might be rendered in proverbial phraseology -- "Go to Fruckie! With all deterence, we however, as brother Jonathan says, disin however, as brother Jonathan says, dismi-cline to this view, perspicuous and luminous-as it undoubtedly is: inasmuch as the Revd. Armadillo is altogether unlikely to have that intimate knowledge of the Proverbial Philosophy of the Kingdom of Fife, which this would indicate. The "M." we find more difficult to decipher. This too may be a theft from John Toronto—intending to represent the Revd. Armadillo as holding epresent the Revd. Armadillo as holding it Frichie the same degree as John Tayonto at Kettle—viz., that of M.—Master—Dominie. Or, indeed, it may stand as it does in the vulgar walks of Commerce for thousands—illustrative of the Episcopal weakness on that point; in that view, he tive M.'s rather than a single one would have been the happier il-lustration in this part of the world, just at But here "Armadillo" throws of the mask

and boldly exposes the daring character of his pretentions. Unflinchingly he signs himself "Budne of Toronte" "Bishop of Toronto" and sticks a dagger before it as if to shake defiance at his Angelican brother! "Armadillo: Magister; Bishop of Toronto!" nder not that the Church terms this "a title usurped"—every letter of it is bare-facedly stolen from our John of Turonto hearting agree with the Church that n's little affair is not near ly so outrageous a proceeding.

Does Monsieur le Cointe de Charbonell

really think that the people of Upper Cana da will permit him to come here and inter fore thus audaciously with one so dear to will allow him to appropriate, for nothing, a title which has cost the To win that same title Strachan, the country was convulsed for twenty years—national education was created and fostered throughout the whole land. To keep this same title before the public with relat, the same feuds are still sought to be maintained, and but recently eleven thousand pounds were sailed at one haul to sustain it. The Count must see that so valuable a property requires protec-tion—things lose their value when they be non- John Toronto's rights be upheld against all comers !

But it is not only in School manifesto ed the lists in mortal strife for the honours, titles and dignities of this mundane scene! Into the inner chamber of social life has this ambitious Romanist pushed his pretensions to the very highest seat in the synagogue where our John Toronto has he stretch-reigned Lord of the manor—has he stretch-ed forth his grasping hand! Truly does the Church declare that Cardinal Wiseman is modesty-personified to the other Armarally round the standard of our Protestant faith, when the satellites of the Roman Ponfairly, when the satellines of the carry out their daring assumptions in the arrogant and truly alarming, shape brought to light in the following startling

JOHN TO ARMADILLO. "The Bishop of Toronto presents his compliments to Dr. the Count Charbonell. and requests the honour of his company Dinner on the evening of the——ins

"The Palace,
"Toronto, Dec. 1850." ARMADILLO TO JOHN.

"The Bishop of Toronto returns compliments to Dr. Strachan, and has much pleaeure in accepting his invitation to dinner for the evening of the—inst., at 7 o'c.ock.' The Palace, Toronto, Dec., 1850.

We are sure all our readers will feel deepfor the brother prelates-thus forced, in their zeal for true religion, to occupy atti-tudes most painful to them, and alas, having the appearance of a squabble for the empty f a wicked world! That either of the Rev. Gentlemen care for titles, or precedence, or any other such carnal device insinuate-How could they? In that Word which cannot err, are they not enjoined to "Feed the flock of God," "not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensam-ples to the flock?" "Yea, all of you be subject one to another, and be clothed with humanity, for God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble."

How cruelly then

these humble successors of the fishermen of Tiberias, be rent by their present unseemly position! But at the call of duty, and in the maintainance of truth, even suc trials as this must be boldly encountered. True, there may be scoffers who will ask. Why all this brawling for an empty title ?-what's ing for that which in this country of entire religious equality, whatever it may be in others, is but tawdry tinsel—a miserable affectation of power—empty as air! and they may exclaim with Cowper:

"Behold your Bishop! Well he plays his par "Behold your Bishop! Well he plays his pe Christian is name, and infidel in heart— Gostly in office, earthly in his plan— A slave at court, elsewhere a lady's man! Dumb as a Senator, and as a priest A piece of mere church-furniture at best!"

Then they may refer to the Dictionary fo the meaning of this title about which these hely men are squabbling, and tell you that a Bishop is but "an Inspector,"—a "Visit-or,"—a title given by the Romans "to those who were inspectors of provisions," and by the Athenians to those "sent into the Provinces subject to them, to inspect the state of affairs,"—that in the primitive rch a Bishop "was an Elder or Presbyter, one who had the pastoral care of Church;" and in view of the general char acter of the title, they may ask what special claim any one inspector, he it of churches or provisions has to arrogate to himself the title of the Bishop of Toronto?

We need not say that we speak not here our own sentiments—these are the cavilone own sentiments—these are the cavilhugs of wicked men, who submit not to
the Powers-that-be in holy mother Church,
and assume to interrupt all things for thembut no assistance could be rendered them, and assume to interrupt all things for them-selves. Alas! that the days of thumb-screws and jack boots should have passed such fellows remain! We go for John Toronto—honours, titles, Rectories, Colleges, Palaces, Clergy Reserves, Charters—every thing must be his. The fact is, setting aside the interests of Protestantism, this is truly a national causo.—One Bishop may possibly be at last satisfied—stuffed to the throat with public plunder till be can hold no more;—but two !—two !—two !—two !—but Terestee.' John Torontos!!

"Oh, dire Fate !"

There are only two ways of escaping il, or all must be John Torontos, and crown. Se jd: ts, is 2jd, 6d, 7jd.—[Mon"drawn the miller."—Globe. I ruin-either John Toronto must be

CUBA COCKS AND YANKEE COCKS.

PROM TRAVELLING MEMS. BY J. M. WESTON.

It is well known that the Spaniards are greatly addicted to cock-fighting—in short, deprive them of their cock-pit and their "Plaza del Doros" (bull ring), and they would be much more likely to revolt than at any oppression of the Government. While I was in Trinidad da Cuba, in April last, I was told of a very ludicrous scene that occured in the cock-pit in that city. I should be understood that cock-fighting is a very popular and fashionable amusement, and that gambling, on the result of a fight, is carried to an extraordinary height. Their "birds" are very small, and being deprived of all their feathers, except those on the tail, they present a very diminuitive and naked appearance. They are never allowed to fight with "gaffs," but use their natural apurs, which are sharpened to a nleety, and they fight with a coolones and care that indicates how carefully they have been trained.

An American Captain of a vessel, looking at a fight that had been sometime prolonged, at length burst out with—
"Get out with such birds as them, they ain."

a fight that had been sometime prolonged, at length burst out with—
"Get out with such birds as them, they ain't bigger than a ton-tit, and aint worth a curse, any how! Them are some poor miserable Cuba cocks, I reckon! I've got on board of my ship a genuine Vankes bird, that'll lick any three or four of your miserable cocks before you could say beans—and I'll bet high on it, too!"

A bet of fifty "ouncest" (§850) was insteadly offered on the Cuptain's proposition, who notwithstanding the remonstances of his friends, put up the money, and said he would be thar, sure, and give all such small fry cocks at hand particular thunder!"

Now, be it understood the Captain had an

Now, be it understood the Caprain had an 'vold grey regle'' on board his ship, and first order was not to give it anything to eat for the next tweety-four hours. He also stripped the eagle of its plumage causing the old fellow to feel ashanded of himself.

sabamed of himself.
The day of trial arrived, the cock-pit was
Trowded to see the great trial of one bird against
hree! The Captain arrived in time, with his
ird under his arm.
"Who pits your cock, Captain?" was asked.
"Who? Well, I rather think I'll attend to
hat husiness myself," said he, and stepping over
nto the ring.

nto the ring.

The old-eagle seemed ashamed of the company he was in, and did not look very courageous and as they examined the Yankee cock, man and as they examined the Yankee cock, many were the winks, side glance, and node exchanged among the Spaniards. for, excepting only his size there was not anything very encouraging in the old eagles appearance. He was wretchedly poor, and they also discovered that he had no spurs!

"Why. Captain," said they, "your bird has no appur."

no spure."
"Not the first spur!" said he, "but he's worse than a wild cat where he acratches or bites; so go shead!" Three noble looking game chickens were now

brought in, and the betting commenced. Every-thing offered by the Captain or has friends was eagerly taken up-by the Doffs. The Captain, it was observed, took all the bete that he could,

it was observed, took all the bets that he could, and when quiet was restored, he gently patted the old eagle, and as he put it into the ring, where the cocks were strutting, he said—

Now go it, old fellow, for the honor of your country! Give 'em blazes!"

The eagle stood still in the centre of the ring, cocked his head on one side, and seemed to be eyeing the little game fellows that were advancing towards him, but he stirred not! At length the chicken made a dash at him and doubtless gave him a sharp blow, for with a kind of wild scream, the old bird started, took one glance at the chicken, pounced upon it, and with its claws and hooked bill tore it all to pieces; and to the horror and astonishment of the Spaniards, began to eat it! The second cock shared the fate of the first, and so would the third, had it not been withdrawn by the enraged and mortified Spanimithdraws by the enraged and mortified Spani-ards, who had already lost two valuable birds by a very summary process. As soon as the Cap-tain was declared winner, he snatched up his bird, collected his bets and strade towards the door, where he turned and addressed the bewil-"Look here, Dons," said he "it's my opinion

that the next time you fight a 'yankee cock you'll know that he's a bird that always licks' and, slapping his well filled pockets, the Captai and his friends withdrew, leaving the Cuba cock

THURSDAY NIGHT'S REPORT.

The President's levee has been unusually bril-The prominent statesmen of all parties. and all the foreign ministers, were there.

New York, Jan. 2.

Philadelphia yesterday. The committee of re-ception are making great preparations for a grand demonstration on the occasion. The steamer Merlin arrived from Bermuda.
The Baltic arrived at her wharf yesterday.

The Baltic arrived at her wharf yesterday. The Africa did not leave till 4 a'clock, owing to PURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

Among the passengers by the Africa, were the Archbishop of Cincinnati, and Sir Edward Bel-

w just passed by the French Assembly The law just passed by the French Assembly, thowing open the electric telegraph to the public for an empty title?—what's They may point their Infidel e two "holy men of God" fightwhich in this country of entire quaitty, whatever it may be in great thank of the lat March. The French telegraph will be as free to the public as that of England at the present moment, and the rates charged are much quantity, whatever it may be in

Baltimore, Jan. 3. Jenny Lind's charity Concert at Charleston on Saturday last realized \$3,400, which sum has been distributed among several institutions. She was to leave on New Year's day for Havanna. New York, Jan 3.

New York, Jan 3.

Details of the news from Mexico are at hand The cholera is making considerable ravages at Osjoca. The state of Peubla is about to undertake to make the Atlac river navigable so as to communicate with the Pacific.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

America announce that the English are blocksting the ports of San Salvador, and threaten the same with those of Nicaragua.

The Savannah papers have late news from Havennah. Havennah. The cholera still lingers in the North and South, and prevails in some of the most important sugar districts. The Indiana convention have passed a

resolution prohibiting the legislature granting divorces .- Globe

eave that during the late gale, a schooner and all hands perished. Name of vessel not known .- Globe.

NEW FRATURE IN BANKING .- The Roya British Bank, London, has announced a novel and important feature in banking, namely, that depositors may obtain promis-sory notes on the amount of their deposits, of the nature of him who avows them. We which may be given as security, the notes to be unindersed, the interest to accumulate to depositors.

after New Year's Day, the legal value of popular prejudices and feelings, who were the frequently regrets being drunk, but he 5s 1d and 2s 6ad respectively, to 5s and 2s 6d. The British crown will be 6s 1d; half

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY JANUARY 9, 1851.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOUR !

THE whole moral systems of the whole long ine of ethical philosophers from Confucius of China, down to George Combe of Edinburgh, do not contain such a happy illustration of man's duty to man, as that which Holy Writ exhibits in answer to this quesion. Even the morality of Divine Reveation does not furnish us with a more beautiful picture of the real nature and value of human sympathy or benevolence than is embodied in the parable of the " Good Samaritan." It appears that the world, even eighteen hundred years ago, abounded with the withering spirit of Sectarianism-that society then, as now, was split up into little paltry, narrow-souled factions, and that conventionalities and exclusive fraternities or brotherhoods, fomented and fostered the same spirit of jealously and bitterness which at present curses society, and impedes the ogress of civilization in Canada. A wily Hebrew Lawyer taking advantage of this unnatural distracted state of thought to entrap the Son of Man by ask Who is my neighbor ?" A Lawyer? No. A member of the same brotherhood? No. A believer in the same creed and for mula? No. A dweller in Jerusalem? No! The wily Jewish Lawyer is informed by a simple, beautiful parable, that a Samaritan a stranger-a foreigner-yea, an enemy, (for "the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans,") was his neighbor ! Verily, the man of quibbles must have feit nonsuited !

The world-we mean, of course the Christian world-has either never learned the great principle of brotherly kindness inculcated by this beautiful parable, or has shamefully forgotten to illustrate its beauty by practice. The idea popularly attached much hemmed in by little conventionalities, paltry brotherhoods, creeds and mummeries to-day, as it was when the Hebrew Lawver asked "Who is my Neighbor?" The Priests and Levites, and the Lawyers, are not one whit better to-day than they were eightcen hundred years ago. They are still wrapping and swaddling the human mind up in these narrow prejudices and peculiarities of paltry creeds and brotherhoods, but the great principle of universal brotherhood is parable of the "Good Samaritan" is thrgotten. Would the leaders of society-the talking men only agree to give faitaful exposition of this parable, both theoretically and practically, much good might be effected. It would come like a bomb-shell among the little artificial fraternities, peculiarities and distinctions which form a prominent feature of modern civilization, and,

pounds, shillings and pence shall remain so intimately connected with the administration of Law and Religion. It would certainly be difficult even to im. agine a uniformity of thought and opinion among mankind. Perhaps it is neither nat ural nor desirable, therefore we will not ecome Orangemen or Ribbonmen, or Moris not practicable, and not required .-But men could surely be taught to believe that such distinctions are of a very union portant character. They could certainly e made to understand that the difference The telegraph from Washington of the between calling the King the Head of the 28th, says:—Late advices from Central Church, and calling the Pope the Head of the Church-between governing the Church by Bishops and governing it by Presbyteries, Synods or Conferences, is a mere minor difference, and does not necessarily intesfere with true practical religion. But, above all, mankind could be instructed to understand that these distinctions-these differences of opinion are not generally VREEKL AND CREW LOST .- The Tele- the result of voluntary and deliberate choice on the part of the different individuals, but less evil than being drunk once a weekare, in nineteen cases out of twenty, produthe individuals were born. Country, birth, the drunken appetite, or cause the man to parentage, education, or the want of it, decides the question of Protestantism or Popery, with the great majority of their resa man an Orangeman, were born with him, have been got up with the fiendish intenand the principles of Ribbonism form a part tion of deterring weak-minded men from atspeak here of the general rule, and not of the exceptions. We are aware that some Our readers will do well to recollect that few individuals who were born free of these drunkard is sorry that he cannot abstain.

and selfish purpose, have become belligerents in a war to which their more worthy sires were entire strangers. These characers are happily few, and far from being either the most intelligent or the most upright portion of mankind. They are frequently distinguished either for their ignoit is pleasing to know that they are generaternity to which they have united themelves. These characters, we say, form a very small and a very unworthy portion of mankind, and, in attempting to apologize with some interest, and the introduction of for the bitter prejudices and party feelings which produce the animosity of societyand in endeavoring to inculcate the important fact, that these prejudices are not the choice of the individuals, but have been born with them, or have been forced into them by education and the external circumstances with which they were surrounded, we. of course, offer no apology for these new converts." We may offer apologies, sympathy, pity, or justification for the man who is born with prejudices, but the finger of corn must be pointed at him who voluntarily adopts them. His motives are essentially base. We have no faith in attempting to subdue prejudices by force, nor in offering to put down party feeling and party societies, by Legislative enactment We puestion not only the propriety, but also The New License Law places the he practicability of such attempts. But, at the same time, we think it is the duty of every man to lend his whole influence to smooth down and neutralize the bitter, unshristian spirit which these party societies and these sectarian distincparty societies and these sectarian distinct these low, tippling shops that are nothing tions have engenered. And certainly the more than dens of gambling and debauchmost pleasing and most encouraging feature ery. in the spirit of the age, is the fact, that the great minds-the thinking men-the literature and philosophy of the present day, are all nobly struggling and tending towards a generalization of the feelings and dispositions of the human family-are all striving to make mankind understand that a differ ence of opinion is no more a proper cause of hatred or ill-will, than a difference in features-that the black man and the white to "my neighbor" is just as narrow—just as man, the Catholic and the Protestant, the Ribbonman and the Orangeman, all bear equally in their nature the impress of the

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Universal God. Each one of them, as mem-

bers of the same family, and as creatures of

the same Creating Divinity, is Our Neigh-

bor, and, has a claim upon our brotherly

sympathy in the hour of difficulty and dis-

neglected, or impeded in its progress. The IT is gratifying to observe the progress which the Temperance Reformation is making in Goderich. Only a few months have Temperance was established in the Town : and already, it numbers upwards of eighty members, comprising merchants, tradesmen, clerks, farmers and laborers, many of whom were always temperate, and many were almost always drunk. In fact, we if properly administered, would, in a few are only doing justice to the cause, when generations, drink up the gall and worm- we say that we have never witnessed, and wood of these little, warring, struggling seldom heard of a more astonishing and a but to the inexperience and carelessness of communities. This would be a gigantic more satisfactory reformation accomplished those whose duty it is to reduce it to prac--the moral regeneration of man- in such a short time. It is true, that there kind. It is Herculean-desirable-practi- is much evil prophesying on the subject-a cable. Will it take place? Certainly not! great deal of scoffing and derision-predict-New York, Jan. 2.

The "City of Glasgow" steamer arrived at It is like Law Reform—it would be profit- ing that this brother will soon fall, and that Philadelphia yesterday. The committee of re- able for the millions, but injurious to the brother will not stand long, and so forth able for the millions, but injurious to the brother will not stand long, and so forth .tens. The Priests and the Levites, and the In this case, it may safely be assumed that Lawyers, and all the lazy and the idle have "the wish is father to the thought," that a living interest in the diversity of sects, these prophesies are generally accompanied and brotherhoods, and artifical distinctions, with a sincere but an unworthy desire that and jealousies that make up the present they may be fulfilled. It is a fact dishonostate of things, and, hence, the present rable to our nature that the desire for comstate of things will continue so long as panions is stronger in the vicious than in the virtuous-guilt trembles at the thought of being left alone, and the stronger the prejudice the stronger the desire to make proselytes. It is not even enough to tell us that certain of the "Sons" will soon fall, but it must also be assumed that they will er number of votes than were tendered fo be "far worse than if they had never joined any other Councillor-after having not only suppose that the whole world will agree to or been made members!" The last half of refused to act, but also offered much oppothe prophesy destroys the credibility that sition to the action of the Council-after mone or Mahometane. Such a uniformity might probably attach to the first, and, for our own part we do not believe one word of this gratuitous nonsense. It is possible that some of the many dissipated individuals who have joined the Division may fall a prey to the numerous temptations and allurements that will undoubtedly be thrown in their way. But we cannot imagine why or how they can possibly be made more vicious or more incorrigible by having made a laudable effort to abandon their former vicious habits. If a man who has been in the habit of getting drunk, at least once a week, can be induced by any means to re main sober for even a month, he must certainly be benefitted by the experiment .-Being drunk once a month is certainly a and four weeks of calm, natural sobriety, ced by circumstances which existed before cannot, in the nature of things, strengthen regret that he had not been oftener drunk ! In short, this kind of bar-room or debauchee philosophy that says a man will be made pective votaries. The prejudices that make worse by abstaining for a season, seems to tempting to abstain. It is a fictitious bugbear, but it will not answer the purpose of those who have raised it. The veriest brought up and educated under more favor- never regrets his even temporary sobriety. able circumstances, have been converted to It is time, however, that the indulgence in

these fraternities. And, to serve some base upwards of twenty years-they have succeeded beyond even the most sanguine expectations, they have obtained millions of votaries-and reclaimed thousands from the jaws of ruin, and notwithstanding all the false predictions that have been muttered in reference to them, and in defiance of all quently distinguished either for their igno-rance or their lack of sterling principle, and encountered, the thousands of Total Abstinence Societies, and the thousand Divisions rally suspected and despised, even by the of the Sons of Temperance that are now in oxistence, prove satisfactorily that the great principle is progressing. Wise men-philosophers, are now looking upon the cause the New Tavern License Law of Canada will command the attention of the entire will command the attention or the entire community to the importance of the sub-ject. And if men will only begin to think, and enquire, and look around them, the Temperance Reformation will very speediopular reform movements of the ag reform movements of the age o great curses of Canada. Both have been caused,

or at least aggravated, by an iniquitous system of Legislation. And, now, Legisla-tion seems to have taken a different view of the matter, and is willing to assist in remo-ving the evil. The New Division Court Act of Solicitor General, John Sandfield McDonald, has struck a death-blow at the grasping avariciousness of the "Bar," and the New Tavern License Law of the Hon. Maicolm Cameron, will fall like a thunde bolt on the profligacy of the Bar-room.

But the action of the people is requi the people is required of controling the grog-trade exactly where it should be, viz.; in the hands of the the country will soon get rid of many

THE NEW JURY LAW !

THE Scotchman says, "ill beginnings had guid hinder-ends," and baving been taught to put faith in this proverb, we were led to form the highest opinion of the New Jury Law on its first introduction into the Court on Tuesday-for certainly it exhibited all the appearance of an ill or an awkward "beginning." A few of those who had been summoned as Grand Jurors, did not appear, and a few who did appear were Germans totally unacquainted with the English language, and consequently, could not be sworn. In short, only twelve Grand Jurors could be brought forward to the book, and the impression of the Bench being, that thirteen were required, it was declared that there was no Grand Jury !! "That's your Radicalism !" "The results of your New Radical Jury Law," &c. &c. &c., was chuckling in the throats of every genuine Tory in Court. In fact, had a native of Herschel been present, he would have supelapsed since a Division of the Sons of posed that Robert Baldwin was the manufacturer, not only of the New Jury Law. but also of the Germans of South Easthope !! Now, we have not room at present for our opinions on the New Jury Law, but in our next, we shall endeavor to shew that the blundering which has occurred in the introduction of this New Act, is not attributable to the imperfections of the Act,

tice. THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS Have gone off well throughout the United Counties-the people are evidently beginning to understand the importance of Mus nicipal Institutions, and are taking an interest in them. In the Town of Goderich the election, as a matter of course, was not entirely void of political feeling, and as was to be expected, has resulted largely in favor. of the Radicals. The St. Andrew's Ward, as usual, returned three Tories, and the other three Wards returned nine Liber. als. The principal contest was in St. George's Ward, where James Watson, Esq. who, after being elected last year by a larghaving exerted his whole influence in getting up a petition to abolish the Corporation, and after having authorized a friend to prevent his name from being put upon the poll book-after all these strange consistencies, James Watson, Esq., prompted either by a sense of duty, or a strong love of consistency, about half an hour after the election had commenced, requested to be put in nomination! "Hope travels on, nor quits us when we die." But public opini on is a very different thing from hope. The poet says hope is immortal, and common consent and universal experience, declare that public opinion is the most mutablethe most shifting, changing, petulent, inconsistent thing in the world !

And alas! alas ! Mr. Watson's experience s in harmony with universal experience on this subject-public opinion on the first Monday of January 1850 declared that James Watson Esq. was more worthy of public confidence than any other man who offered as Councillor in Goderich, at that time. Public opinion on the first Monday in January 1851 openly and loudly declared that the same James Watson Esq. can command only six votes and five of them plumpers !

In 1850 Mr. Watson we think, had six In 1850 Mr. Watson we think, had use votes more than any Councillor that was elected—in 1851 Mr. Watson had only six votes altogether and five of these were "plumpers"? Now the fault was not Mr. Watson's—He had done every thing that a man could do to make himself popular and able circumstances, have been converted to these prejudices, or at least have been led this nonsense should cease—the Temperto ance Societies have been in existence for interest obligations, been initiated into new.

brotherhoods and had added " extra" "par excellence" to his former loyalty and yet all would not do; he could not obtain six votes and fee of them "plumpers Strange mutability of public apinion!"

"The light of other days is for

South Easthope has elected five Germans, fo of whom cannot speak English—the fith is our worthy old friend, Sebastian Fryforle, who can speak abundantly for the whole Council.

N. B. | The other Townships will be reported

(We return our sincere thanks to our umerous friends throughout the Province. and especially in these United Counties, who have of late, expressed their approbation of the Huron Signal, by forwarding many additions to our Subscription List.—
It is encouraging to be able to state, that without any exertion on our part, our circulation is steedily increasing, and as the third volume of the Signal is now nearly completed, we take the opportunity of hinting that the present is a proper time to subscribe. We may also state, that, haring some intention of enlarging and investing ing some intention of enlarging and improv ing our sheet, we hope our subscribers will be punctual in paying up their arrears, in order that we may be enabled to carry out

Ball which "came off" in the Hall of the Col. bourne Inn, on Friday evening last, was one of the most respectable and happy Balls that has taken place in Goderich: that it was highly creditable to the parties who got it up, and every way worthy of the principles on which it was con-ducted.

Notice.—The Rev. John Logie will preach or the Rev. Charles Fletcher, in the United resbyterian Church, Goderich, on Sabbath first: rvice to commence at 11 o'clock forence o'clock evening. Goderich, January 8th, 1851.

Communications.

GODERICH, Jan. 8, 1851.

leng thy communication, signed X, containing many animadversions on the correspondence of a tax payer and Counciller, together with some remarks relative to parties hawking about petitions, or a petition rather, to do away with the Cerporation of our Town as being premature &cc., &cc. But Sir, I have have neither time or inclination to follow Mr. X through the many incorrect statements and assertions to which he treats your readers, but the rich effusions from his pen, may probably be the effect of Christmas or New Year's rejoicings, it is but reasonable and charitable to overlook a little of the frailties of human nature .--There is however one portion of Mr. X's letter, that I cannot pass without making a few contradictory remerks thereon, and first I will notice his wholesale and gratuitous slander on a portion of the inhabitants of the Township of Goderich, Mr. X tells us "that he has lived many years in the Town, that he has done so in the days of Club Line when the wave of a stick would call the boys to do this or that as the idol of the day bade them, that he has lived in town when Dr. Dunlop was turned out of the Chair, from the rap of a club being given as a signal on the table, he has lived in Town he says when the boys from the farthest limits of the Township, ruled us with a red of iron or ridicule as the whim of the menent moved them," now sir I will just meet assertion by assertion and emphatically declare that there is not even a celouring of truth in all that this aponimous scribbler has stated, and when I tell you and your readers that I have lived in Townfor nearly fourteen years, attended all public meetings that I have ever been aware of and that the boys though they may have some times been a little too noisy for such pervous characters as Mr. X, that they generally parted peacebly and orderly, that I have never known any one brought before a magistrate for disorderly conduct, either at town meeting, or training days, that they have never attempted to carry any point whatever, at town or other public mostlings but by their superior numbers, the High

Constable of the District who has been invariably present on such occasions and who is a man of truth, could tell you and others who may probably think that we have been living in a state of savage berbarity, previous to the Incorporation of our town ; that he has seldom or ever been oblige to arrest any individual for misconduct on such occasons. The oldest and most efficient of our magistrates could give the same testimony, but perhaps it might be well to remind your readers and the public generally that the character of the boys does not require my humble vindication; that the records of our Courts of criminal justice or schedules of crime, as exhibited annually or quarterly for the public benefit, boys ; if we had lived in such days of mig-

"The light of other days is fail."

The fellowing is the result of Municipal Elections, of far as we are in possible of infa. mation at present:

Tours of Ucderick.—Bt. George's Warda-Benjamis Persons, Daniel Henley, Threaden Reed, Esqires. St. Andrew's Ward—Isse Rattenbury, James Campbell, Matthew Black, Esquires. St. David's Ward—William Wallace, Christopher Crabb, James Gentles. Esquires. St. David's Ward—Horace Horton, James Bissett, William Story, Esquires.

Goderick Tourskip.—John Holmes, John Longworth, James Stonehouse, Andrew Ruledge, Hearf Steep, Esquires.

Colloins —John Ansand, John Morris, Benj. Miller, William Young, Elijah Martin.

Stemley.—David H. Ritchie, Peter Gran, Dr. Cole, George Bates, John McNaughtes, Esquires.

Tuckersmith.—Dr. Challe Constant V. the almos County of With r turned ou shillalay, a man in turn out t ferred to, was propor was also p vided there vor of the l the Chair-Dr. Dunlop

was late ge informed th and carried

have above

never had a other word nime his fals

had good into office us and afterwa

and afterwa persecuting days. The Huron, the I-to a man if n position at a gainst the l appended to

appended to from him the tien, "Deliv must concluc hope that you for the tythe

Foreign inte-direct interest cise their fram

or elsewhere,

other Letter,

beg to subscrib

AFFAIR OF He on Maturday mo Dublin, between Mr. G. O. Hig

by the police as

but were arreste

on a warrant issue

where they were Kelly in heavy understanding, w a late election of

county of Mayo.

at length connect On Friday, at two

flag flying, and di

from Baghaletown Waterford and Ki

city, amidst the c hastily assembled sight. The "W and another train o

station at four o'd which the works Eastern Extension Kilkenny line at L

cuted, do the utmostractors, Mesers. M The line will be o

early in the month

RAILWAY COM

.

Dr. Cole, George Bates, John McNaugatea, Esquires.

Tuckersmith.—Dr. Chalk, Constant L. Vas. egmoad, Francis Fowler, — McLean, Esqua-Hay.—Castor Willis, Robert Bell, Robert Doiz, Esquires.

Usborns and Staphen.——Essery, Joseph Quick, James Bissett, Thomas Lamb,—Anderson, Esquires.

North Easthope.—Alex. Hamilton, P. Melatosh, Wm. Grant, John Curtis, and a German, Esquires.

We are glad to learn that the Temperance

reek's Signai, I noticed a somewhat

THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL. DEAR SIR,-In looking over your last

> Died, at St. Mary's Elimbeth Warren, ci Williams. Mra. Williams. Mra. Williams. Mra. Williams. Mra. Williams. Wrall, England: she e her sins in a prayer-me when about fourteen yet ed to Canada with h Sear., in the year 1833 borough, C. W. She with the Rev. John W. with whom the lived in rith whom she lived is feetionate union to the and Mrs. Williams have sectionate union to the sead Mrs. Williams have good health, but yet it share of open cold house has been the mother whom have gone before whem have gone before was taken ill on Friday fever. For a few days her acceptance. She fe so faithful as she ough which harrassed her m family prayer in the at though she read the sc. worship. (This should pious wives.) For this should pious wives.) For this seel before God, until she mercy of her Saviour flor From that time, in the mitting pain, she felt a swe often trying to sing the p two days before her deal preacher who enquired there was but one thing for the control of By her previous reques was preached by the write occasion from 1st Cor. 15 mains were committed to a

occases from 1st Cor. 15.
mains were committed to a
leyan burying ground in St
of her lafant child, on the
Williams, who feels most
largely in the sympathice
friends at St. Mary's, who
make him as comfortable ake him as comfortable treaved etete. London, C. W., Nov. 25 At St. Omer, France, on last, Dr. Maitland Maitlan months, after an illness of In this Town, on Wedn after a lingering illness, the der Melvin, aged 36 year take place to-morrow at 2 o

Fall Wheat per bu. 3e. 1 2e. 6d. Flour, Farmers, 8e. Barley per bu. 2e. 6d. Oats to 17a 6d. Hay per ton, £1

Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs. beat, per bushel, 60lbs. 3s atley, per bushel, 48 lbs. 3s r bushel, 34 lbs. 1s. to 1s.

LONDON C. V