ed away. The sun threw down a bundle o golden arrows, that fell upon the Tree.— The ice cakes glittered as they game.— Every one was shattered by a shaft, an inlocked itself upon the limb. They mel-

ted and were gone.

Spring had come to reign. Her blessed.

They ministers were abroad on the earth. They havered in the air. They biended their beautiful tints, and east a new-created glo-

The tree was rewarded for her trust.—
The Angel was true to the object of his love. He returned—he hestowed on her another robe. It, was bright, classy and unsuffied. The dust of supplier had never lit uponit; the schorching heat had no fided it; the moth had not profund the The Tree stood again in loveliness was dressed in more than her former her on every side her hosom, and sung among he their hymns to the ANGEL OF THE LEAVES.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE EMI-GRANTS AND APACHA INDIANS. AT THE GAUDALUPE MOUNTAINS.

Our fellow citizee, Major B. W. Gellock stream on the 3rd inst. He had reached factors there on the 1st inst. A'out balf an hour before Major Gillock left the Pocos, an ex ress arrived from a train of twelve wag ons loaded with corn, which were on their way down from El Paso, to supply the train der Capt. Johns, of the 3rd Infantry. or the Pecos; taking the stores sent on under Major Smith. The corn and wagons belonged to Mr. Coons, who it will be re-membered, owns the rancho onnosite El-Paso the headquarters of Major Van Horn. On reaching the Guaddone Mountains, about 90 miles this side of El Paso, Mr. Coons, who had only about fifteen men with the Guad dope him, was attacked by a party of Apaches, numbering 70 to 80. Mr. Coops and his party charged the fudians, and were supposed to have killed some of them, but by read which was the origin of the dispute. treating immediately the number could not be ascertained. Of the Americans one man was killed. Mr. Clements Howard was shot in the arm, a valuable mare Mr. Coops was riding was shot from under him, and his saddle, said to be worth \$500 was taken by the Indians. Thompson, a well known express rider had his clothes torn almost entirely from his back by halls. Coons train then returned towards El Paso, 26 miles to a salt lake, to find favorable grounds for defence, and sent an express to Ei Pase for assistance. Two companies of of the 3rd Infantry came out from El Paso and escorted Coons train to this side of the by parties of Americans in the employment of the frontier States of Mexico, principally those under the command of Chevallie and Glanton, formerly of this city. Captain Johns, on his way from El Paso, just this side of the Gradatupe mountains, lost two uren killed by the Indians—Solomon Garner and John Woodley. The Body of only was found. Major Smith was to leave on his return to this place on the 4th, and Cap. John, was to take his departure for p. John, was to take his departure for Paso on the same day.—San Antonio

oti at eb les d

Salar Salar

This remarkakable man, just deceased, was born on the 17th of March, 1781, bying one of eight children. His father was a clerk in the ironworks at Masboro, near Rotherham, with a salary of £70 a year.

The few particulars which are known of his early youth present him to us as noted for learning to the few particulars which are known of his early youth present him to us as noted for learning to the few particulars which are known of his early youth present him to us as noted for learning to the few particulars which are known of his early youth present him to us as noted for learning to the few particulars which are known of his early youth present him to us as noted for learning to the few particulars which are known of his early youth present him to us as noted for learning to the few particulars which are the few particulars which are known of his carries and the few particulars. pounds werse than nothing, where, after nany failures and much endurance, fortune it length visited him. He began the business of a bar-iron merchant, at a house in Burgess-street, which is now shown to the traveller as one of the "sights" of Sheffield. This place becoming too small for him, he removed his warehouse to Giberslter street Shalesmoor, and built at Upper Throne a handsome villa for his private residence.— At this time such was the prosperity of the town of Sheffield, that he used, as he was wont to relate, to sit in his chair and make his twenty pound a day without even seeing the goods that he sold. The Corn-laws, he says, altered all this, and made him glad to get out of business with part of his gains. As it was, the great panic of 1837 swept away some £1:000 of his property. Among the massive bars which enclosed him even in his counting house, Ediot made poems. and under the shadow of Shakspeare and Raleigh in the same place, achieved a for tune. He has been called the Burns o manufacturing life, in the sensitiveness to of the rights of man, the comparison is per-haps not mistaken. His great educator was suffering, and his views, his countenance, and his writings partook of the stern The attacks on the monstrous bread tax, in the unpresuming character of "Corn=law Rhymer," prepage I the way for the League, and were sustained until a prime Minister pronounced the doom of mound other produce, and Mr. Collinopolist legists ion. His health had been and Staves.—Dundas Warder. giving way for many more the before death removed him from this world, in the sxy nin'h year of his age. Besides a wi dow and two daughters, he has left five sons, of whom two conduct the iron and steel business, and two are clergymen of the Church of England.

There were s x'v-three cases of cholera in New Orleans on the 15th Dec. The Court Circular unnounces that her Majesty's accouchment is shortly expec- the

Vienna letters of the 19th ult. state that

Orders have been received in London for the building and fitting up of a steam yacht for the Emperor of Russia.

19r. Buckland declares that the artesian wells in London will not yield a supply

water for the inhabitants. The London Times communicates the official announcement, that government has decided on establishing a penal colony for convicts in Western Australia.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

NEW YORK. Jan. 14, 1850. The Canada reached Halifax yesterday

Cotton had advanced a farthing per lb. Corn had improved, and was quoted at 29s - 30s for white, and 28s a 29s for yel-

Wheat was slightly better. Best brands American Flour 25, ordinary, 23s a 23s 6 l, at which the market was firm. continued plenty. Consols closed American securities firm and in at 961.

The Bullion in the Bank of England was who left here on the 21st oils, on express £17,000,000, being the largest amount its to Myor South's train returned on the 11th souths ever held.

Inst., from the Pecos river baying left that Commercial accounts from India satis-

> The political news from England is not of meh importance.
> Parliament will assemble for the desparch business on the 3rd of February, when it rumored various political, and commer al measures will be brought before the

> egislature. Col. Webb and suite arrived at Liverpool, en route to Vienna, to commence his diplomatic duties at the Austrian Court. Rusa was making tapid strides towards

> the ultimate subjugation of Turkey.
>
> The Journal De Havre states, on the authority of a private letter from the United States, that the Cabinet of Washington

AUSTRIA.

A mutiny broke out in one of the Austrian regiments stationed in Comorn, on the 18th ult., through which several superior officers were killed by the exasperated Accounts from Vienna and Berlin to the

22nd ult., state that a rebellion on a most formidable scale had broken out in Sclavoof the 3rd Infantry came out from El Paso and escorted Coons train to this side of the Guadalupe mountains. The express then left them and came to the Pecos. The Apaches are said to be well armed, some of them having six shooters. Their great hostility is ascribed to the attacks on them by parties of Americans in the employment. will complicate the relations already sufficiently insecure between Austria and the Porte. The \_\_\_\_ regiments which have revolted, are among the bravest and hardiest soldiers in the Austrian service.—
The grounds of the rising are resistance to the decree of November 18th, organising the Woiwodeshoft. The chief movement is in the Syrinia and Peterwardin, and in the Baesca military districts, which had been excluded from Woiwodeshoft. The Western Texan, Dec. 15.

BENEZER ELLIOTT, THE CORNLAW RHYMER.

Deen excluded from: Woiwodeshoft. The continued at 120,000 men, with 110 cannon; and if they are joined by the Croats, which appears highly probable, they will be continued at 120,000 men. bers of the insurgents are daily swelled by desertions from the Austrian regiments in Peterwardin. It is said that Russia has been intriguing

good nature, sensibility, and extreme dullness. It was for this last quality that Ebenezer was sent into the foundry, while sistency of the Tory Press, as a matter of course. We expect to see it as regularly counting-house stool; for on leaving school counting-house stool; for on leaving school the father was amised to find the young poet deficient in the merest rudiments of arithmetic. In time he became a great reaster. History and polistical economy were his favorite subjects; but he delighted in the classic poets of Greece and Rome, although he could only enjoy their beauties the strong translations. Homer and Æschy, through translations. Homer and Æschy, the stands true to his great favorites, and in his less than the classic poets of Greece and Rome, although translations. Homer and Æschy, the stands true to his great favorites, and in his less than the classic poets of Greece and Rome, although translations. Homer and Æschy, the stands true to his great favorites, and in his though he could only enjoy their beauties through translations. Homer and Æschy, the wre his great favorites, and in his counting-house might be seen, twenty years afterwards, the figuers of Achilles and Alax Elliett has great favorites and continued to the seen of the figures of Achilles and the figures of A Ajax. Eliott has often been incorrect. It is not only a small part of his life was epent in manual labor. He came to Shefield a young may, some hundred and fifty loudy werse than nothing, where after life the organ, should endeavone the life the organ, should endeavone the life the organ, should endeavone the statesman pounds. loyal Orangemen, of whom the Statesman is the organ, should endeavonr to remove him from his position, or he will certainly disgrace the fraternity of which he is such a prominent leader. We always under-stood that loyalty to the "Throne and Constitution" was an important element in their organization. We, perhaps, were mistaken. Mr. Gowan's position is calcunvince us of the contrary.

It appears that Ogle R. Gowan has been defeated as one of the Councillors for Kit-ley. In the contest between Mr. Richards and him for Leeds, last general election, Mr. Gowan had a majority of fifty over the Mr. Gowan had a majority of fifty over the Reform Candidate in this Township.—
Where has his popularity gone, that it should suffer him to be defeated in the Township election? Where have the fitty gone to? They must have heard of the " black flag" scrape ! - Bathurst Courier.

OUR MARKETS .- We are glad to be able manufacturing life, in the sensitiveness to to communicate a piece of good news to the natural beauty, and the hearty vindication farmers. The markets are looking up, and money is plenty. Wheat brings 3s Burley, 1s 104. Oats, ts. Pork, \$3 to \$44. Timothy Seed, 84 9d. Flour, 16s 3d to 17s 6d, and large lots 17s 9d. We have heard of large transactions at the latter figure. Several buyers are in the mar-fort, namely, Messrs, Coleman, McKenze, Ewart, Spencer, and Campbell, for Wheat and other produce, and Mr. Collier for Pork

> A Yankee is never upset by the astonish-He walks among the Alps with his hands in his pocketts, and the smoke of a cigar is seen among the mists of Niagara. One of this class sauntered into the office of the lightning telegraph, and asked how ong it would take to transmit a mossage to 'Ten minutes, was the re-Washington. 'Ten minutes, was the

> Learn to be easily pleased. This lesson, thoroughly acquired, will save much discon-tented feeling and sadness of countenance.



## HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1850.

ACT.

"THE new Act contains provisions relating the ground and manner of admitting into and excluding books from the schools which appear o me fraught with the most injurious and painful consequences, and to which I DO NOT WISH TO MAKE FURTHER REFERENCE in this place." Dr. RYERSON'S sixth Positive error of the New School Act, and we appeal to any man of ordinary intelligence, to say, if it is entitled to any further consideration than that generally given to an anonymous libel. It is simply a vague, grauitous assertion, without furnishing the slightest intimation of the ground of it. Nay, it is worse than even the mere omission of such an intimation would make it. It is accompanied with one of those "dark, mysterious shakes of the head " which oracles and Quacks employ to convey the idea of something too awful to be literally announced-the "consequences" are of the "most injurious and painful character," and hence the Rev. Superintendent does not entertain even a " wish to make further reference " to them! What an amiable delicacy! The Quaker said " I will not give thee a bad name, but I will call thee mad dog," and, in imitation of Obadiah, Dr. Rverson does not wish to refer to the consequences of allowing the County Boards o exercise any authority in selecting School Books, but at the same time wishes us to believe that the said consequences are of the most injurious and painful description. Cant and Quackern are two words which are not exclusively con fined to the vending of spurious medicine, and we only wish they were less applicable to this objection of Dr. RYERSON. In order, however, that our readers may be able to judge for themselves, we give the words of the Act as follows:

"Thirdly. To select and recommend proper books for the use of the Public proper books for the use of the Public Schools of their County, and to cause a list of such books as they shall select to be sen to each Township, Town and City Superin-tendent of Schools in their County, for his guidandance and direction: Provided always, that no person attending any public School shall be required to read or study any book containing controverted theological dogmas or doctrines."

Here, then, is all that the Act save about admitting or excluding books, and we ask any reasonable man what "injurious and painful consequences" could possibly result from the authority ere given to the County Boads of Education Are we to be insulted by being told that there are not seven men in the County of Huron, just as capable of making a judicious selection of books for the schools of their own County as any seven men in Toronto ? Or, if the present school books are so very superior to all others (and we believe they are unexceptionable), can it be supposed that the County Boards would be so wretchedly supid as to supercede the use of them, by introducing an inferior class? This, we are certain, is not one of the " painful consequences" to which Dr. RYEESON alludes. is something in the decline of nower-something ndence of Schools to be deducted from the school fund."

XVI. And be it enacted, That the Superntendent of Common Schools of any Township, Town or City, shall be paid by such salary or per-centage as the Municipal Council of such Township, Town or City shall appoint, and such salary shall be raised and levied rateably upon the whole rateable property in the Township, Town or City, according to the assessment laws which shall then be in force. In Section XXX., where the Trusstees are

the local superintendence,"

"And the same may be collected by themselves, or by any one of them, or by their Collector appointed by them to col-lect the same; and if they employ a Collec-tor, five per centum may be added thereto for the cost of collection and be collected therewith. XXXV. And be it enacted, That the

Municipal Council of each Township, Town and City, in Upper Canada, shall, in every year, and within the limits of its powers of posing taxes, cause to be levied for the payment of the Teachers of the Com Schools of its Township, Town or or the then current year, such sum of mo ney as, clear of .ll .charges for the collec-tion thereof, shall be at least equal to the amout of public money which shall have been apportioned to such Township, Town or City for such year.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of each Township, Town and Citte in Upper-Canada, to cause to be levied on the inhabitants of all or any School Section within its Township, Town or City, for the purchasing or procuring of School sites,—the erecting, repairing, referring, furnishing or warming of School houses,—the purchasing of necessary books, maps, Globes, black boards and other apparatus for the use of the Schools of such section,—for the payment of Teachers, and for Common School purposes generally, (and over and above the sum of money required by this Act to be equal to the public money apportioned to such Township, Town or City),—such assessment as such Council shall judge to be expedient; any thing in any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

If these provisions do not protect the school unds from the "expense of the local Superintendence," we can attach no meaning to them. The objection then proceeds to state that the

of the entire school grant from ordinary ap-portionments to the establishment of pauper schools. The discretionary alienation of so large a portion of the school fund cannot but be injurious to ordinary schools and their teachers; and I think the introdution of a class of pauper schoools in the country is most earnestly to be deprecated."

It is worthy of remark that the fifth and sevent DR. RYERSON AND THE NEW SCHOOL objections are given at much greater length, and with far more expatiation than any of the others. The reason is simply this -in the fifth the Dr. is appealing to the feelings and prejudices of the unlearned public, on the subject of French domination, and a supposed insult offer ed to the Upper Canada Clergy-and from what we have already quoted of the seventh, an ignorant man would suppose that the new Act was just about to open the floodgates of Pauperism .-That Charity schools-Poor houses - Work houses, and a whole shoal of dirty, ragged, lit tle beggars were to be established at the expens of the Common School fund! But we would ask in sober seriousness, "What is really the meaning of all this nonsense about Paupers and Pauperism?" The Act we think contains no such word at all; but in authorizing Municipal Councils to assist poor School sections, it says

" Provided always, that the said Munici pal Council shall not authorize any such School Section to receive in any year, from such School Relief Fund, a sum ten pounds currency; And provided also that it shall not authorise any portion o the said fund to be paid to any School Sec tion in which the inhabitarts may be sufficiently wealthy to be able to School without such assistance; nor to any section which may be conveniently united apportioned to such section; nor unless it shall appear that the sum which such seetion shall have raised, shall have been ap plied to the payment of the Teacher of such section for such year."

There is certainly nothing very alarming in al his, and it is not likely that 25 per cent nor five Upper Canada for this purpose.

Dr. RYERSON winds up this seventh objection with the following specimen of genuine egotism: "I can show that I have not only had re-

gard to feeble and needy school sections, but that under the provisions of the existing law, I have invariably met the case of system on account of its poverty; nay, that such sections have been aided in a way most effectually to prompt and encourage local exertions, to exempt them from the baneful influence and degradation of constituting tionments to teachers and schools.

We do not pretend to understand this paragraph, but we think the reader will be compelled to adopt one of the three following conclusions, insult the Government by refusing to qualify namely, Either the Rev. Superintendent wishes The only step towards compelling the Govern to convey the idea that these "feeble and needy ment, was a presentment of a Tory Grand Jury school sections" were munificently aided from in favor of Mr. Rich, presented to Judge Sullihe, like some others of the METCALFE Officials, sensible men, smile at the vanity, ignorance and in the breaking of a circle of which one forms had command of that very convenient commodity presumption of the little faction. Thus ended the center, that is far more painful than the mere called "Roating Capital!" Or, that Dr. the tempest for a time. No sconer, however, changing of school books. From the great RYERSON, like many other great-minds, feels a had the New Municipal Act become the law o ength of the serenth objection we will be obliged peculiar pleasure in using the first personal pro- the land, than the smouldering embers of disapto take it as under and examine its parts seperate- nous in all matters of honor or importance. - pointed pride, and mortified arrogance broke out ly. It commences thus-" While the present This, we think, is the conclusion most likely to into a rancorous fiame. The political fees of Law protects the School funds, against the loss be correct, for it would certainly be very difficult good Government, at once determined that Willor application of a sixpence for the entire admin- to believe that the Rev. Doctor ever relieved a sam Bennet Rich, Esquire, should not only be a social improvement, our circumstances will istration of the school system, the new Act persingle needy school with a single paltry dollar Magistrate, but the chief Magistrate of the new not permit us to do so gratuitously. There mits the whole expense of the local Superin- that did not legitimately belong to the school Corporation-not from a love for Mr. Rich, nor is certainly no place in Canada where a fund. We heritate not one moment in believing 6 We are utterly unable to com- that had this discretionary power of assisting steady first Lord Mayor of Goderich; but merely and at greater disadvantage than in Godeprehend the meaning of this paragrph, and, poor school sections, been placed in the hands of therefore, we shall allow the Act to deliver its Dr. Ryerson, instead of being vested in the friends. Through party and secret influences. the situation, and the heavy charges on the own sentiments' in reference to the "expense of been no seventh objection in Dr. Ryerson's cata- in favor of Mr. Rich, and Messrs. Gibbons, Lanlogue of errors. And, therefore, we again sug- caster, and McDonald, were barcefacedly told gust the propriety of remodeling the School Act that the Ward would return any two of them, so as to allow ample room for the Dr. to employ, who would come under an obligation to support frequently and with great emphasis, the little Mr. Rich as Mayor. Here was the first exhibi

intendent admits that the late Act was also blamable in this respect, we shall pass it over authorized to impose and collect a Rate Bill, it without any comment, as one of those numerous evils that are more easily complained of than painful reiteration of his former doleful complaint against being deprived of his satellites, and being necessitated to receive his local information from the County Clerks, for whom he evidently of the Poll that they had no object, and no inte cherishes a very coldrife friendship. We have already shewn the worthlessness of this objection, and hence, we throw it aside in disgust

> Chief Superintendent's objections to the New School Act. We feel satisfied that we have treated them with a greater degree of candour than the Doctor has manifested towards the Act and its authors; and we believe our readers will feel satisfied that we have fully redeemed our are truly gratified to learn that notwithstanding Dr. RYERSON'S " Circular," the New Act has gone into operation in every Township, and we believe in every school section in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce. So far as we have been able to learn, the " Circular and the Act as it stands, were presented to the various School Meetings held throughout the Counties on the eighth instant, and without a single exception the decision was given in favor of " the Law of the Land." The people of Up per Canada cherish too much respect for responsible Government, and for those who administe it, and are too intimately acquainted with the principles and sentiments of Dr. RYKRSON, to pay the slightest deference to any mandate which he may put forth. We understand that a circular has issued from the Inspector General's Office to the several District Superintendents

in reference to several provisions of the new Act

opposed to a re-consideration of the new School

"Authorizes the alienation of one-fourth Act, and we think there is wisdom in the act of and his being rejected by the inhabitants of his wa Ward, merely because he was too upright the Government in endeavoring to obtain the fullest information on the subject. But we doubt if the District Superintendents are the purest source from which such information can be obtained. They are a part of Mr. RYERSON'S favorite machinery, and we believe that many of them are under his immediate control, and con- they are neither qualified nor entitled to be the sequently opposed to the men and measures of he present Administration. We fear it is, to a considerable extent a literal consulting of the aware of this fact and have virtually admitted it. enemy. And, as a feeble, but a faithful, friend of the Administration, we take the liberty of caster and McDonald were kept out of the Connstating our honest conviction, that if the powers cil, solely because they refused to pledge themconferred by the new Act, on the County Boards selves to vote for Mr. Rich as Mayor. No man are diminished, or any other popular provision of the Act interfered with at the suggestion of EGERTON RYERSON or his party, the real supporters of the Government will not feel complimented thereby.

ANNALS OF THE CORPORATION.

CHAPTER FIRST. A short time before the Municipal Elections ook place, we wrote an article on the subject, advising our townsmen to avoid, as much as possible, the introduction of political feeling into not from a difference in politics, -in the St. Dalitical grounds,-they were proposed from the grounds, by William Bennet Rich, Morgan Goderich, unless the light of intelligence could far as I have been able to ascertain, has been deprived of the advantage of the school been deprived of the advantage of the school rabid and insulting manner. Many of our read that the school rabid and insulting manner. Many of our read that the school rabid and insulting manner. We have no hard or unkind feelings to ders will, no doubt, remember that the name of wards Mr. Rich. The ten-dollar affair is long William Bennet Rich, Esq., was left out of the since forgiven, and even then we bore no malice late Commission of the Peace for the District of towards him. But though we loved him better Huron, and that the Tories became savagely than we do, (and we really have some respect distinct class of pauper schools, and not to deduct a farthing from the ordinary apporernment would be compelled to make a special that he ought no; and could not, be Mayor of appointment of the said William Bennet who, in his turn, swore like a trooper that after he should be thus specially appointed, he would his own private purse, a supposition not the van at the Assizes in May last, which had only most probable in the nature of things! Or that the effect of making his Lordship and a few other

conviction that he would make ronoun I.

The eighth objection is about the laborious, of course, spurned with indignity a flagrant inonerous and difficult duties which the new Act sult, which, in a ruder state of society, would remedied. The ninth and last objection, is a have been elected as the Councillors of St. Andrew's Ward !

than to secure the election of Mr. Rich as Mayor! They did not pretend to represent the We have now gone over the whole of the Rev. interests of the Ward, nor to be the least anxious for the prosperity of the Town. Nay, they were rest, and every private consideration. To make the Ward a blank and to disgrace the new Corporious boast that William Bennett Ritch was the promise by shewing that the objections are, every first Mayor of Goderich-the Chief Magistrate of the Town, in defiance of the Radical Government. And in the face of these declarations,in the reckless fury of political insanity, the in habitants of St. Andrew's Ward elected Morgan James Hamilton and Dixie Watson in preference to the best practical men in Goderich. Poor, frail, erring, blind-led, blundering humanity !-And now, that the bubble hope has become ar abortion, we ask any sane man in St. Andrew's Ward, be he Whig. Torres a Redical to the Ward Stratford, A. F. Mickle, Postmaster. are, for one moment, to be compared to the men who were rejected, in as far as the real prosperity and interest of the Town are concerned? We repeat that Messrs. Gibbons, Lancaster, and McDonald have done as much towards making Goderich a Town as any other three of its inhabitants. They are men of integrity and unblemished character, and we believe have a standing in society equal to the best of their felthroughout the Province, requesting information low townsmen-their great bonor is that their present independent position is the fruit of their and more especially as regards the duties of the own industry and perseverance. Mr. Gibbon contemplated County Boards. We are not has been one of the most active and efficient District Councillors that Huron can boast of,

to support a man whom he conscientiously believed to be unworthy of the office, is a reproach to the town. Messrs. Hamilton and Watson may be very clever men in their own way, but we candidly declare our own conviction that Councillors for St. Andrew's Ward, nor any other Ward in Goderich. We believe they are No man dare deny that Messrs. Gibbons, | Landare deny that the motive for proposing Mr. Rich was a political motive of the basest description-and no man dare affirm that the opposition to Mr. Rich was political. Not one Reformer in Goderich ever objected to Mr. Rich on account of his politics, and the fact that the Reformers had, from the very first, agreed upon a Conservative Mayor, is proof positive that Mr. Rich was not opposed on political grounds. The introduction of politics into the Municipal elections, in Goderich, was by a few headstrong, reckless Tories, and it has merely resulted in the total destruction of their object-in the discomfiture their first Town Council. And we took the lib- and lasting disgrace of their party-in the retarderty of naming twelve men, who, irrespetive of ing of the public business, and the re-kindling of heir political creed, were, in our opinion, fit a large share of bitter political animosity that and proper persons to represent the interests of had well nigh been entombed in forgetfulness .the Town. In the St. Patrick's Ward, the three We have been informed that Dr. Hamilton in candidates whom we had named were elected- addressing the Electors at the Poll, split one of in the St. Georg's Ward, one was changed-but the hardwood tables in the British Hotel with his fist, in endeavoring to give weight to the vid's Ward, one was changed, but no political mighty declaration that "Mr. Rich should be difference,-and in the St. Andrew's Ward, the Mayor, he will be Mayor, and he shall be whole three whom we had named, were defeated Mayor !" (Tremenduous cheering !) We can to another School Section, and so be made able to support a School; nor to any School Section which shall not have raised, by fara politics, as they are deficient in the requisite pin's horse banter, "Ah! bootless boast!" tion or otherwise during the then current qualifications. Men who, in one word, have no This was just a fair specimen of Dr. Hamilton's tion or otherwise during the the sum of the sympathies, confidence, or suf-year, a sum at least equal in amount to the sympathies, confidence, or suf-sum whish said Municipal Council shall have frage of their fellow townsmen, except in so far He should actually let politics and public matters to Torvisin. The men who ought to have been to spoil a good cause, we would employ Dr. elected, and who absolutely would have been Hamilton to advocate it, and as Janathan says, elected, had political rancor not usurped the he would be "sure to stick his foot into it."place of the public interests, are Robert Gibbons, He should have learned by this time, that his influence in Goderich is confined to a select few, per cent of the school fund would be required in three men are steady, honest Reformers-but no and even these few can only be influenced on man dare say they were brought forward on po- particular occasions. But in the choice of a Lord Mayor, or any other thing of half that imbest and purest motives, they are three of the portance, he must either be contented to play most active, enterprising and wealthy men in second fiddle, or otherwise play no fiddle at all .-Goderich, and are, comparatively speaking, the He is aware that Mr. Rich has not been elected proprietors of the Ward which they proposed to Mayor-and we tell him in the most friendly represent. They were opposed on political terms, that Mr. Rich never will be Mayor of

> The ludicrous proceedings of the Meeting at which a Mayor was not elected, will be the subject of the next chapter.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT!! OUR SUBSCRIBERS Will excuse us for reninding them that the next week's Issus

completes the Second Volume of the Huron Signal. And as a very large proportion of our first year's readers have not found it convenient to " pay up," we are under the disagreeable necessity of intimeting that we may be in advocating political Reform and several Municipal Councils, there would have the sympathies of the Ward were at once enlisted carriage of paper, &c., and we believe our readers will give us credit for having, even under these disadvantages, brought out our paper with due regularity. But we have frequently done so at a great additional cost ; and as our funds are limited, we now feel compelled to insist upon the immediate payment of all accounts due to this office. mposes on Trustees. But as the Chief Super- have been rejected by spitting in the face of the Two years' credit is as much, or rather man who dared to offer it. In this state of things, more than our pecuniary resources will en-William Bennet Rich. E-q., and any other two able us to give, and it must be obvious, living things that could articulate the name of that if there is a difficulty in paying at the William Bennet Rich with approbation, would end of two years, there will be a greater difficulty in paying at the end of threebesides we are positively unable to afford Morgan James Hamilton and Dixie Watson longer time than we have already given ;both admitted, or rather boasted, at the opening and hence we have been forced to the determination, that, unless all those who rest in coming forward as candidates, farther are now indebted to us for the Signal of 1848, pay up to the present time-we will be obliged (not to cease publishing, for that would be the ruin of the District, but ready and willing to sacrifice every public inte- to stop their papers. We have an instinctive abhorrence to being in debt, and if all who are now owing us will come forward ration, if they could merely purchase the inglo- and settle their accounts promptly and honorably, we will soon have the inexpressible felicity of boasting of our independence!

N. B.—Subscriptions and arrears will be received by the following Gentlemen, in their respective localities:

Andrew Dickson, Esq. Carlton Place, Brockville, David Robertson, Esq. Toronto, Dr. Russel.
Hamilton, William Dickson, Esq.
Guelph, C. H. Webster, Esq.

St. Mary's, Thos. Christie, London Road, Daniel Shoff, London, Robert Reid, Bookseller. Woodstock, James Kintra. Chatham, Charles Dole Port Sarnia, Robert Stead.

THE HON. R BALDWIN .- Late Toronte papers inform us that this gentleman who has so long enjoyed the confidence of the Reformers of Upper Canada, has been very ill, but we are happy to learn from the last Globe that he is convalescent.—Provincialist cialist.

Oun, gemark have been crowded will appear next we LONDON ELE

Yesterday, the ly after nine o'cl sented a very an the continual pas sleighs belonging which were labell opposing candidat ters, in addition to late, had also the whose parentage when put on their of Justice. No having been aslee have done their nerve; and have short time has do years since the T they choose. The William" Draper London in the signing member" tuency. But no tuency. But no long Mr. Lawrason a kings" now wield ente of a vote a-; is that London n the Reform const At the opening friends made a ru votes; after which about two hours was some 50 vote which he maintain day. At the c terday evening Me We have heard Mr. Dixon's vote possession of dee

> At the close of t St. Patrick's W St. Andrew's W St. George's W St. David's War

Majority for W

that they have not

son that the value

At half-past five the electors from to son Hall, thanking and for the peaces &c. He stated to declaration takes explain his views ment ought to he. cheers for the Qu After giving three the assembly dispe It is perhaps we the officers in ga who, (being Mayo to stop the insulti ing-in-effigy in publicly insulted t tive, whilst the gu a sabble to St. Th pose of breaking th eeting called in Parliament, an offence, had the au Macaulay to fight-Gentlemen, who v Do you deliberate the Government v perial as well as

At the Dinner in said, that the Cierg ries questions wo next session of Pa of Western Cana-Although the C

abolished, or even sanction of the In we believe that th will concede the dress be passed at liament on the sub nada must and wil nal affairs; they ar lition of the Clergy er the Imperial G Reserve question fourths of the pect ing the Clergy R A church which is without the aid of the preserving. Wha England, more than one-seventh part of sense of mankind gone far towards of the Ministers of This question has ance for nearly to 1836, a select Co Peter Perry was 6 stated that, "Ever 1831, the people h tioned for the app Reserves to some In the year follows petitioned the Imp the Clergy Reserv this, it has been th discontent among Canada. Let the as one man, and de Clergy Reserves tions be circulated lieves in religious active—let every fence of their rig Presbyterians, C noble effort in de and equality, and Long Point Adve THE UNIVER

> The University, sion empowred th vernment of the U lency has we learn the following gent

The Hon. the C The Hon. John John Wilson, F David Buchan, F Dr. Richardson.