

Poetry.

THE OLD PRINTER.
Something of a Pious Sketch, but too near the
truth to make much fun of.

I saw him at his case,
With his sundries, shrewd face,
Worn and brown;
And the type's incessant click,
As they drop within his sight,
Heard of his old clock tick.
Running down.

Years, years away have flown
And the printer long I've known,
Boy and man;
Time was when step alone,
Distinguishing his gait,
And his form was tall and straight,
We now see.

You could see him every day,
As he passed along the way
To his toll;
He looked night and main,
A living count to gain,
And some interest small attain
In the toll.

And hope was high at first,
And the golden chest he nursed,
Till he found
That hope was but a glare
In a cold and frosty air,
And the promise, pictured fair,
Broke ground.

He never was reckoned bad,
But I've seen him smile right glad
At "leaded" work,
While corresponding forms
Would spread his feature round,
Where virtue's prize did sound,
If "twere" close.

Long years he labored on,
The morning he was gone,
From his sky;
For others are his powers,
For others are his powers,
And his days, like passing showers,
Flitting by.

You can see him bright by night,
At the lamp's dull dreary light,
Standing there,
With cobweb curtains spread
In testimony of his head,
That sooty showers shed
On his hair.

And when the waning moon,
The morning he was gone,
If you roam,
You may see him, weak and frail,
As his weary steps do fall,
In motion like the mail,
Wending home.

His form in years is bent,
To his hair a tinge is lent,
Lighly grey,
And his teeth are sore decayed,
And his eyes their trust betrayed—
Great havoc time has made
With his day.

But soon will come the day,
When his form will pass away
From your view,
And the spot shall know no more
The sorrow that he bore,
Or the disappointment sore
That he knew.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

HATNAU REVENGED.

In a Vienna letter of the 11th instant, in the *Mohr's Zeitung*, we find the following statement: "You cannot possibly deny what abundant modes of satisfaction for the outrage our blacks and yellow (patriots) are prepared to exact from the British Cabinet. The least which they expect is to see a general amnesty, and expressing to the Emperor and the corps of generals his deep regret for the outrage, and giving a promise that the Emperor will do his utmost to see that the atrocity shall be avenged to the hilt. Nothing will satisfy another set of politicians but the extradition of the culprits to the jurisdiction of an Austrian court-martial. The news of Angkor, which they have been laying in for many years, is now taken out and aired in an offensive, and indeed, in an absurd manner. In the 'Café Dôme,' which is haunted by our officers, there was a general discussion of the outrage, a portrait of Queen Victoria. I say it was there, for it was yesterday assailed by a Croatian officer, who, drawing his sword with a volley of imprecations, smashed it into atoms, while his comrades cheered and cried 'bravo.' They rattled their swords in a most alarming manner, and they were in the end, 'whom they cannot get at,' and whom they long to 'chiver' as the officer did the picture of their Queen. But not only abroad—indeed, the insult is now being offered to the yesterday offered to two harmless English tourists (whose dress bespoke them as such) by several cavalry officers, among whom was a near relative of Prince Schwarzenberg."

THE REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY.—Although unstained by excesses or violence of any kind, the revolution in Hungary cannot still maintain a formidable aspect. The struggle between the Elector and his people continues, and it appears that the former is determined to persist in his policy. The seat of government has been moved from Cassel to a small town in the vicinity of Frankfurt; and Hasenpflug, who remains minister has summoned the different servants of the government to Wilhelmshaus. The people, on the other hand, profess an attitude of constitutional resistance; the martial law proclaimed by the Elector, has been nowhere enforced; and the country remains in a state of perfect tranquility. It is manifestly impossible for the government to restrain the movement, since the public functionaries, the army, and the people, are unanimous in their determination to resist what they consider an arbitrary invasion of the constitution. It is even said that M. Hasenpflug cannot count upon the cordial support of his own colleagues in the cabinet; and there is no reason for believing that the coup d'état of the electoral government has been prompted or countenanced by Austria. Reports to that effect have indeed been industriously circulated, although they do not appear to be founded upon facts; but rather upon the assumed aggressiveness of Austrian diplomacy. It is the fashion to accuse that government of the most determined absolutist propaganda, but it is not necessary to resort to such an hypothesis to account for the movement in Hungary. The want of wisdom in the Elector, and the want of honesty in his Minister, render it superfluous to seek for extraneous influence as the cause of the revolution which is now in progress. But whether the crisis is to be attributed to the agency of others, or to the unprompted measures of the Prince, the dangers to be apprehended are equally grave.

NEW PORT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The *Constitutionnel* contains the following: "Sardinia is the wealthiest and most populous town in Corsica. Situated opposite to the Gulf of Genoa, within a few hours' journey from the ports of Italy and France,

on the road to the Adriatic, Sicily, and the Levant, it has become the most important centre of trade in the country, and of itself possesses one-fourth of the navy. Struck with this importance, and with the insufficiency of the old port, the government applied for a credit of 3,000,000, with the addition of a subvention of 600,000, furnished by the town of Bastia for the construction of a new port. The work is now in active progress. The port will be of vast dimensions. It will enclose a surface of more than 12 hectares, (26 acres) one-half of which will present a depth of 6 metres, (19 feet), and of which 3 hectares at least will afford a depth of more than 8 metres (26 feet). A mole in the direction of north to south will shelter the port on its widest side. A refuge will thus be created from the most dangerous storms of those seas, not only for trading vessels of the largest tonnage, but also for the war navy, an important result upon a coast which, for an extent of forty leagues from the Cap Corse to Porto Vecchio, does not afford a single harbor of refuge.

MOVEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN REPUBLICANS.—The *Constitutionnel* Correspondence, a well-informed ministerial publication, in Berlin, contains the following notices relative to the projected Congress of Republicans in the island of Jersey, which, ridiculous as it may appear, may not be unworthy of the attention of those whom it may concern:—"The ground-work," says the journal, "of this Congress is an assembly of Republicans of all shades, and the re-organization of the propaganda. The presiding committee shall, as before, reside in London; but a country more favorable than that of England for the organization of the standing army of the universal republic shall be selected. It is proposed to transport the whole unprovided for republican emigration of all countries, as far as it is possible, to North America, ostensibly for the purpose of establishing agricultural colonies; but for the real object of exercising them to arms, and organizing them militarily." "Europe," continues the *Constitutionnel* Correspondence, "will probably not feel much alarm at this project, although 'artillery' is spoken of."

THE FUGITIVE BILL.

This infamous measure is producing great excitement in the United States. The colored people are holding meetings in every direction, and declare they will resist to the death. A letter from Baltimore, of 30th inst., intimates Hamlet's arrival in that city.

The arrival of ex-Governor Graham, of this city, from New York, accompanied by Deputy Marshals Talma and Brown, bringing with them the slave James Hamlet, has caused quite an excitement, and there is no doubt that it will tend to quiet much of the agitation that still exists at the South, proving to them, beyond doubt, the efficacy of the Fugitive Slave bill, in enabling the slaveholder to go into the Northern States and bring home his slaves, even though they have been absent many years. The penalty applied to the marshals acts as a preventive to procrastination.

The slave Hamlet is now deposited in Mr. Donovan's slave jail, where he will remain a few days, in order to allow his Northern friends an opportunity to buy him out, at the price which his owner is offered for him. Hamlet confesses that he made his escape from Baltimore two years since, by jumping over the night wall, and that he had about to leave here for Philadelphia, that by lying flat on the top of the cars he escaped the vigilance of the conductors, and arrived in Philadelphia at daylight next morning.

I learn that there is a party now at the North, endeavoring to ferret out and arrest the slave Douglas, who has so often buried falsehood and defiance at his master, and traduced and vilified the character of the slave owners. Nothing has been heard of him since the adjournment of the Fugitive Slaves Convention. There are, also, known to be several thousand fugitive slaves in Columbia, Lancaster Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, the owners of several hundred of whom have already taken steps for their recovery, and there will soon be a great storm in that direction.—*Herald* cor.

Hamlet was porter in a mercantile house in New York, and bore a high character for his employers. He had a wife and family in New York, and the blow of his kidnapping coming suddenly on his family is said to have killed his wife. The colored people of New York have raised the money demanded by his owners, and he will be immediately liberated.

We find the following notices of the excitement in various quarters in our exchanges:—

Boston, Oct. 1, 1850.

There is great excitement, both here and at Worcester, relative to the recapture of fugitive slaves. At Worcester two slave owners are providing about with a view of catching some fugitives there. The citizens generally express a determination not to permit any to be taken away. A large number of fugitive slaves in this city, met last evening at the Rev. Mr. Snowden's church, and appointed a committee to concert measures to prevent their recapture.—There are now about 300 fugitive slaves in this city, many of whom are in business, and have families.

About thirty fugitive slaves arrived at Boston on the 2nd inst. from New York. They say they go no farther but remain there, arm themselves and abide the result.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 1, 1850.

There is considerable excitement here, owing to a report that there are two slave catchers in town, in quest of fugitives, it being well known that there are a great number of runaway slaves among the colored population.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 1, 1850.

There is great excitement here in consequence of the supposed presence of slave catchers. The colored people are arming. The town hall is thronged by thousands of excited people who appear determined that not a slave shall be taken from Springfield, law or no law. There will be hard fighting if it is attempted. About fifty fugitive slaves are residing here.

The Fugitive Slave bill is exciting some movement among the colored population of this village. The negroes profess to be free, that there are several slave catchers in this neighborhood, and they have organized and armed themselves to resist any attempt that may be made against them, declaring that they would fight to the last, if need be, to defend the liberty of themselves or friends. It is reported that several negroes who have resided in Liberia have sought safety in flight. Here they have

resolved not to emigrate, but to fight for liberty, that is the price demanded.

Utica, Oct. 1, 1850.

Sixteen fugitive slaves, on a boat for Canada, passed through this city yesterday. They were well armed, and determined to fight to the last moment.

BRIDGEPORT, Pa., Oct. 1, 1850.

Ten Virginia runaway slaves recently lost their way on the ridge of the Alleghenies, eight miles east of this place. They were discovered that morning, and attacked by Pennsylvania men. One slave was mortally wounded, and another dangerously, and both were captured next morning.

Six of the outcasts, whose clothes were very ragged, from their frequent contact with bushes and rocks, retired to a mountain hut, occupied by a man and his wife.—The woman supplied them plentifully with garments, while the husband went to his neighbors, procured assistance, and captured the runaways, for which service he received a reward of \$250. Two of the negroes are still hid away in the mountains, but the Pennsylvania men who are eager for the rewards, are after them. The slaves state that they all subsisted on corn and apples during their travels.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 1.

Governor Quitman has issued a proclamation, calling a session of the Legislature, on the 23rd of November. He gives as his chief reasons, the admission of California into the Union as a state, and the passage of the bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

The excitement on this important question still continues.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.

A negro has been arrested to-day under the New Fugitive Law, and great excitement is produced. Hundreds of negroes armed and threatened the arrest of the prisoner. The examination takes place to-morrow.

DETROIT, Oct. 9.

The fugitive slave was conducted to-day from jail guarded by three companies of soldiers, but although a great number of negroes had assembled, only a number of brickbats were thrown at the marshal's carriage. The slave was committed for a week for further evidence.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.

The excitement continues. The jail is well guarded by military. The negroes around the city are uttering awful threats. At Sandwich there are at the least calculation some hundred negroes, who lately crossed the river. It is dangerous for a citizen from here to be seen among them. They are well armed. The house of an Irishman, who informed of a negro now in jail, was attacked last night, and guns and pistols were fired both by the assailants and those inside: some blood was shed. A large meeting was held by the friends of freedom: the Mayor presided. Speeches were made by the Hon. R. S. Bingham, Messrs. Joy and Emerson; inflammatory language was indulged in at times, but little excitement. Resolutions were passed denouncing the law. Some anticipate disturbance when the negro comes out. He is now awaiting his papers. A subscription has been raised to purchase his liberty if he is taken back.

There was quite a large meeting of colored people on the steps of the City Hall to receive James Hamlet, a slave who was recently returned to Baltimore, but whose freedom had been purchased and he returned. Hamlet, accompanied by the gentlemen who went for him, and one or two others who came to the Park in a carriage was received with hearty cheers. A meeting was organized, and several speeches were made.

NEW YORK paper.

Outrage.—At Yorkville, South Carolina, on the 15th ult. Jackson Avenue was taken into custody, tarred and feathered, rode on a rail, and ordered to leave the State, with an intimation that if found within its borders again he would be hanged. His offense was a "disobedience to an order hereunto issued by a Committee of Vigilance," that he should leave the State—some abolition declarations which he had made having been offensive to the citizens.—[Com. Advertiser.]

GREY MEETING TO REPEL THE FUGITIVE LAW.—Several thousand people, white and black, attended a meeting in the Park at noon on Saturday, at which James Hamlet, the first New York victim of the man-stealers, was exhibited. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. W. P. Powell, Rev. John P. Raymond, Robert Hamilton, and Rev. Charles B. Ray, all colored.

Resolutions of thanks were offered to the gentleman who had assisted in the liberation of Hamlet, and a strong spirit of resistance manifested to the Fugitive Slave Law, and the persons who sustained and secured its passage.

Rev. John P. Thompson, President; Abner Lyons, J. M. Smith, L. Napoleon and William C. Ingers, Vice Presidents; Wm. P. Powell, Secretary. The meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock. A great rush was made by the spectators to see Hamlet, and he was borne in triumph to the east side of the Park on the shoulders of his sympathizing friends, and chased down Spruce street, by a large number of men who were anxious to catch a glimpse of him.

It was stated that since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Reclamation Bill more slaves had run away, than ever was known before, six women reached the City on Sunday, September 29, who had fled from Baltimore.

Mayor Woodhull has announced that some of his Police would aid or abet in the capture of runaways, and cheers were given when this was stated. Hamlet was loudly cheered several times, and a Fugitive song was given at the close of the meeting, in which a great portion of the audience joined.

On Thursday evening another Repudiating meeting was held at the Church of Rev. Mr. Joslin, corner of Eleventh street, and South Ferry, Williamsburg, which was largely attended. Still another meeting is announced, to take place on Tuesday evening at the High-street Church Brooklyn.

Men-thieving is at a discount in the vicinity of New York.—*Tribune*.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—FREDERICK.—Hon. J. B. Giddings affirmed, in an address at Cleveland a week since, that any fugitive slave, having been once on British soil, might return to the United States with impunity, as he could not again be reduced to Slavery, and that the courts both North and South had so decided. If this is so, we trust our various Railroads pointing toward Canada will arrange special trains for taking all the fugitives to the lines and having them washed free in the waters of the St. Lawrence—north side.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to all that it may concern, that I have under a power of Attorney granted to me by the Hon. J. B. Giddings, dated the 25th April, 1849, am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in these Townships, and to grant Title Deeds for the same, and also to collect all Moneys due him, and to grant Discharges for the same, and I hereby request all persons indebted to him, to send in their claims to me, or to his respective debts.

THOS. MERCER JONES.
Goderich, 8th May, 1850. 2v-a15f

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JOHN LANCASTER.
Goderich, 25th May, 1850. 2v-a15f

NOTICE.

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

JOHN CLARK.
Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v-a24f

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 settlements in the Township of Huron.

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. 2v-a28m6

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid, PETER FERGUSON, Builder, Stratford, O. C. 2v-a27f

NOTICE.—The undersigned by power of Attorney dated the 27th day of May, 1850, given him by Thomas B. Wood, to collect all outstanding debts due the late Firm of Miles and Woodfill, and himself personally request an immediate settlement of the same or they will be given to the Clerk of the District Court for collection.

BENJ. PARSONS.
Goderich, June 19th, 1850. 2v-a19

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Table, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and the Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the very best Mechanics. For Particulars inquire of James Crumie, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor, McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v-a10f

THE Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

CASH for WHEAT

At the Goderich Mills.

WILLIAM PIPER.
Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 46-1f

FARMER'S HOTEL.—MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLIGH begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an attentive Groom in attendance.

Mitchell, May 15th, 1850. 2v-a15

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Establishment, is about to continue the Business on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage recently received by Oakes & Wilson, he begs to intimate that he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of Superior CASTINGS, consisting of COOKING Parlour, and Box Stoves; American, Scotch & Canadian Ploughs of the most Improved Moulds,—MALT ROLLERS, Turning Lathes, Smith's Rollers, &c. THRESHING MACHINES of a superior description in any hitherto introduced, and better adapted to this country from their lightness of draught, and strength of construction. A call from intending purchasers is requested before purchasing elsewhere. The above will be sold at Low Rates for Cash or Trade, or at corresponding rates on approved credit.

A. B. ORR.
Stratford, 20th June, 1850. 2v-a220

TO BE SOLD.—An Excel-

lent FARM, being LOT No. 12, MAITLAND CONCESSION, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the centre of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to D. H. LIZARS, Land Agent.

Goderich, June 20, 1850. 2v-a20

W. STORY.

TIN, COPPER, AND IRON SMITH.

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 carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY, Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. 2v-a31f

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich, Township of Goderich, containing 164 ACRES, is bounded 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.

And is situated at the Junction of two Public Roads. For Particulars apply to JNO. McDONALD, Esq., Goderich, 12th June, 1849. 2v-a1f

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed "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, 3th June, 1849. 2v-a9f

KINCARDINE ARMS.

(Near the Wharf, Goderich.)

THE above Hotel has good accommodation 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. 2v-a3

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

The high and exalted celebrity which these preparations have acquired, and the fact that they are in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the "LIFE PILLS" and "PHENIX BITTERS" the most popular of all medicines, and the only ones which are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they testify to the faith of the credulous.

ALL CASES OF ASTHMA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Patients, however, who use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them. BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, COSTIVENESS, COLIC & COLICUS, CHOLERA, COMBUSTION. Used with great success in this disease.

DETERGENT. No person with this distasteful disease, should delay using these medicines immediately. SUFFERERS OF THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, FLU LENTY, &c. &c. &c. For the cure of the venereal disease these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to the disease, while these will remove the disease, and the system will be restored, and the patient will be cured.

POISONERS OF COMPLEXION. GENERAL DEBILITY. GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, COSTIVENESS, COLIC & COLICUS, CHOLERA, COMBUSTION. Used with great success in this disease.

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Dr. P. A. McDOUGALL.

CAN be consulted at all hours, at Mrs. Wm. P. Gooding's, Front-St. Goderich, Sept. 18th, 1849. 2v-a

I. LEWIS.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. GODERICH. June, 1849. 2v-a25

ALFRED W. OTTER,

General Agent & Conveyancer, COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c. GODERICH. Oct. 1, 1849. 2v-a25

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-a49

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Has his office as formerly, in Stratford, 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. 2v-a49

WATSON & WILLIAMS,

BY H. H. LINTON, of Stratford, late of the firm of Hector, Weller and Williams, Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered into partnership, in the Practice, and Profession of LAW, CHANCERY and CONVEYANCING, will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and Stratford, respectively, under the same style and firm of Watson & Williams. DIXIE WATSON, Goderich, GEORGE WILLIAMS, Stratford, 24th December, 1849. 2v-a47f

R. WILLIAMS, & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, and General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Marishes, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, &c. &c. &c. STRATFORD. Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and promptitude. 2v-a15

J. K. GOODING,

AUCTIONEER, W'll attend SALES in any part