism abroad, affecting to regret or deprecate the introduction of political feeling into District Councils. We detest *shams* of every description, and this expressed regret is an arrant *sham*. Does the Councellor hang up his political feelings on a peg when he goes to the Council?—Or leave them as a companion for his wife till he returns? We think not. He carries them to the Council and mixes and mingles them in every transaction where he has an opportunity, or at least wherever they can be efficiently applied. And though prudence and policy may enable him to disown them when he is soliciting the votes of his constituents, yet he cannot hide them in the Council, they will display themselves in every appointment to office, or even in the printing of a common handbill. It is reasonable and natural to suppose so, and we have no desire to entertain any supposition in defiance of nature and reason. What we object to is the denial of a feeling which cannot be concealed, and which is generally strongest in those who disown it most.

We have no faith in the policy of the Dutchman who was going to *tax all the taxes and then make good roads*. We are aware that the quality of the roads and the amount of local improvement and convenience, depend upon the amount of local taxation—providing it is prudently expended—and for this the Council alone is responsible. The manner of expenditure is the object to which public attention should be directed. We often hear complaints and grumblings against the wages of the Councillors, but these arise from the narrowest views of ignorance. No man ought to serve the public *gratis*, and we think the District Councillors are not remunerated for their labour and their usefulness; they ought at least to be paid for the time spent in travelling to and from the Council. Their own wages though double what they are at present, would be a very small item in the public expenditure, compared with what they have otherwise, under their control. And were they countenanced, and recognized, and remunerated as they ought to be, they have much power in introducing economy and punctuality into the management of our affairs.

☞ On Thursday the 28th ult., the annual exhibition of the London Road Agricultural (Branch) Society, took place at Mr. Joseph Quick's Tavern. There was a large *turn out* of farm stock and produce, and the number of people assembled shewed that the all-important subject of Agriculture is beginning to attract public attention. The quantity of the articles and animals exhibited was certainly creditable to the settlement; in particular the horned cattle were both numerous and superior. Such exhibitions are surely calculated to infuse a spirit of enterprise and emulation into the farming portion of the community which will ultimately be productive of much good. At the close of the exhibition the Managers of the Society, the Judges and a few others sat down to a good substantial dinner prepared under the motherly direction of Mrs. Quick.

We will give a list of the successful competitors and the premiums awarded, in our next.

☞ We would remind our readers in the eastern section of the District that the Annual Exhibition of the Stratford Agricultural Society, will be held on Friday next the 13th inst. If in health and if Thursday evening is so far favourable as to allow us to sit with any degree of comfort on the stage, we will attend the Exhibition. And as the citizens of Stratford, on Avon, have long been desirous of obtaining a specimen of our native eloquence, we will gratify ourself by talking to them on the evenings of Saturday and Monday the 14th and 16th inst. As we are under a promise to the Total Abstinence Society, one of our Lectures will be on "The Miseries or Drunkenness." The subject of the other we leave to the choice of our friends: *solemnly providing they do not ask us to lecture on "Gouging."*

☞ In acknowledging the receipt of the 12th Number of the Victoria Magazine, we beg leave to express our sincere respect for the talented Conductors, and to return our best thanks for their kindness. The volume which is just completed reflects much credit on the Editors, the Contributors and the Publisher; and is an ornament to the literature of our young country.—And as we happen to regard periodical literature as one of the chief harbingers of a better civilization, we cannot fail to urge the claims of the Victoria Magazine upon all who believe in the progressive improvement of Society or in the future greatness of Canada. The second volume will commence on the first of January, 1849, and as the Editors have a prospect of becoming the Proprietors, we trust the reading public will reflect that few, few of our fellow-Colonists are more deserving of support than Mr. and Mrs. Moodie of Bellville.

☞ On Friday evening the 29th ult., we Lectured on Temperance, in Mr. Long's School house, McGillivray, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night and the wretched condition of the roads, our audience was such as led our vanity to suppose that we were actually becoming an object of attraction to the beauty and intelligence of the District. A number of names were added to the list of *total-abstainers*, and we are gratified in announcing that the Society now numbers upwards of fifty members.

SHORT ESSAYS FOR DITTLE BOYS.

NO. VII.

LEARNING LANGUAGES.

A large portion of our English words are derived from the Latin, and one of the chief arguments for going through a classical education is, that it enables men to understand their own language better. Now, this appears to me extremely ridiculous. If a man knows the meaning of an English word: if he understands the signification which is commonly attached to it by his own countrymen for whom he writes or speaks: if he understands the words which will convey his ideas intelligibly,—how much does he lose by being ignorant of the origin of these words? What is the great importance of knowing their *roots*? Or what need he trouble himself about their roots or tails? Will the word convey his idea a whit better though he should be able to *conjugate*, or *decline*, or *compare* it in all its grammatical relations in the *original*? Or would his English hearers understand him any better? I think not: and did I think otherwise—did I suppose that a knowledge of Latin was necessary to enable us to understand English—then I would at once propose to throw away the English and introduce the Latin as the universal language, or to construct a new English language altogether, which should have no relation to any other: for it would certainly be much easier and much cheaper to make a new one than it would be to learn the present by first learning Latin. For if it is necessary to the man that speaks, it is just as necessary to the man that hears. If our ideas can be intelligibly conveyed in English, then the purpose of all language is accomplished.

The next argument in behalf of a classical education is, that the technicalities of the learned professions, and the nomenclature of most of the sciences are in Latin. A doctor or a lawyer, or a man of science must learn Latin as a part of his profession. This is just admitting the truth of what I remarked in a former Essay, namely, that the learning of dead languages is a kind of mummery which has been thrown around education since the period of the dark ages, a kind of artificial distinction which enables the learned few to impose on the ignorant many. To adduce the fact of these technicalities and nomenclatures being expressed or written in the Latin as an argument for learning Latin is a mere begging of the question—it is assuming the very point which requires to be proven, namely, Is it necessary that these technicalities and nomenclatures should be expressed in Latin? We say not, and though it might seem very vulgar for Doctors and Lawyers to name their medicines in the language of the people who pay for them, and swallow them; yet throwing all *quackery* aside, I would certainly wish to hear a man express an idea in Latin which could not be expressed in English. But the best Lecturers and writers on science in the present age, spurn the use of Latin nomenclatures, they write and lecture for the promotion of general knowledge, and hence they are aware that to employ a strange language would be to frustrate their own intention. It is argued that Clergymen must learn the dead languages in order to enable them to read the Scriptures in the original. This argument must suppose that our present English version of the Scriptures is incorrect. Why then put it into the hands of the laity at all? If it is sufficiently accurate to be *read* as the Word of Life, it is equally accurate for the purposes of preaching; and if it is not correct why not employ a number of the most eminent Linguists of the present age to give us a new and better translation? This would be much cheaper and better than to compel all the Clergymen to the end of time, to spend six or seven years in obtaining even a smattering of the original tongues—besides it would be an important step towards breaking down that baneful spirit of sectarianism which is now the curse of civil society: for much, much of that sectarianism arises from that peculiar manner in which the leaders of the various denominations think proper to render certain passages. I have no faith in this practice of *rendering*.

Were the error of learning dead languages confined to professional men, there would be less room for complaint—but it extends to all whose parents have the means and the disposition to educate them. A classical education is now a very common *evil*. Clergymen, Lawyers, and Doctors, form but a small proportion of those who are subjected to it. The period of life which is most valuable for acquiring knowledge is devoted to it; and after spending six or seven years in drudgery and task work, the next six or seven are spent in *forgetting* what has been learned at so much expense of time and money,—and a few years after leaving college, the great majority of classical scholars are as ignorant of Greek and Latin as though they had never spent a week in acquiring them; even professional men in general can scarcely remember more than the technicalities of their own professions. The serious evils of this language learning mania is first, the misspending of the season in which useful knowledge should be acquired, and second the disgrace which it brings on education. The parent spends much of his means in purchasing a classical education for his son, under the impression that he will turn out an ornament to society, but he turns out a *scapegrace*, and the parent is surprised and mortified, and talks and laments over the trouble and cost of educating him, and doubts if education is in reality any preventative against immorality and crime! But were the parent aware that a college is not the most likely place to induce rectitude of conduct, and that the study of Anacreon's bacchanalian Odes or Ovid's lascivious obscenities, can have little effect in calling forth the moral feelings of ardent youth, he would not be astonished at his son's conduct, but would rather shudder at the idea of identifying such absurdities with the cause of education. I will conclude my remarks on this subject in my next Essay.

☞ From the extracts given in another column relating to the loss of the propeller *Goliah* on lake Huron, there is little doubt that the merchandise which has strewed the shore around Goderich for the last ten days has been part of the cargo of that unhappy vessel—of whose crew no one is left to relate the mournful catastrophe. The rumor of the Cook being saved, as a solitary exception, is too romantic to entitle it to notice.

☞ We would remind our readers in Goderich that a Meeting of the Huron District Building Society will be held in the British Hotel to-morrow evening (the 7th inst.) at 6 o'clock—and as matters of importance will be brought forward, we trust the whole members will attend if possible.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Huron Signal*, published at Goderich:

"Having, some time ago, publicly intimated our want of a medical man, in Goderich, and having subsequently received various communications on the subject, we now consider it a duty to announce to our correspondents, and to our readers generally, that Dr. M'Dougal, from Cornwall, has taken up his residence among us, and may be consulted, as intimated by his card, which may be found in our advertising columns today."

We are gratified to learn, by private letters, that Dr. M'Dougall, has every prospect of making himself useful in Goderich. The Doctor, although a young man, was very favorably known in this District, as a medical practitioner, previous to his departure for the West, and his removal has been the source of much regret to a large company of friends.—*Cornwall Freeholder.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held by Dr. Phillips, on Monday, the 25th inst., in this Town, on view of the body of James Phelan, who was supposed to have been murdered in a drunken fray on the preceding Sunday night. It appeared in evidence before the jury that Phelan's two sons came out from Ireland to join their father on Saturday, and that on Sunday they assembled at a small grocery lately kept by a person named Shoebottom, to celebrate the event. When the whiskey was circulating freely, a cousin named Smith came in, who gave the deceased some provocation, which led him to strike Smith; a man named Clancy was also struck by the sons of the deceased, and a general engagement ensued. Clancy ran up stairs, and was followed by Phelan, when the former gave the latter a severe kick, on receiving which he went down again into the room below, and immediately expired. Dr. Going having examined the body gave it as his opinion that effusion of blood on the brain was the direct cause of death. He considered that the deceased came to his end through appoplexy, occasioned by drinking and the excitement of fighting. He did not think the blows which he had received were sufficient to have destroyed life. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly—"Died from appoplexy, induced by drinking and the excitement occasioned by fighting."—*London Times.*

With much regret, we announce the sudden death of Colonel de Latre of Niagara. The deceased was returning home from this city, on Friday morning last by the steamer Chief Justice Robinson, and we understand that when he went on board the vessel, he complained of having been driven rather fast in a cab to the wharf, and lay down on one of the sofas, where he was found dead in a short time afterwards. The deceased was father-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan.—*Colonist.*

We sincerely regret to announce the melancholy death, by drowning, of Mr. Abraham Taylor, son of Mr. James Taylor, farmer, on the River Don, near this city.—The deceased having gone to Cobourg, in charge of some sheep, for the forthcoming exhibition, he fell overboard while the sheep were being landed, and although only a few minutes in the water, life was extinct when the body was taken out. The deceased was a promising young man, 23 years of age, and an only son. His remains were brought to Toronto for interment.—*Colonist.*

Trying the wrong Man.—No little amusement was created in Court, by the trial and conviction of a prisoner for a crime committed by another; and the fact that a long, lank, white man was mistaken for a little mullato boy, was really sufficient to excite mirth. Richard Henry Thomas was arraigned, tried, identified and convicted of larceny; but upon one of the principal witness remarking that there was a mistake in the prisoner, both as regarded age, length and colour, a little further investigation satisfied the Court that the prisoner was quite innocent of this particular offence, and that a little mullato, named Jacob Thomas, was the real offender. Who will say, after this, that there is nothing in a name?—*Hamilton Spectator.*

We understand that a skeleton was discovered yesterday by some workmen, who were quarrying on the mountain. It was in sitting position, and in a fissure of the rock. Our informant states that from the formation of the skull, he should presume the skeleton to be that of a white man.—*Ib.*

The end of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.—The surveying party, sent out by the British Government for the purpose of exploring the route for the proposed railroad between Halifax and Quebec, have brought their labours prematurely to a close; and the officers and the men composing it will, we believe, return to England by the next steamer. Two persons will be left in charge to sell and otherwise dispose of material, &c., used in their several expeditions, and here the matter rests.—All the golden anticipations so fondly cherished by the people of these Colonies are apparently frustrated, and the prospect for the future, as far as this important undertaking is concerned, is as disheartening as our greatest enemies could wish.—*Halifax Courier.*

Depravity and Death.—It is as distasteful to us as it is disgraceful to the City authorities, that we should have to chronicle inquests held upon no less than three lost and unfortunate wretches, whose deaths were accelerated by disease and filth, but the immediate cause was destitution and starvation. We allude to a man named Forbes, who died in a loathsome state, about a fortnight since, in a dilapidated building (now closed) at the corner of Tyburn street, and Court House Square; to Mary Jane Reid, who was discovered dead in a privy in the same vicinity, and was literally killed with hunger and exposure;—some persons in the neighborhood had furnished her with food until three days previous, when a *good Samaritan* prevented this aid, by threatening to inform the police officers, that they harbored and succored a vagrant! Elizabeth Cox, the last victim, was seen the next day sitting on the steps of the next building, in which the corpse of Mary Reid laid, she was taken at the 11th hour, to a house of refuge lately established in Catharine street, but died the next day: having been in the last stage of dysentery.

Thus have perished three fellow creatures, all from disease, and destitution, but who might have lived, if not reformed, had timely and efficient aid been afforded them. In densely populated towns, there exist some shadow of excuse for a St. Giles or a Five Points, but here in the borders of an open public square, next door to the House of Justice, that such dens of iniquity should be permitted, or three human creatures should have been allowed to rot and starve, astounds us, as it will, no doubt, our readers far and near.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Fraternal Love.—A principal reason why we do oftener see brothers and sisters deeply interested in and attached to each other, is, that suitable endeavours to that end are not put forth. Young men and women take great pains to awaken an interest in their behalf in the minds of mere acquaintances, while they leave home affections to grow spontaneously, and take care of themselves. If those who study all the minutiæ of dress, manners, speech, and appearance, to win the favorable regard of those whom they meet in company, would take half the trouble to make themselves agreeable, useful, and lovely to their brothers, sisters, and parents—if they would as carefully watch over their manners at home as abroad—if they would study as hard to please strangers,—there would soon be a beautiful and blessed change in hundreds of families, whose members heretofore have seen but little in each other to love—*Mother's Magazine.*

Canada Traveller's Guide.—A Guide Book for Canada is much wanted, and we are happy to have it in our power to state, the information necessary will very shortly be supplied, by means of "Scobie and Balfour's Canadian Almanac for 1849," which will contain tables of distances, throughout the entire Province, for the guidance of the public, in every route over which the mail is carried by land or water, by mail coach, mail cart, on horseback, or by steamboat.—The compilers have spared no pains to make all the routes full and complete, and have procured their information from the best and most reliable sources.—*Colonist.*

TORONTO MARKET.

Friday Evening, 29th September, 1848.

There has been no perceptible change in our market since last report. The prices to-day ranged from 4s 8d to 4s 10, and 5s., per bushel of 60 lbs. for Fall Wheat, according to quality; 5s. being the highest paid for the very best samples.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 29

Fair amount of Flour selling, and market still an upward tendency. Good Western and State, $5.62½ a $5.75. For Mixed Wheat $5.62: sales for shipment $5·56 a $5.62.—Wheat rather better: Genessee $1.28 a $1.31; Ohio in market at $1·10; Virginia at $1.112. Corn heavy—3 or 4 cents decline; 67 a 70 for New York inferior flat, 75 a 76: white, 71.

TEMPERATURE

Of the month of September, at Goderich, as indicated by a self-regulating Thermometer—with observations of the wind and weather.

	Deg.	Deg.	Wind.	Weather.
Sept'r. 1	48	60	N. W.	Cloudy.
2	51	73	South	Fair.
3	56	75	"	"
4	55	76	"	"
5	49	62	N.W.	"
6	44	60	"	"
7	38	67	"	"
8	58	65	"	"
9	51	61	"	"
10	43	69	SW	Cloudy. NW Rain p m
11	55	57	N,W.	Rain.
12	43	55	"	Fair.
13	34	59	"	Cloudy.
14	49	70	South.	Rain.
15	49	55	N.W.	Fair.
16	36	63	South	"
17	52	60	"	Rain.
18	52	60	"	"
19	53	62	"	"
20	50	55	N.W	"
21	42	49	"	"
22	33	58	"	"
23	29	58	S.W.	Fair.
24	51	57	West.	Rain.
25	33	56	"	"
26	35	48	N.W	"
27	31	55	S.W.	Rain.
28	33	46	South	"
29	40	55	S.E.	"
30	40	51	N.W	"

Mean of the month—52.

ATTACHMENT.

DISTRICT OF HURON, } To Wit: } By virtue of a writ 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 McCullock, for the sum of Twenty-six Pounds Eleven shillings and Threepence, I have siezed 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 bail to the action within three calendar months, or cause the said claim to be discharged, all the Real Estate of the said Benjamin B. Eby, or so much thereof as may be necessary will be held liable for the payment benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim.

JNO. McDONALD,
Sheriff Huron District.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 4th October, 1848. } 36-13w

NOTICE.

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

By order,
THOMAS KYDD,
Secretary.

Goderich, 26th Sept., 1848. 35

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 subscriber.

MURDOCK McGREGOR.

Ashfield, 25th Sept. 1848. 3t35

Last Call! Last Call! Last Call!

ALL persons indebted to D. MANLEY & Co., or to ISAAC C. SHANTZ, will have an opportunity of paying the respective amounts to William Cossey, on the 4th and 5th of October next, at the HURON HOTEL, Goderich, after which time the Bailiff will call upon all defaulters, as further time cannot be given.

WILLIAM COSSEY.

Timothy Seed, taken in payment at the highest Market Price.

1st September, 1848. 34-

NOTICE.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!!!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle immediately, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection forthwith.

WALTER SHARP.

Goderich, 17th Sept. 1848. 34-

ASTRAY.

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

HENRY PENNYBAKER.

Sept. 20th, 1848. 34

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.

WM. PIPER.

Goderich Mills, September 5th, 1848. } 32tf

CASH FOR SAW-LOGS

AND SAWING DONE ON SHARES.

THE Subscriber will pay cash at the Goderich Mills for Good Black Cherry Saw-Logs, and will saw any other description of good Saw-Logs for any parties on shares.

WM. PIPER.

Goderich Mills, September 5th, 1848. } 32tf

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, No. 1, 11th Concession of Colborne, a Yellowish coloured OX, male, with a stripe of white down his back.—he had on a bell, and is rising seven years old. Any information which may lead to the recovery of him will be liberally rewarded by

CHRISTOPHER STEWART.

Colborne, 14th Sept. 1848. 33-

NOTICE.

THE next sittings of the DIVISION COURT will be held at the gaol, Goderich, on Saturday the 7th day of October next,

A. F. MORGAN,
Clerk 1st Division Court.

Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1848. 32tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers in acknowledging the liberal patronage which they have received during their residence in Goderich, would respectfully request the immediate settlement of all accounts due to the firm, as they close their books from this date.—Attention to this notice will save costs.

T. GILMOUR & CO.

Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32tf

J. K. GOODING,

AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel.*

Goderich, 11th Sept. 1848. 33-

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned (under the firm, of Gooding and Lancaster, Innkeepers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. K. GOODING,
J. LANCASTER.

The business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts due by and to the firm will be settled by the undersigned.

J. LANCASTER.

Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 32tf

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS.

THE cheapest BOOTS and SHOES of good quality ever offered for sale in this District. The subscriber in leaving Goderich returns his sincere thanks for the support he received while in business here, and now offers for sale the remainder of his stock, comprising in Boots and Shoes about three hundred pairs, at about one half the usual prices current here; call and see.—All those indebted to him either by note or book account, will please call and settle immediately and save costs.

GILBERT PORTE.

Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 31tf

I. LEWIS,

LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.

June, 1848. GODERICH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Farmers and the public in general, that he will sell BOOTS and SHOES cheaper, for cash, than they can be purchased elsewhere in this country. Intending purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves, at his Shop on Lighthouse street, near the British Hotel.

He has also a Horse, Waggon and Harness, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

N. CLARK.

Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 31tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to BREWSTER & SMART, through the agency of the Subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts immediately either with him or with Mr. George Frazer, Goderich, and save costs.

J. K. GOODING.

Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32tf

WHEAT WANTED.

CASH paid for FALL WHEAT till the 20th day of this month.

C. CRABB.

Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 31td

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel.* (Lancaster's)

Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

FARMERS' INN,

STRATFORD,

BY THOMAS DOUGLASS.

THE Subscriber, (from Galt) has lately rented the above well established INN and HOTEL in the West end of Stratford, from the proprietor and late occupant, Mr. John Sherman; and he begs to say that he will endeavour to see the Public and Travellers 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

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

IS Published every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, at the *Low Price* of TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

The Transcript is printed on a sheet nearly as large as any used in the Province; and should circumstances permit, it will be still further enlarged in the course of the ensuing summer.

During the approaching Session of Parliament the Transcript will contain Reports of the Proceedings, sufficiently comprehensive to furnish Record of all that occurs in both Legislative Bodies.

As a Family Newspaper, the Transcript will support its old character. A portion of its spare space will be devoted to the insertion of miscellaneous matter of an interesting and Literary character, and every thing offensive to morals will be carefully avoided.

We have commenced, and intended to continue, a series of Biographical Sketches from Chamber's Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts and other Works; and during the present season, notice will be taken of the Lectures delivered at the several Literary Institutions of this city, which we commenced last winter, and which gave general satisfaction.

TERMS OF THE TRANSCRIPT BY MAIL.

☞ The price of Subscription of the Montreal Transcript, (when sent by mail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable in advance. To facilitate remittances FIFTEEN SHILLINGS will pay for Fifteen Months. TEN SHILLINGS for Ten Months, and FIVE SHILLINGS for Five Months. When the period of subscription is nearly expired, we shall send three different copies of the Transcript enclosed in *blue* or *green* covers; and if no remittance is made, the Paper shall, in every case, be discontinued. As the paper is given to subscribers at the lowest possible price, all money letters must be post paid; and those which are not, the amount of postage will be deducted from the money sent.

☞ The Transcript is sent to Subscribers in the country twice or three times a week, at their option. The *whole* of the reading matter of Thursday and Saturday's papers being put into one sheet—thus saving the Subscribers one-third postage, the price of subscription to the both is the same. Subscribers, in writing for the Transcript, will please mention whether they wish the tri-weekly or semi weekly paper sent to them.

☞ Newspapers with whom we exchange will please copy this Notice which we will be happy to reciprocate in the same way.

Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate that they have this day closed their Books, and that no further credit will be given until all their accounts are settled. Those having accounts unsettled last January are requested to call and pay them immediately to save costs. Goods at very reduced prices for Cash or Produce.

C. R. DICKSON & CO.

Stratford, August 18, 1848. 27tf

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

STRATFORD.

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

A. F. MICKLE.

Stratford, March 27, 1848.

STRATFORD HOTEL.

ISAAC MAY, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the BRICK TAVERN, lately in the occupation of Mr. Brown, at the East end of Stratford, where nothing shall be wanting on his part to promote the comfort and convenience of his guests.

I. M. flatters himself that his selection of Wine and Liquors is equal to any in the country, and his Stabling department is of the most complete description.

Stratford, 28th April 1848. 13tf