ly, that "it is a good
employ only real labo-
ink themselves superior
ave to perform." It is
a man can afford to place
eines in the hands of a
enjoying a comfortable
se of the general body.—
er rule, then, in deciding
a public officer for his
ain the sum for which
performed, and give that,
dditions for the "respon-
e wish to economize the
e way, must not lead to
ther. If justice is neglec-
of the creditor risked, or
done, in consequence of
il will have been made as
emoved. A sum must be
high to induce competent
the service of the State,
to act independently and
would be the height of
Custom officer so badly
he would be constantly
ptations of bribery. It
qual want of wisdom to
nts so high that he would
ploy others to undertake
of his office. The mean
o extremes is to be found.
that in Canada we have
me of official extravagance
e would not rush precipi-
site, we must seek some
proper economy already
ork State from its great
respects to this Province,
dy made to our hands.—
heaper than ours, and as
are equally efficient; its
se; its officers as busi-
blic Works as well kept;
he individual as certain;
fe; its ability and desire
as great; and its whole
chinery as smoothly at
ame labor as we employ
not pay half as much mo-
department is it behind us,
, or any other particular.
c there, ought to be equal-
. Canadian intelligence
reat as that of the New
nadians as able to manage
as their republican neigh-
a scale as economical.—
ves on a level with the
rill be necessary to adopt
to remove those useless
the shape of forms and pro-
tend so much to increase
government expenses.—
ment may be begun by
vagant salaries, it must be
ully carried out by making
on of the law as practicable
ransaction of business; and
duties of our inferior offi-
matter as the retailing of
n behind the counter. To
equire several years of busy
and the first great sweep-
a only be a tithe of the

ECTION.—THE NOMI-
NATION.

ook place on Wednesday,
the Town Hall. Towards
e of the candidates began to
country and at the appoint-
number of persons had
some estimated at near upon

y, Esq., Returning Officer,
duties of his office to the
ll present, and on behalf of
g to acknowledge the cour-
o the *corps*.
our readers generally may
ed respecting the proceed-
we have placed before them
of the speeches, which we
re accurate.
r of hands was called for, a
jority appeared in favour of
; by many estimated at 7

n that Mr. Wetenhall was
Robert Spence, Esq., War-
led by Samuel Clarke, Esq.,
Mr. Hopkins, no doubt found
in finding persons to nomi-
see a Mr. Beardsley, almost
e county, and having been
province some eighteen or
come forward to propose
nservative from St. George as
Beardsley stated that he
Reformer himself and that he
opkins to be an other, or he
ve been there to nominate,
id, he, "*I would as soon*
evil as a Tory!!!"—
to give the Tories credit for
han Mr. Beardsley, for they
nominated Mr. Hopkins, but
they will support him.—
t! very!
s speech in particular will be
rest, and when we bear in
Wetenhall endorsed the sen-
sed, we have all that we ever
as a Reformer, Mr. Weten-
appear to be a whit behind
fessions of Mr. Hopkins.—
now perfectly clear and the
ain before all true Reformers.
the return of Mr. Wetenhall,
ns will be afforded of a final
f the Clergy Reserves and
etrenchment on a comprehen-
xtension of Representation
hise—an Equitable Assess-
d all other useful and consti-
ms. Return Mr. Hopkins,
ng out of such measures will
oubtful, for as was very hap-
by Mr. Spence, it surely is
knock the legs from under
desirous should stand firm.
lton, in a few days you will
to decide at the polls which
ndidates shall represent you
ial Parliament—between two
g reform principles; and the
r the circumstances is pre-
Have you lost confidence in
resentative, and the Govern-
h he forms a part? If so,
urn him out, and make room
sycophants, Leaguers, Tories,
If, on the other hand, you
believe that, heretofore, Mr.
as faithfully represented your
at the *general* policy of the
met your wishes, although
be satisfied with all that they
r that they have not done,
could have desired, then
no alternative but to vote
etenhall, and through him
the hands of the Minis-
ld be base and unpardonable

ingratitude to reject a man in whom you have no fault, and deal a blow at a Ministry who, whatever be their faults,—and we have made bold to mention a few—have conferred more measures of enduring good on the country, than, any other that ever held the reins of power in the Province.

As to the question of Retrenchment being at issue in this contest, we are bold to say that it is sheer nonsense or something worse. The Tories bawl about economy because they hope to serve themselves by so doing, but their past history belies their loud protestations. A handful of reckless Reformers, whose zeal is far more worthy than well aimed, say that they are determined to teach the ministry a lesson! Fiddlesticks! They would have us teach the world to point the finger of scorn at Halton, as the most unstable and weathercock-like constituency on record. At the polls, then, let your votes be recorded in favour of John Wetenhall, Esq., the man that has honorably represented you in Parliament, whose past public and private life has been marked for sterling integrity and uprightness of purpose.—*Dundas Warder.*

LAWYERS AND LAW COSTS.

In another column will be found the letter of a member of the upper Canada bar, on the subject of law reform, written in the right spirit, and well worthy of attention. We quite agree with the greater part of the views he throws out. That the character of the whole legal profession is unjustly suffering from the mal-practices of a few members of the body, cannot be doubted; and that effective reform can only be brought about by the respectable part of the profession forming an association to prosecute delinquents, we have already suggested. We are, also, at one with our correspondent as to the advantage of a fair scale of fees, in preference to the bargain system which is found in New York to produce all the evils he anticipates. And we also admit, that, there is a vast amount of "ignorant talk" on the subject of lawyers, and law costs, heard on every hand.

But while admitting all this, we have no "ifs" as whether law costs in Canada are ruinous to the litigants, and law proceedings cumbrous and unnecessary. The thing in our opinion admits of no doubt, and we suspect that the class most interested in effecting an immediate reform is the legal body itself—for assuredly unless a prudent advance in the right direction is timely made, the gathering wave of public opinion will break in a fashion not only destructive to the profession but hurtful to the country. We are glad to know that many of our best lawyers begin to see this and are with our correspondent most desirous for a thorough reform.

We quite agree with our correspondent that no simplification of law proceedings is desirable which impairs the efficiency of the process. It is one great difficulty in handling this question that the only persons who thoroughly understand it, are personally interested in the *stats quo*. Were two, three or five gentlemen, patriotic enough to take up the whole question and endeavour to trace out a system, at once simple and efficient, remunerative to the lawyer and just to the litigant, they would live in the grateful remembrances of the great public—at least a month.

In all these discussions, however, we have never heard a good argument advanced why the Division Courts should not have their powers extended. We think actions of damages to the extent of £25 might safely be tried in these Courts, and liquidated debts to any amount, unless the defendant (in suits over £25) made oath that he had a defence, and desired the removal of the cause to a higher Court. The assessing of damages by a Jury is already nearly removed, but ought to be done away entirely. And it certainly would conduce to economy, if not to the ends of justice and public satisfaction, were petty juries dispensed with in all the Courts, except in criminal cases, and when demanded by either party in civil suits. The process existing in the Court of Chancery appears to be condemned on all hands as monstrously cumbrous and expensive, but of that it is unnecessary to speak until the new ystem now preparing by the Chancellor is before the public.

Pointless as the warfare waged on this question, at present, is, it is highly satisfactory that the public mind is aroused to it, and we are in hope that lawyer-ridden as our legislature is there will be found material enough for an attack on the system during the approaching session. We earnestly invite communications on the subject—not general remarks, but pointed references to existing abuses and remedies for the evil. We shall be happy to have the letter further promised by our correspondent.—*Globe.*

THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

For information regarding certain affairs connected with this institution we refer our readers to the letter of "Kingstonian" on our first page. The Chaplaincy is just in such a condition that the system may very well be got rid of. The question has been asked, but not answered—why two particular denominations should have chaplains supported at the public cost in the Penitentiary? The whole system should be done away with; and the ministers of all denominations be allowed access to the institution, to tender consolation to the erring of their own flocks. It cannot be doubted that this duty would be readily and cheerfully performed by every Christian minister. All invidious ascendency would then be done away with; and all denominations placed upon the same level in the institution. If the commissioners would recommend the adoption of this practice, it would certainly be more rational than to nominate Mr. Shortt, or any other minister, on the present exclusive system.

With regard to the transition state in which the Penitentiary continues, pending the dismissal of Smith and the confirmation of the new Warden, it is certainly advisable that affairs should settle down into a state of permanency as soon as possible. If there really be an idea of importing a Warden, the sooner so ridiculous and insulting a proposition is abandoned, the better. If the Warden who holds the appointment provisionally, has been found equal to the duties, and he must have learnt something of them during the last year, his confirmation would help the institution over its present state of transition; and if our correspondent be correct about the saving effected under the new regime, he will be likely to ensure a continuance of the economy that has been introduced into the management. At all events, we hope to hear no more about *importing* a Warden. The Commissioners have made their report some time since, and nothing but a natural prediction for delay, can prevent its being immediately acted upon by government.—Delay carries with it the possibility of the importation scheme being acted upon.

Will the chaplaincies be abolished?—*Examiner.*

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA FROM LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 9th.

New York, Feb. 25th, 1850.

The *America* reached Boston this morning.

ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened on the 31st January. The Queen's speech was read by a commission, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in again having recourse to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

The decease of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide has caused Her Majesty deep affliction. The extensive charity and exemplary virtues of her late Majesty will always render her memory dear to the nation.

Her Majesty happily continues in peace and amity with foreign powers.

In the course of the Autumn, differences of a serious character arose between the Governments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of a considerable number of persons who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory.

Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Governments have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe, which might have arisen out of these differences.

Her Majesty, having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts with those of the Government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist by the employment of her good offices, in effecting an amicable settlement of those differences in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

Her Majesty has been engaged in communications with foreign States upon the measures which might be rendered necessary by the relaxation of the restrictions formerly imposed by the navigation laws of this country.

The Governments of the United States of America and of Sweeden have promptly taken steps so secure to British ships, in the ports of their respective countries, advantages similar to those which their own ships now enjoy in British ports.

With regard to those foreign States whose navigation laws have hitherto been of a restrictive character, Her Majesty has received from nearly all of them assurances which induce her to hope that our example will speedily lead to a great and general diminution of those obstacles which previously existed to a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world.

In the Summer and Autumn of the past year the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the Cholera; but Almighty God, in His mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mortality, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilent precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration for those who are most exposed to its attacks.

Her Majesty, in her late visit to Ireland derived the Highest gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scarcity are painfully felt in that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present abunabundance of food and the tranquility which prevails.

Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret that Her Magesty has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingdom have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty greatly laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress; but it is a source of sincere gratification to her Majesty to witness the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard to economy, while the efficiency of the various branches of the public service has not been neglected.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the revenue.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Some of the measures, which were postponed at the end of the last session for want of time for their consideration, will be again laid before you.

Among the most important of these is one for the better government of the Austrian Colonies.

Her Majesty has directed various measures to be prepared for the improvement of the condition of Ireland. The mischiefs arising from party processions, the defects of the laws regulating the relations of landlord and tenant, the imperfect state of the Grand Jury acts, and the diminished number of electors for members to serve in Parliament, will, together with other matters of serious consequence, form the subject of measures to be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty has learned with satisfaction that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption; and her Majesty trusts that both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom, you will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which effect the health and well-being of her subjects.

The favor of Divine Providence has hitherto preserved this kingdom from the wars and convulsions which during the last two years, have shaken so many of the states of the continent of Europe.

It is Her Majesty's hope and belief that by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable and amending what is defective, you will sustain the fabric of our institutions as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people.

ENGLAND, &c.

The British Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. The Queen's Speech was favorably received. On Thursday night, the 7th inst., Lord Dudley Stewart, in the House of Commons, moved for various papers relating to the demand of Russian expatriation of the Hungarian Refugees from Turkey, the Hungarian war, the capture of the principalities of the Danube by Russian troops, &c. After a debate the motion was adopted. The New Navigation law is working well. Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has been resolved on.

The steamship *California*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst., eleven and a half days passage.

Ireland remains as disturbed as ever.

FRANCE.

On and since Monday, Paris has been in a state of seige, in consequence of a series of disturbances, created by the Rue St. Martin and St. Antoine, when the police came to cut down some of the trees of liberty planted during the revolution. During the disturbances, seven men were wounded. 100,000 men were under arms on Monday. An attempt is soon to be made by the rival factions, to amend the constitution. The advices from Paris of Thursday night, the 7th inst., say that the city was quiet.

Perfect tranquility prevailed in Paris at at the last accounts. Some of the German papers publish a letter which contains the following: "I can give you important news that the Pope has come to an arrangement with the Catholic powers relative to the Constitution. The States are to be divided into four Legations, each of which will have at its head a cardinal as political Chief."—A member of the Sacred College is to be President of the Council of Ministers, with the title of Cardinal Secretary of State."

Mr. Phelan, of New York, who resides in Paris, had ordered 3000lbs of bread, to be distributed among the poor of the first division.

FRANCE.

All the articles of the proposed constitution except the one making Ministers responsible to the King, had been agreed on by the Chambers, and the King takes a solemn oath to the constitution on the 6th.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from the Dardanelles state, that the Circassians had gained advantages over the Russians on the orfa. The Russians had been compelled to retreat with great loss.

TURKEY.

The escape of Madame Kossuth, and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband, are confirmed. The extradition question is nearly settled.

GREECE.

Advices from Athens to the 16th and 19th ult. inclusive, state, that a serious rupture had taken place between the English and Greek Governments, and that a total suspension of relations had taken place between the two governments. It appears that old claims upon the old Government remained unsettled, and also in reference to some islands belonging to the group which were being usurped by the Greek Government.

SWITZERLAND.

A joint note from Austria and Prussia has been addressed to the French Cabinet, calling on the government in obliging Switzerland to expel the revolutionary leaders who are there sheltered. Should France refuse, these, government are determined on compelling the Swiss government to accede to their demand, even by an armed intervention.

DEACONS OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—In the days of Nichol Jarvie's father, the office of Deacon was esteemed no mean distinction. Two worthy incumbents, not far from the banks of Ayr, happened to be invested with the above named dignity on the same day.—The more youthful of the two flew home to tell his young wife what an important prop of the civic edifice he had been allowed to become; and marching the "but and ben" in vain, ran out to the byre, where meeting the cow, he could no longer contain his joy, but in the fulness of his heart clasped her round the neck, and it is even said kissed her, exclaiming "Oh, Crummie, Crummie, ye're nae langer a common cow now, ye're *the Deacon's* cow!" The elder civic dignitary was a sedate pious person, and felt rather "blate" in showing to his wife that he was uplifted about this world's honors. As he thought, however, it was too good a piece of news to allow her to remain any time ignorant of, he lifted the latch of his own door, and stretching his head inwards, 'Nelly!' said he, in a voice that made Nelly all ears and eyes, 'Giff ony body comes spierin' for the *Deacon*, I'm just owre the gate at John Tanson's!'"—*Ayr Advertiser.*

HOW MANY MILES A PRINTER'S HAND TRAVELS.—Although a printer may be setting all day, yet in his own way he is a great traveller, or at least his hand is, as we shall prove. A good printer will set 8000 ems a day, or about 24,000 letters.—The distance travelled over by his hand will average about one foot per letter, going to the boxes in which they are contained, and of course returning, making two feet for every letter he sets. This would made a distance each day of 48,000 feet, or a little less than 9 miles; doubling it for distributing the type in the course of the year, leaving out the Sundays, that member travels about 6000 miles!

Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Ashes—The market is more active for Pots, with sales of 100 barrels at $6,62½; Pearls are steady but heavy. Sales 60 barrels at $6.

Flour—There is less activity in the markets for Western and State flour, but prices are unchanged—the sales are 3000 bbls. at $4,37½ a $4,62½ for fine and common; $4,87½ a $5 for common and straight State; $5,12½ a $5,25 for favorate State and mixed Ohio and Indiana; $5,25 a $5,37½ for Michigan; $5,50 a $5,62½ for pure Genesee. The better grades are firm and buoyant.

Grain—There is a steady enquiry for Wheat but buyers and sellers are wide apart. Canadian is in better demand, with sales of 2000 bushels handsome white at $1,10. Corn is in fair demand and pretty steady, the supply is not large, the sales are about 57,000 bushels at 48c for damaged; 54c a 54½c for mixed; 55c a 56 for Jersey and common white Southern; 56 a 56½ for Jersey and Southern yellow, and small lots 57c. Included in the sales are 10,000 bushels Southern yellow at 57c on board ship at Philadelphia.

Provisions—There is no change to notice in Pork—market continues heavy. Sales of some 750 barrels at $10,37 a $10,44 for mess; and $8,87½ a $9 for prime. Beef is firm with a steady demand and sales of 150 barrels country at $5,75 a $6 for prime; $8,75 a 9 for mess.

Lard is more moderate for the home trade—sales 250 bbls prime 6 1-2 a 6¾—200 kegs 6¾—100 tierces Grease 6½.

Butter is very firm—in good demand—full prices.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.

Flour, per barrel 196 lbs. 18s 9d a 20s; Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs. 3s 9d a 4s 3d; Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs. 1s 8d a 2s. Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs. 2s a 2s 3d; Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs. 1s a 1 3d; Oatmeal, per bbl. 196 lbs. 16s 9d a 18s; Pease, per bushel, 60 lbs. 1s 8d a 2s.

TO THE TOWN REEVES OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON PERTH AND BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN,—I am anxious to intimate to you that the reason I have not made a personal application to you for your confirmation of the appointment of County Clerk, which the Warden has conferred on me, proceeds from a belief that the surest way to secure your confidence, and consequent approval of the Warden's appointment, will be by attending carefully and zealously to the duties of the office.

At the same time I cannot forbear making a few observations on the proposal which Mr. Lizars has made to you to undertake the duties of the office at £25 less than the salary that was awarded to the County Clerk at your late sitting. You are aware that a year ago the salary of the District Clerk was raised from £75 to £120, in consequence of a Resolution of the Council that the Clerk should manage the Assessor's and Collector's Rolls, and with a view to remunerate him for the extra work thus entailed on him; but the Clerk of the Peace was on the alert, and issued the Rolls before the Council rose. Mr. Dan received his former salary of £75, and Mr. Lizars (as I am credibly informed) received upwards of £120 for the management of the Rolls.

At the late Meeting of the United Counties Council, you decreed by most emphatic Resolutions that the management of the Assessment Rolls should be undertaken by the County Clerk at the salary of £75. Of this salary I cannot complain, seeing that I undertook the whole duties of the office at that salary, and I shall confidently leave it to you to determine at your next meeting, whether the county clerk is overpaid at such a remuneration or not.

It cannot be doubted that Mr. Lizars would discharge efficiently the duties of the clerkship, but I humbly submit that there are many others in the United counties who are able to fulfil those official duties to the satisfaction of the public, and that there is neither reason nor justice in taking away a slice of bread from one man to give it to another who hugs a whole loaf.

I cannot understand that there will be any advantage to the public in combining the two offices of clerk of the Peace and county clerk, for the business of the Reeves as Magistrates will naturally be in the clerk of the Peace's office, and their business as heads of the several Township Councils, will as naturally remain with the county clerk; the duties of the two clerkships being perfectly distinct.

I cannot help observing that the argument of "economy and conveniency" comes with but a bad grace from a Gentleman who now offers to undertake the whole duties of county clerk, for a sum much less than one half of the sum he has hitherto received for the extra work now to be performed by the county clerk, and had Mr. Lizars been anxious to save expense to this impoverished District, had he been formerly alive to the new spirit of economy he now evinces, or been sensible of the moral obligations which should exist between the employer, and the employed, he would long ago have made the offer with which in such a generous spirit, he now comes forward.

It is no uncommon thing in England for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive large sums of money from anonymous individuals, who stricken by a latent sense of some injustice on their part, pay up what they consider to be due by them to the country, and these sums are called "conscience monies." May we not expect to see in the next statement of the county Treasurer a large sum to the credit of the United counties, paid in by the conscience stricken clerk of the Peace.

In conclusion, I beg to submit that where there are efficient persons, willing to fulfil the duties of an office creditably to themselves, satisfactorily to the public, and at a moderate remuneration, there can be no justice in overloading any one person with official duties, and that I hope to prove that I am an efficient county officer, and shall endeavor to secure your confirmation on the above grounds.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
ALFRED W. OTTER.

☞ 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.
Signal Office, Goderich,
6th September 1849.

GODERICH, 11th February, 1850.

TO THE TOWN REEVES OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON, PERTH AND BRUCE.
GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to intimate my intention of becoming a Candidate for the Office of County Clerk, now vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Don, and should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall cheerfully undertake to perform the duties of the office, together with the management of the Assessments and Collector's Rolls for an annual salary of £50.

I would at the same time beg to call your notice to the experience I have gained during the last eight years in conducting the Rates and Taxes; and that the business of the County Council is not unknown to me, having successfully organized the mode of action adopted by the District Council at its first sitting in February 1842, in my then capacity of Acting District Clerk, which I believe has not been swerved from in the subsequent conducting of the affairs of the Council.

Moreover, as the Members of the County Council are now Justices of the Peace *ex officio*, I should humbly conceive it to be an advantage to combine the duties of the County Clerk with those of the Clerk of the Peace under one officer as a matter both of economy and convenience.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
DAN. LIZARS.

STALLIONS.

THE following Premiums will be awarded by the Agricultural Society of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, for the best and second best STALLIONS shown in the market square, in Goderich, on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

For the best Stallion,	£7 10
For the 2nd best do.	5 0

The Judges may withhold the Premiums should they consider the Horses shown unworthy.

R. G. CUNINGHAME,
Secretary.
Goderich, 4th March, 1850.

WANTED,

BY the above Society—a thorough bred Durham Bull—two years old. Parties having animals of this description to dispose of, will be kind enough to apply to the Secretary as soon as possible.

R. G. CUNINGHAME,
Secretary.
Goderich, 4th March, 1850. v3-n5-2t

LOTTERY!!

TO be disposed of by Lottery, the following valuable property: TWO TOWN LOTS, of one-fourth acre each, (with a substantial FRAME HOUSE on one of them) valued at £75 and £25—being Lots 19 and 20, abutting on Elgin Street, Goderich, the property of Mrs. HENLEY. Also, one Table, £1 5s. One Stand, 15s. One Clock, £2 10s. Pair Candlesticks, 5s. Pair Dog Irons, 15s. Leather Trunk, £1. Pair Candlesticks, 5s. It is proposed to dispose of the above property by way of Lottery, at 427 TICKETS, OF FIVE SHILLINGS EACH.

The Lottery will take place at the BRITISH HOTEL, Goderich, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next.

The following Gentlemen have consented to act as Managers: Messrs. James Watson, R. Gibbons, Jacob Seeg Miller, and Daniel Heuley. Tickets to be had at all the principal Taverns and Stores in Goderich, and throughout the United Counties.

JAMES WATSON, *Treasurer.*
Goderich, Feb. 28th, 1850. v3-n5tf

☞ 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. ☜

Goderich Foundry.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the Inhabitants of the County of Huron and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing a VARIETY OF PLOUGHS of SCOTCH AND CANADIAN PATTERNS, SUGAR KETTLES, and every description of HOLLOW Ware, which they are ready to dispose of on liberal Terms either Wholesale or Retail.

G. M. & Co. would also take the liberty of intimating to all those whose Notes and Accounts are over due, that unless immediate steps are taken to settle their respective debts, they will be under the disagreeable necessity of resorting to legal measures to enforce their claims.

G. MILLER & Co.
Goderich, Feb. 13, 1850. 3-215

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN STRACHAN of Goderich, Esquire, and DANIEL HOME LIZARS, of Stratford, Esquire, as Barrister and Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notary Public and Conveyancers, is this day dissolved by Mutual consent.

JOHN STRACHAN.
DANIEL HOME LIZARS.
Witness—A. W. STRACHAN.
Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

NOTICE.

THE Debts due by the late firm of STRACHAN & LIZARS, as Barrister and Attornies at Law, will be paid by John Strachan and Daniel Home Lizars, at their respective offices in Goderich and Stratford: And the debts due to them are requested to be forthwith paid. Those due the office at Goderich, to the said John Strachan, at Goderich, aforesaid, and those due the office at Stratford, to the said Daniel Home Lizars, at Stratford, aforesaid.

JOHN STRACHAN,
DANIEL HOME LIZARS.
Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

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Sacred Concert.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, GODERICH.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the CHOIR of St. George's Church intend performing a selection of music from Handel's sacred Oratorios Missiah, Solomon, &c., also from the classical compositions of Kent, Russell, and King—in the above Church, on Tuesday evening March 12, 1850.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Voluntary on the Organ.

Rec.—He was Cut off.
Air.—But Thou didst not leave his soul in Hell.
Cho.—ANTHEM—My Soul doth magnify the Lord.
Air.—Lord Remember David.

ANTHEM.

Duet—.Give the Lord the honor due unto his name.
Solo.—It is the Lord that commandeth the water.
Duet—.The Lord sette thabove the water flood.
Duet and Cho.—The Lord shall give strength.

PART II.

Voluntary on the Organ.

Air.—What tho' I trace.
Air.—I know that my Redeemer liveth.

ANTHEM.

Trio & Cho.—We sing his love.
Trio & Chos.—The saints who now in Jesus sleep.
Duet & Chos—When Jesus we in Glory meet.
Air.—Angels ever bright and fair.
Cho.—ANTHEM.—Lord now lettest thou thy servant.

To commence at Seven o'clock precisely. Tickets 1s. 3d. each, to be had of J. Watson, Esq., I. Rattenbury, Esq., A. O'Connor, Esq., M. B. Seymour, Esq., R. Parke, Esq., and W. E. Grace, Esq.

JOHN STRACHAN,
M. J. HAMILTON,
Church Wardens.
Goderich, 28th Feb. 1850. n4-v4td

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big Sable, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the very best Machinists. For Particulars inquire of James Crumbie, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber."

PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor.
McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v50tf
☞ The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

Excellent Property FOR SALE.

THAT Handsome and COMMODIOUS BRICK COTTAGE situate on the Northern Limits of the Town of Goderich, lately occupied by John Risch, and belonging to Henry Horton.

This Cottage stands in a beautiful and retired situation, and is well adapted for a genteel family. It will be sold on moderate Terms: or otherwise LET for a TERM of years at a reasonable Rent. The subscriber also wishes to dispose of a Span of good Working HORSES, one three and the other four years old, and well broke, both to harness and saddle. For Particulars apply to the Proprietor.

HENRY HORTON.
Goderich, 22nd Jan. 1850. 2v-n51t

PROSPECTUS
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.
MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGAZINE will devote all their talents to produce a useful entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose, Moral Essay, Statistics of the Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from the most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lend its support to encourage their arduous and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and if anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The VICTORIA MAGAZINE will contain twenty-four pages in each number printed on new type, and upon good paper; and will form at the end of the year a neat Volumne, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front-street, Belleville—the Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed, (post-paid.). The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—*invariably to be paid in advance.*
Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

LOST—STRAYED OR OTHERWISE GONE A-MISSING!—Sometime about the end of August or beginning of September last a young man lately from Scotland, went on board the Eclipse steamboat at Port Credit on Lake Ontario, and delivered (to a person whose appearance seemed to say he was either first Mate, or Purser, or Steward of the Boat,) a parcel wrapt in strong brown paper, and addressed to "The Editor of the *Huron Signal*, Goderich." The person who received it was instructed to leave it at the Goderich Stage Office in Hamilton, for which the young man paid him *one shilling* currency. Since that time many enquiries have been made in Hamilton about it, but the parcel has never yet been heard of by any person interested in its welfare. If any of our friends or cotemporaries in Hamilton or Toronto, who may be acquainted with the gentleman who usually takes charge of such things on board the Eclipse steamboat, would take the trouble of giving him the hint that the contents of the parcel would be more highly prized by the owner than by any other person, they would confer a favor on

THOMAS MACQUEEN.
SIGNAL OFFICE,
Goderich, Jan. 31, 1850.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office.
December 20, 1849.