





ENAGHI PETTY SESSIONS.

"Born to good luck—or an Irishman's Fortune."—Mary Kealy, a sturdily plump woman, summoned Paddy Murphy of rhetorical notoriety, in the classic regions of Carraghban, in the classic regions of a poet, a scholar, and a lawyer.

"Notwithstanding all his capabilities, Mary Kealy brought him before the bench. She deposed that he came into her house one day last week, and that not being able to stand his law and arguments, she deposed him to quit the house, whereupon he laid hold of her by the throat, knocked her down, placed one of his legs upon her chest, and for honor, he threw out a scrap of poetry at the same time.

"Down to the vile dust from whence you sprang, Unwept, unconsol'd, and unscann'd." (laughter.) "If your honors listen to me, I will tell you all about this preposterous and vexatious prosecution. I am one of those unwept, unconsol'd, and unscann'd ones of those unhappy wights that has got, like an us-industrial wife, without a fortune—(sighing.) Ah, Paddy Murphy, it was a woful day that you first met Kitty Kealy. She paralyz'd my faculties, and blinded my eyes, and I have been ever since in love, which the poet most beautifully defines—

"In a chase of ill hopes and fears, Begone with folly, and closed with tears." I can bear mournful testimony to the undeniably truth of these verses.

"Bench—Surely, Mister Murphy, this has nothing to do with the present case." Paddy Murphy (laying down his hat, and folding his arms) "I shall not give the whole case of this case, but I will—I got married, as you might conceive by the opening statement, to Kitty Kealy, and I was to get a bed—yes, indignantly a bed for a fortune (plunk!) but I came for this necessary piece of furniture—

"For Kitty Kealy's feather bed, Wherein I thought to lay my head. (loud laughter) when her sister, this amazon here to my left, your honours, stood up, and with the left hand shut, and the right hand brandishing a stool, and with

"Eyes of fire, and slaps of dew, Checks that amaze the sun here, (renowned laughter), she struck me, inflicted some injuries on me, and that's the whole case. I cannot stand them—I am between them like a hare amongst a parcel of hounds—their abuse of me

"You'd hear resonant, Tho' hill and mountain. (more laughter.) Capt Plunkett—You are an innocent poor fellow." Paddy—Indeed I am, sir.

"Paddy—Indeed I am, sir. Sure you're staring me in the face for the last half hour; but, worse, I suppose, you're bound to ax for form's sake;—and so replying to the criser's query, up came Paddy, his caudex in one hand, and a whip more remarkable for its neck—low dimensions, as regarded the handle, than its elegance of finish in the other. From the breast of his coat projected the end of a narrow strip of wood, some fifteen inches long, on which were traced in white paint a medley of characters, intended, doubtless, for letters, but as pezzling, at first sight, as a Chaldean manuscript.

"You are a car-man, I believe," said his worship. "I do be doing a trifle that way, sir," returned Mr. O'Leary, laconically; and laying down his whip and tiler, he rubbed his horny hand across his mouth.

"Magistrate—"Brew charges you with not having your name placed properly on your car." Paddy—"He do, sir? Dear me! Well, well, you're a droll man, ar'nt you, Mister Brew, for an officer of the court?—Hess me now!—did you ever lar your name—read—easy? Eh? Did you again?"

"No, sir, I do not know the stars, or the letters, or the holding of the jurisdiction's name." "Isn't that PADDY O'LEARY GAR-NONIANAVALL?" he said, in a bantering tone;—"Isn't it, now? Look at him, now, gentlemen. Bad case to him, but he appears as puzzled as if he was either being tried at like the Queen, eh? Dusen't he though. (Grea laughter.)"

"On throwing our eye over the slip in question, we were by no means of opinion that those who ran might read the letters, being of various dimensions, the point indistinct, capitals carefully excluded, and Mr. O'Leary's name and the unpronounceable townland, closely joined, in defiance of all the rules of punctuation.

"Well, what now you say now?" inquired Paddy, after a short pause. "I have to say your worship," returned the criser, "that it would puzzle the judge, so it would—because for fear twasn't read, he had enough to read it by fair means, eh? (Grea laughter.)"

"O'Leary—"Oh, tat, gentlemen, that was only accident. You see I was named on at nightfall, an' indeed I'm no great scholar—howsoever there's the O, an' the A, an' the E, an' the A, an' the R, an' the Y, an' the—"

"Magistrate—"But you upset a poor woman's herring-barrel in the street, and Brew could not get you to stop to find out your name." "Paz Paddy smiled deprecatingly. "Oh, then we settled about the herring," he said, "an' sure enough this man (tapping the criser's shoulder) followed me but fat, bawlin' after me as if all belonging to him, was dead, an' that I kill'd him. Stop the horse, honest man," says he. "For what would you stop an honest man's horse?" says I. "Oh, I can't read your name, because 'tis upset, somehow," says he. Stand on your head, then, says I, and may be you'll perceive it." (Rias of laughter.)

"Magistrate—"Go about your business now, and be more regular in future." "Oh, wialm' no thousand blessings on you sir," exclaimed O'Leary; and as he went out into the street, the crack of his whip was heard at intervals. "The gort," he shouted triumphantly, "O'Connell beats the old devil a coach an' four through an Act of Parliament, but sure I bet him hollow, for I driv an wild horse an' car thrid id not worth tity shillings."

After recent examination of girls in Cheshire for the rite of confirmation, in answer to the question "What is our outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply was, "The baby, sir."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—MARKS OF PROGRESS.—No. VIII.

It is the opinion of certain writers on the "natural history of mankind," that there is a genealogical relationship between all the members, families, species and genera of the animal kingdom—of which man is the ultimate and noblest development. They maintain that, in the form of the skull, the colour of the skin, as well as in their moral and intellectual condition, there is a greater difference between the Bushmen of Southern Africa, and the enlightened Caucasian, than there is between the former, and the Chimpanzee or the Orang Orang. Other writers consider the above doctrine as a daring invasion of orthodox philosophy, and impudently derogatory to the dignity of the human character. In my humble opinion, the former is correct, and the latter is a mere prejudice of the age.

Those who believe that the whole human race has descended from one noble created pair maintain, that climate, and other physical influences, are sufficient to account for all the varieties of mankind, that are found on the face of the earth. This position it would be difficult to support, however, were it not for the striking differences discoverable between tamed and wild animals of the same stock. Hogs and cattle were taken by Columbus to St. Domingo, in the year 1493, whence they were afterwards carried to the main land. Herds of their offspring are now numbering in the mountains of the South America, remarkably different in appearance from their European progenitors. The heads of both kinds of animals are very much altered in form, from those of the tame stock; and they possess a uniformity of colour, which does not belong to domesticated animals of the same race.

When dogs have been allowed to run wild for two or three generations, they lose those varieties in form and colour, which are characteristic of the original breed; and they assume, to a great degree, the appearance of wolves. They altogether forget the "honest bark," which is the language of our canine companion, but they utter a sharp cry, or long melancholy howl, that is the signal of war.

It is also a well known fact, that it does not take many generations to alter the characteristics of sheep, in accordance with the peculiarities of the climate to which they are transported. These animals, taken from Europe to the West Indies, soon lose their covering of wool, and receive, in its stead, a coat of fine hair; so that, in many cases, it is difficult to distinguish them from the goats of the same region.

These, and many other facts of the same nature, are adduced to prove that climate and other circumstances are sufficient to account for the different tribes of mankind, in opposition to the heretical notion of distinct origins amongst inferior animals. I refer to them for the purpose of showing that whatever our opinions of the origin of man may be, we cannot deny the fact, that man, physically and mentally, is under the same physiological laws as the lower animals are; although being endowed by his Creator with higher capacities, he is enabled to study these laws, and adapt himself to their requirements—by which, his responsibilities are proportionally enhanced—because the means of his improvement to an indefinite extent are placed in his own hands. G. R.

From the London Times. PROSPECTS—IMPENDING JUDGMENTS.—We have spoken of the past. Let us now turn to the future. Does hope or fear predominate in our views? Alas! the first object that presents themselves to us are the symptoms of the same indelible which has already twice taxed our charity and our

FROM THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

labour. The fool of four millions of human beings is again doomed. Again Ireland will be crying to England for food; but if we relieve her necessities again, though we confess that we know not whence the money is to come, things cannot be so bad as they were before. There must be an economy practised this time in the dispensation of charity which experience has taught both the necessity and facilities. There must be no more squandering the public money by irresponsible boards among sturdy and well-to-do beggars. Neither will there be such a general lack of grain as was complained of in 1846. The deficiency of the harvest will be partially made up by the importation of grain from the markets of the world with little or no competition. Nor will the experience of the last famine have been in vain, since it overcame the prejudice of the poorest and most suffering class against the cheapest and most available sort of food.

So far the prospects is of a mixed kind. We are threatened with famine and with war. As of old, it is better to fall into the hands of God than man. The worst, so far as we can see, of the famine, is better than anything we can yet conjecture of the war. For the former we are better provided than we were two years ago; but what extent of provision can take in all the casualties of a general outbreak of hostilities? In the face of these contingencies, our expenditure becomes a question of serious importance. We have no business to spend one farthing beyond what we require. We know not how soon we may be called on to incur a larger outlay, and therefore a larger taxation, than we have borne for many years. It is therefore, our business to curtail our superfluities in order to meet our necessities. The Ministry seems to have decided on doing this in the way of saving—£200,000 is a good sum to knock off from the estimates of one year. They should see what more can be done safely and without detriment to the public service. We are sorry that an intelligence like Mr. Cubitt's should have been the cause of such a sacrifice as those of dismissed or reduced land and sea forces. Had it not been for this, we should have hailed him as a valuable labourer in the field of practical and practical economy. Unfortunately, his notions on matters on all questions of national expenditure make him not only an inefficient but a suspected and dangerous ally in such matters.

We must therefore content ourselves with insisting on the curtailment of all unnecessary expenses, and protesting against the stinginess which would impair the real strength of the country. It may be a question whether or not the horse artillery are to be increased, or whether the 10th and 11th African corps might not be given up, or whether the governmental expenses of such places as the Bahamas and Hong Kong are not on a scale utterly disproportionate to their uses and purposes. But it can be no question whether or not we should sacrifice the West Indies, and sell Australia. As long as she has strength, money, and courage, she is bound also by every consideration of policy, to maintain her position in the West Indies, and to retain countries and continents which have been won by the blood of her bravest, and may become the homes of her most enterprising sons. These she cannot part with on a question of expediency, and she must therefore stand firm, and resist every attempt to deprive her of her empire.

Let retail superfluities be docked; let necessary services be performed. This is the only course of policy which we can pursue. A great nation can have neither a little war, nor a little army, nor little losses. War there may not be; the cloud may pass over; but depend upon it, the validity of our mediation in behalf of peace will depend on the material strength we possess at the moment of intervention. If we had all the wealth of the world, and no army or navy, our interference would be only a child's babbling. To insure peace, we must be prepared for war. The maxim is antiquated, but so is human nature. We have the best navy in the world. Don't let us throw away a great opportunity by crippling it on the eve of an European crisis. We have, for the present, the strongest army. Let us not weaken or impair it.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LONDON DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY. SHARES £50 EACH. Monthly subscriptions 5s. 6d. per share; 3d. per month for expenses of management; entrance fee 1s. 3d. per share; transfer fee 7d. per share; mortgage fee, 1s. 3d.

The principles on which Building Societies have been established in this country are now sufficiently known to render an elaborate explanation entirely unnecessary. The London District Building Society does not in its essential principles differ from those previously established in this country—the London Building Society—in having £50 Shares. This peculiarity had been previously adopted in other parts of the province; it being generally admitted that it would accommodate a greater number of persons by allowing £50 shares; while it prevented any one from holding as many as he might think proper. But it was from an opinion prevalent that the object of Building Societies was that of Mutual Benefit, and that the idea of Mutual Benefit implied a special regard to economical management, a subject of great importance. This gave rise to the formation of this society; it was considered that all ages and remuneration for services should be at the lowest for which it was possible to accomplish the objects of the society; in particular it was desirable to insure popularity to Building Societies and the permanence of their principles, that those who sought the benefit of them by taking loans, should have as little burden upon them as possible in addition to the unavoidable expenses to which the operations subject them.

The Schedule of Fees herewith given will show that the greatest regard has been paid to economy. The following scheme will further illustrate the value and operations of the society, and the comparative advantage between the two modes of borrowing money; the one, an ordinary mortgage security; the other through the medium of Building Societies. It is necessary to encumber this statement with a long series of figures showing what the period of winding up will be under a variety of changes on the amount of premium; suffice it to say, that were the premiums to average 2½ per cent, every £50 share, the operations of the Society would close in eight years as near as possible:

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THE HERESY OF MR. MACQUEEN'S TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The opposition arising from these sources, however, would be easily overcome only for the sacred sanctity which religion is supposed to find around the drinking practices of society,—or at least around the opposition given to our principles of total abstinence. And as I have no sympathy with shams, and no intention of keeping back anything which I believe to be truth, and which may have a tendency to promote the cause of virtue, I will here give my own views of the general tenor of Christianity as taught by its Great Author, and as contained in the Christian volume. I believe it to be a religion of universal love, of forbearance, of mercy, of self-denial, and of charity,—requiring all its professors to love even their enemies, simply because they are the workmanship of the same God, and to hate them would be to despise their Creator; to require us to forgive each other's offences; to require our deepest desires and inclinations, and to exert every possible influence for the moral and spiritual welfare of our race; to live at peace with all men; to avoid the very appearance of evil; to avoid temptation, or being the means of tempting others; to live soberly, righteously, and godly in the world, and to do good unto all men as we have opportunity. This I believe to be the substance of the moral teach-

ings of Jesus, and I am persuaded that if out of 600,000 inhabitants of Upper Canada, we could find one thousand men who would willingly unite to carry out these principles, or to put them into practice, these thousand men would produce the moral regeneration of the Province. Yes, 100 real, practical Christians would do more good than ten thousand, yes, ten hundred thousand nominal ones, who profess to believe all these precepts and principles, and yet regulate every action of their lives by exclusive selfishness, except those few selfish actions which are punished by the civil law, and for these they are in some charitable purpose, to make some worldly sacrifice for the good of others, or for the advancement of general knowledge, or request them to restrain their appetites for the promotion of virtue in others, and in many, many cases you will be met with the language of the first murderer, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Nay, some will even meet you with an argument about Christian liberty, and quote certain sentences from scripture to prove that they are free to act just as they please. Where, then, is the love of Christian morality? Where, is the love and the charity, and the self-denial, that constitute the superiority of Christian practice? My opinion is that Christianity, to such men, is nothing more than a beautiful, impracticable theory. I hate shams of every description, and in every department, but I hate them with a ten-fold hatred when they dare to show their unholiness in connection with the solemnities of religion. We may shun each other, we may even sham ourselves, but our attempts to sham our Creator by cloaking our selfish desires under the sanction of his word will be the most fatal sham system that we have ever adopted. If a man were to tell me that he could not conscientiously enter his public protest against the drinking customs of society because he really loved drink, because it had become a habit, and he lacked firmness to overcome it, or because our total abstinence was not popular; if he would tell me that so soon as we could prevail on all the sober, and respectable, and intelligent, and fashionable portion of the community to join us,—then he would soon be a teetotaler. I could listen to any of all these excuses with pity; and while I regretted his weakness, I could believe in his sincerity. But when he offers to fortify his position with scripture; when he tries to defend his practice by boasting of his Christian liberty, I at once put him down as one who is still in the clasp of bitterness, and in the bond of impurity; who either does not know or does not want to know the real spirit of Christianity.

In short, I at once conclude that his profession of religion is a mere sham. I do not intend to enter into a scriptural view of the matter simply because I think we do not believe the scriptures on this subject. You must not be startled or alarmed at this assertion. I have never been and never will be in the habit of speaking and writing my convictions, regardless of fear or favour from men. And my conviction, in this instance, is founded on the universal fact, that our nature compels us to act in harmony with our belief in every instance where we have the power of acting, and when the action involves our happiness or misery. Now, certainly every man has the power not to get drunk. I mean he has the power at some period of life,—hundreds, thousands, yes, millions of men and women have proven to the world that they have power, to abstain from intoxicating drinks entirely, that they can live and enjoy health and prosperity without touching these liquors. There is not a man in this meeting that would not consider himself insulted were I to tell him that he had not power to abstain from liquor. Now, the scriptures say—"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink." They say farther that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." Do we believe these declarations? I think not. I think do we believe these two sentences, we would neither have a grog dealer nor a grog drinker in the community! We have the power to abstain both; and if we actually and firmly believed that by indulging in them, we were running a risk of being shut out from eternal life, we would very speedily abandon them. But we believe nothing of the kind. We say, or think, we believe them. And alas! too much of our faith is of this description. When a man professing piety, and faith, and temperance, and intelligence, stands looking and laughing at the wild ravings and buffoonery of a man in a state of intoxication, it would certainly be uncharitable to suppose that the sober man who was apparently deriving some merriment and amusement from the sayings and doings of the drunkard, could believe that the poor degraded mortal was at the same time dancing on to eternal torment! I say it would be altogether uncharitable to suppose that the sober man believed this, and therefore I conclude that he does not believe these scripture declarations. I hold a much higher opinion of human nature than to suppose either. Suppose the drunk man was about to throw himself over the Mastland Bridge and that all believed firmly that a broken neck of a fractured skull would be the certain consequence, would we laugh at him? We would allow him to take the fatal leap? We would not. I think there are not a man in Goderich who would not use every exertion in their power to prevent such a catastrophe. And, if instead of leaping over the bridge, we really believed that he was leaping into everlasting perdition, what exertions, what sacrifices would we not make to save him. These considerations have long since brought me to conclude that before we attempt to enforce the principles of temperance upon scriptural grounds; it would be necessary to persuade men to believe the scriptures.

"A LAYMAN." The foregoing extract from our Temperance Lecture of the 4th instant, is given for the double purpose of giving publicity to sentiments which we conscientiously believe to be entitled to serious consideration,—and of affording an opportunity to such of our readers as may have seen "A Layman's" strictures upon that lecture, of comparing the heresy of these sentiments with the honesty of that gentleman's criticism. And as "A Layman" stands high in the estimation of our readers, and as he is a man who might reasonably be asked, "What is he saying?" The man who comes forward under a fictitious name to injure the reputation of another, has been branded by good men as a "coward," "a stabber in the dark," "a clouded assassin,"

and so forth;—and no man who is not disposed to certain real "Layman" opportunity from an es- Christianly, then lead his name, but he opposes by sect" who regards as just. There is in it right-thinking, namely, either is siding and aware that his benefit a good undeserving of strong desire level in society, deliver a lamp which we will of "A Layman somewhat different means so very d with Giles, Cha relieve him of my understand ers. And were strongest argu we would just. John Clark are

This is a sin which, although very dangerous, is a serious if it is to do any very venom; and some-bodiness men spurs it- its victims. It inhabits every Metropolis of H Huron, but certainly fully the habit of sin, we are not come from it Hebrew; we b certain it is not it must be with some new-coun it is a powerful idea of impostor. The etymol and poke out o open exertion a destit, dirty, The Gouger i address, much friend at the fir the etiquette chatters inces with an equa Its whole stud to please its au It is always ways in a grea and correspon- sion just as it- friendly salute things which before; look- indifference; it or cleanliness; needs such a change, but v right; and the low, next store the coat ped so much match it; look but, has no tin the best—has change, but v shop it tastes i expense of key ready money certain quan- ty to his home, a then earnestly ries off to tran with some-ver pleased to dual time. Thus, the G gouging every from the weak widow with every tradesm poor labourer and poor, man-creant, objects of plun- ger. (Not is it digging and laughing and always furnish forth some ne Some gentlemen up his amount of wor a thousand or I mail, which I ward? Every lying—even his minutes after facilitate the deep. It made it can count p sand.—It has man, but it is- mices; and cir- cumstances company of L or Archbishop It never make- man, but exha- man, but exha- Such is the Gouger, that i entrance in by pretending the d Clergymen for- hoods; while- ing at all law

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and so forth—but in the present instance we are not disposed to use any of these ugly terms for certain reasons best known to ourselves. The "Layman" opposes the Total Abstinence Society from an expressed regard for the honour of Christianity, then we may ask, is he ashamed to lead his name to the cause of Christ? Why, but he opposes, with his own name, that "wholly set" whose proceedings and principles he regards as dishonouring to his great Master? There is just one opinion among all intelligent, right-thinking men regarding his conduct, namely, either his conscience tells him that he is aiding and abetting wickedness; or he is aware that his name would injure rather than benefit a good cause, and in either case he is deserving of notice. However, as we have a strong desire of keeping every man at his own level of opinion, we shall at the first convenience deliver a temperance lecture in Goderich, in which we will review the criticisms and conduct of "A Layman," and although he belongs to a somewhat different order of intellect, yet as he seems so very desirous of making common cause with Giles, Clark & Co., we will endeavor to relieve him of his mask, so as the drinkers may understand distinctly who are their defenders. And were we asked this moment for our strongest argument in behalf of total abstinence, we would just point to the fact that Giles and John Clark are opposed to it.

**THE "GOUGER."**  
This is a strange specimen of a human animal, which although not very formidable to life, nor very dangerous by way of example, is nevertheless a serious infliction on society. And although it is too silly—too much of the booby to do any very serious injury—still it does possess a venom; and on the more gullible it practices some buffoonery. Good men pity it—strong men spurn it—and the feeble in mind are alone its victims. It is known by various names, and inhabits every town and village between the Metropolis of England and the shores of Lake Huron. It is called the *Impostor*, the *Steindler*, the *Humbler*, and many other curious names; but certainly the "Gouger," expresses more fully the habits of the animal. Gouger is a rough kind of wood, with whose origin or derivation we are not acquainted. We think it does not come from the Latin, nor the Greek, nor the Hebrew; we believe it is not English, and are certain it is not Gaelic. We think, therefore, it must be either Dutch or Canadian French, or some new compound Yankeeism. But at all events it is a powerful expressive word, combining out ideas of impostor and swindler.

The etymology, as we understand it, is to dig and poke into the interior of a substance, not by open exertion or honest force, but by low clandestine, dirty, cowardly, contemptible cunning. The Gouger is a creature of smooth, pleasing address, much language, great politeness and impudence, and an affability which make your friend at the first interview. It is full master of the etiquette of popular gossip, and talks and chatters incessantly like a magpie or a parrot, with an equal deficiency of original thought. It is a whole study to say whatever is most likely to please its auditors for the time being.

It always gives an immense business—always in a great hurry—busts down with orders and correspondents—busts into a merchant's shop just as if by mere accident, or to give a friendly salute in passing; says a few smart things which it has said five thousand times before; looks round with an apparently casual indifference; is surprised at the shape or colour or cleanness of a new coat; tries it on—has no change; but will call again and—make it a "change" and then with a smile and a very polite bow, busts off with the coat. It steps into the next store merely to say "Good day sir," shows the coat, says it purchased it so and so and so much for it, it would just need pants to match it; looks the various patterns presented; has no time to spend in choosing—selects the best—has already given away all its small change, but will call to-morrow. The next shop it tastes the butter and the cheese; examines the soap or the sugar; speaks of the vast expense of keeping a house; tries to get ready money it has paid away to-day; orders certain quantities of different articles to be sent to its home, and promises to return the price; then earnestly regretting its waste of time, hurries off to transact some very important business with some very important personage, who it is pleased to doubt has been waiting for it all this time.

Thus, the Gouger proceeds from day to day, gouging every store in the village or locality, from the wealthy wholesale merchant to the poor widow with the orphan family, digging into every tradesman and workman down to the poor labourer who saves the cord-wood; rich and poor, male and female, man-servant and maid-servant, all are equal and legitimate objects of plunder in the estimation of the Gouger. Nor is it satisfied with one dig; it will keep digging and poking on day after day, always laughing and blustering and chattering, and always furnishing some new apology or holding forth some new hope to its deluded victims. Some gentleman had been disappointed in settling up his account; it had an astonishing amount of work on hand at present; it expected a thousand or five thousand dollars by the last mail, which the next would necessarily bring forward. Every species of shuffling and bartering—every line which can be detected in fifteen minutes after they are told—are employed to facilitate the gouging still the Gouger has dug deep. It understands nothing about peace, but it can count pounds by the hundred or the thousand. It has no acquaintance with any poor man, but it is very intimate with all the Noblemen who live at a distance of four thousand miles; and can relate many little sayings and circumstances which it had seen and heard in the company of Lord Bolderdash, Duke Donothing, or Archbishop What-do-you-call-him. In short, it never makes any pretensions to the name of a man, but exhibits a silly predilection for "gentleman."

Such is the unblushing impudence of the Gouger, that it has been even known to attempt an entrance into the good graces of the pious, by pretending to care about religion; and to exhibit the daring audacity of appealing to Clergymen for a confirmation of its wicked falsehoods; while at the same moment it was laughing at all laws, both human and divine, and

scheming and plotting, with the last effort of its little brain, how it could best defraud and gouge the widow and the fatherless! O shame where is thy blush!

In large cities such as London or New York, the Gouger has ample scope for profession and pursues it with success for life. For whenever it has dug the substance out of one locality it can remove to another, and thus in the course of fifteen or twenty years it has been a resident of almost every street in the city; and as it is removed from the scene of its operations, it is succeeded by others, it has an opportunity of going again the same rounds. In fact, a city may be called its *notion element*, when it gets into a small town, such as Goderich, it is cramped in its business, there it lacks room, and in the language of the mariner it gets *stranded*. It is discovered to be a "Gouger."

Now, what we wish particularly to ask, is, When a creature, such as we have described, has descended to the lowest possible depth of not-villany (for villany conveys the idea of intellectual depravity) but the meanest and most contemptible scoundrelism, when it is beyond the pale of all law, when it is morally and physically impossible to deal with it without being bitten, should it have the protection of law? Are those who push it forward in its gouging career, who surround it with vapouring bragadocio, who boast of its enterprise, who throw dust in the eyes of the public and lead their influence to assist the Gouger, but shrink from the participation of its debts and misdeeds, are those persons not morally responsible for a portion of the guilt? Or has moral principle departed from among men?

In the estimation of every thinking honest man, they are responsible; and though human law may allow them to escape, there is a law of Heaven to which they will be held amenable.

**THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.**  
Taking the interest in the prosperity of the District that we do, and considering it dependent for that prosperity chiefly on the success that may attend its Agriculturists, we with no slight pleasure noticed on our rising in the morning the indication of a fine day, and we were not disappointed. The day was fine, though cold, and the Show such as would have done no disgrace to places of much older standing. We wandered along with many other spectators, around the pens on the Market Square, taking a look at the different animals brought up to the Show. Sheep though few in number, were good, and gave proof of what may be attained by care and judicious management. The pigs were also very fine in number, but very fine in quality. We have seldom seen a finer lot than that shown by Mr. Alexander Young, Sen. of Colborne. That shown by Mr. Gibbons did him credit, and would we think, were it a year older compete favourably with Mr. Young's—his sow was a beauty. The cattle were few, but we think not equal in quality to either the sheep or pigs, and the same may be said of the horses. That which attracted most attention was the show of Team horses; it would have done credit to any District. From the first however it was apparent that the prize for the best was between the team of Sheriff McDonald and that of Mr. Dark. We were of opinion that to Mr. McDonald the prize should be awarded, though we heard many express themselves differently—our's however was sustained by the Judges, who awarded the first premium to the Sheriff. We have been informed that Mr. Dark's horses were raised in the District, and so they reflect very great credit on the parties by whom they were bred. The show of grain, though small, was good, and it gave us much pleasure to see that the quality of the wheat was not so much inferior to that of the best as we had heard of in the Province; and the contrast between it and the spring wheat showed, we consider, make the farmer endeavor in all cases to give the preference to the former. In a few weeks we trust to see no premium given for the latter, while we look upon as a mere succedaneum—our success as a wheat growing community, and the prosperity of our Agriculturists will depend upon the quantity of all wheat we raise—it is much more merchantable, of more value, and we think much surer as a crop if got in in proper time, say not later than the first week in this month—sooner if possible. There were some white wheat that we thought quite equal to any we had ever seen. The oats and barley were both good—the sight of the former made us regret the more the non-existence of an Oat Mill; we think it would remunerate any person who would erect one. The butter was abundant and looked well. We regretted however to see so small a quantity of cheese. That shown we understood to be the manufacture of Mrs. Dunlop, of Colborne, and did her credit. The show of domestic manufactures will take place within a month. It was postponed in consequence of the influenza which has been having been discontinued by the falling Miller. Notice will appear in our columns of the day when it is fixed upon. The Poughing Match will take place on the sixth of October. The Judges appointed to examine the potato and turnip fields will begin their labors on Monday. We understand that the funds of the Society have not been quite as large as usual, in consequence of it not having received Mr. Cayley's magnificent donation of Twenty-five Pounds—but we are pleased at it otherwise, as we consider too much was made of it by his friends at the last election—it had too much the appearance of having been given with a view to political effect. Beneath is a list of the premiums awarded, with the names of the successful competitors.

**PREMIUMS**  
Awarded at the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Huron District Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, the 30th of September, 1848.

**HORSES.**  
For the best Brood Mare and Foal—Patrick Patton £10 0  
3rd do. —John Galt 10 0  
3rd do. —James Stonehouse 10 0  
Best 2 year old Filly—James Stonehouse 10 0  
2nd do. —Alex. Taylor 10 0  
Best 2 year old Colt—John McLaren 10 0  
2nd do. —David Clark 10 0  
3rd do. —Alex. Young, Sen 10 0  
Best Span of Farm horses—J. McDonald 10 0  
3rd do. —Thomas Dark 10 0  
3rd do. —Jacob Steeg Miller 10 0

**CATTLE.**  
Best Milch Cow—David Clark 100 0  
2nd do. —John Skelton 100 0  
3rd do. —Thomas Skelton 100 0  
Best 2 year old Heifer—Thomas Elliott 100 0  
2nd do. —Mathew Black 0 7 6

**BIRTHS.**  
In Goderich on the 20th instant, Mrs. Deane, of twin daughters.

**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, Secy.

**NOTICE.**  
Goderich, 26th Sept., 1848. 35

**BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA!**  
Seven Days Later on Europe.  
New York, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.  
The Steamship *Acadia* arrived at Boston this morning.

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS.**  
Liverpool, Sept. 9.—Weather fair.—Beaulet's heavy. Flour, 32s a 34s;—Corn, 33s a 34s.

**LONDON.—Flour, 28s a 31s; Wheat, 48s a 55s; Corn, 36s a 38s.**  
Demand for Breadstuffs light, excepting corn which is in demand for Ireland. Land is better, and good demand; other provisions quiet.

Consols 86½ a 87½.  
Cotton steady.

The steam United States put back on account of injury to her condenser.

The news is unimportant.

**FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE ACADIA.**  
New York, 24 P. M.  
The *Acadia* sailed from Liverpool on the 9th inst. The *Hermann*, from New York, arrived off the Point of Light on the 4th, and in consequence of a thick fog, while in charge of the Pilot, struck in Garnet Bay, near Cowes, on the top of the tide; and although the engines were immediately reversed, it was impossible to get her off. A special steamer, waiting off Cowes for the mails, went to her assistance. A tug steamer was sent to relieve the ship, and the coals were discharged into lighters. This steamer was effected, and at three o'clock, P. M. on the same day, it started, and shortly afterwards, she anchored in Cowes Roads, and the coals were then put on board, and she again proceeded on her voyage without having suffered any damage.

**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**  
The Queen, on the 5th instant, prorogued Parliament, reappointing the chief events of the Session, and immediately afterwards took her departure for Scotland.

**IRELAND.**  
Ireland is still in a state of profound tranquillity. The visit of Lord J. Russell to Earl Clarendon seems to furnish almost the only theme for speculation among the Irish politicians. The Premier landed at Kingston, on the evening of the 1st instant, and was received with a degree of respect, and every demonstration of applause.

DUBLIN, Saturday, September 9.

The general topic of conversation here is that relating to the Special Commission, which takes place in a few days at Clonmel.

**MARKETS.**  
Extract from a Liverpool Circular, Sept. 9:—Corn market very animated to-day.—Wheat—an advance of 4d per 70 lbs, and on Indian Corn an advance of 3s per quarter. Flour without change, and quoted at 34s;—Sour, 30s; Indian Corn, 33s a 35s per quarter of 480 lbs. Indian Meal, 17s per barrel. Wheat, in bond, 7s to 8s per 70 lbs. The duty on Wheat, 6s per quarter, and on Flour, 3s 7d per barrel.

From Shipley & Co's Circular, Liverpool, Sept. 8:—Ashes—U. S. Pot, 24s a 25s; Pearls, 27s a 28s. Bacon, dried and smoked, 15s a 16s. Shoulders of Pork, 10s a 11s. Canadian, per 70 lbs, white and mixed, 33s a 34s; red, 7s 9d a 8s 6d. Flour—Western Canal 33s a 34s; New Orleans and Canadian, 30s a 31s. Indian Meal per barrel, 16s 6d a 17s.

The seasonable weather noticed in our last has continued, and good progress made in harvest operations—the result, so far as known, being a slight deficiency in wheat—other cereals, grain and crops are reported to be full crops. In wheat and flour, our market has been inactive this week, but for Indian corn there has been a steady demand at last week's prices. At our market to-day wheat was not a demand, at a decline of 1d on last week's quotations. Flour is lower, but with an improved inquiry. Still further unfavorable reports as to the potato crop, comprising in Roots and Shows about three hundred acres, at about one half the usual prices current here; call and see.—All those indebted to him either by note or bank account, will please call and settle immediately and save costs.

GILBERT PORTE,  
Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32½

**CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.**  
A QUANTITY OF LEATHER, stored for an arrangement of the Custom Laws, will be sold on Saturday, the 30th current, by Auction, at the British Hotel, GALT, Collector.

Goderich, Sept. 20th, 1848. 35

**FOUND.**  
ON FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., on the Beach, a Wake, 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. 33½

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 said bills will call upon all defaulters, as further time cannot be given.

WILLIAM COSSEY,  
Timothy St., 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 referred to the Clerk of the Court for collection forthwith.

WALTER SHARP,  
Goderich, 17th Sept. 1848. 34

**ASTRAY.**  
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, the late Mr. HICKS of Stratford, w/h please settle the same without delay, and without extra expenses; and also all those having any Claims against the above Estate, are requested immediately to present the same for a Adjustment to JOHN HICKS, Mitchell, March 24, 1843. 8

Sept. 20th, 1848. HENRY PENNYBAKER.

**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. } 32½

**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. } 32½

**STRAYED.**  
FROM the premises of the subscriber, No. 1, 11th Concession of Colborne, a Yellowish colored OX, with a stripe of white down his back—the hind on a bell, and is rising seven years old. Any information which may lead to the recovery of him will be liberally rewarded by Colborne, 14th Sept. 1848. 33

**NOTICE.**  
THE next sitting of the DIVISION COURT will be held at the god. Goderich, on Saturday the 7th day of October next. A. F. MOGGAN,  
Clerk 1st Division Court,  
Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1848. 32½

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
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. 32½

**J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER.**  
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the British Hotel, Goderich, 14th Sept. 1848. 33—

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

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

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Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 32½

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N. CLARK,  
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BY THOMAS DOUGLASS.

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THOMAS DOUGLASS,  
Stratford, March 1, 1848. 7½

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. HICKS of Stratford, w/h please settle the same without delay, and without extra expenses; and also all those having any Claims against the above Estate, are requested immediately to present the same for a Adjustment to JOHN HICKS, Mitchell, March 24, 1843. 8

Sept. 20th, 1848. HENRY PENNYBAKER.

**THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT**  
AND  
**COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.**  
Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Low Price of TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable quarterly 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 a 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 intend to continue, a series of Biographical Sketches from Coulbourn'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 the 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 remittance, 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 orders must be paid for, 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 by *Alerte* or *Canada* a week, at their option. The *Alerte* of the reading matter of Thursday and Saturday's papers being put into one sheet—this saving the Subscribers one third postage, the price of subscription to the both papers, 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

**NEW WORK.**  
CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY.  
OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, Edited by ROBERT CHAMBERS, a Writer of Elegant Illustrative Engravings. Price 25 cents per No.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN are happy to announce that they have completed arrangements with Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, for the republication, in semi-monthly numbers, of CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY.

The design of the MISCELLANY is to supply the increasing demand for useful, instructive, and entertaining reading, and to bring all the aids of literature to bear on the cultivation of the feelings of the people—to impress correct views on important moral and social questions—supplies every species of style in an agreeable and interesting manner, and by the relation of tales drawn from the imaginations of popular writers—gives the luxury of descriptions of interesting scenes, and of the adventures of heroes and heroines.

The MISCELLANY is published by the same author, connected with its rapid sale, and the abundant and constant demand, has led the publishers to publish with confidence in the real value and entire success of the present work.

The publication has already commenced, and will be continued semi-monthly. Each number will form a complete work, and every third number will be furnished with a beautiful illustrated volume of over 500 pages of useful and entertaining reading, adapted to every class of readers. The whole of the MISCELLANY forms a series, forming Ten elegant Volumes.

**NOTICES OF THE PRESS.**  
We are glad to see an American issue of this publication, and especially in so great and convenient a form. It is an admirable compilation, distinguished by the good taste which has been shown in all the publications of the Editors. It unites the useful and the entertaining. We hope its circulation here will be large enough to support, to a good extent, the subscription, and especially in so great and convenient a form, which has so long been so widely circulated.

From the Boston Chronicle.

This is a thoroughly a great favorite with the reading public, saving the taste of all classes, and instructive to all.

This work can be sent by mail to any part of the country. A direct remittance to the publishers of Six Dollars will pay for the entire work. This liberal discount for advance pay will surely cover the cost of postage on the work. Those wishing for one or more single numbers can remit them accordingly.

Booksellers and Agents supplied on the most liberal terms.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,  
Publishers, Boston.

**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 in some coin. Goods at very reduced rates on Cash or Provisions.

C. R. DICKSON & CO.,  
Stratford, August 15th, 1848. 27½

**DR. P. A. MCDUGALL.**  
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the British Hotel, (Lancaster's) Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33—

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

Stratford, March 27, 1848.

**NOTICE.**  
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. } 32½

**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. } 32½

**STRAYED.**  
FROM the premises of the subscriber, No. 1, 11th Concession of Colborne, a Yellowish colored OX, with a stripe of white down his back—the hind on a bell, and is rising seven years old. Any information which may lead to the recovery of him will be liberally rewarded by Colborne, 14th Sept. 1848. 33

**NOTICE.**  
THE next sitting of the DIVISION COURT will be held at the god. Goderich, on Saturday the 7th day of October next. A. F. MOGGAN,  
Clerk 1st Division Court,  
Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1848. 32½

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
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. 32½

**J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER.**  
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the British Hotel, Goderich, 14th Sept. 1848. 33—

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Sept. 20th, 1848. HENRY PENNYBAKER.

GAZETTE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. H. BROWN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TORONTO  
No. 100, Queen's Street West, Toronto



RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED!!!

THE GENUINE INDIAN RHEUMATIC MIXTURE!!

THE only SAFE and SURE REMEDY for RHEUMATISM... THE MEDICINE stands above all others of the kind...

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE... ALSO, DICKINSON'S COUGH DROPS, A Certain Remedy for Coughs, Croup, &c. &c.

BY AUTHORITY ATTACHMENT. HURON DISTRICT, BY writ of two To Wit:

BY virtue of two To Wit: Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court...

SHERIFF'S SALE. HURON DISTRICT, BY writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court...

SHERIFF'S SALE. HURON DISTRICT, BY writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court...

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS. HURON DISTRICT, BY writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court...

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS. HURON DISTRICT, BY writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court...

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late WILLIAM DITTON, are requested to settle their accounts immediately...

AGRICULTURE.

AT A MEETING of the Committee of the STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at the Farmers' Inn...

Table with columns for prize classes (First, Second, Third) and items (Stallion, Brood Mare, etc.) with corresponding prize amounts.

Table with columns for prize classes (First, Second, Third) and items (Bull, Cow, Heifer, etc.) with corresponding prize amounts.

Table with columns for prize classes (First, Second, Third) and items (Oxen, Sheep, etc.) with corresponding prize amounts.

Table with columns for prize classes (First, Second, Third) and items (Wheat, Barley, etc.) with corresponding prize amounts.

Table with columns for prize classes (First, Second, Third) and items (Potatoes, Turnips, etc.) with corresponding prize amounts.

Table with columns for prize classes (First, Second, Third) and items (Dairy produce, Eggs, etc.) with corresponding prize amounts.

Table with columns for prize classes (First, Second, Third) and items (Domestics, Hens, etc.) with corresponding prize amounts.

made and purchased, by a Member or Members of this Society, of an improved description, to be decided by the Judges—Price in discretion of Committee.

FALL WHEAT—To be shown in Stratford on first Friday of September, [1st September] at 12 o'clock, noon—Prize first, £2. Second, £1 10. Third, £1 5.

SEEDS—To be shown at General Meeting in February, 1849. Horses—To be shown at the same time...

BY LAWS. 1. No animal gaining the first prize one year, can take it in the same character the second or any other year...

2. That the prize for Heifers be not awarded to any animal that has previously had a calf.

3. That all competitors for Prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock or Produce they intend to produce...

4. That all Stock and Produce exhibited, must be on the ground precisely at TWELVE o'clock of the day of Show...

5. That all competitors for Prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of Stock or Produce they intend to produce...

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NOTICE.

STRAYED from Lot 18, 8th concession, Downie, a Yoke of Oxen seven years old...

FOR SALE. THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot running No. 562, in the Town of Goderich...

SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK, CARPET-BAG, AND VALISE MANUFACTORY.

VALUABLE FARM LOTS IN THE HURON TRACT, NAMED FOUR Lots on the First Concession of Goderich...

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE. MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, Editors.

LOOK HERE!! LEATHER FOR SALE. THE subscriber begs leave to intimate to the Public that he has and will keep constantly on hand...

ON COMMISSION. SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! AT cash and charges for cash; or Fall Wheat at cash price only.

THE SUBSCRIBER. IS also in receipt of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of fine quality of Cloth, Organdies, Muslins, Cashmere de Laines, Orleans Laines, Cobourg and other fine fabrics...

TO PRINTERS. TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WARE HOUSE.

FOR SALE. VALUABLE FARM IN COLBORNE. A PART or portion of BLOCK G, in the Township of Colborne, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND...

FOR SALE. THE Huron Signal, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE. BY the subscriber, that valuable property situated in the township of Goderich, an Lot 19, 8th concession, within 5 1/2 miles of the town of Goderich...

FOR SALE. N. B.—Will be sold cheap for cash, or part of the money may be for a few years. Apply to the proprietor.

FOR SALE. Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 3 6. Each subsequent insertion, £0 0 7 1/2. Ten lines and under, first insertion, £0 4 0. Each subsequent insertion, £0 0 10.

FOR SALE. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 3 6. Each subsequent insertion, £0 0 7 1/2. Ten lines and under, first insertion, £0 4 0. Each subsequent insertion, £0 0 10.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHEENIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invincible efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure...

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHEENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, and thus remove all disease from the system.

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WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS.

THE Subscribers begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to receive orders for LUMBER OR LIGHT WAGGONS...

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS. THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. WOULD respectfully intimate that they have just received, direct from the New York and Montreal Markets, a very large assortment of Straw, Lighorn, Dunstable, Tuscan, and imitation SILK BONNETS...

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TEN SHILLINGS.

THE CANADIAN DEPOSIT, ABUNDANTLY DISPENSED THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE...

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