l for the Class or Classes below
hich they desire to be raised.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

nimum of proficiency required of
ers of each Class is stated in the
g programme.

ly appointed Teachers, who have
usly conducted National Schools,
ered as *probationers*, and must
such for at least one year, at the
of which time, they will be eligi-
ssification, and may be promoted,
e being trained, to any Class ex-
rst: if promoted, they will receive
mount of Salary to which they
e entitled, from the commencement
nd year of their service under
.

there must remain at least one
lower division of any Class, be-
are eligible for promotion to a
sion of the same; and they must
years in a lower Class before
gible for promotion to a higher

gulation does not apply to Pro-
Teaches, nor to Teachers who
omoted on the recommendation
essors at the termination of the
raining.

t Teachers trained at the Nor-
of the Commissioners are eligi-
notion to *any division of the*
, and only upon the recommen-
he Professors, of a Board of In-

tions are to be held, at specified
e inspectors, with the view of
meritorious Teachers: while
may have conducted themselves
or in whose Schools the atten-
considerably decreased, will be
depressed.

her will be admitted to examina-
a view to promotion, on whose
cidedly unfavorable report has
y the District Inspector within
year.

will not be eligible for promo-
in addition to satisfactory an-
he course prescribed for the
ich they aspire it appears from
of their respective District In-
t their Schools are properly
ed well conducted, that ade-
ons have been made by them to
nfficient average attendance;
junior Classes are carefully
that a fair proportion of the
higher Classes, besides being
the ordinary branches of Read-
, and Writing, are possessed
ble amount of knowledge in,
mmar, Geography and Arithme-
work, including sewing, knit-
ting-out, be given to all girls
eiving it, and that they exhibit
ncy in this department.

o appear from the reports of
ors, that their School Accounts
regularly and correctly kept
hools and Schools and School
e been preserved with neat-
r, and that cleanliness in per-
ts has been enforced on the
nding them.

be appointed as Assistant
hose qualifications are not
e required of Probationers.

y Certificates of character and
be required of all Candidates.
Education.

PATRIOTISM.

untry has at all times been
ne of the noblest passions of
the patriot, when distinguish-
ability, and disinterestedness,
e his name respected and his
red. But, as in most other
reference to good fame, there
who lay claim to the title of
out possessing the necessary
and there have been tyrants
ed to hide their ambitious
e spirit beneath the mantle
is name.—Like other virtues
th the admiration and esteem
cious, patriotism is respected
e actions are directly opposed
annot but admire in others
unable to practice themselves
ness or corrupt influence;
pity where they fain would
tongue been suffered to ex-
heart feels, and though they
shing the genorous men who
dly to advocate their coun-
e small still voice of con-
er be heard whispering within
terms of self-condemnation

re the attributes of a patriot,
to be distinguished from the
the cunning political spec-
n profess to love their coun-
ain that its happiness would
by the carrying out of their
cial views. How are we to
re sincere, and who are not?
urnish the best, the only safe
intentions, and it is by their
t we should judge them.—
it to society, to the country,
he intentions of a man, if
such as to merit public con-
at can a person have to attri-
otives to those who do well
their country—who give
acts that they are sincere?
ntentions to them which are
with those acts, and from
s could not in the rational
and effect be supposed to
an, therefore, who does a
o the commonwealth is a pa-
e sense of the word; he has a
onsideration and esteem of
trymen; posterity will refer
lic benefactor, and his name
s an example to excite oth-
his steps.

istinct classes of patriots,
of our admiration, those
g in character and disposi-

d this distinction it is neces-
the various systems of go-
ave existed throughout the
xamine their relation to the
supposed by many that
government were deduced
ission of children to their
radually extended its limits
system was founded, which
voluntary subjection of a
the ruling authority of a
ese tribes became nume-
ly became jealous of each
nd wealth, & thus it hap-
ntered into the world, and
conquest was kindled in
. Individual prowess was
sh, itself in such savage
had courage and daring

enough to grasp authority, and had strength enough to hold it, became in the course of events a hero, a ruler, *a patriot* to some and a tyrant to others. The tribe whose sway had been extended by his military skill will regard him as a patriot, while those neighboring tribes that were subdued by it must consider him a tyrant and a usurper. But, as unlimited power in one man generally degenerates into oppression, and as a nation may be mighty and *independent* without at the same time its inhabitants being *free*, the hero who may be instrumental in extending the limits of his country and subjecting other nations to its sway, not unfrequently has ended by being an oppressor, against whom to rebel has been looked upon as an act of the purest patriotism. It is certain that this government of one man is best calculated to advance the interest of people in a savage state—to found a kingdom out of rogue materials—but as civilization and enlightenment progress, the wealthy and intelligent become jealous of their rights, and insist on sharing in the governing power with the sovereign or chief ruler. Hence the origin of the feudal system of the middle ages when the king and barons held the reins of government, while the *people* were regarded as passive instruments of their will. By degrees that education which alone can fit men for freedom and the enjoyment of liberty found its way among the humble serfs of the manor—they learned to think—to compare ideas to contrast their own position with that of their masters—to argue that all men were equal in the natural order and consequently that all men had a right to pursue happiness, and to share in the formation of those laws by which they were controlled and retained in its pursuit, for the greater security of its final attainment. Here was a wide field for the patriot in which to exert all his zeal and ability; for love of country must mean a desire to promote the happiness and well-being of the majority of its inhabitants. The struggle was long and vigorous, and the victory cost a sea of human blood in several countries, but generations yet unborn will share in triumph and bless their fathers for the legacy of their freedom.

It may be questioned how it is that a nation could be *independent* while its inhabitants were not *free?* A nation is independent when no other nation exercises authority over it, though the king may be a despot and his subjects be slaves. France furnishes us with a ready example. The reign of Louis Quatorze may be taken as the brightest era in its history. The nation was then powerful and independent, but the French people were slaves to the will of one man. To contend against this extravagant authority of kings in France, as well as in other countries, called forth the most glorious efforts of the patriot, and the success has been commensurate with the labor and the sacrifices which it cost to achieve it. That government which is monarchical at its head and republican at its base, is the most perfect form that has as yet been invented. Whether the head should be elective and rule for a term of years, as in the United States, or be hereditary and govern for life, as in England, matters but little to the people, when it has certain defined limits within which to act and beyond which it dare not attempt to trespass. With the responsible principle in government, by which the delegates elected by the people are answerable to them for the acts of the sovereign or chief magistrate, no undue influence can be exercised over them against their will and consent. They hold all power in their own hands, and their rulers can only retain such authority as is conferred on them for the purpose of steering the bark of state.—To this great issue have we at length arrived through the exertions of brave and devoted patriots, who have struggled from age to age by various means to elevate the condition of the human race.—*Toronto Mirror.*

THE DEPOT TEMPEST.

On Monday last, between the hours of twelve and three P. M., the Town Hall of London was visited by one of those tremendous gales which usually decend on that doomed place when something is in the wind. The gentlemen whom the gods had honored to blow on the occasion, were on the part of the great south wind, Mr. Philo Bennet, who swelled prodigiously, aided by that old blower, Mr. Councillor Nash; on the part of the great north was Mr. Murray Anderson, who was cuttingly cold throughout along with Mr. Barker who blew all his pith altho' the south at one time almost smothered him. The worthy Mayor sat as Jupiter on the occasion and exalted as he was, he really had enough to do to control the rebellious winds. The great subject of dispute was as to whether the *coming* Depot of the Great Western Railway, which is as yet only built in the air, should be taken from its old site in the north and placed down somewhere *south* of Dundas Street. After lots of thunder, lightning and hail had been poured forth most unmercifully by both sides against each other—after creating quite a hurricane amongst the sturdy trees of the forest, who groaned and tumbled about as if they had been a parcel of madmen let loose from Bedlam, or the wild beasts of a menagerie turned out upon each other, the wonderful depot was, by most tremendous efforts on the part of the great south blower, carried, carriages, passengers and all, to the south of Dundas Street, but as to the precise place no one knows. Like an unfortunate balloon it may be still suspended in mid air, it not being able to get up nor down by reason of the storm that bloweth so tremendouly below. It is expected however to come down some odd day in the future and that too with such vengeance that £5000 will not pay for damages.

P. S. In reference to the above we have been solicited by the peaceful and common sense citizens of London to ask the following questions, of His Worship the Mayor. 1st. As to whose *particular* instigation was the late public meeting in the Town Hall got up? 2nd. Who got the requisitionists to sign the document calling for such a meeting. 3rd. When His Worship accepted of the requisition was he aware of the precise object of the meeting? 4th. What object has been gained by the meeting?—5th. As Director representative for the town of London we would ask his Worship if an object has been attained, will that have a decisive and imperative influence on him, to carry forward that object to its legitimate results. In other words, suppose the rate payers have fixed the site, (which after all the 'fisty fasty' has not been done) is it necessarily incumbent upon the Directors to comply with such a wish? *Free Press.*

THE FUGITIVE LAW.

At no period in the history of the United States was there ever so much real excitement among the people. There are doubtless periodical heavings amongst the masses, consequent upon some party political engagement, but these soon subside and all is soon as if the cause of temporary inquietude had never existed. But the present commotion is of a totally different nature. It is second to none save the great revolution itself. It was oppression which drove the old state colonists to rebellion and the declaration of independence. It is oppression in the present instance which will cause the colored population—aided by the friends of real, true, genuine liberty—and God be thanked, bad as things are in that mighty republic—there are many such—men and women too, who will shed their life's blood for the sake of a glorious freedom.

The crisis then is rapidly approaching, when that horrid and blackened stain must be wiped away from the American name, and the American nation. Threatening however as their political and social horizon may be, we scarcely think it will be possible to break up the Union—that formally exists—altho' socially it may be.—There are thousands of armed men in the United States who are ready at the bidding of any political demagogue to raise the musket against the tyrant despots of the south, and verily they will not be slow to return the compliment with interest. Sooner or later blood will be shed amongst them, and perhaps this little blood-letting may cure them of the great moral distemper which at present fevers the very vitals of American nationality, and presses down like a red-hot incubus upon their social and commercial well being.

Talk not of annexation while the black monster of slavery treads unrestrained, with bloody steps through the length and breadth of the land, neither can there be anything like a fair and equitable conjunction and identity of interests so long as such unprincipled men are allowed to act as the legislators and rulers of the nation—men whom we believe, but for the well-known principles of American nationality, and the fear of public opinion, would act the part of tyrants, reduce the American confederation to a *pseudo* Republic, as it is almost already, and enslave the people with an oppression which makes liberty only a name and freedom a bye-word and reproach.

It is a mercy Canada exists as she does at present. She is a refuge at least for the poor down-trodden fugitive—who, chased with the blood-hounds of oppression—runs ponting and exhausted to the frontiers of a free soil and a clear atmosphere. Here he may breathe unrestrained and live a life of freedom indeed; and never need he be afraid that Canada shall be desecrated by the presence of the slave-catcher armed by a *free* people with a manacle, chain, and all the paraphenalia of a Fugitive Law.—*Free Prese.*

We have the pleasure of learning, that the tour of observation from which the Hon. Mr. Merritt has just returned, will be of vast importance to the province. The Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works has ascertained and brought into notice the existence of a channel in the Long Sault perfectly navigable, as also the feasibility of opening a communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, which when completed will enable us to compete with any mode of transit which now exists to the New York market. The value of these explorations and the commercial results may be imagined but not described. If Mr. Merritt's labors ended here we might have justly claimed for him the meed of praise so freely conferred on him by the Press on the banks of the St. Lawrence, but we have further to add, that his visit below Quebec will we trust be equally profitable to the country. The difficulties of the navigation below Quebec have occupied the mind of this "visionary," and visions are now floating before him, as it regards the outlet from Canada to the Atlantic, that may turn into sober realities. The difficulties turn out to be less of nature's doings than of man. Secure return freight to Quebec, and with a few additional light houses, the Insurance Companies will find it their interest to remove the heavy premiums heretofore charged. If England will only extend to her own colonies the same assistance she is now giving to the Liverpool and New York line of steamers we shall see the table turned. But should no impression be made on British statesmen, which we cannot believe when the subject is laid before them from the proper quarter, we nevertheless possess, in our own hands, the means of accomplishing that which we may possible fail of securing by depending on others. In a very few years Canada will be able to dispense with custom duties; when that day comes exporters will find it their interest to ship to Canada instead of to New York, as 30 per cent saved will be no small profit. Is it not to be regretted, that while we possess these vast advantages, both natural and political, any among us should be found despairing of the country? Sectional and party interests should all be merged in developing the resources of our magnificent country. Mr. Merritt's policy should be taken as a whole, in order to appreciate its value. It may answer some objectors to assail it by piecemeal, and strive to frighten men thereby from its adoption; but we venture to say, that a policy better calculated to accomplish the purpose of its projector, was never mooted in this or any other country. Commercial prosperity, enhancement of the value of property, securing the transit of the western world's produce, reduction of taxes, and self-government, are among the objects proposed, and we are satisfied must result from the policy advocated by the Hon. Mr. Merritt. The more the people become acquainted with the principles of this policy; and the advantages it is calculated to confer on the country, the more popular will its originator be, and the more determined will the people be to sustain his views.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

A party of thirteen fugitive slaves passed through Tamaqua, Schuykill county, last Friday, enroute for Canada. The next day they were followed by two individuals, who engaging the assistance of our constable, followed on in their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in overtaking the slaves at Wilkesbarre: but owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favor, they were forced to beat a hasty retreat. The constable was induced to follow them under the impression that they were horse thieves, but on learning otherwise, he refused to render any further co-operation.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

W. L. MACKENZIE Has issued a long address to the Electors of the County of York, intimating his willingness to run for one of the Ridings, at the next Election, if it should be the desire of a majority of the people that he should do so. The Conservatives will be sufficiently glad to see this move, particularly if by any sort of scheming, they can contrive to get two Reformers and one Conservative to run for the same Riding. This is a "dodge" which doubtless will be pretty extensively tried at the coming contests; but it is to be hoped that the Reform Associations will keep a keen look-out; and as far as possible, prevent the nomination of two Reformers for any constituency which returns but one member. There can be no doubt that Mackenzie might exert a beneficial influence in the cause of Reform and Progress, if in Parliament; but it would be a poor business were he to run in opposition to an equally worthy, though perhaps more cautious Reformer, and by so doing, split the Reform Ranks, allowing a Conservative to slip in between them. This sort of thing should be carefully guarded against, or Reformers will surely suffer by it.—[Guelph Adv.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Wm. Harris, and his wife and child, succeeded a few weeks since in escaping from their master, in South Carolina. At Philadelphia they came under the notice of the friends of the fugitive, who aided them northward. At Albany some friends paid their passage to Rochester, where they were to cross the lake to Canada. On Monday last, the crew of the boat on which they were, learned that they were fugitives, and immediately devised a plan to trouble and terify them, probably thereby finding amusement. On Monday night, in prosecution of their plans, they went to the berth of the man Harris, and awaking him, informed him that his master was on board the boat, and that they would surrender him and family into his hands. Harris drew a drik with which he was armed for self-defence, drove the hands on deck, and by his decisive manner and actions kept them at bay till morning. In the morning he was informed that his master had left the boat and gone on to Syracuse, but would there meet him on the arrival of the boat. On Tuesday evening, about 5 o'clock, the boat, came to a stopping place at the first Lodi lock, about a mile east of this city. As is often the case, a number of persons went abroad the boat. Harris supposed they came to take him, being so informed by some of the crew. In his desperation he seized his razor, and drawing it forcibly across his throat, jumped into the canal. His wife, with her child in her arms, leaped after him, all determined to die rather than again come under the slaveholder's power... Efforts were then made to rescue the drowning family. Harris and his wife were got out, but the child was drowned. Harris was immediately conveyed to the office of Dr. Hoyt, who dressed his wounds, and gave him other needful attention. It was found that the cut was not so bad as it might have been, although severing the windpipe, but being too high up did not prove fatal.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, Oct. 24.*

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Wm. Shutts, a private in the 20th Regiment, was indicted for the murder of James Cubiss, a private in the same Regiment. The prisoner and deceased were together in the barrack room on the night of the 17th June. Deceased was talking to two other men, when prisoner came up and asked what they were talking of. Deceased replied, "Not of you; go to bed, I want nothing to do with you" Prisoner did, accordingly, go to bed; but got up almost immediately, rushed upon the deceased and gave him a blow in the neck, with a knife, which seemed to be a table knife ground to a long sharp point. Deceased put his hand to his neck, and said, "I am a dead man." Deceased languished a week and then died. The prisoner had been heard to say, either in jest or earnest, that he would take some b—'s life, but he would get out of the service, though he were hanged or transported for it. Messrs. Ker and Cassidey, for the defence, endeavored to prove the prisoner's insanity. Several of his comrades, who were present at the time he committed the deed, testified that they believed he was then in a sound state of mind. Mr. Justice Aylwin then charged the jury at great length, who retired, and after a long absence returned with a verdict of Guilty. The usual proclamation being made, Mr. Justice Aylwin pronounced sentence of death, in a most impressive manner. The execution is to take place on Friday, the 18th of December.—*From The Montreal Pilot.*

LENGTH AND COST OF TELEGRAPH LINES ALREADY BUILT IN CANADA.

Montreal Telegraph Company 556 miles at £22 10s per mile	£12510 0 0	
Montreal and Troy Telegraph Company, 42 miles at £40 per mile	2080 0 0	
Montreal & Bytown Telegraph Company, 125 miles at £25 per mile	3125 0 0	
Hamilton and London Telegraph Company, 125 miles at £31 5s per mile	3906 5 0	
Niagara Telegraph Company, 50 miles at £22 10s per mile	1125 0 0	
British North American Electric Telegraph Association, 200 miles at £22 10s per m.	4500 0 0	

Total num. m. 1108; expense, ££27246 5 0

We understand that the British North American Electric Telegraph Association have concluded arrangements with Mr. Torney to complete their line from Riviere du Loup to Woodstock (a distance of 191 miles) at £21 per mile, which added to the above would be £31000 [illegible] invested in Telegraph Lines in Canada.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

SUICIDE.—On the afternoon of Friday last, the wife of Mr. J. Hewer, farmer, Puelinch, committed suicide by hanging herself, whilst in a state of mental derangement.—The melancholy act was committed in an unoccupied building near the house, whilst her husband was absent from home, attending to business at his Saw Mill, about a mile distant. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body on Saturday, when it was shown that deceased had been subject to despondency and low spirits for some time past, and also that she had suffered much from pains in her head. The Jury found a verdict to the effect that deceased committed suicide whilst laboring under temporary insanity.—[Guelph Adv.

THE TRACES OF FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The following report on the piece of rope brought home by Capt. Forsyth has been made to the Admiralty:

"Chatham-yard, Oct. 4.

"Sir,—In obedience to their Lordship's directions, signified in your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to enclose, for their Lordship's information, the report of the officers on the piece of rope sent me for examination, and have to observe in addition thereto, that the Master-Rope-maker states it to be a piece of comman rope, and not whale line; further it appears by the books of the yard that the yellow worsted mark, the distinguishing mark of Chatham-yard, fixes the date of manufacture subsequent to 1824, as the order assigning different colored worsteds to each yard bears date April 28, 1824, previous to which white worsted was in use at Chatham, and most probably throughout the service, having been introduced in July, 1814, as a substitute for the rogue's yarn.

"Supplies of rope of many sizes, including 12 coils of 1½ inch common rope were sent to Woolwich in November, 1844; and 41 coils of the same description between January and April, 1845. During the latter period a supply of Arctic stores was sent from Chatham to Woolwich expressly for the Erebes and Terror.

"I return enclosed the report of the Woolwich Officers, as well as the specimen of rope,

"And have, &c.,
"Captain Hamilton, &c."

"Peter Richarps, Capt. Supt."

PIEDMONT.—The *Gazettee Popolari* of of Cagliari, dated 22nd ult., contains an account of a curious combat between two priests, in the sacristy of the church of Itiri. They had been opposed to each other in the communal elections. The elder priest was aged 70, the youngest 30. The battle commenced by the elder administering two blows, which was quickly returned by the younger who was straightway knocked down for his pains. The old one, being resolved not to lose the advantage he had gained, seized a heavy crucifix and would have finished the battle on his antagonist at the same time, had not the sexton and others came to the rescue. The younger one, thus released, hastily pronounced an excommunication against his too skillful and vigorous opponent, from which it will require the power of Rome to release him, while in the mean time he is suspended by the bishop. So that both spiritual and carnal weapons have been employed in this singular conflict.

FIRE.—On last Sabbath evening, we awoke from a sound asleep by the alarm of fire. We proceeded to the place indicated by the illumination, and found that a small unoccupied frame house, opposite the Scotch Presbyterian Church, was nearly burned down. Both our Fire Companies were on the ground, and did noble service by confining the fire to the house in which it originated. The strictest investigation should be made in order to discover the course of this fire. This is the second instance of fire and destruction of property, in this town, within twelve months, in houses not occupied. No means likely to procure information should now be neglected by our town magistrates. *St. Catharines Journal.*

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—The Circuit Court in Van Buren, Arkansas, lately tried the suit of Wm. Ward *vs.* James Cougar, for seducing plaintiff's daughter, a girl fifteen years old. The Jury gave a verdict for Mr. Ward $5000 damages and expressed their regret they could not legally lay the damages of $10,000.

The New York *Tribune* of the 23rd says:—The steamer to-morrow will take $200,000 in silver, received lately from Montreal, and $150,000 to 250,000 in gold. These shipments of specie, which were formerely watched with so much apprehension by the bankers and bank officers now attract scarcely any notice.

Markets.

GODERICH, Nov. 13.

WHEAT, Fall, per bu. 3s 1½d.—Spring, do. 3s to 0s 0d. Flour per bbl. 18s to 20s 6d—Oats per bu. 1s 0d—Peas per bu. 2s—Potatoes per bu. s 0d to 0s—Pork per bbl 00s.—Butter per lb. 5d to 7d—Hams per lb. 5d—Eggs per doz. 4d. Hay per ton, 35s. to 40s.

New York, Nov. 5.

Ashes market without change. Sales, 80 bbls.; $6 12c for Pearls. Flour market—For Western and State, less buoyant demand; for the East and Home trade, moderate, but for export, enquiry good. The low grades favor buyer, and in some instances lower prices have been accepted. Canadian, steady, with a good demand.

Buffalo Nov. 5.

Flour market very dull to-day. Sales favor buyers. Southern Ohio at $3 75c $3 81c. $3 56c to $3 62½c., is offered for common brands Ohio and Michigan, but holders are not disposed to sell at these rates. Grain—Moderate enquiry for Wheat We notice sales of 4000 bushels of Wabash at 74½c afloat; 3000 winter Milwaukie at 68½c.; 3000 Sandusky at 76c., and 5000 choice Milan at 78c. from Store. Nothing doing in Corn,—head at 53c.

Guelph, Nov. 5.

At the "Guelph Mills"——Merchantable Wheat, 3s 1½d to 3s 3d currency per bushel Flour, 20s per barrel.—[Herald.

Birth,

At Stratford, County of Perth, on Thursday the 7th November, the Lady of James W. Crawford, Esq., of a Son.

At Stratford on Wednesday, the 13th instant, the Wife of Alex. F. Mickle, Esq., of a Son.

FOR SALE!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES.

—ALSO—

A Considerable Quantity of

STOVE PIPE,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

G. MILLER.

Goderich, Nov. 4th, 1850. v3n39.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. ISON, DENTAL SURGEON.

FROM Nottingham, England, may be consulted for the Diseases of the MOUTH, GUMS AND TEETH.

To those requiring his services, he would recommend an early call, as some affections of the Gums and Teeth require some time to render sound and healthy. Charges moderate. Rooms at the British Hotel.

Goderich, Nov. 10, 1850. 39tf

STRAYED from the Subscriber, Lot 19, 8th concession, Township of Goderich, on or about the 15th of July last, a Pale white OX—with spots on the sides—red from the shoulders to the head—a three-cornered white spot on his forehead—with crumpled horns, seven years old—and small size. A liberal reward will be paid any person leaving information with the Subscriber or at the *Huron Signal* Office, of the said ox.

JOHN CLEGG.

Goderich, Nov. 10, 1850. v3n39

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Stratford P. O. up to November 7th, 1850.

Adair James	Jacob Jacob 2
Armstrong Mrs Geo	Irvin David
Anderson James	Jackson John
Beadli Joseph 2	Kelterborn Rev A
Bernard Henry	Knott Jno
Brown Richd	Martin Bryan
Boyd Edwd	Murray Henry
Bryan Wm	Murphy Jeremiah
Bain Kenneth	McQuaid Patk
Bartle Valentine	McDermott Terrence
Berker Jas	McDowall Robt
Conway Jno	Nelson Henry
Connell Ann	Painter Joseph
Campbell Jno	Pickett Danl
Curtis Chas	Robertson Jno
Campbell Moor	Sebach Andrew
Crawford Robt	Simpson James
Dempsey Hugh	Simpson Richd
Dorcy Michl	Snider P
Fitzpatrick Ellen	Scott Wm
Frimmer Christian	Thompson Wm
Fry F J	Wright Alex
Hill Thos	Wyllie Abraham
Hamilton Jas	West George

A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

LOST.

ON Wednesday the 23rd inst., between Goderich and Kincardine, a Netted COTTON PURSE with a double bottom, containing £6 9s 4½d—all notes with the exception of 4s 4½d in silver. Any person finding and leaving it at the Signal Office or with the subscriber, will be rewarded for their trouble.

NATHANIEL BRADLEY.

Goderich, Oct. 24, 1850. v3n36

CASH for WHEAT

AT the Goderich Mills.

by WILLIAM PIPER.

Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 46-tf

NEW LINE OF STAGES

BETWEEN

GALT AND GODERICH!

THROUGH IN 18 HOURS!

In connection with the Stages from Hamilton.

COMMENCING on TUESDAY 1st of October, a Stage will leave the Union Hotel, Galt, at 5 o'clock, a. m., and the British Hotel, Goderich, at 5 o'clock, a. m., every day (Sundays excepted,) arriving at each of the above Towns at early bed-time, and will continue to run for the Accommodation of Travellers, starting punctually at 5 o'clock in the morning. The subscriber hopes by paying strict attention to the comforts of the Travelling Public to receive a share of their support. Buffalo Robes, &c., furnished.

Any complaints made of Drivers will receive immediate attention, and will be at once redressed as far as redress is practicable.

Parcels sent by this Line will be conveyed with care and punctuality, and delivered at moderate charges.

Persons traveling by this Line will not be deprived of rest as on the Route from Goderich to Hamilton, they arrive in Galt between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, and leave in the morning for Hamilton at 8 o'clock—and on the Route from Hamilton to Goderich the Passengers arrive in Galt as they choose, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon or 12 o'clock at night, and leave for Goderich at 5 in the morning.

T. M. DALY, Proprietor.

Stratford, Sept. 26, 1850. 3v-n33tf

HURON HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his numerous respectable customers, and the travelling public generally, that the extensive repairs and improvements which have been in progress on the Huron Hotel during the course of the summer, are now fully completed. And as he feels confident that his establishment is now capable of affording accommodation equal to that of any Hotel in this section of the country, he ventures to hope for a continuance of that liberal support which he has received during the period he has been in business.

JAMES GENTLES.

Huron Hotel, Goderich, October 16, 1850. v3n35

STRATFORD

FULLING & CARDING MILL

THE Subscriber in thankfully acknowledging the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his Carding Mill this season, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he is ready now for

Fulling, Dressing and Finishing

all sorts of Cloth that will be left to his care. His Fulling Mill, Carding Mill, and rest of apparatus, is all of the most improved and newest kind of Machinery, and worked by none but skilful and experienced hands, and his Terms will be always the most liberal and moderate known in the country.

GEO. J. PRUSSING,
For WM. RISCHMULLER.

Stratford Steam Mills, Oct. 26, 1850.

☞ Always on hand a large and well assorted Stock of LUMBER, which will be sold at fair prices and on terms to suit customers. 3v37 3m

FOR SALE.

THAT EXCELLENT FARM

ON the Bayfield Road, Nine miles from GODERICH, and Three from Bayfield consisting of 190 Acres of Land, 45 of which are cleared, and through which runs that excellent Mill Stream, the 33 Creek For particulars apply to Mr. NAFTEL, at Goderich.

September 27, 1850. v3-n33tf

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 1st of July, a one year old Red and White horned STEER. The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take him away.

JAMES WILKIE.

Hay, London Road, October 28th, 1850. v3n37

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD on the most reasonable Terms, a TOWN LOT, situated on the corners of South and South West sts., adjoining the Market Square, Goderich.—The Lot contains nearly half an acre of ground, with a good Frame House, and Fruit Garden on it. For further particulars apply to JAMES CLEGG, Lighthouse st.

Goderich, August 14th, 1850. 26-3tf

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.

—The subscriber having had PARK Lots Nos. 435, 434, 433, 432, 431, and part of 429, near the centre of the Town of STRATFORD surveyed and laid out into one-fourth acre Lots, would respectfully call the attention of Parties wishing to become purchasers to the same.—Free and unincumbered Deeds will be granted to those purchasing, or bond for Deed will be given to those who cannot pay for Lots cash down, at such a length of time as may be agreed upon.

For particulars as to Price, &c. apply to Mr. D. H. Lizars, Solicitor, Stratford, with whom the plan of the Property lies.

W. F. McCULLOCH.

Stratford, 18th June, 1850. 3v-n29

DIVISION COURTS.

THE next Division Courts for the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, will be held at the times and places following:—

1st. *Division.*—Court house at Goderich,—2d December. T. G. Morgan, Esq., Clerk.

2d. *Division*—John Hicks', Mitchell,—30th December. Robert Cass, Esq., Clerk.

3d. *Division*—Wood's Tavern, Stratford, 31st December. Raby Williams, Esq., Clerk.

4th. *Division*—Quicks' Tavern London Road. 27th December George Carter, Esq., Clerk.

5th *Division*—McKenzie's Inn, Brucefield 26th Dec. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.

6th. *Division*—School house St. Mary's. 5th Feb. James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.

The Sittings of the Several Courts will commence punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ARTHUR ACLAND, J. D. C.

Goderich, Sept. 11th, '50 3v-n22tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of settling on the Durham Road in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kinloss and Kincardine, must apply personally at the Office of the undersigned, and no locations will be confirmed except such as are made in accordance with this requirement.

All assignments of interest in locations without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Bentinck, County of Waterloo. March 14th, 1850. v3n7

TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent Farm of Land.

BEING Lots No. 15 and 16, on the 14th concession, Township of London, containing 200 acres, 70 of which are cleared. The Land is of a Superior quality, and well watered. It is situated ten miles from the Town of London, on the Macadamized Road. There is a Frame House and two Frame Barns on the premises.—It is in the centre of a populous locality. The place is well adapted for a Store or Tavern Stand. This Farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of going into business. There is also a good Bearing Orchard on the said Farm, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Wm. McMahen, on the adjoining Lot, or to

JAMES McMAHEN,
Town of Goderich.

July 3rd, 1850. v3n22

☞ NOTICE ☜

To the Clerks and Bailiff's of the Division Courts.

THE increased demand for SUMMONSES and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Division Courts in the District, has warranted us in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently enables us to sell them much cheaper—therefore we intimate to the several Officers requiring these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summonses and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be Sold at the *Signal Office* at the reduced price of ☞ TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER HUNDRED. ☜

Blank Deeds and Memorials,

AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

☞ SUMMONSES required by the New District 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.

REMOVAL.

JOHN ADAMS, TAILOR,

BEGS leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has Removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to West Street, first door east of M. D. Seymour & Co.'s Store, where he will be prepared to make all kinds of GARMENTS on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Cutting done on shortest notice.

Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3-n30tf

STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber on the Bayfield Road, near the Town of Goderich, a Large Red and White Spotted STEER. Any one giving information will be suitably rewarded.

EDWARD YEAMANT.

August 14th, 1850. v3n31

TRAVELLER'S HOME.

STRASBURG, WATERLOO, 28th February, 1849.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN ABEL.

N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Hostlers. v2-n41tf