

EDOUARD...
W. OTTER,
& Conveyancer,
ACCOUNTS, &c.
ERICH.

FRACHAN,
ATTORNEY AT
LAW,
CONVEYANCER,
PUBLIC,
West Street, Goderich,
Huron, 1850.

OME LIZARS,
BY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
formerly in Stratford,
1850.

WILLIAMS,
& WILLIAMS,
T. LAW, &c. &c. and
WILLIAMS, of Stratford,
notary, Weller and Williams,
not having this year entered
in the Practice, and Profes-
sionary and Conveyancers,
best Offices at Goderich and
elsewhere, under the name, style
and address of
WILLIAMS,
Goderich,
1850.

JAMS, & Co.,
AND DRUGGISTS,
Narcotics, Dye Stuffs,
Liquors, &c.
1850.

HOODING,
TIONEER,
SALES in any part of
the reasonable Terms. Ap-
pear, Light-House Street,
if 4th 1850.

EL GORDON,
ET MAKER,
of the Canada Co. Office,
ST-STREET,
GODERICH,
1850.

YOUNG,
one door West
of the Victoria, Blacksmith,
Goderich,
1850.

E. LINTON,
BY PUBLIC,
Queen's Bench,
CONVEYANCER,
RATFORD,
1850.

ID H. LIZARS,
intimate to the inhabitants
of the surrounding country,
ready to employ him in any
business, and by his accu-
racy, and moderate charges,
I in such as may require his
services, will please call at
the Light-house street,
March, 1850.

JOHN HYDE,
FROM EXRDO.,
GAL HALL,
STRAFORD,
1850.

M. REED,
D SIGN PAINTER, &c.,
DUSE ST. GODERICH,
1850.

TO LET,
a Frame Dwelling House
situated by Judge Acland, and im-
proved by his present residence,
particulars apply to
ALEX. M. ROSS, North St.,
1850.

JOHN H. LIZARS,
TIONEER,
a attend Sales in any part
of Counties on the most reason-
able terms at the Registry Office,
1850.

WELLAND

TEN SHILLINGS
IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.

STANDARD

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850.

WELLAND

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE
AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

NUMBER XX.

Poetry.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

The sunshine bath a shadow,
And the starlight bath a shade;
There's an eye in art like nature,
But an eye in nature is made.
The sky may all be azure,
With its canopy serene,
But a cloud will sometimeadden,
On the glory of the scene.
The moon may be of silver,
The stars of golden light;
But a speck will dim their beauty,
In the quiet, holy night.
And our lives are changing,
Like the spring-time of the year;
Sometimes it's April sunshine,
Then again 'tis dark and drear.
We have our dreams of pleasure,
And our moments fraught with pain;
The day may dawn all lovely,
Then put on its gloom again.
We have our dreams of rapture—
Our hearts are full of bliss,
But the mournful howl of sorrow,
O'er the highest brow will steal.
We have our dreams of gladness—
There are hours of kindly greeting,
Then again we're to be parted,
Sometimes life is all sunshine,
Sometimes all a gloomy shade,
There's no type in art like nature,
But an eye in nature is made.
We have thoughts that soar far upward,
In the free born glorious air,
We have spirits light as fancies,
To commune with angel there,
Sometimes ideas are of heaven,
O'er the almost spirit world,
Then again some wave of rapture,
Breaks across the shadow of soul.
When the heart is sweet, lightest,
Like a bird in summer's wing—
When the spirit is in gladness,
Then it will with gladness sing;
When upon the brow of sorrow,
Angry storms and tempests fall,
Then some outside the rainbow,
And appears the smiling skies.

Dreadful Murders and Suicide by a Maniac.

—Stafford and the neighborhood were on Wednesday alarmed by a report, which turned out correct, of a most tragical event having taken place at Ingersoll, the seat of Earl Talbot. It seems that Mr. Yarker, head game keeper to Earl Talbot, who was recovering from an attack of delirium tremens, was attended by Walter Murray, the person who was placed in charge of him by the advice of his medical adviser, Mr. Waddell, of Stafford, who had repeatedly given directions that any violent act which he could possibly do, any injury should be cautiously kept from him, and also that he should be strictly watched. It appears however, that Murray, who is an undisciplined man, on Tuesday evening incautiously allowed Yarker to take out a gun, in company with him, for the purpose of shooting jackdaws. After they had proceeded about a mile Yarker shot Murray with a bullet; Yarker then returned home, leaving his victim dead in a kind of tower or temple. The servant girl was in the kitchen when Yarker arrived, taking tea, with an infant in her arms; he seized the child and shot her through the head, the child falling unhurt to the ground.—Yarker's sister, who is the widow of a medical gentleman, was in the small apartment, not more than three yards from him; he leaped at her, and she, by shifting her position he lowered his gun from his shoulder; again he leveled it and fired; she distinctly saw the flash, and immediately moved her head and escaped with two shots in the neck; Yarker then ran to the wood, with his gun unloaded. His wife, who was in the yard followed him. In about ten minutes from this time Yarker's sister heard the report of a gun, and in about two minutes after she was shot by another. Mr. Waddell, the surgeon, was immediately sent for from Stafford, and on his arrival at the scene found Yarker and his wife lying about five yards distant from each other, Mrs. Yarker having been shot through the heart, and the upper part of Yarker's head being entirely blown off, taking with it nearly the whole contents of the skull.—English paper.

Tree in California.

A letter writer from California says—"The trees grow here to an enormous size and height. One tree in this wood, cut down since I came here, averaged eleven feet three inches through the butt, and after working it 150 feet, it measured 3 feet through; the tree was 350 feet in length. I understand there was one on the opposite side of the bay still larger than this, sufficiently so to drive and turn a two horse team and cart on the stump. There has been apparently some years back a large fire in this wood, which burnt a great many of the trees hollow at the butt; houses are made of these hollows, and some of them sufficiently large to accommodate three or four persons very comfortably; so you can form some idea of their size."

The Drunkard's Liberty.

—Drink promised me liberty, and I got it. I had liberty to see my nose poke out of my boot—the water had liberty to go in at the toes and out at the heels—my knees had liberty to come out of my pants—my elbows had liberty to come out of my coat—and I had liberty to lift the crown of my hat and separate my hair from my head. Liberty off—liberty to go to bed in the gutter without taking my clothes off—liberty to live a nuisance to society, and at last to rot on a dunghill. Hurrah! who would be a drunkard?

ON THE GREAT LAKES.

—On Wednesday, the steamer May Flower carried to Detroit over 500 cabin and 200 stowage passengers. On Friday, the "Patchen" went out from Detroit with about the same number of people. Sir George Simpson and party, of the Hudson Bay Company were on board bound for Lake Superior.—(O. Times).

ON YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

—Let specialists make their thousands in a year or a day—run your own regular trade, never turning from

to the right hand or to the left. If you are a merchant, a professional man, or a mechanic, never buy lots of stocks, unless you have surplus money which you wish to invest. Your own business you understand as well as any other man; but other people's business you do not understand. Let your own business be one that is good for the community. All occupations possess the elements of profit in themselves, while mere speculation has no such elements.—(Banner).

HOW MONEY IS MADE IN CALIFORNIA.

—A gentleman, formerly of St. Louis, writing from California, gives the following account of how he made his first money in El Dorado. He left the western frontier of Missouri late in the season, and consequently met with bad luck across the plains, having worn out twenty head of stock, abandoned his wagon, and sacrificed everything of property but the clothes upon his person, before he reached the mining region. Of course, he was completely destitute when he got to Sacramento, but he says—"I pulled my watch from my pocket, and pawned it for a bag of beans, at one dollar a pound, and some flour, and a few other articles at California rates. These I intended for the support of my family; but the thought struck me that, might I sell portion by the pound, and replace at lower prices. With this view I spread my possessions upon an India rubber cloth on the ground, and commenced operating. I need not give you a detailed account of my business transactions, but it is sufficient to say, that in fifteen days I had made about one thousand dollars.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

RELATIONS OF ENIGMAS.

—The American papers are constantly giving instances of the trickeries practiced by a set of loafing scamps, upon the newly-arrived emigrants, and the following heartless case, from the New York Herald, of the 4th inst., is but a sample of numerous others. If emigrants consulted their own interest, they would travel through a country of honest people, and use the St. Lawrence in preference to the Erie Canal. It is the duty of the English Press to disseminate information upon this matter, and if they would but do so, the evils complained of would soon cease.—

—Yesterday, officers Cross and Smith arrested Peter W. Adams, corner of Cedar and Washington streets a forwarder of emigrant passengers, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein Adams stands charged with selling, on the 20th of last month, a certificate of sale, purporting to be that of Daniel Matthews, wife, and six children, to passages to Cincinnati, for the sum of \$14. Matthews and his family, on arriving at Troy, discovered that the ticket would not be valid, and that they were paying \$14 more after paying that sum he went on board the canal boat, and on arriving at Buffalo, the captain demanded three sovereigns or \$14 more. These three dollars he refused to pay, and was taken to the police station, and held until Friday afternoon at three o'clock.—

—We have examined, though not very carefully, the proposed Bill, and though not pleased with many of its provisions, we cannot help thinking that there are some of them which may admit of amendment. For example, we can see no good reason why a man owning personal property to the amount of \$125, should be taxed as highly as the man whose personal property amounts to \$249 16s 11½d, or that a man possessed of £1000, should have to pay a tax of £4, whilst he who is the possessor of £249 16s 11½d only pays one. Upon £240, a tax of £80 is paid, and upon £39,999 16s 11½d only £80 more. How is this? Why is it, that £19,999 16s 11½d should thus be taxed, when upon the first £125, a tax equal to the whole is paid? The vast disproportion existing here must be owing to some oversight. That the Chamberlain of a city, or the Treasurer of a Township, Village or Town, shall issue a warrant under his hand and seal directed to the Sheriff of the County, or high Bailiff of the City, commanding him to levy on the lands of non-residents for the amount of taxes due thereon, with his costs, is what we cannot well understand, as we do not (probably owing to our want of the legal acumen necessary,) perceive any clause in the Bill that constitutes a Village Treasurer a person of such extensive power.—(Bradford Herald).

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

—It seems quite possible that some difficulty may spring up between these two countries on account of the Cuban affair. Mr. Clayton, the American Secretary, has instructed the American Consul at Cuba to demand a fair trial for all American citizens and if that be refused the Spanish Government will be held accountable. Mr. Clayton says—"The President means to claim, for the American occupants of the Mexican Island, that they are not guilty of any crime for which they may be liable by the laws of that nation; they may have been, and probably were, guilty of crime, for which this government would be bound to punish them, but that is not the question at issue. The act of Congress of April 30, 1818, but imposing the facts relating to their capture to be as they are represented to us, the President has resolved that the single most and shall protect them against any punishment, but that which the tribunals of their own nation may award. Till the Count of Alcajo to send them home, to encounter a punishment, which, if they are honorable men, will be worse than any they could inflict, in the independent views and denunciations of good men in their own country, for an attempt to violate the honor and integrity of a nation which holds its character for integrity of more value and character worth than all the Armies together. But when men in the most friendly manner, and

in the true spirit of our ancient treaty, that if he unjustly sheds one drop of American blood, at this exciting period, it may cost the two countries an annuity war."

GREAT MASSACRE OF U.S. TROOPS.

—The steamer Mouthout, Capt. Froben, arrived yesterday from Indian River. We are informed by a passenger that just previous to the sailing of the steamer, an express had arrived to Governor Twiggs from the Rio Grande, stating that the Comanche Indians, in great numbers, had attacked the United States forces on the Rio Grande, and killed one hundred and thirty men. We have no certain information, and hope the report is exaggerated, although we fear our troops in that quarter have suffered greatly.—(Savannah Republic).

RESOLUTIONS.

To be proposed by the Honorable Mr. Price, on which to send an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

I. That the reservation of a large portion of the Public Domain of the Province, for the support of a Protestant Clergy, by an Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's Royal Proclamation, King George the III., has been for many years a source of intense dissatisfaction to the great majority of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada.

II. That it appears by the last Census taken in Upper Canada, that the population of that province of the Province, was in the year 1846, 733,333 of which 239,651 are returned as in connection with the Churches of England and Scotland, the only churches receiving any considerable benefit from the Clergy Reserve endowment.

III. That it appears by the last Census taken in Lower Canada, that the population of that section of the Province was in 1844, 678,490 of which only 70,229 are returned as in connection with the Churches of England and Scotland.

IV. That the power given by the forty-first clause of the above mentioned Bill to the Provincial Legislature, to "vary or repeal" the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy, affords sufficient evidence, that in the opinion of the Imperial Parliament the question was one that ought to be settled with reference to the state of public opinion in the Colony rather than to that in the Mother Country.

V. That in the early settlement of the Province the reserved lands were of little value, and as no sales had then been authorized by the Imperial Parliament, the question attracted but a small share of public attention.

VI. That so soon as the intention of the Government to dispose of the lands reserved in Upper Canada became known, the Representatives of the people of that Province took the whole subject into their most serious consideration, and with an unanimity that prevailed on no other question, endeavored to remove grievance universally complained of by the people, save and except by those interested in the maintenance of the Church Establishment.

VII. That in the year 1827 a Bill to authorize the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds thereof to the purpose of General Education, was passed through the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, the division on the second reading having been twenty-two to six; that this Bill was rejected by the Legislative Council.

VIII. That a dissolution having taken place soon after the Tenth Parliament of Upper Canada met in the year 1829, when a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes, passed through the House of Assembly of that Province without a division, but was again rejected by the Legislative Council.

IX. That in the year 1830, during the second Session of Tenth Parliament, another Bill containing similar provisions to the former one was passed by the House of Assembly without a division, and was rejected by the Legislative Council.

X. That a dissolution having taken place, a Bill to amend the law relating to the Clergy Reserves was introduced in the year 1831, when resolutions expressing the same views were adopted by a large majority in the House of Assembly, which His Excellency stated that he had His Majesty's Commands to make a communication to the House of Assembly in reference to the lands set apart for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy; that His Excellency informed the House that the resolutions made to His Majesty and His Royal Prodecessors of the precedents retained by His Majesty's Ministers, and that the Imperial Parliament had passed a Bill providing for the sale and distribution of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, which Bill having been reserved for the Royal Assent was not assented to by Her Majesty.

XI. That on Her Majesty's decision to withhold the Royal Assent from the said Bill, Her Majesty's Government submitted to the Imperial Parliament a Bill providing for the sale and distribution of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, which Bill having been reserved for the Royal Assent was not assented to by Her Majesty.

XII. That during the same Session resolutions were sent down to the House of Assembly by the Legislative Council, in which the opinion was expressed that as the Legislature of the Province had been unable to concur in any measure respecting the Clergy Reserves, it was expedient to address His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, requesting that the Imperial Parliament should be advised to the substitution of a Message sent to the Provincial Legislature by His Majesty's Command.

XIII. That it is the opinion of this House, that the legal or constitutional impediments which stood in the way of Provincial Legislation on this subject, should have been removed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and that the appropriation of Revenue derived from the investment of the proceeds of the public lands of Canada, by the Imperial Parliament will never create a precedent, whether the proceeds of the future sales or from instalments on those already made.

XIV. That in the opinion of this House the long and arduous period of six years, during which the Imperial Parliament has been engaged in the consideration of this subject, and the expense of the same, should be terminated at some specified time either on the demise of justice receiving the same, or at the expiration of a term of years, and that subject to a large number of persons. It was at this place that the accident occurred which will be found noticed below.

XV. That the Imperial Parliament has been dissolved by Sir Francis Head, a general election was held, and a new Parliament was summoned to assemble on the 10th of June 1832, when a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves was introduced, and was carried on a division by a majority of 222 to 100.

XVI. That in the year 1833, during the Second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Upper Canada, a Message was sent down to the House of Assembly, in which His Majesty's Ministers, and the Imperial Parliament, were informed that the Imperial Parliament had passed a Bill providing for the sale and distribution of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, which Bill having been reserved for the Royal Assent was not assented to by Her Majesty.

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XL. That in the year 1834, during the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Parliament, a Bill of a similar character was passed through its several stages in the House of Assembly by considerable majorities, though opposed by the whole weight of the Government, but was rejected by the Legislative Council.

XLI. That in the year 1835, during the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Upper Canada, a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes was passed by a majority of forty to four, but was rejected by the Legislative Council.

XLII. That during the same Session resolutions were sent down to the House of Assembly by the Legislative Council, in which the opinion was expressed that as the Legislature of the Province had been unable to concur in any measure respecting the Clergy Reserves, it was expedient to address His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, requesting that the Imperial Parliament should be advised to the substitution of a Message sent to the Provincial Legislature by His Majesty's Command.

XLIII. That it is the opinion of this House, that the legal or constitutional impediments which stood in the way of Provincial Legislation on this subject, should have been removed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and that the appropriation of Revenue derived from the investment of the proceeds of the public lands of Canada, by the Imperial Parliament will never create a precedent, whether the proceeds of the future sales or from instalments on those already made.

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AGRICULTURE.

Wrong Application of Manure.—Eds. Genesee Farmer: Many valuable essays have been published, relative to the best mode of applying manure; yet instances are numerous where farmers and others, instead of placing them in a situation to be received by living vegetables, apply them in abundance to seasoned timber, and to their own organs of respiration.

King's Ferry, N. Y., 1850. OAKS.—Prof. Beck says the oaks of the forest are known with tolerable certainty to attain the ages of 800 or 900 years, and are the most aged trees that we possess.

Lands Returned for Sale, by the Treasurer of the United Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, for Arrears of Tax, to the 1st January, 1850.

The Township of Ashfield. Lot 1, Con. Area, £ s. d. 3-3-300 East.....9 12 5 10-3-200 West.....11 10 10

To MARK THE BEST BEEF HAMS.—Take the hind part of a good fat animal, and make a cut down all the way into and the whole length of the bone; then cut out the bone leaving the meat with one long cut into its centre—nearly resembling a split cylinder.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.—A young man in Virginia became sadly intoxicated. He was a man of calm and steady character, and he had a passion for brandy which nothing could control.

Two English tourists having arrived at Boston during the snow season, ordered a sleigh, having heard of such a thing in a general way without being conversant with the particulars of it.

A pedlar overtook another of his tribe on the road, and thus accosted him:—“Hallo, friend, what do you carry?”—“Rum and whiskey,” was the prompt reply.

“You may go ahead, I carry game stones!”

“Purchase—Are those apples fit for a hog to eat?” Seller—“Don't know. Try them and see.”

A shopkeeper once wrote his sister that our aged father died yesterday with an assortment of disorders.

“Pa,” said a Devonshire boy, “what is punctuation?” “It's the art of putting stops my child.” “Then I wish you would go down in the cellar and punctuate the cock of the elder barrel, as the cider is running all over the cellar.”

A lady out west being asked to wait, gave the following sensible answer: “No thank ye air. I having hugging enough at home.”

A BEAUTIFUL STORY FOR A FARMER.—We had the extreme gratification of handling a bar of Gold, last week, valued at \$500! It was the property of Gen. Halston, of Ithaca, the first fruits of the noble enterprise he engaged in eighteen months ago, by supplying poor industrious young men with the means of getting to the Land of Gold.

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Table with columns for names (NORTH EASTHOPE, SOUTH EASTHOPE, ELLICE, FULLARTON, GODERICH, BIDDULPH, BLANCHARD, COLBORNE, DOWNIE, GORE OF DOWNIE, HAY, HULLET, LOGAN, MCGILLIVRAY) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (MCKILLOP, STANLEY, STEPHEN, TUCKERSMITH, USBORNE, WILLIAMS) and numerical values.

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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 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.

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

is bounded at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road, and the second is in LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division.

21 1 East 100 1 12 2 22 100 1 12 2 23 do do 0 18 1 4

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

PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

PHOENIX BITTERS. The high and varied celebrity, which these excellent Medicines have acquired for their unrivalled efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered them so generally known, that they are now to be found in every household.

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Dr. P. A. McDOUGALL, C. M. D. consults at all hours, at Mrs. Wm. P. Gooding's, Front-Street, Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848.

I. LEWIS, HARRISTER, BOLICHTO, & CO., June, 1848. GODERICH.

ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer, COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c. GODERICH.

JOHN STRACHAN, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC.

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.

WATSON & WILLIAMS, DIXIE WATSON of Goderich, BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford, late of the firm of Weller, and Williams, Barrister, &c. Toronto.

R. WILLIAMS & Co. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, And General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Naphthalite, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, &c. &c.

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER, WILL attend Sales in any part of the County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street, Goderich, April 4th 1849.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER, Three doors East of the Canada Co's Office, WEST-STREET, GODERICH.

R. YOUNG, BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Videns's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich, August 27th, 1849.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner, Queen's Bench, AND CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

DAVID H. LIZARS, Goderich and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business as Conveyancer, General Agent and Auctioneer, and by attending to the business of the public, hopes to be useful to such as may require his services.

DR. JOHN HYDE, (LAWYER), STRATFORD, July 31, 1849.

WM. REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c., LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH, Oct. 25, 1849.

TO LET, THAT two story Farm Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Acland, and immediately opposite his present Residence. For terms and further particulars apply to ALEX. M. ROSS, North St. Goderich, May 23, 1850.

DAVID H. LIZARS, AUCTIONEER, IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Light-house street, Goderich, April 11, 1850.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place has established himself as a FORWARDER and COMMISSION MERCHANT. Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN, Windsor, March, 1849.

The Huron Signal, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH. * * * * * Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch. TERMS of the Huron Signal.—TEN DOLLARS per annum in advance, or TWELVE and Six Pence with the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher think 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.—£0 3 6 Six lines and under, first insertion,..... 0 6 11 Ten lines and under, first insertion,..... 0 9 6 Each subsequent insertion,..... 0 6 4 Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 6 4 Each subsequent insertion,..... 0 6 1 IF a liberal discount, made to those who advertise by the year.

THE above Hotel has good accommodations 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.