to our mind the form which the question assumed was simply this, "shall we tolerate this error of the Government, and submit to the payment of these ninety thousand pounds for nothing, in the full confidence that the Government will bring forward other measures that will be of incalculable benefit to us and to our children. Or, shall we give our sanction to these 'indignation meeting' (which, emanating from the Tory party, are a direct insult offered to the people), and thus render the Government unpopular—reinstate the tories in power, and have not only the ninety thousand pounds to pay, but also, be again subjected to the dangers and iniquities of Tory Government?" This, to our mind, was the point to be decided in the year forty-nine—the abstract view of the question had been disposed of in *forty-six*. And we think this is the view taken by the Hon. Mr. Merrit. He had voted against the payment of the Upper Canada claims upon the principle of justice and common sense, but as he voted in the minority, and as the Upper Canada claims had been paid upon the distinct understanding that Mr. Lafontaine's Resolutions, or something of the same shape, should be carried; Mr. Merrit could see no alternative, but fulfil the engagement of the late Administration to the French members, or otherwise allow the late Administration to come into power and fulfil their *own* engagement, and he certainly chose the least of the *two evils*. The morality of Mr. Cayley and his friends in this matter, reminds us of an anecdote of two boys who agreed to rob an orchard. The elder one helped his companion over the wall and kept watch till he had crammed his pockets and returned. He then insisted on being helped over in his turn, but the little fellow had become moralist all at once, and remonstrated on the wickedness of stealing the honest man's apples. "I think you are right," said his stronger accomplice, "and it is a much greater wickedness in you to keep possession of the fruit," and laying violent hold of him, immediately deprived him of the booty!

THE LATE QUARTER SESSIONS.

The man John Gorgon or John *Yorghtho* (or whatever they call him), who lately escaped from the Jail, was tried for larceny and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the District Jail; *the months to be spent alternately in hard labor and solitary confinement!* We love mercy, and we think that the Court extended a full measure of lenity towards this unfortunate individual. He is an ill-looking fellow, with a large amount of roguery not only developed in the structure of the brain, but visibly exhibited in the expression of the countenance. And if we are not mistaken, his own peace and the interest of society would be better secured by his permanent residence in the Provincial Penetentiary. Still, we love mercy, and therefore, we do not quarrel with the shortness of the period of his imprisonment, but we have no sympathy with the spirit exhibited in the nature of the punishment—not because we think the penalty too heavy for the crime, but because we think it savors of the cruelty of by-gone barbarous ages—it recalls the idea of the *rack* and the *thumb-screws*. We would have found no fault with the decision if the man had been sentenced to *twelve* months imprisonment, or even to three years in the Penetentiary: but the division of the punishment between "hard labor," and "solitary confinement," displays a *disposition* to inflict torture—countenances the savage notion that the infliction of physical pain is a remedy for moral deficiency, and sets a pernicious example to the dispositions of the cruel. We thought the time had gone by when the ingenuity of the human intellect could be employed in devising modes and means for wantonly increasing human suffering. We know not which of their "worships" was father of the suggestion for giving this antiquated distinction to the punishment of this individual; but we do know that it must have emanated from some jumble-brain who does not properly belong to the present age, and therefore, we think the rest of the magistrates should have scouted the proposal.

The only other criminal case tried was that of a young man named Robinson, a blacksmith in Biddulph, who had been sent to Jail a few days previous, on a charge of running *forcibly* against the door of a black woman! This was one of the numerous cases with which her *Majesty's Magistrate* in that locality, thinks proper to involve the District in debt and trouble, and to annoy the peaceable inhabitants of the neighborhood over which he presides. Such reckless proceedings, and such wanton expenditure of the District funds should at once be exposed and promptly checked. It appeared in evidence that *somebody* broke the black woman's door, and the black woman *thought* it was Mr. Stanley's blacksmith, and *wished she was able to prove that it was him!* James Hodgins, Esq., J. P., the only Magistrate in that section of the District (God help us!) had the young man immediately brought before him, and on examination, sent him a distance of forty miles, in the very worst state of the roads, at an expence to the District of some *eight pounds!* to lye in jail and take his trial at the Quarter Sessions! It appeared farther in evidence that when Robinson was taken before Mr. Hodgins, his master and some others went and wished to make oath that the lad was innocent, and was not near the house at the time the injury was done to the door. But as Squire Hodgins was not on the most friendly terms either with Robinson or his master, Mr. Stanley, he refused to have any "more swearing on the matter," and committed Robinson to jail! The result was that Mr. Stanley and a number of other respectable men from Biddulph, came forward at the Quarter Sessions and proved an alibi for the young man. A wagish friend of ours told us that on the first day of the Court, a gentleman in town asked the Biddulph Squire, why he had sent Robinson to jail, seeing that a number of respectable witnesses had come up to swear an alibi in his favor. "By Jupers!" says *Jim*, "I dont doubt that! but there's enough of the *blagard* in him to make him break a door *if he had the oppertunity!*" We do not vouch for the truth of this story, but we do say that had James Hodgins, Esq., done his duty and taken the evidence of the men who acquitted Robinson, the lad would have been saved the punishment, the mortification; the disgrace of being confined in jail with a common felon—a number of respectable men would have been saved the labor of wading forty miles through mud, losing their time and spending their money uselessly in Goderich; and the District of Huron would have been saved an expence of not less than ten or twelve pounds! And we ask seriously, and would wish to put the question to the Provincial Legislature, is there no means by which such unjust, vexatious and expensive proceeding can be stopt or punished?

The Grand Jury presented that some of our Huron Magistrates were not entitled to sit on the Bench, or to perform the duties of a Magistrate, in consequence of not possessing the property qualification required by law. We were much pleased with this presentment, and earnestly hope it will receive attention in the proper quarter. We have no great faith in the efficacy of property qualifications, but they are a kind of a substitute for moral principle and intelligence, and, at any rate, so long as the law requires them, the law should be complied with. It is really a preposperous anomaly to put the debts, and liabilities, and pecuniary transactions, and even the liberties of her Majesty's subjects, under the jurisdiction of lawgivers from whom neither law nor justice could recover half a dollar though they owed you a thousand pounds. If a man possesses *principle* or intelligence, the public have some guarantee for his honest and upright administration of justice, and there is less necessity for property qualification; but when there is neither intelligence, principle, nor property; when an individual is a mere nominal existence, who can be bought and sold for a glass of whiskey or a tumbler of beer, and when the leading and in fact his only quality is a brainless, blundering stupidity, the elevation of such a man to the Magistrate's bench, is an outrage on all law and justice, and an insult to the understandings of the community; hence, for the credit of the magisterial office, and for the security of public justice, we trust the presentment of the Grand Jury will be attended to.

DIVISION OF DISTRICTS.

"More Tinkering with the Municipalities.—After the pointed denial of Mr. Baldwin, that the Government intended not interfering with the boundaries of the Gore District, we certainly had good reason to imagine that a question, on which some silly agitation has been *forced*, would die a natural death. It appears, however, that that most modest, as he is unquestionably the most talented, of statesmen, the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, has broken through his leading stringe, and given notice of an intention to bring in a bill to set apart certain portions of the Huron and Wellington Districts into a District of Perth; certain Townships, and parts of Townships in the Gore and Brock Districts, into a District of Brandt; and to provide for a more equitable division of the County of Kent! * * * * The people do not desire these changes; nor have they been consulted upon them; yet that which Mr. Baldwin cannot consistently do himself, he will quietly permit one of his followers to perform without dissent. The localities which are to be so seriously affected must once more meet and send in petitions without delay.

The Ministry are surely demented, in fancying that men will quietly submit to, or chime in with, these sudden innovations and changes. The whole country may be said to be disorganized and unsettled; measures of the greatest importance are introduced and forced through Parliament ere those who are to be affected have an opportunity to express an opinion; the wishes of the people, and the interests of the country, are entirely overlooked by an insolent and domineering faction; and men are prepared to embrace almost any alternative that will relieve them from this constant mistrust, anxiety, and agitation. Without effecting any real good, the present administration have done more mischief, in less than a twelvemonth, than all their predecessors since the rebellion."

Such are the sentiments of the Hamilton *Spectator*. The plain English of them is simply this—the town Council of Hamilton—the Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace, and the District Councils of Gore, Wellington and Huron—the Inhabitants of Hamilton, Guelph and Goderich, and, in fact, all who are personally benefitted by the existing boundaries of these Districts, have not petitioned for the Divisions proposed by the Honorable Malcolm Cameron. Do not want any divisions! We expect it would be a long time before these parties petitioned for, or wanted any division! But as regards the Division of Huron, (and we believe the others have been equally urgent and active,) the people of Stratford, and the inhabitants of the eastern section of this District have, not only petitioned, but for the last twelve months have been at the expense of advertising their intention to petition for, and *obtain*, a division of the District; they have kept a delegate in Montreal since the commencement of the present session of Parliament, to attend to their petition, and to urge their claims on the attention of the legislature; in short, at this moment the Stratford section of the District must have been at an outlay of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds, in their endeavors to obtain a division of the District, and yet because they did not acquaint the Hamilton Spectator with their proceedings, and because they entrusted their petition and the success of their object to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, the *Spectator* says they do not want a division! We have no wish to enter into a discussion of this question with the Spectator, simply because he knows nothing about it, but we may inform him that within the last two weeks one of his own *pets*—a leading member of his own *model* Administration—complimented his friends in Stratford on the almost certain success of their *division* scheme, and assured them that their cause could not have been entrusted to any one *who would do more justice to it, or who would be more likely to carry it through than the Honorable Malcolm Cameron!* Now these are the sentiments of a Tory freely communicated to his Tory friends; but Tories and Radicals are harmonious and equally anxious for a Division of the Huron District. We think there is some wisdom and a good deal of sound policy in men who write for the public, confining themselves to subjects which they understand; otherwise they are sure to blunder occassionally and get themselves laughed at.

☞ The weather for the last ten days has been very unfavorable for the spring labor of the farmer. Hard frost and heavy falls of snow, and in short every kind of disagreeable wintry storms intimate a late seed-time.

We are glad to perceive that the Hamilton Spectator has at length acknowledged honestly, although somewhat tinged with his own peculiar whining manner, that the Ministry are really doing "business" on the true *go-a-head* principle! In his issue of the 14th inst., speaking of the Election Bill he says "the Ministry are pushing through this measure as speedily as possible!!" This is as it should be. The Election Bill is a measure of much importance. It is the *woof* of the winding-sheet of Canadian Toryism, the *warp* is the Assessment Bill, and when knocked together will form a strong and permanent fabric. We have given, to-day, a large portion of the debate on the Assessment Bill, in order that our readers may have some idea of its real importance. It is a *great* measure, to place the taxation of the country where it should be, viz: on the actual *wealth* of the country. It has met with some opposition from the selfish and interested, but not nearly to the extent anticipated, and it is satisfactory to see that the most rational and respectable portion of the Tory Press speak of it in terms of approbation. The *Transcript* says, "There is no doubt of the passage of the measure, and little doubt also that it is a practicable one." The necessity for such a measure, and the equity of it may be seen from the speeches of Mr. Wilson of London and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron.—And although it may not be exactly unexceptionable in all its details, yet, the very fact that it is the production of the most competent statesmen in the Province, without any selfish or sinister interests in the matter, is at least a very tolerable recommendation.

☞ It must be galling to a *pious* man ☜ to be detected in a pious *shuffle!* ☞

Our garrulous friend of the Post Office, seems to be twisting pretty severely under the influence of the fact given to the public by Mr. Parsons in the *Signal*, last week! A *Bank Cheque* is not *money* of course, but the difference between it and money just depends on the distance between you and the Bank! Mr. Kydd has published another of his long gurrulous, rigmarole tirades of *pious* abuse, against ourself and Mr. Galt! We are proud of this, but at the same time, in mere mercy to Mr. Kydd's misguided vanity we must again endeavor to impress him with the important fact, that neither the character of the *Huron Signal* nor the character of Mr. Thomas Kydd, of the Goderich Post Office, can in the least, be affected by anything that Mr. Thomas Kydd may write or publish, either for or against! The public have already arrived at certain conclusions, legitimately deduced from certain notorious facts connected with the *real* character of the parties, and these conclusions may not be altered! We hope this is the last time we shall be called on to notice such trash. Poor Kydd! respect for our readers prohibits us from pandering to his vanity any longer, by writing long articles about him.

☞ An attempt is being made in town to raise a subscription for the purchase of a good Fire-Engine, and we hope the importance of the object will be a sufficient appeal to the liberality of all who are *able to give*. We understand that Mr. George Millar of the Goderich Foundry, is willing to furnish an engine, and warrant its efficiency, on reasonable terms; and we are certainly inclined, notwithstanding our reciprocity and free-trade propensities, to encourage home manufactures. For however much friendship we may cherish for our cousin Janathan, we would wish to give him as little re dy money as possible in this season of scarcity.

☞ We are glad to perceive that George Brown, Esq., of the Toronto *Globe* has become Editor of the Montreal *Pilot*. He is the very man that should conduct that paper. But at the same time, we expected that he would have been fortunate enough to get a less laborious and a more remunerative situation; for certainly there are few men in Canada whose claims to a *good* office are superior to the claims of George Brown. He has warred with the *curse* manfully and successfully.

☞ Our Hamilton friend has misunderstood us. On the occasion to which he refers, we merely promised never again to notice the *namby pamby* nonsense that might be *published* by the Joint-Stock Editorial Company, but we did not by any means, either promise or intend that their fraudulent *conduct* should escape exposure. "The history of the District Printing" was not a notice of any written balderdash that had been inflicted on the community—it was an exposure of a dishonest and dishonorable *transaction* affecting the interests of the community. We feel obliged, however, by our friend's suggestions, and are exactly of the same opinion as himself.

VERY ROMANTIC!

The *thing* contemplated—the *raise* of a wheelbarrow! but as Jonathan would say, it was *no go—it* could not come it. Now the fact is, the *thing* had no more use for a wheelbarrow than *it* had for a fanning mill! but a young man, a wagon and sleigh maker, had just opened shop in town—it was a *new* establishment—funds are low and credit still lower—there is a difficulty in "making a raise" of anything; and though the young man had been making paddle wheels for steamboats, *it* would have *ordered* a pair. The lad, however, had read the article headed the "*The Gouger*" in the 35th number of the *Huron Signal*, and hence he saved the wheelbarrow!

IMPORTANT NOTICE

☞ We regret the necessity of reminding our Subscribers that it is an expensive affair to carry on a Newspaper in Goderich! and that we have to pay cash for our paper. Those in the Eastern section of this District who may be able to pay us at present, will oblige us by handing their money to Mr. A. F. Mickle, Postmaster, Stratford, who will give receipts for the same.

☞ The Show of Stallions takes place on the Market Square to-morrow, but we do not anticipate a great *turn out*, as the District at present does not contain an extensive variety of these animals.

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.

Communications.

St. Mary's 7th April, 1849.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Sir,—I have just returned from a visit to Kincardine, and as some of your numerous readers may be anxious to know something of this new Township I shall be most happy, with your consent, to gratify them. The reports that have been circulated concerning Kincardine, are sometimes contradictory—mostly erroneous. To obtain satisfactory information, I visited this new settlement: and the satisfaction I received has amply repaid me for the trip.

The township of Kincardine is as yet unsurveyed, excepting the Durham Road. Its soil is variable. Near the Lake it is sandy, though very productive. As you recede from the lake it becomes of a quality more durable, and it is covered with a thrifty growth of hardwood.—The report that Kincardine is a "hemlock" township is entirely erroneous.

This section possesses all the natural elements of a good farming country, a good soil, beautifully watered; many of the streams being large, afford an abundant supply of water power for domestic manufacturing purposes; while the Huron offers its unrestricted navigation to bear away the surplus products of the grower. The farmer, here, will however, have little to export for years to come, as the settling of the surrounding townships will provide a market at his own door.

The rapidity with which this township is settling, is without a parallel. Already about two hundred families have located themselves here; prompted, I suppose, by the Government advertisement. This sudden influx of immigration, the townships not being surveyed, and the want of a resident agent, have given rise to a few of the evils of *squatting*, which will require the caution and wisdom of the Government effectually to remedy.

The settlers are of many races—mostly Scotch—sturdy fellows, and well for them, they have the forest for their foe; many of those are from the "Old sod," and to their retreat they have brought with them their social habits and love of freedom. Being forever debarred from owning a foot of land at home, they have sought an asylum, where they may own a portion of God's footstool, and where no man shall "lord it" over them.

Among the most respectable of the settlers in Kincardine I became acquainted with Mr. Wm. Withers. This gentleman, I perceive by your paper of 16th March, has sustained some persecution from Mr. Clark of Goderich. I regret this proceeding, as it was only likely to cast a damp over the infant settlement, and sincerely hope that the Government had nothing to do with it. Mr. Withers deserves praise for spirit and industry, and I would rather see his perseverance properly recompensed than subjected to a petty and vexatious persecution. One of the legitimate objects of a Government is to reward enterprise. I also had the pleasure of meeting my old friend Mr. A. Cameron, who I believe first drew attention to this new section, and was happy to find him entirely satisfied with the progress of the settlement.

Disappointed on the Sabbath (1st April) of worshipping God in his Holy Temple, I was much pleased in visiting a Sabbath School under the superintendance of Mr. Anthony Copp, at which some 24 or 26 children attended, I cannot fully express the feelings I enjoyed on this occasion, while the useful and good man was endeavoring to instil in the tender minds the first principals of religion, love and duty, my eye frequently rested upon the opposite wall, where hung a picture, the portrait of a venerable old man instructing his youthful daughter from the Word of Life, with the appropriate motto—"search the Scriptures."

On the following day Mr. Copp commenced a Common School. Thus you see, Sir, that the settlers in Kincardine are of the right sort, and are taking the right step; and if our Government shall pursue a liberal policy toward them, they will soon become independent, prosperous and happy. By attending to the object of Education, as they seem determined to do, they will be intelligent, and consequently virtuous, by realizing the promised grant from the Crown, they will soon become freeholders, and their suffrages will secure to the country the representation of, I would not say a radical, for I despise party names—but of a champion of constitutional liberty and wise legislation.

K.

Blanshard, April 11, 1849.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Blanshard was held on Monday the 9th April, at German's Inn, in St. Mary's, to take into consideration the proposed division of the Huron District. Bambt Switzer, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Thomas Ingersoll, appointed Secretary; when the following resolutions were passed:—

1st. Moved by John Sparling, Esq., and seconded by J. K. Clendennin, and *Resolved*, that the Secretary be ordered to write to the honorable Member for London, stating that they view with pleasure the contemplated formation of the County of Brock, as brought forward by the present Government. And that they prefer being a part of said County to annexation to London or the proposed District of Peel, and request that he will withdraw the Petition in favor of annexation to London, and support the formation of the County of Brock as most beneficial to the inhabitants of the Eastern portion of the Huron District.

2nd. Moved by Mr. Cruttenden and seconded by Mr. Thomas Guest, and *Resolved*, that this meeting conceives that the Counties Division Bill is founded upon justice to the Province, and is not only just, but entirely favorable to this part of the Huron District, we therefore, hope that the present Government will carry out their proposed formation of the County of Brock.

3rd. Moved by Mr. Marriott, and seconded by Mr. Legg, and *Resolved*, that we consider any division of the Huron District, which will place Stratford in the centre to be in the highest degree injurious to the Eastern Townships of said District, as it compels them to the erection of a Jail and Court house in a locality nearly surrounded by swamps, and is a manifest injustice to the townships of Biddulph, Usborne, Hay, Stephen, and McGillvary, as it is deprives them of the advantages to be derived from a division of said District.

Moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Huron Gazette and Signal.

IT'S COMING!

THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. *Hincks* in answer to a series of questions from Mr. Guggy, said—that it was the intention of the Administration to introduce a measure to transfer the management of the Post Office to the Provincial authorities,—to reduce the rates of postage, and make them uniform. In certain appointments connected with the Post Office, as those of Postmasters in the country, and new clerks in the office, the Provincial Administration was now consulted. Certain other appointments as that of the Post Master of the Province, and his immediate staff, were still made by the authorities in England. It was a fact that the Postmaster General, in the exersise of this portion of his patronage had sent out a few individuals during the year 1848, to fill some offices in the Provincial Post office. In those appointments the Provincial Administration were not consulted, and they knew nothing about them. Of course, they did not approve of that mode of filling up vacancies in the office, and the change now proposed would put an end to it. The Administration, in like manner, knew nothing about the emolument received by the gentlemen in the Post Office; but when the change already spoken of, should be effected, they would have the power, with the concurrence of the Legislature, to regulate the remuneration which should be given for these services.

MIRROR CIRCULAR.

Toronto, April 13, 1849.

It is our painful duty, to-day, to announce, that in consequence of the entire destruction of our Establishment by the calamitous Fire of last Saturday morning, we are unable to present our Subscribers with the *Mirror* of this week. We feel assured that the disappointment thus caused to the readers of our journal, will be regarded by them as a matter of trivial moment, when they consider the more serious misfortune to which we have, in common with many of our fellow-citizens, been subjected. The terrors of that dreadful morning can, however, be but inadequately conceived by those who were not eye-witnesses to their progress. It would be more appropiate to designate the occurrence, a fire-storm, than a conflagration; and now that all is past, and we are able to survey the ruin effected by the three fatal hours, we are astonished that the loss of life has not been much greater.

It would, indeed, have been a most gratifying circumstance, had Providence so ordered it, that we had been able to state that none had perished. One fellow-being has fallen a sacrifice to his own earnestness of purpose to render aid to his neighbours in the hour of distress. Mr. Watson, a respected member of the Printers' body, lost his life in his laudable, but indiscreet, endeavours to rescue from the advancing flames, a portion of the materials of the *Patriot* office. We believe this was the only serious casualty which occured.

The Proprietor of the *Mirror* suffered a severe injury of the leg, in consequence of being forced to leap from the roof of a house, in order to escape the rush of the fiery torrent. So rapid was the spread of the flames that all calculations were set at defiance; and many who rushed out to aid their neighbors, were, in a few minutes, doomed to see their own dwelling involved in the common ruin, before they could save a single shilling's worth of of their effects. Such was the case with the *Mirror* office. Mr. Donlevy was carried home in a state of utter helplessness, and suffering under severe bodily pain, whilst the destroying element was sweeping out of existence the fruits of many years of his hard toil. In fact, not one farthings worth of the type, or other materials, of the establishment could be got out; and when the light of day broke on the smouldering ruins, there was nothing to tell where the office of the Paper had stood, save the iron fragments of the Printing presses.

We do not purpose to make much outcry over our misfortune. We are, unfortunately, only sharers in a great calamity.—Almost the entire tenements of three densely filled blocks, in the very heart of the City, have been consumed; and it would ill benefit us to call for any special sympathy. But our friends will surely see the *urgent necessity of giving immediate attention* to the claims which we have against them.—It rests with them to decide whether our paper shall perish, or continue in existence.

Fire is a fell destroyer; but a *bad paying* subscription list is yet worse. We can insure against fire; but no office will undertake to protect us against the losses to which we are subjected by *negligent* or *dishonest* subscribers.

It is our intention to enter into arrangements for the re appearance of our journal at an early date; and we trust our friends will find that the *Mirror* will continue to sustain its reputation. Now is the time, however, for *them* to show what value they place upon our labours in the cause of Freedom, and of sound Reform. The friend indeed is a friend *in need*; and those who do not see how much we stand in need of money at the present time, must be blind beyond all hopes of cure. We shall not therefore multiply words, in our appeal to those indebted to us. Our case is a very simple one. We are, in part, protected by insurance; but the amount thus covered will fall far short of our requirements. We have every confidence in the generosity and honorable spirit of Subscribers. If *they* fail to help us in this hour of trial, then shall we think ourselves truly unfortunate.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. W. Piper, Robert Gibbons, and Charles Girvan or the Subscriber, on the part of the Municipal Council, for the District of Huron, until Saturday 28th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Tenders will be opened at the British Hotel in the town of Goderich, for the following works, viz:—

1st. For Grading and Turnpiking part of the Division line of Road in the Township of Colborne.

2nd. For Clearing the ditch on the Southerly side of the Road leading from the Maitland Bridge to the Town of Goderich.

Plans, Specifications and Form of Tender, may be seen at the British Hotel six days before letting, or at the office of the Subscriber, in Goderich, on or before the said 28th day of April inst. The works will be laid out in Sections: Tenders must specify the number of Section Tendered for, and must be in due form.

The time for finishing the above work, will be stated in the Specifications.

(Signed,) DAVID SMITH.
District Surveyor, H. D.

District Surveyor's Office, Goderich, 19th April 1849. } v2-n11

TEMPERATURE

Of the month of March at Goderich, as indicated by a self-registering Thermometer—with observations of the wind and weather.

	Deg.	Deg.	Wind.	Weather.
March 1	16	20	North.	Fair.
2	27	35	"	"
3	13	25	"	"
4	11	29	"	"
5	24	36	S. W.	Cloudy.
6	32	43	S. E.	Rain.
7	32	36	S. W.	Fair.
8	24	32	N. W.	"
9	22	34	" "	"
10	21	36	" "	"
11	29	35	" "	"
12	29	40	South	"
13	31	44	"	"
14	32	41	S. W.	Rain.
15	34	40	S. W.	Fair.
16	33	44	" "	"
17	22	33	N. W.	"
18	17	34	N. E.	"
19	18	44	" "	"
20	41	47	S.	Rain & Thunder.
21	34	38	N. W.	Fair.
22	19	36	" "	"
23	34	45	S. W.	Rain.
24	31	49	South	Fair.
25	29	32	N. W.	Snow.
26	25	30	" "	Fair.
27	12	31	" "	"
28	22	37	" "	"
29	21	40	" "	"
30	24	32	" "	"
31	26	38	" "	"

Mean of the Month 30-97.

PRINTERS! TAKE HEED!!

Any Printer coming to Goderich in quest of *Job* (?) Work, will do well to call first on me at the Huron Signal Office, as my advice may be of *signal* service to them.

T. P. DICKINSON.

Goderich, April, 20, 1849. 2v-n11tf

A TEACHER WANTED

FOR School Section No. 3 Tuckersmith, and as the school is in a populous locality and well attended, the Teacher may calculate on a fair remuneration. None but such as are duly qualified, and possessed of a good moral character, and sober steady habits need apply.

By order of the Trustees.

ROBERT BELL, Chairman.

Goderich, April 19, 1849. v2-n11

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. NAYSMITH

IN returning thanks to his friends and numerous Customers for the Liberal Patronage which he has received during the past year, begs to intimate that he has just received an extensive Assortment

OF THE FASHIONS FOR 1849,

and is ready to Execute all Orders given to him with care and punctuality as formerly.

Goderich, April, 12th, 1849. 2v-n10tf

£50 REWARD.

Province of Canada. } ELGIN and KINCARDINE

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

Robt. Baldwin, Atty. Genl.

WHEREAS about mid-night of Thursday the Nineteenth day of October now last past, certain Barns and Stacks of Straw and Grain, the respective properties of *William Bell, Ephraim Taylor*, and the Reverend *Daniel A. Turner*, Coloured Inhabitants of the Township of Biddulph, in the District of Huron, of Our Province of Canada, were destroyed by fire. And Whereas there is reason to believe that the said fire was not caused by accident, but was the act of an Incendiary or Incendiaries at present unknown. Now Know Ye, that a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS, of lawful money of Our said Province, will be paid to any person or persons not being the actual offender or offenders who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said crime.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved Cousin James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Montreal, in Our said Province, this Twenty-Sixth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
J. LESLIE, *Secretary*.

A TRUE COPY.
Dan. Lizars,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron District.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 9th April, 1849. } 2v-n10 4

FOR SALE

LOTS Numbers TWENTY-SEVEN and TWENTY-EIGHT in the Eighteenth Concession of the Township of Fullarton, Huron District. The Land is well Timbered and Watered. For particulars apply to Messrs. Buchanan, Harris & Co. Hamilton, or to the subscribers, at their offices in Goderich and Stratford.

STRACHAN & LIZARS,
Solicitors, &c.

Goderich, 3rd April, 1849. 2v-n9-n13

Plans and Specifications.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has established himself in Stratford, and is prepard to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid,

PETER FERGUSON,
Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.

Stratford, March 16th, 1849. 2v-n7tf