

HURON SIGNAL.

VOLUME II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1849. NUMBER XLVI.

Card.

DR. P. A. McDUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours at
Mrs. Wm. P. Goring's, Front-St.,
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 32-1

ALEXANDER WILSON,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 21, 49. 23

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend to all business in any part of the
District, on reasonable terms. Apply
at the British Hotel,
Goderich, March 9, 1849. 21-1

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

A. NASHVILLE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 22-1

ALFRED W. OTTELEY,
General Agent & Conveyancer,
COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.
Oct. 1, 1849. GODERICH. 2-25

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER,
Three Doors East of the Court Office,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
August 27th, 1849. 21-30

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE,
March 29, 1849. 22-23

DR. JOHN HYDE,
(LATE FROM ENGLAND),
MEDICAL HALL,
STRAITFORD,
July 31, 1849. 21-26

WM. REED,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c.,
LIGHT HOUSE ST. GODERICH,
Oct. 25, 1849. 21-28

EDWARD CASSELL,
BARBER & GROOMER,
Cor. of Light-House Street,
GODERICH.
October 25, 1849. 21-28

COMMISSIONERS required by the New Dis-
vision Court Act, and all other BLANK
FORMS used in the District and Division
Courts, on Sale at the Signal Office. Also, all
kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the
shortest notice, and on moderate terms.
Goderich, July 19, 1849.

Blank Deeds and Memorials,
AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT
BLANKS, and BLANK PROMIS-
SORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal
Office. Every description of BOOK and
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and
dispatch.

NOTICE

To the Clerks and Bailiffs of
the Division Courts.

THE increased demand for SUMMONSES
and other BLANK WRITS, in con-
nection with the business of the several Di-
vision Courts in the District, has warranted
us in printing them in much larger quanti-
ties than heretofore, and consequently en-
ables us to sell them much cheaper—there-
fore we return to the several Officers re-
quiring these Blank Forms, that from this
date, SUMMONSES and all other Writs be-
longing to the Division Court, will be sold
at the Signal Office at the reduced price of
two SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE PER
HUNDRED.

Signal Office, Goderich,
6th September 1849.

LOST

ON or about the 15th August, a POCKET
MAP of the District of Huron, bound in a
Black Leather Cover, (Seobie & Bell's), be-
longing to the District Surveyor, H. D. Any
one finding it and sending it to this Office, or to
the owner, will be paid for their trouble.
Goderich, Oct. 25, 1849. 21-38-4f

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—LOST

at the residence of the subscriber, in the 2nd
Concession of the Township of Goderich, at the
end of November last, a Promissory NOTE,
made by one Jacob Wilson in favor of John Gal-
lagher or better, for £11 15s, and due on the 6th
November 1848, witnessed by Robin Elliott and
John Hely. This is therefore to caution any
person finding or receiving the said Note, that
the same is still the property of the subscriber,
and that he has not assigned the same to any
one, and that the same may be delivered to Dixie
Wilson Esq. Barrister, Goderich, or to the sub-
scriber, JOHN GALLAGHER,
2nd Con. Township of Goderich,
4th December, 1849. 21-45-4f

FARMERS INN, STRAITFORD,
MRS. DOMITILIA BOGGS, widow
of the late Thomas Douglas, of the
Farmers Inn, Stratford, begs to return her
thanks to the Subscribers of the Signal,
and the public generally, for the very liberal
support which they have given during the
short time they have been in Stratford.

Mrs. Douglas begs to state that she
intends continuing on the business as late-
fore at the Old Stand, in her own name, and
hopes to attract attention to the comfort and
luxury of her establishment, and to receive
the patronage of the public.

TRAVELLERS HOME,
STRAITFORD, W. WATSON,
24th Feb. 1849.

Subscribers have a notice to be
sent to the Travelling Public gene-
rally, that he has removed from New Alton
to the Farmers Inn, Stratford, and will
now be found at that house, where he
will be ready and able to conduct to the
comfort of those who may be desirous of
traveling to any part of the District.

JOHN ABEL,
N. B.—Good STABLES and extensive
Grooms.
21-21-4f

TO BE SOLD,
AN excellent Piece of Land, Lot No. 12,
in the Township of Stratford, containing
100 acres, more or less, of which
about 30 is cleared. The land is of a superior
quality, and well watered. It is well
cultivated, and the crops are well
grown. The land is situated in the
vicinity of the Farmers Inn, and is
very convenient for a farmer.

TO LET,
A good piece of land, situated in the
vicinity of the Farmers Inn, and is
very convenient for a farmer.

**THE Subscriber having been appointed
Agent of the**
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
is prepared to receive proposals, or As-
surance, and will be happy to furnish to
any person the necessary information, as to
the principles of the Institution.

JAMES WATSON,
Agent,
Goderich, 19th Feb. 1849.

HURON HOTEL,
GODERICH.
JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully
inform the Subscribers of the Signal, and his
family, that he will constantly
Keep Horses and Carriages
FOR HIRE, for which he respectfully
requests the patronage of the public.
18th Sept. 1849. JAMES GENTLES 21-27-4f

TO LET,
THAT desirable piece of land, opposite
the Farmers Inn, containing about 100
acres, more or less, of which
about 30 is cleared. It is well
cultivated, and the crops are well
grown. The land is situated in the
vicinity of the Farmers Inn, and is
very convenient for a farmer.

**CASE PAID ON
DELIVERY,**
FOR GOOD CLEAN BARLEY, at the
MILL AND BREWERY, by the Sub-
scriber, J. F. BRITAIN.
Goderich, Oct. 10, 1849. 21-36-4f

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent
of the
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
is prepared to receive proposals, or As-
surance, and will be happy to furnish to
any person the necessary information, as to
the principles of the Institution.

**Now Church in Stratford,
SPEALED TENDERS** will be received by
the subscribers on behalf of the Presby-
terian Church Building Committee, Strat-
ford, till noon of the 31st December next,
for providing materials, v. z. Bricks, Lumber,
Stone, Sand, Seasoned Lumber, and Work,
for the erection of a BRICK CHURCH,
proposed to be built at Stratford. Tenders
may be made either for the whole or for
any particular part of the materials, and
according to Specifications as proposed by
Mr. Peter Paterson, Architect, St. Catharines.

STRAY STEER.—Strayed from the sub-
scriber about the last of July last, a
DARK RED YELLOW STEER, with
a white face, cow-colored horns, four years old,
coming five. He had been worked a little.
Any information respecting him will be
thankfully received, and charge paid.
ROBERT KARR, 5th Con. Cut Line
Township Goderich Nov. 12, 1849. 41

STRAYED from the subscriber on or about
the middle of September, a one-colored red and
white, fore-ford in the off ear, one red smoky,
with a part of the tail, and tipped in the off ear,
and the other dark red, tipped in the off ear,
and when young got one horn taken. Any per-
son giving information of the said Steer will be
rewarded for their trouble.
DONALD McEAY, Mill Road, Tuckermish,
December 4th, 1849. 31-45-4f

Poetry.

THE FLOATING WRICK IN THE ATLANTIC.

Away—a thousand leagues away—
On the lone whirly sea;
One morning we sailed at break of day
A diff'n upon the lee,
A ship all shattered and fadored,
Sank downward to the deep,
With sails and spars, and timber torn!
A bare and broken wreck!

With winless plumes, from side to side
She desolately rolled;
And as she spun upon the tide,
From her overboard hold,
The plumed brine came tumbling out,
In many a willow cascade—
Each lurch and post a water-pout
From which a torrent played.

But what of those who struggled there
Amid the tempest's strife,
Who tumbled and fought with fierce despair
For the dear boon of life!
We watched the wreck, we closely neared;
No living thing we saw;
No hand the ship's side reached,
No voice the air gave o'er.

Who'er her worn and wounded frame
From wave to wave was thrown,
'Twas sad to hear that hollow cry
O'er his cold and we're begun,
A thing at which we weep,
Like stifled groans of agony
From some dumb creature wring.

And there we left her reeling on,
Through the dark treacherous deep;
Crushed and crushed and we're begun,
A thing at which we weep,
Dead eyes in him Heaven's wrath
Meets in his mad career,
Strikes—strikes—and drives along a path
Of nameless, hopeless fear!

AGRICULTURE.

From the Agricultural Journal,
**AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR
NOVEMBER.**

The month of November now at its close
has been the finest we have ever seen in
Canada; there was not a day from the com-
mencement to this date, that ploughing or
any other work might not be executed.

"There cannot be any doubt that it was most
favorable for the farmer, extending the
working season considerably, and shorten-
ing the winter, the length of which gene-
rally is so much complained of. The
weather has been so mild, and the fall so
favorable for the growth of grass, and
the cattle and sheep have had abundant
food in the field, and hence there must be a
great saving of fodder. Every way it can
be considered, the fall, and in fact, the whole
of the season, has been favorable for the
agriculturist as they could have desired it:

and we believe farmers admit this, and are
thankful for it, notwithstanding the general
charge against them, that they are a dis-
satisfied and complaining class. The
charge, however, by no means admit to be
correct, but on the contrary, we are
persuaded, that no class are more sensible
of, and more grateful for fine seasons, and
more contented with seasons as they come,
than the husbandman. If it were otherwise
it would indeed be strange, as no other
class have the same constant opportunities
of seeing the work and receiving the bene-
ficial gifts of the Creator, in all seasons.

Farmers had ample time this fall to com-
plete their ploughing and draining, and the
soil has not been too wet or too dry up to
this moment. It is of great consequence
for the proper execution of ploughing and
draining that land should be in a fit state,
neither too wet nor too dry, and we had it
so this year. Many parties find fault with
our climate, but we do not, and on the con-
trary, we consider the climate favorable for
agriculture, if we could only introduce that
system of husbandry that would be the best
adapted to our situation and circumstances.
There is one thing we may rest satisfied of,
that whatever objection may be urged to
our climate, those who find fault are not
likely to improve it, or instruct us how we
are to remedy any of these defects they
imagine to be in our climate. It is very
proper that farmers should be able to cul-
tivate and manage their lands according to
the climate of the country they reside in,
but we would despair of the introduction
of a good and improving system of hus-
bandry of our farmers could be persuaded that
their climate was unfavorable for success-
ful agriculture. To find fault with the
climate is a very convenient excuse for the
ignorant or careless farmer. Doubtless
there may be unfavorable seasons occasion-
ally in Canada; but on an average the sea-
sons are more steadily favorable here than
in the British Isles. If any thing near the
same amount of skill and capital were ap-
plied here in Britain, we would hear no more
of unfavorable climate, and inferior soil,
because we could prove the contrary by
pointing to our splendid crops, our good
pastures, the excellent quality of our hor-
ses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, and the

judicious construction of every implement
necessary for its culture. There may be
cases where capital employed in agricul-
ture has been lost; if this were to prevent
us from employing it in future, it would be
absurd to recommend improvements, as they
could not be made without capital. The waste
of capital in some instances, should not
deter us from employing it in agriculture
judiciously. It may be easy to account for
the waste of capital in most instances, but
there is no necessity of following the ex-
ample of those who have wasted it. The
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of that has been lost in other cases, and
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The extraordinary scene around me. They were probably celebrating ages ago the mysterious rights of the Corymbians when they met in some consecrated grove. I did not marvel that such wild ceremonies had given rise to these stories of unhallowed rites and obscure mysteries which had rendered the name of Yehidi an abomination in the East. Notwithstanding the uncontrollable excitement which appears to prevail amongst all present, there were no indecent gestures or unseemly ceremonies. When the musicians and singers were exhausted, the noise suddenly died away. The various groups resumed their previous cheerfulness, and again wandered through the valley, or seated themselves under the trees.

EMIGRATION OF AN ARAB TRIBU.

We soon found ourselves in the midst of wide-spreading flocks of sheep and cattle. As far as the eye could reach to the right, to the left, and in front, was the same moving crowd. Long lines of asses and bullocks, laden with black tents, huge cauldrons, and variegated carpets; aged women and men, no longer able to walk, tied on the backs of domestic furniture, infants, crammed into saddle-bags, their tiny heads thrust through the narrow opening, balanced on the animals by kids or lambs tied on the opposite side; young girls clothed only in the elusive-fitting Arab shirt, which displayed rather than concealed their graceful forms; mothers with their children on their shoulders; boys driving flocks of lambs; horsemen armed with their long tufted spears, scanning the plains on their flanks, such a scene as would have been a study to the artist. The high-bred steeds, and leading their high-bred steeds by the halter, cuts galloping amongst the throng; high-born ladies seated in the centre of huge wagons, which extended far to the rear, and were not less proudly variegated and such was the motley crowd through which we had to wend our way for several hours.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

From a Treatise on Domestic Economy by Miss Catherine E. Beecher.

Children can be very easily taught their happiness, both now and hereafter, depends on the formation of habits of submission, self-denial, and benevolence. And the discipline of the nursery can be conducted by the parents, not only with this general aim in their own minds, but also with the same object daily set before the minds of the children. Whenever their wishes are crossed, or their wills subdued, they can be taught that all this is done, not merely to please the parent, or to secure some good to themselves or to others; but as a part of that merciful training, which is designed to form such characters, and such habits, that they can hereafter find their chief happiness in giving up their will to God, and in living to do good to others, instead of living merely to please themselves.

It can be pointed out to them, that they must always submit their will to the will of God, or else be continually miserable. It can be shown how, in the nursery, and in the school, and through all future days, a child must practice the giving up of his will and wishes, when they interfere with the rights and comfort of others; and how important it is, early to learn to do this, so that it will, by habit, become easy and agreeable. It can be shown, how children, who are indulged in all their wishes, and who are never accustomed to any self-denial, always find it hard to refrain from what injures themselves and others. It can be shown, how important it is, for every person, to form such habits of benevolence, towards others. It can be shown, how important it is, for every person, to form such habits of benevolence, towards others, that self-denial, in doing good, will become easy.

Parents have learned, by experience, that children can be instructed by authority and penalties, to exercise self-denial, for their own good, till a habit is formed, which makes the duty comparatively easy. For example, well trained children can be accustomed to deny themselves tempting articles of food, which are injurious, and whose practice ceases to be painful and difficult. Whereas, an indulged child would be thrown into fits of anger or discontent, when its wishes were crossed, by restraints of this kind.

But it had been so readily discerned, that the habit method is needed, in order to form a habit of self-denial, in doing good to others. It has been supposed, that children must be forced, by authority, to be self-denying and prudent, in regard to their own happiness, it may properly be left to their own discretion, whether they will practice any self-denial in doing good to others. But the more difficult a duty is, the greater is the need of parental authority, in forming a habit, which will make that duty easy.

In order to secure this, some parents turn their earliest efforts to this object. They require the young child, to say "no" to others, a part of everything which it receives; always to comply with all reasonable requests of others for service; and often to practice little acts of self-denial in order to secure some enjoyment for others. If one child receives a present of some novelty, he is required to share it with his brothers and sisters. If one asks his mother to help him in some sport, and he is met with a denial, the parent requires the unwilling child to act benevolently, and give up some of his time to increase his brother's enjoyment. Of course, in such an effort as this, discretion must be used, as to the frequency and extent of the exercise of authority, to induce a habit of benevolence. But, when parents deliberately aim at such an object, and wisely conduct their instructions, and discipline secure it very much will be accomplished.

THE CHINESE AND CALIFORNIA.—The Chinese have heard of reports, of the wonderful discovery of California; and many of the government of Canton issued a special edict, which was posted four months ago, on the walls of the great city. It reads as follows:

GOLD MINES.—We have recently heard that the barbarians had spread false rumours about the discovery of a country situated beyond the sea, where gold could be obtained in abundance. Their aim is certainly to persuade our countrymen to leave their beloved country, and go to that place to hunt gold dust. We have thought that, since the precious mineral was so abundant there, it was certain that many barbarians rich or poor, by their chances ought to be already in that country; and therefore, we have tried to find the rea-

son for which they tried to entice our citizens to go and work at their mines. Their is evidently a snare in that proposition. It will be remembered that the same barbarians have indeed within the last few years, many of our Chinamen to go with them to cultivate nutmegs, and none of them ever returned to their country; we do not know even if they are alive or not, which is a sad thing. The fact is, that the barbarians are in a state of war with different countries, and they take our men with them to place them in front of their army, in order to have them killed and wounded. They have this time, invented this shameful fable, in order to deceive us. They speak of gold discoveries, while in truth their object is to take away our men, and put them in front of their army during their battles. All those who have relations, wives, children, will of course, not be deceived; but if there are some who are not wise enough to believe our advice, and who will be enticed by these rumours, we forewarn them that it will be too late when they repeat the steps they have taken.—Think of it, citizens.—*New York Herald.*



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1849.

THINGS ARE LOOKING BETTER!

There is both truth and comfort in the philosophy which teaches the ultimate supremacy of Truth over error; which requires men, to believe that justice will prevail; and that vice brings its own punishment, and virtue its own reward. The scenes of unprincipled inquiry that agitated and disgraced Canada eight months ago were too heinous to pass unpunished. To suppose that such gross atrocities should be visited with punishment, would be a virtual denial not only of the doctrine of *omnes mundi* which is governed. But if the inquiry alluded to, was remarkable for its wickedness, the punishment has been no less surprising. It has been sudden, conspicuous and severe, and as the outrages were perpetrated by a few reckless ignorant men under the sanction and direction of a whole political party, the punishment of the few perpetrators is lost sight of in the signal denunciation and total destruction of the whole party. Never, in the annals of political faction, have a few short months recorded such an astonishing demolition of a party, as the last eight months have recorded of the Tories of Canada—driven from every position—disgraced, defeated, laughed at and covered with ignominy the "great Conservative party" has ceased to exist!

Valour seems to trample on the vanquished foe; he will not perform the ignominious task of recapitulating the various disgraceful combats in which torism has fought and fallen; from the day she was driven from the seat of ungodly power, down to the moment that completed the depth of her present debasement. In short the whole period has been filled up with one broken train of freaks and failures, fresh in the memory of the public, and, therefore, requiring to be recounted. In connection with these remarks, however, we cannot forbear to notice the conduct of J. W. Wilson, Esq., the Member for the Town of London. Mr. Wilson is one of the most independent, as well as most talented men that have acted with the Conservative party. He is a shrewd, reasonable, practical common sense politician, and his whole public career, in Parliament and out of Parliament, has been marked with abundant evidence, that he is less of the real politician than almost any other member of the Legislature. In short, Mr. Wilson is a credit, not only to his constituency, but to his country, because he is a rational man. He has resigned his seat for the Town of London.

Why? Not because he has abandoned his conservative principles. Nor because he refuses to represent the people of London, but because his senseless compromise into denunciations, fearfully the conduct of the party assuming the name of Conservative. Because he allows the policy that requires mob-law and outrage to support it. The London Times of Friday the 11th inst., has come forth with two columns of unmitigated abuse and abuse, intended for Mr. Wilson; and if the article conveys any lies at all, it is the ridiculous idea that, a man unites himself to a party, professing certain political principles, which he believes to be correct, he is bound, henceforth and forever, to assist that party, even in house-burning and other daring acts of criminality? This is a strange philosophy, and we hope the people of London have listened to too many lectures, in the Mechanics' Institute, to be imposed upon by such shallow sophistry. Mr. Wilson's Address to his constituents, which we have given in full, is one of the best political addresses we have read in Canada. It is evidently the production of a man determined to act upon his own conscientious convictions, regardless alike of fear or favor from any party. The views expressed in reference to the Indemnity Bill, are the same views which Mr. Wilson expressed in the House of Assembly, and we venture to believe are entertained by a very large and respectable portion of the Reformers of Upper Canada. The Times, in the great details of facts and ideas with which he has been afflicted when he wrote his article on "Loose Johnson" has dressed or professed that Mr. Wilson was to be made Solicitor General as a reward for his bold and invincible accusations of the late Tory party! But, unfortunately for the prophetic reputation of the Times, J. W. Wilson, Esq., had been gazetted as Solicitor General before the Times' editorial was written! The prophecy, however, is not the worst part of the article.—We think the Times and every other Conservative journal in Canada, instead of abusing Mr. Wilson as a "turncoat," and a renegade, should commend his manly conduct to the imitation of the whole Conservative party. Would every Conservative member in the Province, come boldly forward and, like Mr. Wilson, resign his seat as a public declaration to his constituents, that he had no sympathy with the Giltation of Montreal, it is possible that the Conservatives, as a party, might regain a certain amount of public respect; but without some such atonement of their innocence, public opinion will continue to

suspect them of wifid flattery and ruffianism?

We omitted last week to acknowledge the compliments of our friend the *Brantford Courier*. We certainly feel flattered by the very favorable estimate which he has formed of our literary abilities, and beg to decline forfeiting his good opinion by entering into a theological discussion.—We are persuaded that the *Courier* would not love us one whit more by being informed that we are a Jew or a Mormon; and yet we know of no moral argument why a Jew or a Mormon should be debarred from one civil privilege, or be laid under one single additional bond on account of the peculiarity of his faith. "To his own Master he stands or falls,"—and in the things of this life, at least, he seems to participate, in common, the bountiful favors of Heaven. We regret that the *Courier* should charge us with occasionally employing our talents as an influence, as a writer, to the injury of our fellow men. This, however, is not likely that the *Courier* and we should agree.—We are not aware that we have ever written one line calculated to injure morality or true religion. We have studied always, in our dealings with mankind, and particularly in our writings, to be guided by truth—to do as much good and as little evil as possible, and where we have failed, the fault was not in the intention. The first edition of the work to which the *Courier* refers, and of which, as a literary production, he entertains a good opinion, was published ten years ago, and although it does contain some strange opinions, yet it was reviewed at the time, by men who are no mean critics in these matters, as "a work embodying as great an amount of original thought, and as great a number of great truths, forcibly and fearlessly expressed, as we have read in the same number of pages, for a long time."

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the Address of the Rev. J. William Graham, at a Meeting in Mr. Carleton's School House, for the purpose of establishing a Subscription Library in the Township of Tuckersmith. We have neither time nor space at present to expatiate on the sentiments of Mr. Graham's address, and perhaps a more substantial and satisfactory reason for our letting it alone, is, that it requires neither comment nor eulogium from us. But we feel a pleasure in complimenting the Farmers of Tuckersmith on this movement, the object of which seems, to us, as one of the first importance. We are frequently regarded as a keen and zealous political partizan, and perhaps we have honestly earned this reputation; but we speak the feelings of our own mind when we declare, that we feel more true gratification in the establishment of one Town or Township Library, or one Mechanics' Institute, than we do in the British American League, or fifty political clubs or associations.—We have long held it as an axiom, that so long as a people are either ignorant or intemperate, they will be a wretched people, under whatever form of government they exist—in fact, their political existence will be a blank. But, produce a reading community—make men intelligent—and they will soon find their way to political freedom. Liberty is Light matured, and despotism is just another word for Darkness. We wish the men of Tuckersmith the greatest possible prosperity in their laudable undertaking, and sincerely hope that the result of this effort may be transmitted in blessings to the coming generation, and that their example may be followed speedily by the inhabitants of the adjoining Townships.

Communications.

A Meeting was held at the School House in section No. 2, Tuckersmith, on Monday the 10th December, for the purpose of taking measures for the establishment of a Circulating Library. Wm. Chalk, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair. The chairman, in a short address, pointed out to the meeting the importance of an institution of the kind being established, and the necessity of exerting themselves to keep pace with the growing intelligence of the age in which they lived, and although situated with but few advantages, still they had it in their power by a little exertion, and at a very small preliminary sacrifice, on account of the low price good reading was to be purchased, to furnish for the rising generation much useful and solid information which would occupy the time, too frequently spent in idleness or dissipation.

The Rev. Wm. Graham then rose and said:—**MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.**—The object on account of which we have assembled, it is presumed, must now be well known in this place and neighborhood. It is to attempt the establishment of a Public Library, as may be seen by consulting the hand bill which has summoned the meeting. That the soul be without knowledge is not good, is a dictate which though laid down in express terms by Revelation, has its confirmation also from the dictates of enlightened reason. Man being a compound creature stands in need of a two fold knowledge. He requires to know the things which concern the body; and all institutions or associations which tend to the furtherance of either or both objects, demand the attention of every philanthropist. Mechanics' Institutes are now attracting much attention both in the old and new world, and are calculated to diffuse much valuable information. They have a flourishing one for example in London, Canada West, and it says much for the taste of the inhabitants to view the pillared edifice and beautiful square which they have constructed for

their meeting. To give an example of the subjects of which they treat, they had some lectures on music, on secular music, read by one of the London Mechanics, and one on sacred music, read by a reverend gentleman, at that time a resident in town, but now residing in Stratford. I took occasion privately to examine the manuscript on secular music some months ago, and it was delightful to see on two grounds—1st. on account of the information which it contained, and 2nd. as affording an index of the research and talents of the composer. I have no doubt, however, that there are printed books, much superior to the essays referred to, but then we all know, that it is home and not foreign manufacture that we should chiefly encourage.—We could procure broad cloth from England much superior in texture and quality to that which you take from the Glasgow mill, but that would not encourage home manufactures. Better it that point of view the rough Canadian broad than the finest Loughs imported from the European continent. If, as Dr. Johnson said, agriculture be the wealth of a nation, and the only riches which she can call her own, surely it is equally true of mental productions. The only mental wealth which a nation or province has under God, is what her own mental energies produce. The pages of the Colonist, Globe and other Canadian newspapers, fugitive publications though they be, will do more for the promotion of a provincial literature, than the importation of the Edinburgh Witness or the London Times. If a Library be established in this place, it may be looked on as the germ of a mechanics' Institute, and surely it will be a natural way for young and old to endeavor to improve their minds. Though the place be at present not altogether destitute of books, yet these, in as far as we know, are chiefly religious publications, not that we would insinuate that there is a superabundance of these, but there is far more of them in proportion than of any other kind. Since the printing press is so extensive in its operations, and since purchases of books may be made at such low prices in the States, there is much encouragement for expecting that a comparatively small sum may go far in this way. And let all kinds of good reading be encouraged. You may get Macaulay's history of England, if the people's edition be taken at half a dollar, which far exceeds work, thousands of copies have been printed in America. If you purchase *Memoirs* let them be read and studied by, whether they be of the scientific, literary or the religious cast.—If you wish to discuss on philosophy or poetry, let the best informed of your number be appointed to make a choice, and let neither division, want of public spirit or want of liberality, which so frequently proves baneful to Canadian enterprises, hinder you on this occasion. If a debating society could be connected with the prospective library, led right subjects be chosen, let discussions be held for truth and not for victory, let a chairman be appointed and good order maintained from first to last, but my apprehension is, that though all these things were established, the main benefit must continue to be connected with the reading of the library, and with pondering in the mind the information which it might contain. And perhaps it would be wiser for some time to come to attempt nothing beyond that. For this purpose let a committee be chosen, a secretary, a treasurer and librarian be appointed, and after the books are received let written catalogues of their names be circulated till the institution become sufficiently strong to purchase printed catalogues. Let a yearly meeting be held for general business and let there be a subordinate standing committee throughout the year to attend to business, and to submit a yearly report to the annual meeting. Perhaps it may be judged a wise provision to include all political writings, but if not let some of the standard European periodicals be imported as republished in the States, such as Blackwood's Magazine, the Westminster Review, and the Edinburgh Review, that people of various shades of politics may see their respective opinions fairly represented, and to these might be added, a supply of the best Provincial publications, on the ground of encouraging home manufactures, and certainly with all the faults of the Provincial newspapers it holds a high rank in 1849, to what it did in 1843. All controversial publications on religion should be excluded as this might tend to be a means intended to excite books on the evidence of Christianity.—Dr. Paley on this subject has long held a very distinguished place, and his work might be introduced with very good effect, while the Introduction of his "Moral Philosophy, and the Introductory Theory would furnish rich intellectual repairs, for men of enquiring minds. Parents should be especially anxious to patronize this institution, anything which tends to keep youth from the seductive snares of vice, to prepare them for useful and honorable careers, to make them benefited by their connections and benefits to their race, is to be accounted a matter of the last importance. Whether he reads at the domestic hearth Danca's Cottage Fireside, the Skete Book, on the Serap Book whether he accompany the *Martyr of Ennangra* till he see him close his career, on the shore of the Pacific, whether he journey with Moffatt in Southern Africa, or with Nefi amid a primitive people and alpine scenery, reading with Scriptural views and with Scriptural aims,—he may learn to prefer what is solid to what is showy, and while he investigates with a more intelligent, a more delightful eye, the things which are seen and temporal, may gaze at the same time with more solemn view on those things which are unseen and eternal. By attending to books, we may have eulogium in the midst of the deepest solitude, hold intercourse with the wise and good of various ages and nations, and learn to think more soberly of ourselves than we might be otherwise apt to do. In books we will find something suitable to every season of the year, and by the way this reminds us especially of the benefit which would accrue to every public library by the purchase of Danca's Secret Philosophy of the seasons, the lamented author having been justly distinguished for the interests which he took in religion, in science, and in benevolent institutions. Think also of Eliza Burritt, the learned blacksmith, how many obstacles he had to contend with in early years, how nobly he surmounted them all, and how the old world and the new find in him the advocate for Ocean penny postage, the patron of literature, and the friend of universal peace. Yes, but was a reader when yet a boy, and though the books to which he had access were but few, yet limited as were his means,

with them he laid the foundation of future usefulness and of lasting fame. Think of Follet, by wonderful self-application, contending with very limited means, and leaving behind him writings in prose, and especially in poetry, which showed how much he had done in a limited time. Think of George Gilfillan, the author of the *Litcrary Gallery*, he was born in a metropolis, but was the son of a Presbyterian Minister, a village his birth-place, which, for many a year, had no public library, but which at length began to establish a parochial one, think on him now, lecturing in the Mechanics' Institute, on Hebrew Poetry, and quoted by one of the New York publishers as a critic. Think that it was only like yesterday, since he sat in the form under Mr. Drummond, of the Parochial School, perusing the rudiments of the Latin tongue, and that he is now known in the Galloway newspaper, in the Edinburgh Advertiser, and in Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. No doubt it is only one in a thousand who may reach the summit of the mountain, but certainly one, who has only ascended ten feet, is three ten feet higher than the person who stands on the dead level below." It is very important that all classes in Canada should be awakening to a sense of their privileges and responsibility. It has had questions of great public importance before it, such as the University question, and the question of Post Office Reform, and the more that the public mind is excited, instructed, and led in the right direction, the more will the substantial interests of the Province flourish—and owing to the great prevalence of certain impediments in the Lower Province, it is evidently from Western Canada, that most light and power may reasonably be expected, for those in any country who cannot procure the means of information on any subject, there may be excuse, but for us who live in the 19th century, and with less than fifty miles of a flourishing Mechanics' Institute, to remain folding our hands while they are spreading their canvass to the breeze, is surely inexcusable. If we succeed this day, it will be, as we humbly hope, the dawning of a new era for ourselves and for those around us, but if the concern fall to the ground without a full and fair trial, there may be those in the world who will pity our ignorance, but few, if any, will excuse our folly or our unweariedness. Those who speak on the subject this day, may be able to lay down something not touched on, or to amplify some of the particulars already adduced, in the house take a lively interest in the concern, and if it be an easy thing to get a company to join for a thrashing machine, it may say something for your husbandry, but little for your mental cultivation, if a library cannot be started. Knowledge is power, and union is strength, and let hearts, purses, and hands join together for the power and for the strength this day. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I beg to conclude by hoping that your meetings will be begun and ended with prayer, and by proposing the following resolution:—

That immediate measures be now adopted for establishing a public library for this and adjoining Townships.

Several other resolutions were then proposed by Messrs. Jas. Dixon, Gerard, Alex. Broadfoot, Duff, &c. &c. appointing a Treasurer, Librarian, Secretary, and a committee to draft rules, &c. A subscription list was immediately opened, and nearly fifty have already given in their names for the carrying out the objects of the Meeting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

The public are well aware that an advertisement has been before them since the 5th Nov. last, and that in terms of the same the Tenders were to be opened on certain days. And they are also aware that on these days certain of the Tenders were not opened, and that no definite action was taken on any of them. These facts have (and justly so) created an excitement on the mind of the public which requires to be allayed, as such an occurrence has a strong tendency to destroy the confidence that ought to exist between the public and a corporate body such as the Council. I feel rather shy at an attempt to explain to the public, so far of the facts of the case as are known to me, but I am encouraged to do so from the certainty that my information may be relied on, and without further preface, I shall state so far as I know them.

At the last sitting of the Council, I heard read in the Council room a letter from Mr. Jones, enclosing a copy of a letter by him to the Provincial Secretary for the approval of the Governor in Council, also a copy of the Provincial Secretary's letter in answer, confirming the same, and before I left the Council room it was ordered that the above correspondence be remitted to a select committee to report on, and I have ascertained from the District Clerk that the result was a cordial approval thereof, and immediate action directed to be taken on the same.—I am directed by Tenders as I have stated above. Previous to the day of opening the Tenders, a difference of opinion had taken place between certain members of the District Council and Mr. Jones on the position they (i. e. the Council) would be placed in by following up the recommendation of the Council, and the fact of Mr. Jones not being present at the time aforesaid for opening the Tenders—many of them were not opened—and on none was there any definite action taken at the time, as has hitherto been the practice followed by the Council. This as a matter of course, caused some days delay in bringing the matter to anything like a satisfactory termination, at the same time the public were a fancying, and concealing, and giving vent to all sorts of nonsense that could be practiced in like circumstances. However, on the 13th current, a personal interview took place in Goderich between the Warden and Mr. Jones, when they received (as I am informed) a Report from the District Surveyor upon the Tenders which had been received at the different places mentioned in the advertisement alluded to, and I have every reason to believe that after the differences of opinion between these two Gentlemen having been removed, that strict justice was done to every one who tendered. So far, Mr. Editor, as what has been told me as facts, and as I am aware, that excitement when once started against a public body, is hard to be checked. If you think the above will have any tendency to keep alive the confidence hitherto existing between the public and the present Council, or their successors, you may insert it, or otherwise leave it alone.

(N. B.—The foregoing is from a

conduct that may be relied on; and we have reason to know that the statements here made are strictly correct. We are glad that the misunderstanding which had arisen between the Commissioner of the Canada Company and the District Council has been explained, and an amicable arrangement arrived at by the parties. Our Honor riders are already aware that the money to be expended on these improvements is part of the improvement fund still remaining in the hands of the Canada Company. And, according to an arrangement between the Council and Commissioner Jones, certain specific sums were apportioned to the completion of certain improvements—hence, the reason why some of these improvements are delayed for the time being, is simply because the tenders which have been received for them have been much higher than the sums previously appropriated to them.—Ed. H. S.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF LONDON.

When you did me the honor to choose me as your representative at the last election, you required no pledge, and none was given, except that I should endeavor to carry out Responsible Government as administered in England. Although no positive pledge was given, it was, however, generally understood that I should act with the Conservative party then in power. As far, therefore, as that party has acted consistently with its professions, in maintaining constitutional principles, so far I have acted with it. But, when, instead of carrying out Responsible Government, indications were evinced of a determination to rule or to subvert the very principles of good government, then I felt constrained to state opinions which were at variance with the sentiments of a considerable portion of the party with whom I acted. And now, as events have progressed, and the designs of the party have become more fully developed, I am compelled to reiterate my sentiments, and to disclaim all personal interest in feeling and action with that party. When the Bill, which has in a great measure been deceptively characterized as the cause of subsequent outrages was passing, I took occasion to speak of the same in such terms as my judgment merited, and I opposed it, while it could be honestly opposed. But when it had passed through both branches of the Legislature, I could see no course left for the head of the executive government but to assent to it. If he had declined, he would have been justly chargeable, not only with a breach of faith in permitting a measure to be introduced appropriating a part of the Consolidated Revenue, and then dissenting from it, but he would have found his Ministry ready to resign on a point considered as a test and a first principle of the Constitution. An appeal to the country would have been the consequence, but the recent elections had shown what the country felt. No one, indeed, of either party, ever doubted that the result of a new election would have been substantially the same as that just effected. Besides, the reservation of the Bill would have thrown upon the Ministry of England a responsibility which my opinion was properly avoided. It, however, immediately became apparent, that the indignation which, if well merited, should have been thrown upon the projectors of the measure, and upon those who voted for it, was levelled as a personal matter upon the head of the Government. Believing that this was unjust, at the same time thinking that the course suggested for its adoption in reference to this measure, would only distract and agitate the country; and feeling the enormity of the outrage which had just been perpetrated, I availed myself of the first opportunity to express my views to the effect,

"That Her Majesty's dignity should be insulted in the person of her Representative, and that the Legislature itself, in its peaceful prosecution of its constitutional labors should be outraged so grossly,—that the House of Parliament of the country should be unjustly set fire to,—its records destroyed,—its members and unique librarists both consumed amid the savage and existing shouts of a mob, not of the lowest orders,—were circumstances well calculated to excite the saddest apprehensions and the most painful feelings of either party, even when silence was a criminal matter, were now the actors on such an occasion. He said he would be brief, but he would speak plainly, and he hoped, as became a rational man.—It might be that he had misunderstood the meaning of either party, or that he had esteemed loyalty to his party as inseparable from respect to his law, and therefore, he held those men, or those classes of men who could trample upon law and order were essentially disloyal, their boisterous protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. In this there was no question as to whether the Act was wise or unwise, expedient or inexpedient, which was said to have given rise to this sad turmoil. Whatever was its character, it was carried by the only means known to our country, and assented to, as it might properly be, by the Representative of the Sovereign, as a constitutional right. No hon. member of the House had felt more strongly, or spoken more decidedly against the passing of that measure by the House than he had done as yet, he said that however much he could have wished that the bill had never been introduced nor passed by the House, he should have regretted the necessity that could under existing circumstances, have compelled His Excellency to withhold his assent from the Bill. While, therefore, as a mere measure, apart from a constitutional question, he deeply regretted and should always regret, the passing of the Bill, he said, and he said it boldly, that he was glad that, as the test and exclusive of its constitutionality, right amidst threats, both whispered and avowed, it did receive the Royal assent.—It would not have been wise in the Representative to have withheld his assent from this bill, if there had been no other reasons than to show that the exercise of the functions of the Sovereign were not to be influenced by coercion, and that everything like fear was alien alike to the Crown and to everything British."

This was spoken in the midst of excitement, but my sentiments are unchanged.—For this expression of opinion, and for subsequently on an address, and for my subsequent disapproval of those acts, my Conservative friends here and elsewhere have charged me with seceding from members of the party who had adhered to the principles they professed; and if their language and

conduct have been such as to have caused me to be charged with seceding from the party, I have pursued, and have uttered, have been them a justly charged. But if they, on the other hand, have acted contrary to the principles of Responsible Government, they would be of free government, I shall be acquitted. And as regards this Bill, I am glad to see that the English Responsible Government has been rejected to her, she is, I think, a most desirable consideration, and that ample guarantee that manage our own affairs it was the most nefarious to be introduced,—the possible Government, well be illustrated by first, all free government will of the majority is the minority will be honored, and if the House of Representatives of more than the Co. right to do, and in what position, what they were, and in the next General was assau but by persons of education, and who have been applying for a mob of course, B. This flagrant act was torn asunder, and a new justice, thereby reason, and in the same impatience, the wards barbarously and missiles, not as to be insulted, but to give him his own when retaliation was out even these acts were the ultra-Conservative mon of all shades of time, pronounced Annex States, with the full attached to it, by those, too, whose so grievously wronged, and who have responded the same their grievances! I crime, and the right granted in 1837, crime itself, in the highest penalties then, would they be to the ultra-Conservative, and in the next, is a tru scheme, not really fessed, was no glaring unwary, for whom Resolutions, under the Legislative Council, an influential and while exalted loyalty, rest but the three brand shall be elected to present our Eng totally to subvert it depreacted the ext in this Province now to find that the two orous loyalty, and the redness of fear which England has an elective Legis part of the party and always boast on an over estimate, and other radical clor and other et then thought of.

I was not in favor Responsible Government was granted to us, be could not, as a progress and carry it in this respect new or the men who I to subvert it! If was good for an five party, and it when out of the pe ing out of power be destructives; an fact, but the having, or not hat would do this safe and certain will, which a ge we were angry ave true. It is

ECONOMICALITIES.

History of Inconvenience.—To climb up on the roof of your neighbor's house and look down his chimney to see what he has for dinner.

"Tom, what makes that horse power-posing on the railway there that's going to be joined to the train, make such a snorting, sneezing and wheezing? Why I suppose the horse must be broken-winded, or else they've got very bad colds."

"There is a man down east," says an American paper, "who sleeps so soundly he is obliged to take his eyes out and wash them in soap suds in order to wake himself."

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—A private letter from a gentleman at San Francisco to his friend at New York, says: "I have been as you know, over eight years in California, and am yet unmarried. My friend Mr. C. has lately left here for Scotland, and I have given him commission to bring me out a wife of the following description: not less than six feet, and have blue eyes and auburn hair. I am either to marry her or pay a forfeit of \$10,000. I do hope, as soon as the country is settled, about ten thousand first-rate girls will start for California; we have gold enough now, give us wives."

The same letter states that Dr. Semple, President of the State Convention now engaged in framing a State Constitution, is seven feet high. "I do suppose, wise in proportion."

THE BITTER BRE.—Some time since a resolution was introduced into the lower house of the legislature of Tennessee to protect the property of married ladies. While the resolution was under discussion, Mr. Moody, of Dixon, moved to amend it by requiring the ladies to wear the hoops on all the times. In the proceedings of the house on the 7th inst., we find the following:—"The Speaker announced that he found upon his table a bill entitled 'An act to amend the act relating to the property of married ladies,' which he requested to be read. Upon taking of the yeas and nays, it was ordered that the bill be read a second time. The Speaker then announced that he had found upon his table a bill entitled 'An act to amend the act relating to the property of married ladies,' which he requested to be read. Upon taking of the yeas and nays, it was ordered that the bill be read a second time. The Speaker then announced that he had found upon his table a bill entitled 'An act to amend the act relating to the property of married ladies,' which he requested to be read. Upon taking of the yeas and nays, it was ordered that the bill be read a second time."

ANECDOTE.—A good story is told of a poor fellow who had spent hundreds of dollars at the bar of a certain grogery, being one day faint and unable to stand, being asked the landlord to treat him with a glass of liquor.

"No," was the early reply, "I never make a practice of doing such things." The poor fellow turned to a gentleman, who was sitting by, and, "sir, will you lend me a shilling?"

"Certainly," was the reply. The landlord with a placid face placed the decanter and glass before him; he took a pretty good horn, and having swallowed it, replaced the glass with evident satisfaction; he then turned to the man who had lent him the shilling, and said, "Here, sir, is the shilling you lent me; I make it a point to pay every man I owe, and I will pay you a shilling more, because I am always to pay bartered money, before I pay my grog bill."

"Now, girls," said our friend Mrs. Biglow to her daughters, the other day, you must get husbands as soon as possible, or they'll be murdered." "Why I see by the paper, that we're to get about five thousand post-offices, and nearly all on 'em despach a male each way every day!"—he Lord have mercy on us poor widows and orphans I and the old lady stopped briskly to the looking glass to put on her new cap.

WHERE ARE MY PANTS?—The Lowell Journal gives an account of a rich eccleciast who had been on a spree the previous evening, arose in the morning and found his belt fastened. He appeared. "Where is my pants? I locked my door last night, and somebody has stolen them." Boots was green, and a little terrified. He left, however, struck with a sudden thought and returned with the identical pants. The landlord was called to receive complaints just then; but he made it evident that the man had not his pants; he was in the habit of his boots.—"The door left in the first instance."

LATE FROM MEXICO.—A lieutenant Colonel of cavalry, named Don Faustino Villalva had raised the standard of revolt at Cuernavaca, proclaiming Santa Anna generalissimo of the republic, and declaring that he had but fifty soldiers with him. He was attacked by Gen. Valencia, his party captured, and he made prisoner. Villalva was to be executed forthwith.

The question for and against the re-establishment of the Judiciary, which has caused an open war between the Chamber and Legislature of Queretaro, has been referred by the former, under Messrs. to the Supreme Government. The journal of the metropolis are divided into two parties relative to the advantages and disadvantages anticipated to flow from those who were to be pressed to the metropolis. The former, in the opinion of the metropolis, is a celebrated French Engineer, who distinguished himself in the revolution of Algeria, has arrived in Mexico. He is about founding a college of San Christobal in Chiapas.—*Mexico Register.*

We often heard it said that the Republic were a disinterested set; that they had no feelings. The conduct of many of our Reform Journals, since at least in their early career, has done more to prove the truth in the charge. Their reports of the proceedings in which they have been engaged, and the manner in which they have conducted themselves, are full of the most unbecoming and unbecoming partiality. It is not to be wondered at that the parties have been in a position to expect that every sentiment should be expressed for. It would be better in such journals, and show more real modesty and patriotism, if they took a different course, and at the present time, and rendered their columns and their pages, and their very press are unwilling enough to do the contrary. Many of the reforms yet sought are laudable and desirable in themselves; but there is a want of temper and sobriety has manifested altogether unbecoming professional supporters of the government. When there is no adversary in the way, we, as reformers, might afford to divide and quarrel among ourselves; but whilst our feet are before us, it is neither wise nor safe to do so.—*Bathurst Courier.*

WALL IMPORTATIONS FOR 1849.

JAMES PORTER & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.
HAVE just received from the EUROPEAN and AMERICAN MARKETS, one of the Cheapest and MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
FINEST COTTON SHIRTINGS.
Printed Calicoes, Printed Muslins, Saxony and Orleans Cloths, 8. 10s, Satins, and Silk Tissues, Lawn Linens and Handkerchiefs, Liver Carnices and Handkerchiefs, Swiss, Book, and Jaconet Muslins.
A Splendid Assortment of Shawls.
Woolen Goods and Jersey Embreries
OF FINE, FIRM, AND DURABLE FABRICS, OF FASHIONABLE STYLES.
Beautiful and Faint Colours, and at prices that will surprise all purchasers for Cheapness. Fashionable Trouserings, Do. Vestings, Cotton and Lamb Wool Drawers and Shirts.
MOLESKINS, SATINETTS AND TWEEDS,
MADE UP COATS, VESTS AND TROUSERS.
STOCKS, Scarfs and Hdkfs. Irish Linen, Buckskin Mitts, Gloves, English, French and AMERICAN CAPS.

CARPETING.
Table Linens, Towellings, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Counterpanes, Marsaitles, Guelph Damask Flannels and Blankets.
50 SPLENDID BUFFALO ROBES!!
and 500 BAGS Superior Liverpool SALT, all of which will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or Marketable Farm Produce.
Goderich, 26th November, 1849. 2s-43d

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
HOPE, BIRRELL & CO.,
Merino, Prints, Shawls, Small Wares, Hosiery, LACES, Sewed Goods, &c.
No. 19, DUNDAS-ST., LONDON, C. W.

MERCHANTS SUPPLIED ON THE LOWEST WHOLESALE TERMS.
London, C. W., 26th November, 1849. 2s-43d

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

HOPE, BIRRELL & CO.
Grocers, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers,
AND OILMEN.
11 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C. W.

H. B. & Co. respectfully solicit the attention of their numerous customers and the Public, to their present large and carefully selected stock of Black and Green TEA, Mascovado, Refined, and Crushed SUGARS, Old Government, Java, and Laguyra COFFEES. NEW FRUIT, growth 1849. Fresh Spices and Groceries.
Their Stock of WINES is also very complete—consisting of SANDEMAN & Co. GRAHAM & Co. HUNT'S Superior Old Port, DUFF GORDON & Co. and DEMESTER'S Pale, Golden, and Brown Sherris. BLACKBURN'S and WOOD & Co's Malaga, Champagne, Claret, Pale, and Brown Cognac, James's Ham, Sutherland London Porter, and Edinburgh Ale. All of which will be found at the best qualities, and sold at exceedingly moderate prices.
"ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO."
Goderich, 5th Sept. 1849. 2s-43d

NEW Tailoring Establishment
IN GODERICH.
THE Subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Rooms adjoining H. HORTON'S Saddlery Shop, Market Square, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and at moderate charges.
N. B.—Cutting done on short notice.
JOHN ADAMS, 2s-43d
Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849.

CHILD DESERTED.

ON the night of Wednesday, the 14th inst., a young child of the name of JOHN ADAMS, was taken from the arms of his mother, who is a respectable and industrious woman, and who has been in possession of the child ever since he was born. The child is now in the possession of a stranger, and the mother is unable to trace his whereabouts. Any person who has any information regarding the child, or who has seen him, is requested to inform the undersigned immediately.
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Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849.

LOST!!!

BELONGING to the subscriber, between his Store and the Division Court Office, on Friday last, 13th instant,
TWO PROMISSORY NOTES,
Viz.: One JOINT NOTE against JOHN EDGAR and CHARLES DODDINGTON, for £23 13s 9d drawn payable to James Phelan or bearer, and endorsed by James Phelan, past due.—Also, one against MICHAEL STOSCOFF Black Smith, for £3 2s 6d.—drawn payable to Christian Sanger, or bearer, written in German, also past due. This is to caution any person from purchasing the same, or the above parties paying the Notes to any person but the subscriber,—and any person finding the above Notes will much oblige the subscriber by returning them to him.
THOS. M. DALY,
Stratford, July 16th, 1849. 2s-43d

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Stratford, July 16th, 1849. 2s-43d

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THE FOLLOWING

MEDICINES
ARE PREPARED & SOLD BY J. HEWLETT, 95, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, And by Agents through the Provinces.

Hewlett's Restorative Balsam,
Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.
This Medicine is a safe and efficacious cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Relaxation, and that disordered state of the Bowels, so prevalent during the hot weather in Germany, also past due. This is to caution any person from purchasing the same, or the above parties paying the Notes to any person but the subscriber,—and any person finding the above Notes will much oblige the subscriber by returning them to him.
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Hewlett's Embrocation,
Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.
For the Cure of Rheumatism, BURNS, Scalds, Bruises, Strains, Swellings, Cramps, Chills, Cuts, Green Wounds, Stiffness in the Joints and Neck, Numbness, Piles, Eruptions in the Skin, &c. &c.

Hewlett's Stomach Tincture;
OR, STRENGTHENING BITTERS.
Price 1s. 10d. per Bottle.
For the cure of Weak Digestion, Bilious Diseases, Pains in the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Consumption, &c. &c.

Hewlett's Universal Ointment,
Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.
For Curing Corruptions of every description, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Boils, Scalds, Chills, &c. &c.

Hewlett's Apperient Family Pills
FOR BOTH SEXES.
A remedy for Costiveness, Pains and Giddiness in the Head, Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; also, Indigestion.—Price 9d. per Box.

HEWLETT'S
Apperient Family Powders,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
A remedy for Costiveness, Pains and Giddiness in the Head, Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; also, Indigestion.—Price 9d. per Box.

Hewlett's Antibilious Pills.
Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.
An excellent remedy for Bilious Complaints and Constipation. They remove all obstructions on the Stomach, at the same time Strengthen the Digestive Organs, Expel the morbid Acids attendant upon Disorders of the Stomach, act as a Tonic Upon Relaxed Constitutions, and promote Vigor & Health.

Hewlett's Pectoral or Cough Pills
Price 1s. 3d. per Box.
For the cure of Coughs, and Asthma.—These admirable Pills are most beneficial to the sufferers from Coughs, relieve difficulty in breathing, so trying to Asthmatic subjects, and procure the refreshing comfort of rest and sleep.

Hewlett's Dimer Pills.
PRICE 1s. 3d. per Box.
For removing Obstructions on the Chest, felt after eating, particularly after Dinner, caused by great Weakness and Debility in the Digestive Organs.

Hewlett's Infant's Soothing
CORDIAL.
IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS & NURSES.
For easing Pains in the Bowels and Stomach, so general with Infants, expelling the Wind, and procuring refreshing sleep.
Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.
Solely by BENJ. PARSONS, Goderich, Messrs. P. B. Clark & Co. Port Stanley. Mr. Wm. Jones Sydneyham, Owen Sound Goderich, 20th August, 1849. 2s-43d

STRATFORD
IRON FOUNDRY.
HOME MANUFACTURE.
THE Subscriber is returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal support they have received since commencing business, beg to intimate, that they have for sale at low rates,
Cooking, Box & Parlour Stoves, and Ploughs of eight descriptions, and consisting of the most improved Moulds. Self-acting Reapers, and various other castings. Having engaged an experienced Machinist, the subscriber can confidently recommend their THRASHING MACHINES of the newest design, with stationary and movable, and would solicit a call from intending Purchasers before buying elsewhere. All orders punctually attended to and executed with neatness and despatch.
ORR & WILSON,
Stratford, 13th Aug. 1849. 2s-43d.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has established himself in Stratford, and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c. and will take the superintendance of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.
His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid, **PETER FERGUSON,** Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W. Stratford, March 16th, 1849. 2s-43d

STRATFORD HOTEL.
(LATE MAY'S).
THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has leased the large BRICK TOWER, at the East end of Stratford, (NOW the county town of Perth) lately occupied by Mr. Isaac May, where he will be ready at all times to afford the usual comfort and supplies and promote the personal convenience of his guests.
WINES and LIQUORS of the best description. A steady Hostler always in attendance. **ALBERT G. HATCH,** Stratford, 18th July, 1849. 2s-43d

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE Subscribers will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for Good Merchantable Wheat. **JAMES PORTER & Co.** Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849. 2s-43d

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHENIX BITTERS

The high and acquired efficacy which these pre-eminently Medicines have exerted, has rendered them in all the diseases which they purport to cure, the most successful and safe. They are known to be safe, and their effects are such, as to render them the most valuable medicine in the world.

PHENIX BITTERS.
THESE BITTERS are a safe and efficacious cure for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Relaxation, and that disordered state of the Bowels, so prevalent during the hot weather in Germany, also past due. This is to caution any person from purchasing the same, or the above parties paying the Notes to any person but the subscriber,—and any person finding the above Notes will much oblige the subscriber by returning them to him.
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GENERAL DEBILITY.
GENERAL DEBILITY, OR, THAT STATE OF THE SYSTEM WHICH IS CALLED BY THE NAME OF NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, IS A DANGEROUS COMPLAINT, AND IS OFTEN THE RESULT OF IMPROPER MEDICINE, OR OF EXCESSIVE LABOR. IT IS OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, AND A GENERAL WEAKNESS OF THE SYSTEM. IT IS OFTEN THE RESULT OF IMPROPER MEDICINE, OR OF EXCESSIVE LABOR. IT IS OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, AND A GENERAL WEAKNESS OF THE SYSTEM.

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