

tled without a moment's delay, with the assurance of a certain and immediate independence. We should thus be able to locate upon this block 10,000 families, or 500,000 souls, all of whom would, in a few years, become producers of exportable commodities and employers of labor. Contiguous to this block we should have 1,000,000 more acres of Crown Lands, the settlement of which, in like manner, might be facilitated by the more extension of the Peninsular until the waste lands of the Crown in this favourable locality should be all settled in a similar proportion. To one so conversant with the country as myself, it would be useless to enlarge upon the value of such a communication through this Peninsula, possessing, as it does, such inexhaustible, though as yet undeveloped, productive powers. Sufficient to say that, besides the above mentioned Tract of 50,000 acres, the Act of Colonization, immediately presented along the remaining extent of the road, and within the distance of 10 miles on either side, will contain an area of 1,250,240 more acres, all grain growing land. When we consider that for a great portion of the extent, the country is partially settled and capital is in some measure already embarked, and that a communication with the market is all that is required, to reduce the wilderness under the dominion of the husbandman, we may reasonably anticipate that within two years ensuing the completion of the Railroad, there may be settled upon these 1,250,240 acres, an additional agricultural population of 125,000 heads of families or 750,000 souls; nor is it an agricultural population only that would thus be settled; mills would have to be erected on every stream—villages would spring up—mechanics and tradesmen would be required, and every species of productive industry would be multiplied inconceivably. Now this block of 500,000 acres as well from the facilities which the Railroad would present for communication with a good market as from the increased value attaching to lands at stations, villages, favorable mill sites, &c., upon a very moderate average, calculation would be well worth 30s per acre, and more worth than that of the Crown Lands without such a communication were, as they are, under the present system, presented to settlers as a gift. By 2,000,000 thus expended, we should not only provide employment for 24,500 able-bodied laborers and their families, but also open a field for the employment in agricultural pursuits of about 44,000 more heads of families, and of about 4000 more a necessary contingent of mechanics and tradesmen—in fine, we should not only have placed in comfort as laborers and employers of labor, 33,000 heads of families or 205,000 souls; but we should also have for our outlay a work which in itself would give a fair return upon the capital required for its construction, and a property, upon the security of which, a further sum might be raised to be employed in a similar manner. The 500,000 acres so intersected by roads, should be immediately sold to actual settlers on a long credit if necessary—say upon a credit of from 10 to 20 years, so as to enable them to apply themselves vigorously to the cultivation of the soil. Now, upon the security of the Railroad and the block of 50,000 acres, I propose to raise a sum, say of £500,000, or two-thirds of the estimated value of the block alone. By the construction of another Railroad from Guelph, through which town the Toronto and Goderich Railroads would pass to London to connect with the proposed Western branches of the Great Western Railroad Company's project a further extent of about 80 miles through this rich Peninsula might be added to the field of Colonization. During the period of constructing this road, which I shall also take to be two years, for this period appears to be necessary for the effectual settlement of newly formed earth-constructors, employment would be secured to 1,600 able-bodied laborers; but I would allow that of the number put out of employment upon the completion of the Toronto and Goderich Road, this number would not immediately be employed in the same occupation. I would therefore treat them to be a portion of those already taken into calculation. They would, however, create employment for about 6400 more laborers, or 33,000 souls. Estimating, as before, that about 12 miles on either side of the road would be immediately affected by it, we should have a further area of about 1,200,000 acres added to the field of Colonization, and in like manner facilities would be presented for the settlement of an additional agricultural population of about 120,000 heads of families, or 1,200,000 souls. Allowing also a similar contingent as before of mechanics and tradesmen of about 2,500 heads of families, or 12,500 souls, we should then have provided for the settlement of 1,320,000 more heads of families, or 165,000 souls. By this single outlay of £500,000 we should be able to provide means for the settlement upon this Peninsula alone, within the space of a few years, of an additional population of the proposed works, of about 434,500 souls, every one of whom in the course of a few years would be employers of labor and producers of the exportable commodities of the country. Now, taking into consideration the universal applicability of this Peninsula to agricultural purposes—the comparative shortness of the route—the vast saving of time, expenses of transit and distance, which would be effected over the route by Lake Erie, and the magnitude of the trade growing up between the Eastern and Western States of the American Union, which this section of Canada separates as it were by a wedge. I think that it is not arduous to estimate that it is not less than a road across from Quebec to Halifax, and I should imagine that the power this Peninsula possesses through the medium of the remaining Crown Lands, of raising the necessary capital, is a consideration not only not to be lost sight of, but worthy of the gravest consideration of statemen and of all persons desirous of infusing into the public mind a wish to see the Province elevated to some degree of national importance. As regards the present mode adopted of disposing of the Crown Lands, namely—dividing free grants of 50 acres to any who will go into the woods and settle, upon terms, however strict, of clearing a fixed portion of their lots before receiving their grants; I maintain that this is not a sound

system,—on the contrary, that it is cruel in the extreme, whether we consider the welfare of the settlers themselves, or the true interests of the country. The only sound system of Colonization in this country consists, in making great internal improvements, opening out the forest, and facilitating the means of communication with the great waters which bound our frontier. Settling, therefore, is an erroneous idea that the offer of a gift of 50 acres of land, although in fee simple, in the heart of a wilderness, will either attract a wholesome industrial population, or increase in any degree; worthy of the consideration of statesmen, the best by condition or productive powers of this noble Province. Such a system attracts the poorest, least industrious, and most worthless. None but those without the means otherwise of obtaining a livelihood will accept such terms of equivocal advancement. Those of means enough, though small to work their farms with effect, if provided with a good communication with a market, will press to the coast territories on the Western waters, leaving behind them only those whose necessities compel them to accept any terms, which by the indulgence of a hope, however extravagant, hold forth to them an assurance, though remote, of becoming independent. In the mean time, the country suffers, its progress is retarded, and men who could be usefully employed as laborers, are hastily and vainly attempted to be converted into employers of labor. If different would be the condition of this Province at the expiration of ten years, if money sufficient for settling our remaining Crown Lands was expended in the manner I propose before offering another acre for sale. Laborers could be employed in the avocations to which they have been accustomed until they should have learned enough of the country and have acquired means sufficient to enable them to settle themselves as farmers. The better class of farmers who now traverse our frontiers and go to the Western States, men also of independent means would be induced to settle among us, for they would reap ample fruits from the employment of their labor and their capital. Although the country through which the lines I propose would pass, is admitted by all to possess peculiar capabilities for raising the necessary capital to construct the roads, yet there are some who object (with what justice or appearance of reason, I never could discover) that this project ought to be postponed as antagonistic with other uses projected, and as one which ought to be deferred until those other lines are completed, and a security upon which those other lines admit that without Legislative assistance, they cannot raise the necessary capital, they nevertheless, have not been able to suggest any mode by which the lines authorized by the Legislature, and except that of the Legislature pledging the already exhausted Revenues of the country to the payment of an interest of £4 per cent.

such a state of things, one would suppose that a short direct route, connecting Lake Ontario and Huron, and thereby making a saving over the present route by Lake Erie, of nearly 300 miles, should be entitled to some favorable consideration; but when we are told that the advocates of those internal security peculiar to itself, not only sufficient to raise the capital necessary for its own construction, but for that of others, it is difficult to comprehend why it should be deferred to the sake of others, unless it is upon the principle that, as of ten occurs in life, its modest merits are excluded from the view of the public by the arrogant pertinacity of its more clamorous and unpatriotic competitors for public notice. If other lines cannot be constructed unless £4 per cent interest shall be secured to the Stockholders out of the Provincial Revenue, and if there be, as there is not, any means of raising such a sum for the purpose, then I submit that the project suggested by me should not be regarded as an applicant for Legislative relief, but on the contrary as a friendly bank, tendering a loan of the most profitable kind, applicable to the Province, to extend to the benefit of the really indigent and otherwise helpless claimants upon its sympathies. However desirable it may be that Lake Huron should be connected with the other lines by a Railroad through the whole extent of the British Provinces, it does appear to be the excess of folly to postpone the construction of a work within our resources, to the completion of one constructed another work of such magnitude as to be infinitely beyond our resources. If the St. Lawrence and Atlantic line were now to be projected, would any man in his senses be heard to say, this is not the line which is premature—the true Provincial line is from Montreal, through Quebec, to Halifax; and this line, from Montreal to Portland, may be constructed when we have got the other—and such like? It is, doubtless, true, that if a line from Halifax, through Quebec, to Montreal, a distance of 800 miles, were constructed and paid, it would be very apparent that the shorter line from Montreal to Portland would pay infinitely better; but can we not see the importance of constructing short lines without acquiring experience at so much cost, and at so great a loss of time? Now it appears to me that the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and the Toronto and Goderich Railroad are sister projects—that their objects are very similar, and that our present water communication connecting them precludes the necessity for postponing their completion until we shall have constructed works so infinitely beyond our means as to be little short of being impossible. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad presents a short direct communication between Montreal and the Ocean. The Toronto and Goderich Railroad the shortest and most direct communication between the head of Lake Ontario and the Western States. The former will tend to attract the downward trade to the St. Lawrence. The latter will tend to Canada the whole of the passenger traffic arising from emigration to the Western States, and the chief part of the carrying trade of the exports and imports of those States, if, as doubles will shortly be the case, American goods shall be permitted to pass through Canada duty free. Now if the Crown Land in this locality should be reserved until an opportunity shall have been given to test the effect which the construction of this road would have upon them, I anticipate such an increase in their value as to make them the means of raising capital to extend a line to Montreal, and thus by connection with

the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Road, to make a complete Railroad communication from Lake Huron to the Atlantic, without waiting for the construction of the longer route of 800 miles, via Quebec and Halifax. Upon the security of 500,000 acres, I have endeavored to show that 200 miles of road can be constructed. Now the opening of these 500,000 acres in the manner I propose will, I conceive, place an average value upon the residue of the waste Crown Lands adjoining them at a moderate calculation of 30s. per acre. We should then have 1,300,000 acres equal in value to £1,300,000 currency, upon the collateral security of which a sufficient sum might be raised to complete the line from Toronto to Montreal. In the course of a short time we should then have an annual sum for interest upon the 500,000 acres, sold at the reduced rate, equal to £ 600 0 0 And for interest upon the value of the remaining 1,300,000 acres, 78000 0 0 Equal in value to £84,000 0 0 per annum, to apply to Educational and other purposes. Here then we have, I submit, a feasible scheme for raising the necessary capital for the construction of these great works, and at the same time of procuring a permanent domain as a permanent source of revenue for extending education throughout the Province. It does appear to me to be cruelly injurious to the interests of the Province to suffer this source of revenue to be wasted, while the Legislature is asked, in the present state of the financial embarrassment of the country, to pledge its general resources to secure an interest of 4 per cent upon a capital of something like £9,000,000, which would be required to procure the introduction into this Province of Railroads upon the gigantic scale upon which some propose to commence operations. But some say that the plan I propose is objectionable upon the ground that it would, as they allege, result in the establishment of a land jobbing Company. My desire has been to prevent the possibility of such a result, and I think that the provisions of the Act authorizing the Company to hold the lands upon condition of disposing of them within ten years, are sufficient for that purpose; but if the provisions of the Act should be deemed insufficient for this purpose, then let the Legislature enact such further restrictions as may prevent the possibility of a result being brought about which never was contemplated or desired by any person who has taken a part in the advocacy of the project; or if it be deemed more desirable let the 500,000 acres be pledged as a security upon which to raise the required capital, and let all the benefit to be derived from the increased value of the lands after payment of a reasonable interest to those embracing their Capital in the project, go to the benefit of the construction of the other lines. If this view should be adopted, it appears to me that the best mode of effecting the object would be to vest those lands in a Commission, to be appointed under the authority of an Act of Parliament upon trusts to be specially limited by the Act.

Unless this course should be pursued, I apprehend that great difficulties will be presented to the Government through the medium of a security upon which the disposal of these lands at that important value which would be attached to them upon the completion of the road. A distinct rule applying specially to these lands, and a distinct mode of proceeding to be established for ascertaining the relative value of the lands, according to their respective distances from the Railroad, and the superior opportunities which portion of the tract might possess over others for village sites, &c., &c., which purpose appears to me that Commissioners, specially appointed, would be most competent. If the duty should be entrusted to the Crown Lands Department, popular agitation and a display of various passions might cripple the Government, and lead to the introduction of constantly varying systems in the mode of ascertaining the value and disposing of the lands, which might result in defeating the object expected to be attained. I, therefore, suggest that to vest the lands in Commissioners with powers similar to those vested in the Commissioners for Public Improvements in London and Westminster, would be the most advisable course to adopt. I have thus endeavored to give my views and suggestions for attaining a purpose, the importance of which the whole Province feels, and which is to the benefit of all. I have long labored in endeavoring to promote this project, and in this my last attempt I have only discharged a duty, which entertaining the opinions I entertain of the merits of the scheme, I have felt it owe to the Country, which purpose I solicit for its a favourable consideration. To your hands now I confidently and earnestly leave it.

If it should be deemed to be, what some would have it, visionary in my ideas, I must be ashamed to profit by the examples set us by those who have long labored in endeavoring to promote this project, and in this my last attempt I have only discharged a duty, which entertaining the opinions I entertain of the merits of the scheme, I have felt it owe to the Country, which purpose I solicit for its a favourable consideration.

TO LET, THAT handsome two-story house, opposite the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John Wilson 4th, and presently occupied by Mr. Beanman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a large garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees of various descriptions. Its proximity to the harbor of Goderich enhances the value of the situation and as the proprietor is desirous that it should continue to be occupied, it will be let on reasonable terms, either for one or more years, as they may be agreed upon. For farther particulars apply to JACOB WILSON, Goderich, 2nd February, 1849. 39

NOTICE, THE Subscriber having LEASED, for the term of Twenty years, the Property on the North side of the Market Square, at present occupied by Theodore Rei, Esq., wishes to intimate to those who wish to avail themselves of an ELEGANT SITE, suitable for BUSINESS, that he will LEASE BUILDING SITES for any term not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate Rent per annum. HORACE HORTON, Goderich, March 28, 1848. 29-581

BY AUTHORITY, Sheriff's Sale of Land. HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Julia Ann Kippen and Amelia W. Kippen at the respective suits of Ross Robertson, Robert Modewell, John Strachan, gentleman, one, etc., and James Clouston; and also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Julia Ann Kippen and Amelia W. Kippen at the respective suits of Robert Parks and Joshua Calloway. I have seized and taken in Execution the following property as belonging to Amelia W. Kippen, one of the above Defendants a part or portion of Block G in the Township of Colborne, Western Division, Huron District, containing two hundred acres of Land, which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich on Tuesday the 20th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 18th December, 1848. 4713 The above Sale of Land is postponed until Friday, the First day of June, 1849. J. McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District.

Sheriff's Sale of Land. HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Darlington, Richard Darlington and Robert Darlington, at the suit of the Bank of Upper Canada, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Darlington, Richard Darlington, and Robert Darlington, the following property, viz: Lots number 2, 3, and 4, on the seventh Concession, Eastern Division, of the Township of Colborne, each containing 100 acres of Land, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Thursday the 21st day of June, 1849, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon. J. McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 25th March, 1849. 49-285f

Sheriff's Sale of Land. HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of the Huron District, against the Lands and Tenements of Cyrus McMillan, at the suit of Joseph Miller, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Cyrus McMillan, the following property, viz: Town Lot number 6, North side of West street, or running number 3, and 4, Goderich, which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Thursday the 21st day of June, 1849, at Twelve o'clock, noon. J. McDONALD, Sheriff, Huron District. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 21st March, 1849. 49-285f

Sheriff's Sale of Land. HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Darlington, at the suit of Robert Park; I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot number four in the seventh Concession, E. D. in the Township of Colborne, containing 100 acres; which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 14th August, 1848. 3m29

ROBERT PARK, vs. RICHARD DARLINGTON, The above Sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of February, 1849. JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 20th November, 1848. 43d

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POSTPONEMENT, Sheriff's Sale of Land. HURON DISTRICT, By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Gavin Hamilton, at the suit of Joshua Calloway, I have seized and taken in Execution, Park Lot number one, on the North side of Melbourne street, and Lot number forty, on the East side of Wellington street, in the town of Albert, which Lands I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House in the town of Goderich. J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 15th August, 1848. 3m29

JOSEPH CALLOWAY, vs. GAVIN HAMILTON. The above sale of Lands is postponed until the first day of February, 1849. JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 20th November, 1848. 43d

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PURIFY THE BLOOD, MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, PHENIX BITTERS. The blood is the source from which all diseases arise. It is the medium through which the medicinal qualities of all the medicines which are administered to the system are conveyed. It is the life-giving principle which sustains the vitality of the human frame. It is the power which enables the system to resist the attacks of disease. It is the source from which the strength and energy of the human mind are derived. It is the power which enables the human mind to perform its various duties. It is the power which enables the human mind to resist the attacks of disease. It is the power which enables the human mind to perform its various duties. It is the power which enables the human mind to resist the attacks of disease. It is the power which enables the human mind to perform its various duties.

NEW AND CURIOUS CASES, OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER AND UTERUS, BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the month and week, when these diseases prevail, they will be found fatal. Patients, however, who are not cured by the ordinary means, will be cured by the use of MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS. In the month and week, when these diseases prevail, they will be found fatal. Patients, however, who are not cured by the ordinary means, will be cured by the use of MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS. In the month and week, when these diseases prevail, they will be found fatal. Patients, however, who are not cured by the ordinary means, will be cured by the use of MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

DR. W. M. MOFFAT, Sole Agent, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

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THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. These two medicinal preparations are the most powerful purifiers of the blood. They are the most reliable remedies for all the diseases which are caused by impure blood. They are the most reliable remedies for all the diseases which are caused by impure blood. They are the most reliable remedies for all the diseases which are caused by impure blood.

DR. W. M. MOFFAT, Sole Agent, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

HURON HOTEL FOR SALE. THE Subscriber having nearly completed his improvements on the HURON HOTEL, and being desirous of disposing of the business in that line, gives notice that he is willing to dispose of the entire premises on reasonable terms. As a Hotel, the property is a most eligible investment, being well situated, and being equaled by none in the District, either for extent of business or accommodation. Stabling, sheds, Hay-lofts, &c., &c., are all on an extensive scale. The House is large, substantial, commodious, and fully furnished, and will be sold with all its furniture and appointments at a fair value. One-third of the purchase money will be required down, and liberal time will be given for the remainder. The proprietor begs leave to intimate to his friends, customers and the public generally that the late improvements and additions which he has made have rendered the Huron Hotel capable of yielding very superior accommodation, and of giving general satisfaction to all returning guests. He is most anxious to receive the thanks of his honorable patrons, and wishes to assure the public, that while he remains proprietor, no labor nor expense shall be wanting in conducting to the comfort and entertainment of those who may be disposed to patronize his business. JAMES GENTILES. N. B.—An experienced and attentive Hostler is always in attendance. Goderich, April 6, 1849. 49-30m

Upper Canada Rebellion Losses. Receiver General's Office, Montreal, 12th March, 1849. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Claims for Rebellion Losses in Canada West, which have not applied to be received payment of their Claims from the respective Agents of the Bank of Montreal, in the several districts as heretofore notified, or from and after the first day of June next, be necessitated to apply for payment of the same, either personally or by duly appointed Attorneys, to the Parent Bank in this city. (Signed) S. M. VIGER, H. M. R. G. 9-13

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 Fraser, Goderich, and save costs. J. K. GOODING, 39f. Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848.

The Huron Signal, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH. * * * Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch. TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum in advance, strictly advanced, or TWELVE and SIX Pence with the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so. Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis. IF All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 3 6 Each subsequent insertion, 0 7 6 Ten lines and under, first insertion, 0 4 4 Each subsequent insertion, 0 10 0 Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 4 4 Each subsequent insertion, 0 10 0 A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.