

Instruction for Upper...
do meet at Goderich for...
of Teachers of Common...
County of Huron and...
at the 9th December, at...
that a Committee of...
of the Rev. A. McKid...
et al., John Galt, Robert...
Alex. McGregor, Esquires...
for the Examination of...
non Schools in the Coun...

THE CAMBRIA.
15th Nov. 10, A. M.
Liverpool Nov. 2nd,
d. She has been detain...

of the Atlantic Cotton...
Sales on Friday 4000 to...
at closed very quiet...
Wheat, no perceptible...
generally dull. Beef...
and, with high stocks...
Lard firm at prelo...
in 6d. lower. Lin...
at moderate, but steady...
transacted limited, but...
Stocks, particularly...
Cod Oil £3 per ton...
demand from the trade...
once advanced rates...
Friday at 87, after a vet...
American Stocks...
mand.—[Spectator.]

RY LATEST.
Graph from London to...
Oct. 26—11 A. M.
just been received from

ADRID.
adrid, of the 20th inst...
ment of Saragossa, wait...
barcation at Santa Tex...
its officers.—The...
been joined in by any...
s soon reported. The...
2,000 men. The drum...
member of one of the...
in Catalonia, was the...
self at the head of the...
son men returned to...
ken out and shot. A...
assador in Paris, had a...
General La Hitte, the...
Affairs, on the subject...
figures. It is said that...
had demanded the British...
and French go-be...
menacing demands...
Town of Oucht, on the...
to the French posse...
demanded the French...
troops against the...
who devastate that...
bought that, owing to...
co, the Government of...
demand reinforcements

ere tried in Paris, on...
offering for sale cer...
to create section.—...
to the Count de Cham...
guilty."

of the 23rd Oct, in...
troops, which act in...
Austria, had advanced...
Electorate of Hesse...
by the Prince of Thum

se has instructed an...
of colour to be...
at Liberia. This is...
stance on record in...
has received a similar...
Government. On...
New British Consul...
Foreign office, his...
cited no inconsider...
man of superior in...
polished exterior...
ines.

Frederick report...
The present...
John is unprecedented...
costs are constantly...
right and passen...
John to the vari...
between the sea...
including the...
Woolstock...
while the downward...
of Carleton and...
and are even greater...
seas.—[This is...
proprietors.]

RETRENCHMENT.

We have received the "First and Second Reports of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to inquire into the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province." It is a very bulky affair, containing as many as 242 large folio pages, filled with the proceedings of the celebrated Committee on Retrenchment, which occupied so prominent a position among the interesting events connected with the last Session of Parliament. The history of this Committee may be written in a few words; it made a great deal of noise at the time, afforded members an opportunity of holding forth upon almost every subject, called into existence the extraordinary "Evidence of the Hon. W. H. Merritt," discussed economy and retrenchment in all their bearings, and finally broke up without having effected a saving one solitary shilling in the Expenditure of the Province. On the contrary the printing of the Report now before us must have added considerably to the contingent expenses of the House of Assembly. But, a great deal of light has been thrown upon the working of different Departments, and the attention of the public has been forcibly attracted to the subject of Retrenchment in the expenditure of these Departments; and though so far nothing has been practically done to diminish the expenditure, it is quite certain that the time is not far distant when the pruning knife must be brought into requisition, and all useless branches and appendages be lopped off.

We are of opinion that there are more persons employed in the government offices than are necessary, and we do not consider that the salaries are too high a scale. Here is the first great impediment in the way of retrenchment. The salaries cannot be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the public service, and there is a certain odium attached to the dismissal of Clerks, which few men are willing to brave. No head of a Department wishes to take upon himself to cashier the Clerks whom he finds employed when entering office.—They have all apparently something to do; his predecessor did not interfere with them, and why should he render himself obnoxious by doing so. His term of office may not last long; he will leave to his successor the task of reducing the number of offices in the Department, and return to private life without having to bear the hatred, perhaps the curses, of a ruined family; for both of these things are necessary to the head of a Department will reason with himself, and this is why that sort of retrenchment which might be effected without impairing in the least the efficiency of the service is not practically carried out. The manner in which too many Clerks have crept into all the Departments, is this: When a change of Ministry takes place the old Clerks are not removed, but so great is the demand for Clerks in private and political offices, that the members of the new Ministry and the leading men of the party, for situations and patronage, that a few additional hands have to be provided for in some capacity or other, to assist them. We can see no other effectual remedy for this evil than a general clearing out of officials with every change in the Administration. The heads of the various Departments could then provide for their political necessities, and refrain from increasing the expenditure of the Province; there would be no pressure from without to employ more officials than were necessary to discharge the duties of the various offices; private and political offices employed could be adequately remunerated for their services, and a saving of many thousands annually could be effected with the greatest ease and security.

It is to be regretted that before we find that the first subject entertained by the Committee had reference to the employees of the Legislative Assembly. Like good and virtuous men, they resolved to proceed in their own order, before investigating those of their neighbours were conducted. And we must confess that their own House wanted badly to be put in order, and we regret to find that nothing had been done towards that end. There is no other branch of the public service in which anything like the open, glaring extravagance which is to be found in conducting the business of the House of Assembly, could be said to exist. There are 27 permanent Clerks employed in this branch of the public service at salaries varying from £125 to £400 a year, and of these 27 not more than half a dozen have anything to do during the recess. The salaries amount to £5,600, making a total of £7,600 Clerk hire for one Session of Parliament, without including messengers, door-keepers, servants, &c. Now, it is very easy to prove that of this considerable sum £3,000 at least might be annually saved to the Province, without impairing the efficiency of the service one iota. We will show how this saving might be effected, and we trust that at the next Session our idea will not be lost upon the Contingent Committee. The following are the only offices that need be retained on the permanent list:—

Clerk of the House.....	£500
Assistant do.....	400
Law Clerk and English Translator.....	350
Assistant do.....	200
French Translator.....	250
Assistant do.....	200
Clerk of English Journals.....	250
do French.....	250
Librarian.....	200
Sergeant at Arms.....	200

Add to this twenty-four extra Clerks for one hundred days at two dollars per day, or £1,200, and we shall have a total of £4,000 as the cost to the Province of the House of Assembly for one year for clerk hire. All the other permanent offices, besides those whose offices have been mentioned, are only employed *hinc inde* during the Session; they have nothing to do during the rest of the year, but assume themselves as best they can; they all come under the denomination of committee clerk, or junior clerks, which signifies clerks without employment; and, as committee clerks can only be employed during the Session, or while the committee sits. The duties of these clerks are exceedingly simple, and any young man having a tolerable knowledge of his mother tongue, and able to write a fair hand, could discharge them. The most that can be required of these committees and junior clerks during the Session, is to remain at the Seat of Government to save appearances, but they are never required to attend their offices, because, in fact, their offices are all locked up at the close of one Session & are never opened till business will come in at the opening of the next Session. We find on the list of permanent officers a Librarian and an Assistant Librarian, at salaries of £300 a year, each. Now, it must be clear to the dillect comprehension that the Province should not be required to pay £2400 a year for looking after a small collection of books, which are locked up in the Parliament Buildings, and which not a dozen people in the Province, except Members of Parliament during Session, and few of them, have ever an opportunity of seeing, much less of reading. What business there can be for an Assistant Librarian at £200 a year, is altogether beyond our comprehension. The office should be abolished altogether, and the £200 a year reserved for some other purpose, for example, to add to the small number of works of merit at present in the Library.

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When Mr. Lindsay was questioned, if any advantage would accrue to the public by discontinuing any number of the permanent clerks, and employing only such as were from time to time actually required? he gave the significant answer:—"Nearly all the permanent clerks have been on the establishment a great many years, and I consider it would be doing them an injustice to discharge them. No doubt it would diminish the expense of the House very considerably, if these were fewer permanent clerks, and extra ones taken only when actually required and without impairing the efficiency of the establishment; it being left to us to judge of the necessity." Here is an acknowledgment before the Committee by the Clerk of the House, that the expense of the establishment is not to be considered as a necessary evil, but as a necessary evil, by the simple process of having fewer permanent clerks, and employing extra ones from time to time as their services might be required. But to discharge any of the present officials would be doing them an injustice, in Mr. Lindsay's opinion, because, forsooth, they have been on the establishment for a number of years. In other words, these gentlemen have been drawing large salaries for a number of years from the Province for doing little or nothing, and to discharge them would be an injustice to them! This is a very singular system of reasoning, and yet it is the only system adopted to defend and uphold the present extravagance in the expenditure of the Province. We venture to assert that there is not a member in the House Tory or Reformer, that would have courage to move for the dismissal of the permanent clerks that could be dispensed with, and to discharge them would be an injustice to them! This is a very singular system of reasoning, and yet it is the only system adopted to defend and uphold the present extravagance in the expenditure of the Province. We venture to assert that there is not a member in the House Tory or Reformer, that would have courage to move for the dismissal of the permanent clerks that could be dispensed with, and to discharge them would be an injustice to them!

At a public meeting held at Niagara, on the 10th instant, an Arbitration Society was formed. The following constitution was adopted:—The object of the Society shall be to settle all disputes arising from the complicated and expensive litigation practised in our ordinary Courts of Law, which have become well nigh intolerable to the people, and to substitute a more simple and economical mode of adjusting differences between man and man—also for the purpose of obtaining, through our Legislature, such amendments to the laws as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Society, and to see that the same are carried into effect. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be chosen annually, by ballot, at the meeting of the Association, and in the absence of the President, or in his absence, by the Vice-President of the Association.

Several of the Conservative papers are discussing the feasibility and even advocate the expediency of a union with the Clearing. As a proof of the contemptibility into which the Conservative party have fallen, their bitter enemy could desire nothing stronger, if proof were wanting of what he admit himself, and what no sane person has yet had the hardihood to deny. Their utter impotence as a party, however, much it may gall and irritate them, under ordinary circumstances, would be no very serious matter to men having the least principle or patriotism. Notwithstanding their present low condition the future would be all before them, with every chance in their favour. Without any care or responsibility, all they require to do is to find fault, without suggesting a remedy—to prove the very easily proved fact that a humane measure is not complete or perfect,—to take advantage of the disposition that naturally exists with most people to be discontented under any circumstances, and to support all who accept office. We can give the Tories credit for any amount of zeal in their desire to out their opponents, but it is a zeal misdirected, or rather misfounded. Without any extraordinary amount of zeal being displayed, an opposition might run to the accident of a few years, and the love of change inherently possessed by all, to replace them in the favour of the people.—But the Tories are wrong from the foundation; they have no principle, and the fact that for years of a bitter and active opposition finds them only decreasing in strength with accelerated rapidity is, of itself sufficiently conclusive that they have "a screw loose" somewhere. We want of principle is their failing seems now to be known and engaged in the desire for a union with the Clearing. There is no lack of questions on which the public might be successfully agitated. "Retrenchment" and "law reform" would be excellent ones for any aspirant to public honours, except the fugand of the family compact. Nothing could be more popular at the present crisis, but

A COALITION.

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coming from the good old Conservatives who so long ruled and cursed the country, it is not to be wondered at that an incredulous stare should be accompanied with the involuntary thrusting of the tongue to one side of the cheek and don't mean it." Such is the response they have received, and such the deplorable plight which has brought them to the *denier report* of offering to do our Retrenching and Law Reforming under Clear-grip supple! The Tories were the only loyal—the fiercely loyal—but "misfortune is likely to make them acquainted with strange bed-fellows," in the most ultra republican and radical party. Any such coalition as that proposed would only sink the Conservative party deeper in the mire, and make their want of principle, if such a thing is possible, more hideously transparent than ever. If it were a question of sanity or insanity, the mere broaching of a union of such discordant materials, would at once decide the point. But such a union in the shape of a reality never entered the brain of a Tory. The impracticability tested, it is perfectly plain. There is no possibility of a coalition in the Reform ranks, and the Tories desire to advantage themselves by it. In their own strength they could never again obtain power; and even by professing concurrence for the nonce in views of the Clear-grip, they could not maintain their power or work harmoniously for a single day. The Clear-grip doctrines are above everything the most offensive to Tory ideas, and it becomes the Clear-grip to consider how much farther off they would be placing the accomplishment of their desire by such a coalition. As soon as the present Government is replaced by a Clear-grip-Tory one and the impracticability tested, the Tories and the ultrarepublican part of those now in power, will be the immediate result, and retrenchment and other reforms now in demand will be found nowhere. If there is to be any new arrangement let it be made by Reformers alone, the real Reformers are strong enough of themselves, and have no need to play second fiddle to the old Tory faculty, which must never again be suffered to have the reins abroad of power, if the country is ever to be either happy or prosperous. The Reserves and Reserves question is still *in statu quo*. "Peace and tranquility will never remain with us until they are settled." The desire for their continuance is the only bond of union among the Tories, and although their final disposal is under any circumstances within ball, no politic or sensible man would postpone that question by following a course which would strengthen the hands of a State-Church party in the Government, already, alas! too strong in State-Church, or what is as bad, weak in their opposition to it.—[Vice Press.]

DRAPFUL MURDER AT NEW YORK
The Telegraphic report from New York last night says that rumors were current that a dreadful murder had been committed the previous evening at a Dutch house in Dey street, that city, by a man who was taken in out of charity. He is stated to have murdered the proprietor and his two sons and was taken in his attempt to escape with a considerable sum of money.—Only one of the victims is yet dead. They were natives of Belgium. The old man, whose name was Rousseau, was killed on the spot. His two sons, aged 20 and 22, still survive, but their recovery is considered hopeless. The murderer's name is Carroll, a Swede by birth. He had been allowed out of charity, to remain in the house over night, and perpetrated the dreadful deed about 2 o'clock in the morning. At day-break he was discovered in the rear of an adjoining house by the Police. He had been unable to escape.—[Toronto Globe.]

MARKETS.
GODERICH, Nov. 20.
WHEAT, Fall wheat, 3s 1/4—Spring, do, 3s 1/4 to 3s 1/2. Flour, per bush, 18s to 20s. Oats, per bush, 13s to 14s. Potatoes, per bush, 6s to 8s. Pork, per bush, 10s to 12s. Butter, per lb, 5s to 7s. Lard, per lb, 5s to 7s. Eggs, per doz, 4s. Hay, per ton, 35s to 40s.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15th.
Ashes—Market steady for both kinds; sales 100 lbs @ 21, for Pots, \$5.81, for Pearls. Flour—There has been less pressing on the market to-day, and holders of the lower grades have been able to obtain very full prices; the demand has been far for the trade and export, but restricted by the non-arrival of the Tows; Canadian, in moderate demand and market heavy, about 3000 bush sold at \$4.02 a \$4.04 in bond.

NOTICE.
In this town from the 15th inst, Mrs Mary Allen, wife of Mr. John Allen, Innkeeper, aged 43.

NOTICE.
The County Council
WILL MEET IN GODERICH for the Transaction of General Business, on TUESDAY the 3rd DECEMBER NEXT, against having Change or Accounts on, or against the County Council are requested to forward them without delay to the undersigned.
ALFRED W. OTTER, County Clerk.
November, 1850.

NOTICE.
To Teachers and Candidates for Master-ships for Common Schools throughout the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Instruction will meet at the Hotel, Goderich on Monday, the 9th of December next, at Twelve o'clock noon for the Counties of Huron and Bruce; and at Stratford on Wednesday the 4th December next, at Twelve o'clock noon, for the County of Perth for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of common Schools, as required by the Act 13 and 14 Vic, chap. 48.
Candidates will be required to produce satisfactory certificates of good moral character.
By order of the Board,
ALFRED W. OTTER, Secretary.
Goderich, Nov. 14, 1850.

HURON BUILDING SOCIETY
The next Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the British Hotel on Saturday evening, the 29th Instant, for the receipt of subscriptions and sale of one or more Shares.
WM. BRETHERTON, T. & S. H. B. Esq.
Goderich, Nov. 21, 1850.

FOR SALE
100 1-4 ACRE LOTS
FOR SALE in the Town of Stratford. Apply to D. HOWE LIZAIDS, Solicitor.
Stratford, 18th Nov. 1850.

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.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Stratford P. O. up to November 7th, 1850.
Aldis James Jacob Jacob 2
Armstrong Mrs Gao Ivan David
Anderson James Jackson John
Beall Joseph 2 Kellerman Rev A
Bernard Henry Schach Andrew
Brown Richard Martin Brown
Eldred Murray Henry
Evan Murphy Jeremiah
Galt John McQuaid Patrick
Hartle Valentine McDermott Terrence
Byker Jos McDonald Robert
Conway James Nelson Henry
Connell Ann Painter Joseph
Campbell John Peckett David
Curtis Charles Robertson John
Crawford Moor Schach Andrew
Crawford Rob Simpson James
Dempsey Hugh Simpson Richard
Durey Michl Smeier P
Fitzpatrick Elliot Scott Wm
Fleming Christian Thompson Wm
Fy F J Wright Alex
Hill Thos Wylie Abraham
Hamilton Jas West George
A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster.

NEW LINE OF STAGES
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 subscribers hope 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 once redressed as far as rest is practicable.
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 6 o'clock in the Afternoon or 12 o'clock at night, and leave for Goderich at 5 in the morning.

FOR SALE
THAT EXCELLENT FARM
ON the Bayfield Road, Nine miles from GODERICH, and Three from Bayfield, consisting of 100 Acres of Land, 45 of which are cleared, and through which runs that excellent Mill Stream, the 33 Creek. For particulars apply to Mr. NAFFEL, at Goderich.
September 27, 1850.

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.

FOR SALE
JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office.
December 29,

STRAITFORD FULLING & CARDING MILL
THIS 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 Felling, Dressing and Finishing all sorts of Cloth that will be left to the case. His Felling 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.
GEORJ. PRUSSING,
For W. M. RUSCHMILLER,
Stratford Steam Mills, Oct. 26, 1850.

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, 21st December. T. G. Meason, Esq., Clerk.
2d Division.—John Harkiss, Esq., 20th December. Robert Carr, Esq., Clerk.
3d Division.—Wood's Tavern, Stratford, 31st December. Robt Williams, Esq., Clerk.
4th Division.—Quicks Tavern, London Road, 27th December. A. K. Knight, Esq., Clerk.
5th Division.—St. George's Inn, Brantford, 26th Dec. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.
6th Division.—St. Paul House St. Mary's, 2th Feb. James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.
The Sittings of the Several Courts will commence punctually at 10 o'clock, A. M.
ARTHUR AGLAND, J. D. C.
Goderich, Sept. 11th, '50.

NOTICE.
PERSONS desiring of settling on the Durham Road in the Townships of Gidley, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kincross 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 within the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the location or assignee.
GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.
CROWN LAND OFFICE,
Bentick, County of Waterloo. v347
March 10th, 1850.

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 Macdonald 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 desiring of getting 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. McMeahen, on the adjoining Lot, or to JAMES McMAHEN, Town of Goderich.
July 3rd, 1850.

NOTICE.
THE increased demand for Summons, 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 Clerks requiring these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summons and all other Write 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.
ALL kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every description 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 hand at the Signal Office. All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice, and at moderate terms.
Goderich, July 19, 1850.

REMOVAL.
JOHN ADAMS, TAILOR,
DESERVES to intimate to his friends and friends of Goderich and 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 in the most reasonable terms. Cutting day on shortest notice.
Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850.

TRAVELLER'S HOME.
STEPHEN GIBB, WATERLOO,
25th February, 1850.
THIS Subscriber, for the purpose of his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Acheron to the Village of Stratford, and will now be found in that well known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones—where he will be ready and able to conduct 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 attendants on hand. v2210