

DOUGALL, at all hours, at
W. IS,
OLICITOR, & C.,
GODERICH.
W. OTTER,
& CONVEYANCER,
ACCOUNTS, & C.,
GODERICH.
FRACHAN,
D. ATTORNEY AT
W. PUBLIC,
FRACHAN,
Y AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
FRACHAN,
SON OF GODERICH,
LAW, & C. & C.,
FRACHAN,
SON OF GODERICH,
LAW, & C. & C.,

Poetry.

THE BALL-ROOM BELLE.
BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.
The moon and all her starry train,
Were fading from the morning sky,
When home the ball-room belle
Returned, with throbbing pulse and brain,
Flushed cheeks and tearful eye.
The plume that danced above her brow,
The gem that sparkled in her zone,
The scarf of satin that she brought,
Were laid aside—they mocked her now,
When desolate and lonely.
That night how many hearts she won!
The reigning belle, she could not stir,
But, like the planets round the sun,
Her orbit followed—but ere—
One all the world to her!
And she had lost him!—marvel not,
That lady's eyes with tears were wet!
Though love by man is soon forgone,
It never yet was woman's lot
To love and to be forsaken.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION—ITS FAILURE.

The piratical expedition that sailed from the United States under the command of Gen. Lopez, upon the Island of Cuba, has had a short run and an unpropitious termination. It appears that Lopez landed at Cardenas, a small town on the northwest of the Island, about ninety miles from Havana, on the 19th inst., with about 500 men, and took possession of the town. The garrison, according to some accounts, consisted of only about 60 men, and after making a slight resistance, with two or three killed, surrendered. The Count of Almor, Governor Gen. of the Island, issued a proclamation declaring the Island in a state of siege, and all the islands and adjoining waters in a state of blockade. Some little excitement among the mercantile community of the Island and movements of troops followed the landing of Lopez; but this was not of long duration for Lopez was soon too happy to escape, leaving some of his deluded adherents in the hands of Spanish justice or relegating the planters of the Island, however strict many of them may be, and doubtless are, to the domination of Spain, have too much sense to hazard their fortunes and lives by openly sanctioning an unpropitious and criminal project as that of Lopez. It appears that there were 5,000 regular troops at Porto Rico, and 20,000 at Cuba. Altogether 50,000 armed men could have been brought into the field if necessary, and half of them being well disciplined soldiers. To expect that a handful of foreigners could do anything against such a force would indeed be preposterous. Lopez landed in the province of Llanowhan, which he had sailed from New Orleans, to Llanowhan. The rendezvous of the expedition were two small islands named the Isle of Contoy and the Isle of Sagueres, near the northern extremity of the peninsula of Yucatan. They left the former of these islands on the 10th, sailing for Cardenas, which is almost in a direct line, where they landed three days after. In the skirmish with the Spanish authorities the invaders lost two men killed and twelve wounded. Captain Logan, one of the wounded, died next day. The invaders were ordered to have made any attempt to penetrate into the country; but they took flight almost immediately after landing, and narrowly escaped being captured by the Spanish man-of-war *Star Pizarro*, by which they were chased into Key West. The Collector, it seems, seized the *Creole* for a violation of the revenue laws, and the men were assigned to the United States barracks for questioning. The expedition generally denounced by the United States Press; although it is likely to turn out that some individuals in New York subscribed money for it and otherwise interested themselves in the enterprise. These parties are likely to be called to account by the United States authorities. The editor of a Spanish journal, *La Verdad*, published in that city, has been arrested—Ignacio Tolu, the Secretary of the Junta in New York, has also been arrested for a breach of the neutrality laws. The editors of the *Sun* newspaper too are somewhat implicated in the business, and have been summoned to answer for their conduct. These parties will probably be tried forthwith before the United States Court now sitting.—*Examiner.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Alta California of the 20th of April, prepared for transmission by the steamer *Santa Rosa*, the sailing of the last steamer, but little has transpired of any very particular interest, demanding any special notice, other than has been given from time to time in our columns. The election for county officers, which took place on the 1st of April, exhibited the fact that although party lines have been drawn they have not been drawn with such strictness as to prevent the people from exercising their own opinions. The ticket elected exhibits a fair admixture of whig and democratic principles. The election was a most exciting one, and conducted with spirit, but good feeling. During the early portion of the month, the announcement of the discovery of Trinidad Bay, and a safe harbor between this point and the Columbia, created much excitement, and produced a very great degree of speculation and interest. Parties were formed, vessels fitted out, and all were agog for the new El Dorado. The bay has been discovered, a landing effected, and according to our latest accounts, several flourishing towns were springing up upon the banks of the new bay. It is thought that this spot will be only second to the Bay of San Francisco, and will prove of the utmost advantage, as an easy and speedy mode of communication with the Northern States. From all we can learn, it is not a safe harbor at all times, and our knowledge of the locality is as yet so imperfect that we cannot express a decided opinion upon its advantages. The fate of

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Several respectable merchants have informed us that their business has increased beyond their expectations with a the last two weeks and that they look forward with buoyant hopes to the spring business. The great number of up river towns which will all be made of more or less importance, will look to San Francisco to supply their wants and will create a constant activity in the market. The rich products of the mines will soon be pouring down upon us, and our confident and enterprising merchants will have the satisfaction of receiving liberal returns for their investments. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—There was a fire at the city of Sacramento on the 4th of April, which destroyed seven or eight buildings, and about fifty or sixty thousand dollars worth of property. As a characteristic incident of the go-ahead spirit of the California, it may be mentioned that on the same day the fire occurred a building was commenced on one of the sites, completed and opened to its customers on the same evening. **CLEVELAND ANECDOTE.**—An old clergyman was in the habit, as soon as he got into the pulpit, of placing his sermon in a crevice under the cushion, where he left it during the singing of the accustomed psalm. On Sunday he pushed the sermon book too far into the crevice and lost it. When the psalm was concluded, he called the clerk to bring him a Bible. The clerk, somewhat astonished at the unusual request, brought him a Bible as he desired. The clergyman opened it, and thus addressed his congregation:—"My brethren, I have lost my sermon; but I will read you a chapter in Job worth ten of it."

TORONTO AND GODERICH RAILWAY.

LETTER FROM MR. GWYNE,
To the Honorable Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M. P.,
Chief Commissioner of Public Works,
King Street, May 27, 1850.
MY DEAR SIR,—Your appointment to the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, induces me to bring again under your consideration the subject of a Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, through the waste Crown Lands, North of the Huron Tract. In my letter to you of the 27th February, 1849, I endeavored to point out the very great benefit which the construction of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad would confer upon the Province.

As an instrument in promoting colonization and as a mode of deriving a very considerable revenue from the Crown Lands for educational and other purposes, that project still appears to me to possess superior advantages, which entitle it to the most favorable consideration of the Government and the Legislature. Not having been placed in possession of the reasons which induced the Government to decline granting the survey of the memorial of the Directors, asking for an appropriation of land, as contemplated by the Act incorporating the Company, I am unable to offer any argument in answer to such objections as may have influenced the minds of His Excellency's advisers in rejecting the proposition. It is possible that they may have been induced by an apprehension that the Company would be converted from a Railroad into a Land Company. There is no person who could be more adverse than myself to such a result taking place, and most undoubtedly every security should be taken against the possibility of such a result. The public mind is daily becoming more and more alive to the importance of a Railroad from Toronto, which would command a fair share of the trade carried on between the Eastern and Western States of the neighbouring Union; and I cannot but think that upon a comparison of all the routes which have been suggested, and the respective advantages belonging to each, we shall find abundant reasons for adopting the plan of the Toronto and Goderich Railroad, as the most expedient for the promotion of the interests of the Province.

TORONTO AND GODERICH RAILWAY.

plus income from these Crown Lands, unless a great railroad communication be constructed through them to increase their value? If then it is objected that it would be impolitic to set apart 500,000 acres as contemplated by the Act incorporating the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company for the benefit of the Stockholders in that Company, it surely cannot be considered impolitic for the country to aid that project by the issue of debentures to the amount of £200,000 and by taking stock thereby to that amount. As regards the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, it has not been considered impolitic to devote the Crown Lands to the Company and to pay £20,000 per annum out of Provincial funds in aid of that work, and yet I do not believe that any person anticipates that the public chest will derive direct benefit from that appropriation. Wherein then consist the objections to the appropriation from the public chest of £400 per acre? We will justly be chargeable with criminal indifference to our interests if we hesitate any longer in securing a communication from which so great a public benefit may reasonably be anticipated, but such is not the only benefit which the public chest would derive from this work.

Any one who has observed the gigantic straits which the trade between the Eastern and Western States has taken within the last few years—of Lake Michigan and the effect which the annual tide of immigration flowing into those parts must have upon the trade of this continent—can readily conceive although it is impossible for him accurately to estimate or thoroughly to appreciate the importance of Canada becoming a partner in the countless benefits which would ensue upon its being made the channel for the transport of even a portion of this trade. We can easily perceive that the public revenue would be increased by the energy, the vitality and the wealth which, under the influence of this trade, would be extended throughout the Province. Let us consider then for a moment the advantages which the proposed line possesses for participating in this trade. It is almost a straight line from Oswego through Toronto to Goderich: one hundred and sixty miles of lake navigation and one hundred and twenty miles of railroad communication will unite the shores of Lake Huron in a direct line westward, with the foot of Lake Ontario.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, May 22.
PROPERTY OF DRUNKARDS.
Mr. NOTMAN asked leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the care of the property of Drunkards. He pointed out forcibly and ably the evils inflicted on their families by drunkards and the necessity of preventing them from disposing of their property.
Mr. GUY approved of the course of the member for Mulrington, as far as it went, but desired to see more efficient measures taken for the suppression of intemperance. He referred to the report of the committee on last year.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.
Mr. HINCKS laid upon the table of the House the public accounts of the past year. They would be printed in a day or two, for the use of members.
LAW REFORM.
Mr. NOTMAN asked leave to introduce a Bill to make certain changes in the practice of the courts of law. He proposed that there should be no fees, except for disbursements to jury, clerk, sheriff, &c., allowed to the Attorney, except such sums as might be agreed on between themselves and their clients; to repeal the new rules of pleading, and revert to the old system of pleading the general issue; the present was too finely drawn a system of legal argument, and would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand; to abolish all writs and summons into court, and substitute a simple declaration. He further proposed throwing open the profession to all the world: any person should be allowed to conduct his own cause, or to authorize any one to appear for him to increase the jurisdiction of Division Courts to £100 in undefended cases; and in disputed accounts to £50, with right to call a jury in all cases over a certain sum. He would make landed property liable for judgment in the Division of the Superior Courts. He proposed to abolish the clerkship of Assize—the duties of which could be performed by any one who could read and write, and ought not to cost the £2,000 and more which they did at present. He would pay the clerks £1 per day for their services, and fund the fees which they had hitherto received. The costs of the court, the fees of sheriffs, jury witnesses, &c., should be paid by bringing party, but the fees of the attorney and counsel should be paid by the client employing them.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

ment was prepared to aid the project to the extent of £200,000, as proposed. In this event, the capital would be immediately forthcoming; but assuming that the parties in England might, which I do not however anticipate, to unite with the Toronto and Goderich Railroad Company as the medium to enable them to carry out their original intentions in subdividing the work as projected in 1847; recent events have shown that there is a disposition in parties residing in the United States to embark capital in Railroad communications in Canada if encouragement be given by sufficient security within the Province to justify them to take up the project. We are told, and I believe there is no doubt of the fact, that the citizens of Oswego, Boston, New York, and other places in the States are prepared to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Toronto northward to Lake Huron, touching Lake Simcoe, if £150,000 be secured by the Debentures of the Municipality, payable in 30 years. It cannot be questioned but that these same parties would be much more willing, as it would undoubtedly be more to their interest, to aid in the construction of the Toronto and Goderich road, which is so much more in the line for the trade between the Eastern and Western States, and is so much better calculated to secure the object which the citizens of Oswego, Boston, New York and other places have in view, if the Provincial Government should be prepared, as I submit, it is their undoubted interest to do so, to aid the project in the manner suggested. When I failed in procuring the sanction of the Government to the memorial presented to it, by the Directors upon behalf of the Company, in the month of July last, I, and the gentlemen associated with me in promoting the interests of the Company, began to despair of being able to effect our purpose, at least for some time; an apathy to public interest appeared to prevail, which, notwithstanding all our efforts, we were unable to overcome—the state of affairs in Europe affecting as they did the money market, and tending to agitate the public mind upon grave and doubtful matters rendered useless any attempt to raise capital in England. Of late, however, there appeared to be in this country a different tone in the public mind with respect to this nature, and both in England and the United States a greater and more intelligent desire to embark money in public works within this Province; and convinced, as I am, of the superiority of this project and of its vast importance to the Province at large, in preference to any other, I have resolved to make one further effort to secure its construction. The project was originally set on foot upon its public merits; it has ever been and still is advocated upon the same grounds—it was the first to receive favor in England, and it still maintains that favor undiminished even by a shadow of suspicion—it wants only a reasonable support within the Province to ensure its completion, it being the only road, to which the principle of support through the medium of the Crown Lands could be possibly applied, gave its promoters just grounds, as they conceived, for hoping that it would meet with the cordial support of the public and the Government. From the public it received that support by their sanctioning the appropriation of the Crown Lands in the manner contemplated.—The Provincial Government having, however, for no assigned cause, declined to sanction this appropriation, checked the operations of the Company. I trust that the mode which I now suggest for raising the capital, in substitution for the land appropriation may meet with more favor and success in the quarter where aid is most necessary, and where the public interest is most properly considered. I believe I express the sentiments of all parties who have taken any interest in the establishment of the Company when I say that, as our object has ever been to promote the public interest, so shall we at all times be ready to assign the Act of Incorporation in such manner and to such parties as may be best calculated and most able to promote the public interest by effecting the accomplishment of the work.

I shall esteem it a favor if you will let me know whether I have so far succeeded in convincing you of the value and importance of the work as to justify you in promoting it in your capacity of Commissioner of Public Works, and in recommending it to the Legislature during the present Session for aid in the manner I propose or in any other manner.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
JOHN W. GWYNE.

WOMAN.—A writer in a large Review speaking of the Robian women, and their influence during the existence of the kingdom, says:—"From the time of the Sabines to Theodora's conquest of Justinian, women seem to have been at the bottom of almost all the memorable events of Roman History. Lucretia, Virginia, Fabia, the wife of Demetrius, who became at her instigation the first Plebeian consul, are illustrious examples of this; and whatever may be the changes of manner or opinions, as Home has well remarked, all nations, with one accord, point for the ideal of a virtuous matron, to the daughter of Scipio, and the mother of the Gracchi." Who, then, will doubt the influence of woman?

Mr. CHURCH.—The *Pilot* says that His Excellency the Governor General has transmitted by Col. Bruce his Secretary, the sum of £10 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, as a contribution to the fund for the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Chiquet, whose pecuniary embarrassments have been occasioned by efforts on behalf of temperance.

Mr. BARN.—Why is a soldier more tired in April than in any other month? Because he has just had a March of St. days.

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SON OF GODERICH,
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IAMS, & Co.
AND DRUG GISTS,
No. 12, Greenlee, Liquors,
Wholesale, Dry Goods,
War, etc.,
TORONTO.
Deals with accuracy and
dispatch.
BOOKING,
BOOKING,
BOOKING,
Sells in any part of the
reasonable Terms. Ap-
pe, Light-House Street,
4th 1849. v-2a

L. GORDON,
TYPE MAKER,
of the Canada Co's. Office,
T-STREET,
GODERICH.
849. v-2a-33
YOUNG,
DE MAKER, one door West
of the Viduan's, Blacksmith,
Goderich, v-30-19
E. LINTON,
AT PUBLISHER,
Queen's Bench,
INVEYANCER,
RATFORD.
D. H. LIZARS,
attends to the inhabitants of
the surrounding country,
and in his present residence,
Accountant, and by attendance,
and moderate charges,
to such as may require his
services. He will also visit
clients who place call at the
lighthouse street,
March, 1850. v-30-6

OHAN HYDE,
PAINTER,
W. H. HALL,
STRAFFORD,
GODERICH.
M. REED,
SIGN PAINTER, & C.,
USE ST. GODERICH.
JOHN McEWAN,
Arch, 1849. v-2-26

JO LET,
ery Frame Dwelling House
er by Judge Acland, and im-
his present residence. For
particulars apply to
LEX. M. ROSS, North St.
23, 1850. v-31-6

D. H. LIZARS,
TIONEER.
attend Sales in any part
of the country on the most
expeditious manner.
at the Registry Office,
et.,
il 11, 1850. v-30-10

NOTICE.
iber having RENTED the
HOUSE and WHARF belong-
ing to the late Mr. McEwan,
Davenport, of this place
himself as a
NO COMMISSION MERCHANT,
commission from the Mer-
chant, will receive promp-
tly.
JOHN McEWAN,
Arch, 1849. v-2-26

Juron Signal,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
WAS MACQUEEN,
AND PROPRIETOR,
METEOROLOGICAL,
J. B. JONES, executed with
sketch.
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Six Pence with the expiration
of the subscription.
The price of the paper is
one cent per copy.
The paper is published
on Wednesdays, and
not on Thursdays.
The paper is published
on Wednesdays, and
not on Thursdays.
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on Wednesdays, and
not on Thursdays.

AGRICULTURE.

BENEFITS OF CLAY ON SAND.—A correspondent of the German town Telegraph signing himself a "Practical Farmer," writing from Bland Eagle Farm, under date of September 1, says:

There are many subjects on which farmers require "line upon line and precept," in order to bring them into the right way. No one who has contemplated candidly, the constitutional defects of our light sandy soils, can be otherwise than convinced, that they require some alternate in order to render them susceptible of profitable cultivation—some substance which will act as an agglutinant to bind together the loose incohesive particles which compose the principal portions of the mass and render the texture more compressible and adhesive. The substance is clay, which nature has diffused with great liberality, and placed in situations where it is accessible to almost every cultivator in the land, who requires its aid in the amelioration of his lands, or for other purposes. As very important results have been secured by mixing this earth with those of the opposite texture, and as those results have been given to the public through the medium of our thousand widely circulated journals, it might seem almost a word of supererogation to repeat them here; but as there are thousands who blindly shut their eyes to everything bearing the name or semblance of agricultural improvement—and as the practice exerts a more or less harmful influence upon the practice of others, it may not be amiss to say, that no one who justly contemplates the subject, can be excused for longer neglecting his own interests, simply because Mr. such-a-one refuses to move in the business, or dislikes innovating upon old usages, and be the first to lead off in an enterprise so evidently judicious, and promising of such lasting and important good. To every farmer who reads this article, I wish to say. Do not longer temporize. If you have a piece of light soil, do not let another season pass over your head without attempting its improvement. Haul on your clay in the fall and spread it, and just before planting, give it a good harrowing to render it fine, and plow it in. If one dressing is not sufficient, bestow another next season, and so until your light, thin, poor and unproductive uplands, are converted into deep and fertile loams.

Since writing the above, I have been perusing some of the back volumes of the W. Farmer, in one of the numbers of which I chanced accidentally upon the following—"Several years since"—says the writer—"while a resident of New England, I purchased a piece of dry sandy land, denominated there, "Pine Plains," that had been very much worn. A portion of it, about three quarter acres, was on the verge of a deep ravine, and a little more elevated than the remainder of the lot. This place had been sown in one fall previous, and stocked with clover. The rye was harvested—an inferior crop—and the ground I found in the fall was, to appearance, not more than half stocked. Not having manure for a spring crop, and clay being handy, I carried on to the piece, about thirty ox cart loads of clay; this, however was not pure, but supposed to contain about one-third sand; the same was spread on the surface of the ground in the fall. In the spring it had formed a heavy coating over the whole of the soil, the result was a heavy crop of clover. The next spring about twenty loads of yard manure was spread upon it. It was then broke up, rolled, harrowed and planted in corn about the 10th of May. The result was about ninety bushels of sound corn! I had corn enough for my own use, and sold about fifty bushels for fifty dollars. This was my first experiment in farming. It is nearly eight years since the clay was applied, and I am told the land is still benefit-

ted by it. The application was still continued on other portions of the lot, with equally beneficial results, as long as I occupied it. "Were it not that clay produces a permanent constitutional amelioration of the sandy soils to which it is applied, there would be but little inducement to haul it on, as its great weight renders its transportation expensive; but it does accomplish this, and herein consists its chief value. Land once clayed, never again returns to its pristine condition. The clay remains minutely diffused through its interstices, and may be detected years afterward, though the quantity is no doubt imperceptibly diminished by every succeeding crop.

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.

Table with columns: Township of Ashfield, Lot, Con. Acres, E. s. d. Lists various lots and their details.

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STOVES. THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has received a Large Supply of the LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS of

COOKING, BOX, AND PARLOUR STOVES, which he offers for SALE at very REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

TINWARE of every description. The Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a share of the public patronage.

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE. ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town.

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 AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

DR. W. L. H. HODGAT. For Sale by BENJ. PARSONS, Sole Agent. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

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DR. P. A. McDOUGALL. GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford, Ontario, Sept. 13th, 1848.

I. LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, & CO. GODERICH. June, 1848.

ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer, COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c. GODERICH. Oct. 1, 1849.

JOHN STRACHAN, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. GODERICH.

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

WATSON & WILLIAMS, DIXIE WATSON of Goderich, BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Stratford, Ontario, Sept. 13th, 1848.

R. WILLIAMS & CO. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. And General Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Paints, Oils, Nails, &c. &c. GODERICH.

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER, W. L. ATTEND SALES in any part of the County on reasonable Terms.

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 Wilson's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich.

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 Accountant, and by anxious attention, accuracy, and moderate charges, hopes to be useful to such as may require his services.

DR. JOHN HYDE, [LATE FROM BRNO.], MEDICAL HALL, STRATFORD. July 31, 1849.

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

TO LET, THAT two story Frame Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Acland, and immediately opposite his present residence.

DAVID H. LIZARS, AUCTIONEER. IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms.

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