ERICH.

& WILLIAMS, SON of Goderich,
P. I.A.W. &c. &c. and
ILLIAMS, of Strafford,
tor, Weller and Williams,
to, having this day entered
the Practice, and ProfesCERY and CONVEYANCIEG,
IT Offices at Goderich and
r, under the name, style
and WILLIAMS.
Goderich. Goderich.
us, Stratford,
2v-n47tf

IAMS, & Co. ND DRUGGISTS.
s in Groceries, Liquors, urnishes, Dye Stuffs, rare, etc.,
TFORD.
rased with accuracy and
3v-n15.

DODING, TONEER,
ALES in any port of the
easonable Terms. Ape, Light-House Street. e, Light.

GORDON, T MAKER: STREET,

GODERICH.

YOUNG, E Maker, one door West e Videan's, Blacksmith v3n S

E. LINTON, PUBLIC Queen's Bench, VEYANCER, ATFORD.

H. LIZARS, nate to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, of business as Conveyancer, country, and by assiducountrain, and by assidu-cy, and moderate charges, such as may require his hing to employ him in any re will please call at the thouse street, rch. 1850. v3-u6

HN HYDE, AL HALL, STRATFORD.

REED. IGN PAINTER, &c., E ST. GODERICH. 2vn38

LET. Frame Dwelling House by Judge Acland, and im-is present residence. For X. M. ROSS, North St.

H. LIZARS. IONEER. end Sales in any part of ties on the most reasonat the Registry Office, 1, 1850. v3-n 0

TICE. having RENTED the

E and WHARF belong-Davenport, of this place self as a OMMISSION MERCHANT. mission from the Mer-JOHN McEWAN. HOTEL.

DERICH, S GENTLES.

KES. td Druggist. GODE R CH.

D BAKERY. READ, CAKE, CRACKE RER, first door East of th

r 24, 1850. 3v32 INGTON

every description, neatly ted at this office.

al Insurance Co., \$1,000,000. , Hamilton, Agent for Waterloo and Huron. 3v15

ance of its products.



"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

5 TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

VOLUME III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1850.

NUMBER XLII.

The Buron Signal,

BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,

year.
paper discontinued until arrears are
, unless the publisher thinks it his advan-

poetry.

VERSES, SUGGESTED BY THE REJOICINGS OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE RIGHT HOS. THE EARL OF FIFE.

Long live the noble Earl of Fife,
Whose patal-day the thousands hail
With joyous sounds, and garlands rife,
And banners waving in the gale.

"Long live our good and generous lerd,"
The noisy children shout aloud;
The heart-felt prayer, with one accord,
Is echo'd by the grateful crowd. Long live the man whose bosom glows

Who, with a liberal hand, bestows
His goods to make their comforts sure. Thrive may his precious herds and flocks

That crop the verdant park and field; And richly grow the weelly backs That clothing to the naked yield. Green be his age—his woods still green, Where oft the needy poor repair, When winter's winds are loud and keen, To find the warming fuel there.

Blest be the man of lib'ral heart. Who opes his gates, inviting all, To see the splendid works of art Which grace his sculptured princely hall.

And wander round his smiling bowers, His flow'ry shrube, and trellie'd tree And lawns enrich'd with sweetest flowers, Melodious with the hum of bees; Where Deveron with a gargling sound Rolls his majestic flood along. The base-note of the choir around. That wakes the dewy morn with song.

Away! ye selfish grasping men Who feel not for another's woo, Who show your little greatness when You keep your fellow-mortals low.

Away, away ! and take your case Bid your obsequious menials seize,
And drive the wretched from your homes.

To see the want you oft create;
Away! and riot with the gold;
Wrung from the men of low estate.

"Tis not for tyrants such as you We plead with Heaven for longer life, 'Tis for the good and generous few The mea of feeling such as Fife.

Boyne, October 9, 1850.

AN ARGUMENT FOR MARRIAGE .- Powers, the sculptor, writing to a friend of what people call the folly of marrying without the means to supprot a family, expressed frankly his own fears when he found himself in this very position; but hegadds, with however, family and poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions that I hardly thought myself capable of; and often when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me, like a coward in a corner, to fight like a hero, mot for my-self, but for my wife and little ones. I have now as much work to do as I can ex-ceute, unless I can find some assistance in the marble, and I have a prospect of further commissions." The truth here expressed by the gifted sculptor is like a similar. re-mark we heard not long since, by a gentle-man from Boston who tried matrimony in the same way, and found afterwards that the loose change in his pocket which he had before squandered in "foolish notions" -young men's whims, as he called them was enough to support a wife, who, by well regulated economy, has proved a for-tune in herself, and had saved a snug sum of mency for her once carolese busband.
"A wife to direct a man towards a proper ambition, and to a general economy," he said. "was like timely succour at see to save him from destruction on a perilous youngs." voyage."

secution, there is more than a probability the berry field, set fire to the brush and that truth lies on the presecuted side. INDEPENDENCE.—To be truly and really independent is to support ourselves by our

own exertion. Humility is a virtue all preach, none

practice, and yet everybody is content to hear. The master thinks it good for his servant, the clergy for the laity, and the laity for the clergy.

A great many people have some know-ledge of the world, although the world has no knowledge whatever of them, and no particular desire to acquire any. NOVELTY .- What we recover from ob-We can fish little out of the river

If we get knowledge into our minds edgewill soon find room to turn.

AGRICULTURE.

VALUE OF A LITTLE CHEMICAL KNOWLEDGE.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

*Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS OF THE HORON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS PER annum if paid strictly in advance, or TWELVER AND SIX PERCE with the expiration of the year.

**HOWLEDGE.

The last number of the American Farmore contains an interesting statement of the results of an experiment on the farm of the or the farm of the results of an experiment on the farm of the property of the year.

The farm recently purchased by Mr. Johnson, was completely exhausted, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, near Baltimore.— The farm recently purchased by Mr. Johnson, was completely exhausted, and the great question of the proprietor, was this, what shall be applied to it in order to bring No paper in the publisher thinks it used tage to do so.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

ILT All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office

No paper in the publisher thinks it used to take a state of fertuity. It is question, common sense would dictate the Yankee rule of asking another question first, viz:—What is lacking in the soil, which causes its present barren condition? In order to ascertain this chemistry must be called in. An analysis must be made. In order to illustrate the practical operation of this, we will extract from the com-Tams of ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion......£0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion....... 0 0 75
Ton lines and under, first insertion...... 0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion....... 0 0 10
Over tea lines, first insertion, per line, 0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1
Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1
Each subsequent insertion, 1 0 0 1
Each subsequent insertion, 2 0 1
E saesafras, and other bushes,) carefully col-lected would have been insufficient for the manufacture of one four borse load of barn-yard manure. The field selected

in yesterday's Journal. In 1845 while saids have been eaved from their ravages, waiting at the foot of the White Face Peak of the Adrondac, for the clouds to remove impaired by them.—American Agriculturist of the summit, a fire broke out in the rist.

life from the fire. Since the barrens have become settled, the autumn fires have been prevented, and it is now a thickly wooded district. Chessut, oak, and hickory have sprung up, and, when I saw the first early growth, it looked like one vast nursery, bounded on all sides by the horizon. In my examisation of the extensive plains lying between Lake Ontario and the river Ottawa. I found that districts of pine timber, which had been swept by the finmes were supplied with a new growth of hard-wood in place of the pine. Near the borwood in place of the pine. Near the bor-ders of Lake Champlain, on the western side, farmers cultivate blueberry bushes;

burn it, and the next year the blueberry Bushes spring up in abundance. These facts bear witness to the harmonies of nature, and give evidence of the fertility of our beautiful earth. The most ancient account of our earth, makes mention of the "grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself

upon the earth." The "fireweed" is well known among farmers. This weed is planted by the fire.
The place where a coal pit has been burnt,
may be easily distinguished by the luxuri-

When Kotzebue was in the far Northren when Kotzebue was in the lar Northern seas, he landed upon an Island covered with grass. His men in making an excavation found that this Island was a mass of ice, and that the loose earth in which the grass \$25,000.—Globe.

IS THE EARTH FULL OF SEEDS! ploughing deep about the 1st of April, just before planting the cotton. In this way, millions have been destroyed, and his own

For the last week, over fifty families have passed through Kilgorlin, on their way to the ports of Cork and Limerick, to embark thence for America. The greater number of these individuals were from Iverah. Such a drain on that part of the liveral. Such a drain on that part of the country, of its bone and sinow, has never been known, and some of our oldest inhabitants say that greater numbers have emigrated from this part of the country, within this season, than they recollect to have seen during the past twenty years.—[Tralec Chronicle.

In one of the Northern Lakes, I found the "Lungwort," as large as a teasurer, growing on the bare granter rock, with a stem not larger than a common knitting in this town and township for the length.

I carefully examined a vine which I was cultivating, and when its tendrels were moving in search of an object to cling to, poste point from that toward which the opposite point from that toward which the vegetable hand was reaching. In an hour after, when I reexamined it, the tendril had turned about, and was winding around the stick.

There is life in everything. The earth is full of life and it is full of seeds, and they were hand to make the stick.

The still is in the stable hand was winding around the still of life and it is full of seeds, and they were a life in everything. The earth is full of life and it is full of seeds, and they were a life in everything. The earth is full of life and it is full of seeds, and they were a life in everything.

THE ARBITRATION COURTS.

We are happy to see that the new Association in this town and township for the new Association in this town and township for the new Association in this town and township for the new Association in this town and township for the new Association in this town and township for the new Association in this town and township for the new Association in this town and township for the new Association in this town and township for the new Association in this town and township for the new table, then we stable still the stable head and the stock effect, but even the snow smokes. Fuese evaporations are instantly changed into millions of needles of ice, which fill the air, and cause a constant slight noise resembling the sound of torn satin or silk. Even the rein deer seeks the forest to protect himself from the intensity of the cold, text himself from the intensity of the cold. stick.

There is life in everything. The earth is full of life and it is full of seeds, and they were planted by the hand of Him who made the world.—E. M., in journal of Commerce.

not the establishment of a Court of Aron-tration in every township of the province where neighbors could settle disputes among themselves before they fell into the hands of the legal fraternity, and attained the magnitude of a suit, would be a blessing indeed, productive of incalculable good not the establishment of a sembling the sound of the province where neighbors could settle disputes among themselves before they fell into the hands of the legal fraternity, and attained the magnitude of a suit, would be a blessing indeed, productive of incalculable good both morally and materially. How many families might be thus saved by the influence and good offices of their neighbors driving and good offices of their neighbors from running headlong into the nets and from running headlong into the nets and the same serving behind him a long line of thin vapor, into the sembling the sound of the cold. In the tundras, where there is no shelter to be found, the whole herd crowd together as in grand all information in relation to the same may be obtained. The proposals to be addrossed to the undersigned, marked 'tenders for fencing,' and in this way quite motionless. Only the should state the quantity proposed for, the price per rod, and upon what portion of the leaving behind him a long line of thin vapor, in the same of the leaving behind him a long line of this vapor. NEW AND ECONOMICAL MODE OF FORCING
VRORTABLES.—It has been suggested by a foreign paper, that the waste steam of manufactories may be advantageously applied to the roots of plants; and without any plied to the roots of plants; and without any plied to the roots of plants; and without the soft tropical fruits and vegetables may be raised at all times, besides such of our own, as we can otherwise have in performance of the college of the college of common draining tile, laid within suitable distances underneath properly-prepared beds, containing the plants, which should admit or shut off the exhausted steam by cocks, would be all that is necessary for the underground arrangements.—

In meantifue of incalculable good close so possible to gain a little warmth from each other, and may be seen standing in this way quite motionless. Only the dark bird of winter, the raven, still releaves to the icv air with slow and heavy wing, leaving behind him a long line of thin vapor, marking the track of his solitary flight.

The influence of the cold extends even to inanimate nature. The thickest trunks of trees are rent as under with a loud sound, which, in these deserts, falls on the oar like a signal shot at eas; large masses of from recomment heighborhoods which after living fifty years in peace and harmony have should admit or shut off the exhausted steam by cocks, would be all that is necessary for the underground arrangements.—

The influence of the cold extends even to inanimate nature. The thickest trunks of trees are rent as under with a loud sound, which, in these deserts, falls on the oar like of fifty years in peace and harmony have been socially disorganized, families divised, in the same of leaving behind him a long line of thin vapor, and when the interpolation of the revenue of the revenue of the cold extends even to inanimate nature. The thickest trunks of trees are rent as under with a loud sound, which, in these deserts, falls on the care like of fifty years in peace and harmony have be not only in the sundr

lected would have been usefficient for the manufacture of one four borne load of barn-gard wanner. The field elected of for experiment contains ten zeros, cubrated with the parties contains the seros, cubrated with the parties consulty discognized to the product of core profe of corn to the zero, sitting bit had been cultivated in and the masses had not been below the average of seven years. An analysis of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the security of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart in the foundation of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the soil of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the soil of the soil of the soil was made by Dr. Stewart. He found it to contain the following the soil of The corn was accordingly cut off and removed, the field ploughed and harrowed, and laid off into eixteen and one—half feet lands. The preparation was then scattered regularly over it, costing, all told, \$10 per policy over it, costing, all was good, and she experienced no inconve-nience from the presence of the supposed tumor. The above statement is one of its advotes to square its proceedings so as best to compass the great end of the institution. The present constitution of the society is framed in this view, a few indisponible and most obvious rules are alone pensible and most obvious rules are alone table physician assures that the child bore alone of at least a probable recent living iaid down, so that improvements may be added as they may be suggested by experi-

signs of, at least a probable recent living existence! We shall not comment on this

an aspiring class, whose conduct in the la-gislature or out of it, is all of a piece, no matter what name they go by. When people see the folly of expending their mo-The tide of emigration from the province of Contought continues to flow on, uninterrupretedly, through this town, to an almost inconceivable extent. The public conveyances are unable to afford accommodation to the number of decent, comfortable, and well-clad people that are leaving the country. It would seem that some deadly plague had smitten that unfortunate province, from the organized province, and resolutely determine to settle disputes among themselves quietly and without cost, when they see the folly of being led astray be, and well-clad people that are leaving the country. It would seem that some province, from the oagernoss with which But three eh! Falks an they have to de-mane thensilves elive thin. And what does your good man fo'low? A clerk eh? Oh, thin, its nate and tidy he is no doubt. But let us be understanding each other, a wee bit further. Will ye be having any objec-result of a Federal Union would be the

> about yez, and if I come, it'll be th'morrow."
>
> And so she dismissed the lady, greatly to the relief of the latter, who said she would return home, and hoped the woman or "th' morrow might never come to her; "for," morrow might never come to her; "for," said she, I fear nothing so much as the coming of that woman, save to tell her that

are ragarded by the people .- Niagara Mail.

A SIBERIAN WINTER

The Traveller in Siberia, during winter

s so enveloped in furs that he can

ly move; and under the thick for hood, which is fastened to the bear-skin collar and covers the whole face, one can only draw in, as it were by stealth, a little of the external air, which is so keen that it draw in, as it were by stealth, a little of the external air, which is so keen that it causes a very peculiar and painful feeling to the throat and lungs. The distance from one halting place to another takes a bout isn hours, during which time the traveller must always continue on horseback, as the cumbrous dress makes it insupport. Littly feet and six inches in length!—

Sometimes:

EXTRAORDINART. — Our old friend Mr.

EXTRAORDINART. — Our old friend

privilege of accepting such proposition as they shall consider for the interests of the Company.

"By order of the Board,

"By order of the Board,

"J. T. GILKINGSON, Sec'y,

"Good Western Railroad C

A FEDERAL UNION.

"Fear God-honor the King-and medwas consumed, and the founds to remove from the summit, and seen this gigantic mountain was wraped in a seed of finance on the castern along of the Mannagement, and the thin cavaring of the Arrows of the Carlows of the Carlows of the Arrows of the Carlows of the Arrows of the Arrows of the Carlows of the Arrows of the Carlows of the Carlows of the Arrows of the Carlows of the Carlows of the Carlows of the Arrows of the Carlows of dle not with them that are given to change"

deadly plague had smitten that unfortunate province, from the eagerness with which the people flee out of it.—[Westmoith Independent.

During the last few days Roserea has been exceeded with emigrants, destined for New York, Australia and pal part of them had been respectable and p for a foreign or diplumatic system. The care of a standing army are pense or the cares of a standing army are unnecessary, and the office of a vicercy is one for which the med has not been felt.—Bearing this in mind, the advantage of uniting the whole of the British Provinces for the purpose of subdividing them again seems quite unnecessary. The object of the union between Upper and Lower Canada was a good one—to unite a people having simi-

The Canadian world is at last thoroughly alive a the subject of Railroads. Every newspaper The Canadian world is at last thoroughly alive on the subject of Reifroads. Every newspaper teems with the proceedings of public meetings, with discussions as to the best routes, urgent appeals to capitalists to lend their sid to the several schemes now before the public, sad confident predictions as to the advantages to be reaped from them. Opposition scens to have died away, and there seems to be a unanimous desire to build the roads, some way or other; the prospect that something effectual will at last be done seems really good.

pect that something effectual will at last be done seems really good.

The Great Western Road receives much attention from the districts through which it passes, and to judge from the suns voted towards it by several public corporations, we should think there is a good chance of its being carried cut. We would suggest that one of our Hamilton cotemporaries might profitably communicate to the public the exact position of matters—the route now contemplated—the amount aneded—the amount subscribed, &c. &c. We understand that the Great Western Company are desirous of obtaining the assistance of Toronto to their Road, on the agreement that it be extended this length, thus making our city the Eistern terminus of the line. We think the Oler well worthy of consideration by the inhabitants of Toronto. Songer or later, a road must be built from Toronto to Hamilton, and by Toronto people; and we should think it of the greatest importance that our citzens should have an interest in the great route of the West. In the first place, the Toronto and Hamilton line will not bethe most profitable link, and therefore it will be a gain to have it thrown in with the real as to profit and loss; in the second place, it would by itself be too short to secure the government aid; and in the third, if the whole route from Window and Sarnis to Toronto is the property of one Company, there will be no jealcusy on the part of the Company as to which place—Hamilton or Toronto—becomes the shipping depot. Create a separate interest, and the whole powerful-influence-of-the Great Western Company will be turned in favour of Hamilton. We see great advantage, therefore, in Toronto joining the Great Western, on the condition that the road runs to Toronto, and we think every effort should be put forth to effect it.

The next line before the public is the Toronto and Lake rituron Company. Messrs. Wood & Co. having withdrawn their offer. Mr. Capreol with his valual energy visited the States and hunted up other competent contractors, who it is said have of ems really good.

The Great Western Road receives much at

Co. having withdrawn their oller, Mr. Capreel with his usual energy visited the States and hunted up other competent contractors, who it is said have offered even better terms than Wood & Co. What their offer is, we have not suggested in learning, but the Directors of the Company offer to secure the completion of the work if the City of Toronto will subscribe for £100,000 of stock, giving their bonds at twenty years, or make a donation to the work of £25,-100. We think the Corporation on being satisfied that the Road will run to such a terminus on Lake Huron as will secure the Lake Superior trafic, with a share of the thoroughfare to the Western Territories—ought not to hesitate in coming to terms which will secure so yast an advantage to our city.

The next link in the great chain through the Province is already freely spoken of. Our readers

Province is already freely spoken of. Our readers all aware that there has lately been opened Railway direct from Boston to Ogdensbugh, on the St. Lawrence, which city stands immediaterence. which city stands immediate-Prescott, a Canadian Town, and at ly opposite Prescott, a Canadian arrow and open a point where the river is very narrow and open a point where the river is very narrow and other proly opposite Prescott, a Canadian rows, and open at all seasons. The Bostoniaus and other proprietors of the Ogdensburgh Road are of course interested in their line being continued further West, and the advantages on this side of the River are likely to be far greater to them than on their own. With this object in view, it is said that offers have been made by these parties, in case the Toronto and Huron Road is gone on with (and how much more eager would they be, were the Great Western added to the chain!) to subscribe a million and a half of dollars towards the capital stock of a Road from Prescott to Toronto. If this is a genuine offer, there can be no doubt that the work will soon be proceeded with. The distance would be under 250 miles, and would not cost over £1,250,000. The Provincial guarantee bonds would be obtained for the half—or £625,000—the Bestonians would give £375,000—and all required from Canada would be £250,000. With the Corporations of Toronto, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston, Brockville and Prescott, and the proprietors through so long and rich a tract of country, interested—thère could certainly be little difficulty in raising that sum.

raising that sum.

The route below Prescott seems to have been The rose was the Montrealers. A meeting has been called for Friday first to give the enterpise a start and the requisition is signed by Messrs. Peter McGill, John Young, A. T. A. N. Morin, E. R. Fabre. Dy Messis. Feter interin.

Gait, T. A. Stayner, A. N. Morin, E. R. Fabre,
George E. Cartier, J. Ferrier, William Molson,
J. G. Mackenzie, William F. Coffin, H. L.
Routh. The Montreal papers discuss the several
routes proposed at great length, and we gather
that the one likely to be selected is from Lachine
from Bylown tapping it at the most convenient
maint.

from Bytown tapping it at the most convenient point.

These are the leading iron Roads now proposed to be undertaken in Canada and there is little reason to doubt that they will all proceed without much delay. The whole of them rest on the aid proffered by Government through their Railroad assistance Bill of 1849, and it is very satisfactory that the credit of the Province is so high at present to render the necessary loans easy of attainment. The guarantee bonds will be chiefly sold in England, and the circulation of the proceeds—with the introduction of American capital and the stream of immigration which the prosecution of so many great public works will turn into our country—canuot fail to produce a period of unprecedented commercial prosperity in Canada, for the next few years.

POSTSCRIPT!

of unprecedented countries of the process of the post few years.

POSTSCRIPT!

Last night the City Council having resolved into Committee of the whole to consider the Report of financial committee on the subject of the Railway, it was moved by Mr. Alderman Bowes that the sum of £25,000 in debentures payable that the sum of £25,000 in debentures payable 20 years after date with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, be granted in aid of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad, on the conditions set forth in the Report of the Committee, on financial assessment. The conditions were to the effect that no sum shall be granted by the Council until £100,000, has been actually expended on the road, and security furnished to the Committee for the completion of the whole.

Mr. Councillor Thomson moved in addition. That in order further to extend the benefits of said railroad to every part of the city, it be a condition of the above grant that the terminus for passenger trains shall be erected in a portion of the market block property now vacant—such portion to be lessed to the Company at a nominal rent for 99 years, and that the line of railroad shall be carried along the line of Palace and Front Streets to the extent of the City Water Lots. These motions were but and earried exparately, by a majority of 1. They were then put as one motion, and carried—11 to 4.—Globe. Mr. Councillor Thomson moved in addition,

FIRE AT PORT SARNIA -W regret to learn Port Same Mr. Archibald Young, and spread rapidly to Mr. Young's store, to Houston and McKenze's store, and to the large warehouse of Mr. Maleolm Cameron. At the time our despatch was written, the fames were still uses budged, and it was feared that the store of Mr. W. B. Clark would be destroyed. We are happy to learn that the parties are all insured. Great exertions were made by the townsfolk to stay the progress of the fames, and aid was largely and heartily lent by persons from Port Huron, on the opposite side of the river.—[Globe.

Actual Resistance.—At Chardon, Ohio, 50 of the most respectable, influential, and wealthy citizens have formed themselves into a military company, to resist, by force of arms, the fugitive slave law in that vicinity.



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 5, 1850.

HINTS TO THE ELECTORS.

RADICALISM US. TORTISM. ALTHOUGH there is certainly no likelihood of a general election taking place before the regular time-that is, after another session of Parliament has been held-yet, as there is a probability that the coming Session will commence early in the ensuing year. and that it may be a short one. And, far ther, as it is bad policy to leave the calculations till the day of reckoning has actually arrived, a few hints to the Electors, in the meantime, may be of much value in the hour of trial. It is matter of regret that in the present enlightened state of socie-

ty, and among men boasting of freedom and orality, there is still a disposition to take advantage of the simplicity—the ignorance, or, it may be, the poverty, of our fellowcreatures-that sophistry, misrepresetation, duplicity, falsehood and unfair influences, are still resorted to as legitimate means o carrying a political election. Such. how ever, is the fact. And as common-sense tells us to deal with society as it is, and no t his fact, and treat it as a fact. The general election of 1851, ie likely to

despicable the ffling, exaggeration and lying tactics usually practiced on such occasions. palian, the Presbyterian, the Metho The policy of the present Government has not come up to the expectations of the pubbeyond all reasonable dimensions, both by

judging from the clamoring and grumbling that have, for some time past, echoed over would almost conclude that political honesrosperity of the country, in all time coming, had been irretrievably victimised in the ment! Every honest, reasonable man, ad-

mits and regrets the errors and shortcomformer professions, and their power and oppractice, certainly warranted their friends n expecting something better than has been yet realized. But every honest, reasonable man will, at the same time, conscientiously condemn the hue and cry that has the University, but from the fact that the been so loudly reised against them-he will secut the alarming magnitude that has been attached to their errors, and will candidly The Bishop does not care three straws admit that smidst all these errors, the last whether true religion is or is not taught in ductive of much that is really goodthat is undoubtedly calculated to promote the future freedom and prosperity of the country. And, hence, every honest man will hesitate before raising a hostile arm against the present Government, unless he lic Seminary of learning being divested of a

that will do better. It is, however, certain that the extensive against the Ministry, will be turned to profitable account by the enemies of progress at the coming election. It is probable that the actual errors will be magnified into very formidable bugbears, to impose upon the credulous, and frighten the timid. It is probable that a systematic and simultaneous attempt will be made by the whole Tory party, to convince the ignorant and unwary that there is really no difference between Toryism and Radicalism-that the distinction is merely nominal-existing only n the name. That the policy of the one is just equal to the policy of the other; and that love of power and place, or personal selfishness, is the substance of the political creed of both parties. In short, it may be expected that one of the first objects of Tory tactics, at next general election, will be to destroy the distinction that exists in the public mind in reference to the principles of the two great political parties -- and the shortcomings of the present Government will be pointed to as a proof of the truth of this new doctrine. Should they succeed in this cunning dodge, it is possible that a slightly modified species of Toryism may govern Canada for the successive four years, and, hence, it is the duty of every man who whole community-or endeavoring to bar is solicitous for the cause of freedom, and the consequent prosperity of the country, to use his whole influence in endeavoring to prevent the success of this fraud. The distinction between Toryism and Reform, is policy can only result from Toryism, and just the same to-day as it was a hundred or thousand years ago. The line of demarkation between the principles of the two principles of Reform, is so very plain, and parties, is just as visible now as it has been at any former period. It is as broad and as to exercise his reason, can possibly mistake palpable as the difference between light and the one for the other. darkness-and no man who chooses to exordine even his ordinary powers of observa tion on what is passing around him, can for one moment be deceived with the specious sect, to the certain injury and injustice of process of " inspection and valuation" bethe majority-Radicalism legislates for the ing practised on the large tract of the Pub-Radicalism does not claim a single right, and Bruce, and which, in common fairness

ic Church, and hence she must nece be supported by the whole people of the The Radicals say "We are pleased with our own Church, our opponents eem equally well pleased with theirs-we as legislators, or civil rulers, have no right to interfere with their creed and mode of in the hands of the resident Agent here .worship. Such interference would be a violation of the sacred rights of conscience, therefore, as a matter of prudence and common justice, we, Radicals, have no right to demand a single sixpence from the State funds to support our peculiar religious forms-we will support our own Church, and let the Tories support theirs-if it is really apostolic, it will not be difficult to support it.

Here, then, is one very plain-very im portant difference between Toryism and Radicalism. Numerous other instances of a similar nature, might be given, but further illustration is unnecessary, as every honest man will at once point to the conduct of the two principal leaders of the op posite political parties, as proof positive and eatisfactory of the almost infinite difference between the policy of the one and the policy of the other. Robert Baldwin, as leader of the Reform party, introduced a measure which was carried into law last Session, and which has placed the chief of our public institutions on a just and liberal basis. The University is now a public Institution-its sectarian exclusiveness is destroyed, and it is we suppose it should be, we must take is in reality a Provincial Seminary, where the youth of the Province can obtain learn ing at a cheap rate, without being trammeled e distinguished by an extra amount of the with the dogmas of sectarian presumption. The Institution is alike open to the Episco Roman Catholic, Independent, Baptist, and every other denomination of religionists. ic. This shortcoming has been magnified All these parties contribute to the support of the Institution, and as a matter of com the foes and friends of true reform. In fact, mon justice, it is the common property of all. And this act of justice, is the Act of Robert Baldwin, the leader of the Reform the length and breadth of the Province, one party. Dr. Strachan, the Episcopalian Bishop of Toronto, and the leader and fath ty, public confidence, and the interests and er of the Tory party, has been exerting his whole power and influence to arouse the prejudices of the whole civilized world-has last three Sessions of the Provincial Parlia- implored heaven and earth against this act of common justice. The Institution has been assailed, and misrepresented, and villified as nge of the present Administration. Their "Infi del," "Godless," "anti-Christian," everything, in short, that conveyed an appeal portunities of putting these professions into to the prejudice of the ignorant and the bigot. This monstrous alarm, raised against

an act of common honesty, did not proceed from an honest regret that religion had in Bishop's own peculiar sectarianism was no longer taught therein at the public expense. throe Sessions of Parliament have been pro- the Halls of the University. But he does care and grieve that his own peculiar version of religion is debarred from maintaining it former supremacy over the character and teachings of that Institution. He is offended and indignant at the thought of a pub can feel a certainty of superceding it by one religious character; but he would have been a thousand times more indignant, had Robert Baldwin given a Presbyterian or a amouring that has been recently kept up Wesleyan character to the University!-The truth is, that, for political purp Bishop's notion of religion is Episcopalian ism-his notion of infidelity is extended to everything that mars the growth and the dogmatising exclusiveness of Episcopalian ism supported on the energies and industry of the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Catholic and other denominational people of Canada The foregoing contrast between the policy of Robert Baldwin and the policy of Bisho

Strachan, on the very important question of a University supported at the public expense is given merely as an illustration of the prin ciples of the parties. It is a true picture of the immeasurable difference between true Radicalism and Torvism. It exhibits a fac-similie of political principles. At all times, and under all circumstances, Toryism will be found legislating on the exclusive principle-a particular church or a particular class-a sect-a profession, or an aristocracy must be provided for, and supported, and protected at the public expense The policy of Radicalism recognises no par ticular Church, sect or class. Nobody ever heard of a Radical Government in Canada attempting to establish a Presbyterian or a Methodist Church at the expense of the the path of public instruction by certain isolated sectarian dogmas-or seeking to compel the High Church of Toryism to acknow ledge the supremacy of Presbyterism. Such hence, we affirm, that the difference between the principles of this policy and the so very serious, that no man who chooses

THE CROWN LANDS

WE promised to return to this subject, and sophistry that would attempt to convince we do so, not so much for the mere purpose him that Toryism and Radicalism are ea- of shewing the importance of the subject sentially the same in principle! Toryism as with the sincere desire of preventing the legislates for itself-for a small party or procrastinating, useless, and very expensive whole, even including the Tory fraction .- lic Lands lying in the Counties of Huron privilege or emolument, as its exclusive to the public generally, and to the hundreds prerogative. It claims no other support or of intending purchasers, should be brought endowment for its own Church or sect than into the market without further delay.

it cheerfully allows to the Church of Tory.

When we wrote our article on this subject

ism. The Tories say "Ours is the apostol- last week, we were not in possession of week also contains some strictures on our certain facts necessary to guard us against ome inaccuracies which will consequently be found in that article. For instance, we said that the quantity of the Public Lands now opened for sale, would probably not do more than supply the applications already These applications amount to at least 16,-000 acres, and we have accertained that the whole quantity which Mr. Clark is at present authorized to sell, amounts only to about 4,000 acres, so that not more than one fourth of the present applications can be supplied! The other three-fourths, beside aundreds of intending applicants, will therefore, either be necessitated to hang on, in anxious suspense, for perhaps a number of months-losing their time and consuming their means, or be compelled to leave this ocality and seek a purchasable home elsewhere. Or, what is still worse, be forced to lease from the Canada Company, and spend their means and the best part of their ives in clearing and making a home, which in few, few instances, will be inherited by their children. The evils here stated, will assuredly result to hundreds of our fellow clonists, unless the Government or the Crown Lands Department, can be induced o abandon the intention of submitting the Public Lands to the tom-foolery process of

INSPECTION and VALUATION !

We cannot, for one moment, su that the Hon. James H. Price has anything like a correct notion of the extravagant use lessness and folly of this "Inspection and Valuation," otherwise he never would sanction it in the present circumstances of the country. The following facts will convey at least a faint idea of the real nature of this process. The Townships of Ashfield 32,046 acres of Clergy Reserves, divided into 164 lets. These 164 lots were subjected to this process of "Inspection and Valu tion" a few years ago. The "Inspectors," (or we believe they were called "Commisnioners") valued these Lots as follows, viz.: 142 Lots at eight shillings per acre-18 lots at ten shillings per acre, and four lote at two shillings and six pence per acre. Previous, however, to the inspection, the price of the land had been fixed by the Government at eight shillings per acre, and the local Agents had received positive instrucalthough the four Lote valued at two shillings and six peace per acre were actually sold to a gentleman in Goderich for two shillings and six pence, the Department refused to abide by the valuation of the Inspectors, and we think the bargain in reference to these four lots was subsequently cancelled. But supposing the Department had stood by the valuation of the Inspectors as might reasonably have been expected (unless we suppose the whole affair to have been intended for a farce), the result would

have stood thushave stood thus—
Gain of two shillings per scre on eigteen Lots or 3,600 scres-----£369
Lose of five shillings and six pence per acre on feur Lote of 800 acres----220
Cost of Inspection thirty shillings per two hundred acres on 164 Lots------246

Dead Loss-one hundred and six pounds hundred acres each, which, of course, exreally is, because the cost of valuation was six dollars on each let of two hundred acres and four dollars on each lot of one hundred acres or less. But if the reader will just suppose this process of "inspection and aluation" to be extended over the vast quantity of land now set apart for school purposes, he will have at least a tolerable idea of the useless waste of the public funds which we would willingly prevent.

There is no necessity for valuing the Publie Lands in this tedious and expensive manner. They will sell readily at their full va-The resident Agent here is much bet ter acquainted with the lands, and a much better judge of their quality and advantages than any who are likely to be appointed "Inspectors." He is far mere likely to take an interest in the speedy and profitable disposal of them. And were he authorized to sell them immediately at eight or ten shillings per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots, and to sell on ten years credit, payable in annual instalments, it may eafely be presumed that a very large propor tion of the land would be advantageou disposed of before the time that the "In spection and Valuation" process could possibly be completed. Private individuals who held large blocks of land in the Townships of Ashfield and Wawanosh have of late found ne difficulty in dispesing of these lands at ten shillings and even at toelve shillings and sixpence per acre, by selling on ten years credit. And should the Government fix the price of the School Lands at ten shillings—that is two shillings per acre above the price which the Public Lands have been regularly sold at-and employ these two shillings in making loading roads through the Townships, we venture to affirm that the country would be much oener and more advantageously settled than it will be through the expensive process of "Inspection and Valuation."

FTHE DIVISION COURTS.—Our remarks on this subject has called forth some valuable information from some of our cotemporaries In particular, we refer to the statements of the Guelph Advertiser, which will be found in another column, and which are worthy of a perusal. The British American of last

week also contains some strictures on our statements on this matter. Certainly our cotemporaries do not suppose that we are ignorant of the fact, that some Clerks of the Division Court in Huron, have been receiving even less then treatly pounds a year as the reward for their services. We are not ignorant of this fact. But we are not aware that this, or the statements of our cotemporaries invalidate the truth of our assertions that some of these Clerks in certain places, have been in the receipt of the sums which we mentioned. We are not in possession of the figures that actually represent the semeluments of our principal Division Courts that we can obtain them, but we will enter the first in this County, nor are we certain that we can obtain them, but we will enter the British American or the Gulph Addresses the sum which either the British American or the Gulph Addresses the sum which either the British American or the Gulph Addresses the sum which either the British American or the Gulph Addresses the sum which either the British American or the Gulph Addresses the sum which either the British American or the Gulph Addresses the sum which either the British American or the Gulph Addresses the sum which either the British American or the Gulph Addresses the sum which either the British American or the Gulph Addresses th statements put forth by either of our coemporaries on this subject—but we object entirely to the principle of reasoning employed by the British American. mount of fees received in an office is certainly no security for the respectability or and Wawanosh, in this County, centain is any guarantee for the efficiency of the of-

nouncement the County Council met. on Tuesday, in the Hall of the Huron Hotel. Most of the Councillors have come forward; and in the present state of the roads it surely requires some interest, and a good tions not to sell under that price. And deal of courage to bring a man forty or fifty miles through these Counties. Daly, we think, is entitled to a vote of thanks from the Council, as, on the present occasion, his Opposition Stages have certainly been serviceable to the Reeves from the County of Perth. We are not aware that there is any great amount of business before the Council at present, except a few financial difficulties, which will not be diminished by much talking. As we have a very deal to say about Councillors and Councils, we shall forbear further remarks at present. If anything of a very alarming nature transpires in the Council during its present Sittings, our readers will be duly instructed in the premises next week.

On the night of Monday the 25th ult., the stable of Mr. William Robertson, Jailer, was entered by forcibly smashing on the "inspection and valuation" of one the window sash; and a daring attempt hundred and sixty-feur Lote of bush land. made to carry off two fat Pigs. But in We have here estimated the Lets at two consequences of the extra strength of the door, the attempt was fruitless. " Nachibits the less considerably less than it thing will be a warnin," as the old man said when he was apprehended for theft committed at the foot of the gallows !

EUROPA'S ARRIVAL AT NEW

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN AUSTRIA

The intelligence by the Europ.s communicated by the Telegraph is of the most astounding character, and somewhat unexpected—After all the cordiality expressed to each other by the Sovereigns of Austria, Russis, and Prussia at the late meeting in Warsaw, two of this trio of friends have actually come to blows, on the debateable land of Hesse.—It is not likely that matters and the same journal able exposes the late meeting in the folly and injustice of those persons who refuse to allow this sense to be cultivated and developed, and of Hesse.—It is not likely that matters are allow this sense to be cultivated and developed, and the same journal able exposes the folly and injustice of those persons who refuse to allow this sense to be cultivated and developed, are the first and the same journal able exposes the folly and injustice of those persons who refuse to allow this sense to be cultivated and developed, are the first and the same journal able exposes the folly and injustice of those persons who refuse to allow this sense to be cultivated and developed, are the first and the same journal able exposes the folly and injustice of those persons who refuse to a sense to be cultivated and developed, are the first and the same journal able exposes the following the first and the same journal able exposes the following the first and the same journal able exposes the following the first and the same journal able exposes the following the first and the same journal able exposes the following the first and the first and the same journal able exposes the following the first and the same journal able exposes the following the first and the same journal able exposes the following the first and the same journal able exposes the same in the first and the same journal able exposes the same in the first and the same journal able exposes the same journa actually come to blows, on the debateable land of Hesse.—It is not likely that matters will now be adjusted without war, which must be one of a very serious character. Great Britain, France, and Russia have offered mediation, but it seems almost impossible that they will succeed. The Young Emperor of Austria who succeeded to an Empire rent in every Province by revolution, has found his Power re-established, and his subjects prostrate under the Austrian and Russian Armies. Ambition seems to prompt him to try his hand abroad on Prussia, the old hereditary enemy of his family, and he hopes to get back Silosia which a century ago was torn from his ancestors, the Queen of Hungary. Prussia on the other hand would fain be legalized Head of the German Empire, and if her own kingdom had not been disturbed, she would have eagerly taken advantage of the Austrian troubles in 1848, to accomplish that object of family ambition. Now, both Soversigns having, triumphed over their subjects, seem resolved to amuse them with a foreign war, probably to prevent the constitutional changes, which must inevitably come at no great distance of time, to set tounds to their despotic sway. If the present ruler of Prussia had been the friend of Constitutional freedom, and had placed himself at the bead of that great cause, unfuring the banner of Germany, and rallying round him all the young and ardent spirits of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the Country, the issue of such a contest of the country is confident with a contest of the country is confident with a contest of positive ignorance of almost all that is thus head of that great cause, furling the banner of Germany, and rallying round him all the young and ardent spirits of the Country, the issue of such a contest could not be doubtful and the despotic Empire of Austria—the grand enemy of European freedom—weuld crumble into dust.—Even if Russia should interfere again, that result could scarcely be prevented, for Hungary and Italy would rise once more, and Austria weuld find her greatest enemies in her own dominions. But the Liberals of Europe can have no confidence in the King of Prussie, and the only hope for freedom is in the two despots weakening each other, and preparing the way for better and brighter days for Contiweakening each other, and preparing the way for better and brighter days for Continental Europe.—Globs.

THE DIVISION COURTS ACT.

whom the Signal instances as already received fees to the amount of five or six hundred pounds per ansum. It appears from the Table of Fees, under the new Act, that the costs of a defeaded suit for any amount over £15 and under £25, will amount to 11s 9d, if there should be no witnesses. About half of this sum goes to the Judge, and the remainder to the Clerk and the Bailiff; so that the gross amount of fees received will be in proportion to the amount of level news. amount of fees received in an office is certainly no security for the respectability or qualifications of the officer. The qualifications required in a Cierk of the Division Court can be abundantly had, in this country, for a hundred pounds a year—and we have known some very stupid men receive fully twice that sum as Division Court Clerks, while men of superior qualifications were perhape receiving less than twenty pounds as Clerks of other Divisions—so, we cannot admit that the amount of income is any guarantee fer the efficiency of the officer. We may probably return to the subject—but, in the meantime, we feel satisfied that, an investigation of the matter would show the propriety, not only of funding the fees, but also ef vesting the appointment of the Clerks in the Crown.

The presence of a previous announcement the County Council met. on Tuesday, in the Hall of the Huron Hotel.

Most of the Councillors have come for the fees, bare of the Councillors have come for the fees of the fe

THE COUNTY COURTS. The General Quarter Sessions and County Courts opened on Tussday last. The Grand and Petit Jurors were composed of residents of the Town—the following are Grand and Petit Jurors were composed of residents of the Town—the following are the names of the persons empanuelled on the former:—Mesers. R. Gray, Foreman; Wm. Rutherford, D. Kerr, G. Patterson, M. Mc Pherson, W. Kilpatrick, J. Rudd, J. Lister, W. Brown, J. Campbell, A. Meighen, T. McCaffry, J. Hicks. J. Templeton, C. Neilson, M. Stanley, R. Walker, R. Douglas, W. Thompson, G. Cox, J. Morrison, and A. Ferrier. His Honor Judge Mallocus tated to the Jury that he had no criminal business formally to lay before them for their consideration, and that therefore his observations would be brief. He was gratified (as we doubt not every inhabitant of these Counties will be) in beinhabitant of these Counties will be) in beinhabitant of these Counties will be) in be-ing enabled to inform them of the pleasing fact that, for the last twelve months our gaol has been empty, and although the po-pulation of the Counties of Lanerk & Ren-frew number 40,000 inhabitants, one-eighth of the whole Upper Province, not a criminal case has been be

during the whole of that period.

There was but very little business before under the Summary Punishment Act, apnear to be the matters that principally he time and attention of that Court. The Civil docket contained about 12 or 15 cases for trial.—Bathurst Courier.

EDUCATION.

The spread of sound views, as we regard taem, on this subject, in any quarter, and to any extent, must be contemplated with satisfaction, particularly as powerful efforts are employed, in America as well as in Europe, to fetter education by restrictions which go far to nullify altogether. The disputants on both sides are doggedly obstinate, and while they contend, the work is either left undone, or very imperfectly performed.

be shown, is entirely groundless, since true religion allows and encourages its possessor to "intermeddle with all wisdom."

We hold that all should have the opportunity of acquiring all knowledge, according to their circumstances and position, and that all should learn together, and thus be disciplined in love, tharmony, and forbearance. We protest against one-sided, sectarian education.

A movement is going on in England at the present time, which is destined, we hope, to extert a salutary influence. At an Educational Conference, held at Manchester on the 30th ult., it was agreed to form a "National Public School Association," the object of which is "the establishment by law, in England and Wales, of a general system of secular instruction, to be maintained by local rates, and under the management of local authorities specially elected by the

ratepayers." The arrange such a character that religit as it is special or sectarian the plan, while those prine morality which are sedunite be uniformly inculcated. I ence of the Irish Natuon England, with the addition of the control of the Irish Natuon England, with the addition of the control of the Irish Natuon England, with the addition of the program and genter gious persuasions, attends united in forming the Assuach good from it.

The Second Session of the Cork, was opened on the students matriculted, the Roman Catholics, signified regard of the denunciation Thurles. Sir Robert Kalso a Roman Catholic: quotation some passages of the constant of the control of the con quotation some passages of on the occasion alluded to, ed in an early number.—M

A late number of the contains an address to t County of York from Esq., which occupies n Esq., which occupies a printed columns as that of it is to "propose to t for the ninth time who ment the public welfare be promoted by his rote sembly as a Represents Ridings." The Addre at of historical m great many different su or less connected with and the past and prese nada.

Owing to a press of avoidable circumstance able sooner to devote ject. The most influe vative Journals, we ob

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The Reform Journal

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other ism now in vogu publican to the High T not but admire the u ment that a misguide destroyed his usefulne sary to occupy time a ing out how strongly disturbances of 1837 8 fair to consider merit That the people of Car much by Mackenzie's deny; and it must be treatment received by ers, was almost beyo endurance. The mer loudest in profession most severely denout under circumstances aggravating, become rebellion themselves, condemn or forgive a fence. But it is only Mackenzie had been were the usual custo had no difficulties wil vernment, nor would outlawry and relentle ever were his faults, i he ever neglected the nada and his constitu Assembly, under un tes; nor can it be sh nived at the system practiced. The fact it was his rain. fit, though much was gle, and he by his ir scapegoat and suffer sense to be carried a condemnation to the the cry did not hesi Papineau with open Papineau with open cands of pounds, wh was at least equally lion .- Mr. Papineau but not so Mackenz dishonesty of his en struction was their unmerciful persecut men who sinned w openly caressed an

> become a sort of C Hume, and in that benefit to the co nada is better adar and all will admit t ed.—The Packet.

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DIVISION O We would earne to the serious as burthen imposed from the city of seven or eight jurors or witness held there for this and we sincerely really have to pay ge of going to ith the differe permit another se ass without ma extensive county in mind, what me public business profitably done, offices are loca from their hom business, as the must and will rethings take the mand determination sired changes be purpose of more ous expense en this distant part ly refer to the n city of Toronto witnesses, and obliged to leave for three or 4 w

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COURTS ACT.

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which to base permanent here facts, it will be aptes, that the Government Courts Bill, produced a
of immense benefit to a
ulation.—Giatagh Adva

TY COURTS. ter Sessions and County Tuesday last. The n-the following are nn—the following are some empanelled on to R. Gray, Foreman; Kerr, G. Patterson, . Kilpatrick, J. Rudd, ws, J. Campbell, A. ry, J. Hicks. J. Temf. Stanley, R. Walker, compson, G. Cox, J. Ferrier. His Honorled to the Jury that he ness formally to lay be. ness formally to lay beomeideration, and that itions would be brief, we doubt not every ounties will be) in beounties will be j in bea them of the pleasing
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importance.—Appeal isions of Magietrates Punishment Act, aps that principelly oc. tention of that Court. ontained about 12 or Bathurst Courier. ATION.

d views, as we regard n any quarter, and to any plated with satisfaction, lefforts are employed, in Europe, to fetter educa-nich go far to nullify it tants on both sides are d while they coatend, the ione, or very imperfectly

ad write is aptly denomi-lournal (the Daily News) man becomes acquainted there, and communicates journal ably exposes the ose persons who refuse to sultivated and developed, with peculiar religious nifestly foes to true freeg the judgment unbiassed, it by unexamined noreat inquiry and choice.

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pulation, see of restriction advocated sich is the more dangerrs the aspect of lib crality, a feature above adverted appears to be an ealarged —the pupil may be well some a proficient in linear the mechanical appliances he refreshing fountains of part sealed up—the range rithin very parrow bounna is limited—ir is like an is limited—ir is like a cite—and the consequence is are dwarfish, and the scene of study in a mee of almost all that is reover is fearful of in-knowledge, lest such inincompatible with hisnat fear, however, it might roundless, since true reourages its possessor to wisdom."
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cation.

g on in England at the eatined, we hope, to ex. At an Educational At an Educational lanchester on the 30th rm a "National Public object of which is "the England and Wales, \$1 of ular instruction, to be ular instruction,

A late number of the Toronto Examiner A late number of the Tronko Examiner contains an address to the Electors of the County of York from W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., which occupies nearly fifteen closely printed columns as that paper. The object of it is to "propose to the Electors of York for the ninth time whether in their judgment the public welfare would be likely ment the public waller would be hely to be promoted by his return to the next Assembly as a Ropresentative of one of their Ridings." The Address contains a vast Ridings." The Address contains a var-amount of historical matter, embracing a great many different subjects, and all more or less connected with his political career, and the past and present condition of Ca-

nada.
Owing to a press of matter, and other unavoidable circumstances, we have been un-able sooner to devote attention to this sub-ject. The most influential of the Conserable sooner to devote attention to this subject. The most influential of the Conservative Journals, we observe, treat it with some degree of manliness and discrimination though evidently inclined to be severe.—The Reform Journals, though very cautious, receive it with civility and candour. Mr. Mackenzie is opposed to Annexation, to Independence, Clear Gritism, and every other ism now is vogue, from the Red Republican to the High Tory. While we cannot but admire the untiring perseverance and industry of the man, we cannot but lament that a misguided step should have destroyed his usefulness. It is not necessary to occupy time and space here in point-Mr. Mackenzie is opposed to Annexation, to Independence, Clear Gritism, and every other ism now is vogue, from the Red Republican to the High Tory. While we cannot but admire the untiring perseverance and industry of the man, we cannot but admire the untiring perseverance and industry of the man, we cannot but admire the untiring perseverance and industry of the man, we cannot but admire the untiring perseverance and industry of the man, we cannot but admire the untiring perseverance and industry of the man, we cannot but admire the untiring perseverance and industry of the man that a misguided step should have destroyed his usefulness. It is not necessary to occupy time and space here in pointing out how strongly we disapprove of the disturbances of 1857 & 8, but it is only fair to consider merit as well as demerit. That the people of Canada benefitted very much by Mackenzio's labours, no one can deny; and it must be admitted that the treatment received by him and his supporters, was almost boyond the power of human endurance. The men who were always no most severety denounced his; have lately under circumstances a thousand times less aggravating, become the advocates of open distributions. most severely denounced bins; have leavely fugitive slave law, will, in their moral occupance and times less aggravating, become the advocates of open rebellion themselves, and it is only just to condemn or forgive alike for the same of which the President is now called on to do.

But it is only too apparent that if which the President is now called on to dofence. But it is only too apparent that if
Mackenzie had been willing to enrich himself and others, at the cost of the public, as
were the usual custom then, he would have
had no difficulties with the Road Head government, nor would he have experienced
outlawry and relentless persecution. What
ever were his faults, it cannot be said that
he aver newlected the best interests of Canade and his constituents serving in the Assembly, under unsurmountable difficul-tes; nor can it be shown that he ever connived at the system of public robbery then nived at the system of public robbery thes practiced. The fact is, that his opposition to it was his ruin. Canada reaps the benefit, though much was suffered in the struggle, and he by his indiscretion became the scapegoat and sufferer. It is absolute non-sense to be carried away with the cry of condemnation to this individual, while the fact starse us in the face that men who raise the cry did not heating to receive I. I. practiced. The fact is, that his opposition to it was his ruis. Canada reaps the benefit, though much was suffered in the struggle, and he by his indiscretion became the scapegoat and sufferer. It is absolute noncesse to be carried away with the cry of condemnation to this individual, while the fact stares us in the face that men who raise the cry did not hesitate to receive L. J. Papineau with open arms and pay him thoughts. Papineau with open arms and pay him thou-sands of pounds, who it cannot be disputed was at least equally involved in the rebellion. - Mr. Papineau could be easily forgiven but not so Mackenzie. He had exposed the

struction was their gain, and therefore the unmerciful persecution against him, while men who sinned with him as rebels were openly caressed and pampared. There is reason to believe that Mr Mac. kenzie will be returned for one of the Ridings, but is by no means probable, that he will indentify himself with either of the pre-sent political parties. To lead a majority sent political parties. To lead a majority of the Assembly is what he can scarce; hope to do,—in fact, it is out of the question The probability is, we think, that he may become a sort of Canadian edition of Joseph Hume, and in that position be would prove a benefit to the country. Ne man in Ca-nada is batter adapted for that character, and all will admit that such an one is needed .- The Packet.

dishonesty of his enemies, and laid their spoliation of the country. His

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

We would earnestly call the attention of our readers in this section of the country, to the serious and continually increasing burthen imposed on all persons so remote from the city of Toronto, to which place they must necessarily be dragged some they must necessarily be dragged some seven or eight times every year, either as jurors or witnesses, to attend the courts held there for this large and populous county. The evil is really becoming intolerable, and we sincerely trust that the people who really have to pay so dearly for the privilege of going to Toronto to do their coun ty business not only with the courts, but with the different public offices, will not permit another session of the legislature to pass without making a united and deter-minined effort to obtain a division of this extensive county; because they must bear in mind, what must be evident, to all that public business can never be cheaply or profitably done, while the courts and public offices are located at so great a distance from their homes and most usual places of from their nomes and most usual places of business, as they now are, and where they must and will remain, unless those whose interests are effected by such a state of things take the matter in hand with a spirit and determination not to desist till the desired changes be accomplished. For the purpose of more clearly showing the ruinous expense entailed upon the people in this distant part of the county, we need on to the numerous courts held in the city of Toronto, to attend which, as jurors, witnesses, and suitors, large numbers are obliged to leave their homes and business for three or 4 weeks at a time at a serious for three or 4 weeks at a time at a serious cost and inconvenience, and this perhaps 3 or 4 times every year, while the unfortunate individual who happens to come off second bast in an expensive law-suit finds the costs swelled to an amount in all probability exceeding the whole sum recovered against him in the action. At the last assizes held

stepayers." The arrangements are to be of in the city of Toronto there were entered such a character that religious instruction, so far for trial about 200 civil cases, besides some retepayers." The arrangements are to be of such a character that religious instruction, so far the plan, while those principles of religion and morality which are admitted by all parties will be uniformly inculcated. It will be a transference of the Irish National School system to England, with the addition of local rates and focal management. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bother ton, and other members of parliament, together with elergymen and genitemen of various religious persuasions, attended the meeting, and united is forming the Association. We augur much good from it.

The Second Session of the Queen's College, Cork, was opened on the 25th ult., when fifty students matriculted, thirty of whom, being Roman Catholics, signified by that act their distregard of the denuciations of the Syndo of Thurles. Sir Robert Kane, the President, is also a Roman Catholic: we have marked for quotation some passages of his excellent Address, on the occasion alluded to, which will be inserted in an early number.—Montral Pilot.

A the sure have fithe Terranto Expunsor. more than 3 or 4 days at the most, and no business would ever be left undone from want of time; and the expenses from the commencement of a suit to its end, would be a mere trifle in comparison to what they now are, these are facts that really deserve public attention, and ought to be well conidered .- Whitby Reporter.

PROGRESSION .- When we behold all nature subject to change, is it to be wondered at that the human mind should make nighty and continued efforts to fling from t those tramels which have been fastened ou it in the days of ignorance? A consci-ousness of thraidom and wrong must al-ways precede the removal of the evil.— That consciousness may be hastened or rearded owing to a number of circumstances. If, however, religious despotism, kingly tyranny and foudal chains were broken and hrown off at a time when education was onfined to those alone who had an interest in the continuance of injustice, what may we not expect in our own day, when a free press scatters free through throughout the world? We have only to look around was—we will suffer wrong rather than do wrong; we will submit to fine, and if need be to imprisonment, but we will not, we cannot, violate our conscience. These sentiments, uttered not by way of threat

New QUEEN'S COUNSEL.-We underetand that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the fol-lowing gentlemen to be Queen's Counsel in Upper Canada:

Thomas Maybee Radenhurst, Esq. William Notman, Esq., M. P.
John Wellington Gwynne, Esq.,
William Buell Richards, Esq., M. P.

William Buell Richards, Esq., M. P.
Adam Wilson, Esq.
Hon. John Ross, L. C.
John Hawkins Hagarty, Esq.
Skeffington Connor, Esq., LL. D.
Philip M. M. S. Vankoughnet, Esq.
We have reason to know that Mr. John
Wilson of London was among those upon
whom this distinction was to be conferred.
That gentleman having, from what we cannot but consider an over anxiety to protein not but consider an over anxiety to protect himself from the imputation of having been influenced, by interested motives in the course which, as a public man, he has falt it his duty to adopt, declined the honor inten-ded him. We think, that under any cir-cumstances, Mr. Wilson is above any such imputation, and certainly all doubt upon the mbject of his acceptance of a silk gown Representative of the Sovereign, by confer-ing that honor upon gentlemen of such oposite politics as are some of those in the above list, so clearly indicated that it was conferred as a professional, not a political distinction. And Mr. Wilson's claims in that respect will, we feel assured, be dispu

ted by no one .- [Globe. ANOTHER HAWK CAUGHT .- That experi enced trapper, Chief Justice Robinson, re-cently caught another land-shark in the person of Mr. E. H. Hawke of Toronto.— This bird of prey was caught in the act of plucking his victim, and as a just punishment for feathering his own nest with his neighbor's plumage, he has been struck off the roll of Attorneys in the Queen's Bench. The case is thus stated by a cotemporary:

—Warder.

"A note had been placed in Mr. Hawke's "A note had been placed in Mr. Hawke's hands for collection, on which the balance due might have been recovered in the District Court, but he instituted proceedings in the Queen's Bench. The note was a joint one, and one of the parties came and pald what was due on it. Mr. Hawke told him that it was necessary to sign a paper to stay the case, which was done by the defendants under this impression. The paper, however, turned out to be a confession of judgment for £55 to be paid in three weeks. ment for £55 to be paid in three weeks.— In another case, Mr. Hawkes made up a bill of costs amounting to £130 4s. 5d., while he was in reality only entitled to £20 8s.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

AND OTHERS, WANTING

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE THE following LOTS OF LAND in the

Lot 21, 2nd Con.

Consisting of 100 Acres, 60 Cleared. Lot 21, 3rd Concession, consisting of 100 Acres, 40 cleared, being one and a half miles from the

VILLAGE of BRUCEFIELD. On the latter Lot, there is a GOOD LOG HOUSE, BARN, &c. &c., with a creek flow-ing through the Farm. There is also some ton

FALL WHEAT SOWN, which can be had at a moderate value. The
Lots will be sold together or separately, as may
be desired. On the Lot in the 2nd concession
there are Potash Works in excellent order.

3va41tf M. B. SEYMOUR & Co.

District Crown Lands Office.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN THAT the remaining CROWN LANDS in ASNFIELD and WAWANOSH, are now open FOR SALE. All necessary informa-tion respecting these Lands may be obtained by applying to JOHN CLARK, District Crown Land Agent.

93rd November, 1850. 3va41 w

WARRANT. PROVINCE OF CANADA.

MARRANT S.

WARRANT S.

WARRANT S.

Ph. B. 1809, NEWTH A. ISSUER GLEEN Y. F.

R. B. 1809, NEWTH A. ISSUER GLEEN S.

WARRANT S.

Ph. B. 1809, NEWTH A. ISSUER GLEEN S.

WARRANT S.

Ph. Ph. D. 1809, N. 18

thretty charged and enjoined to take notice and of govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and Privy Seal at Toronto, in the said Prevince, this TWENTI-ETH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the Fourteenth Year of Her Ma-TO EMIGRANTS jesty's Reign.
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. J. LESLIE,

A True Copy,
DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron. Perth & Brac
Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Godesich, 2nd December, 1850.

To Common School Teachers.

A TEACHER WANTED for one year, for A School Section No. 6, Goderich Township, Huron County. There is a good dwelling house and an acre of ground well cleared and feaced attached to the School-room for the benefit of the Teacher if required. As the salary will be liberal, aone but those holding a first or second Cleas Certificate need apply. Applications will be received by the Trustees until the second Tuesday in January. (If by letter post paid.)

ALEX. FRASER, CORNEL. McKEE, WM. McILWAIN, Goderich Township, Dec. 4th, 1850.

PARTNERSHIP.

DR. HYDE respectfully announces to the public in and around Stratford, that he has entered into Partnership with MR. BERNUM, an experienced Chemiet and Druggist, (lately from England,) and hopes by this arragement to increase the sphere of his usefulness, and secure the patronage and confidence of the public.

A full supply of Drugy, Chemicale, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, &c., &c., will be constantly kept on hand in the Medical Hall.

Stratford, Duc. 4th, 1850.

DENTAL SURCERY. | FULLING & CARDING MILL

DR. ISON, DENTAL SURGEON. FROM Nottingham, England, may be MOUTH, GUMS AND TEETH.

N.B. SADDLES, HARNESS Dec. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.

Sth. Disision - Nichenzie a ann., or State of the Lipision - School house St. Mary's. 5th

THAT EXCELLENT FARM

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

September 27, 1850. 100 1-4 ACRE LOTS FOR SALE in the Town of Stratford. Apply to D. HOME LIZARS,

Stratford, 18th Nov. 1850.

CAME into the premiers of Andrew Murdie,
Lot 20, 4th Con. of McKillop, a Black and
White STEER, three years old, with a white
stripe from top of the nigh shoulder down to the
white of the belly. Any person proving property
and paying expenses can take him away.
McKillop, 18th Nov. 1850.

NOTICE.

To Teachers and Candidates for Master-ships for Common Schools throughout the United Counties of Huron, Porth and

Notice is hereby given that the Board of public Instruction will meet at the Huron 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. fication of Teachers of common Schools, as required by the Act 13 and 14 Vic. chap.

Candidates will be required to produce satisfactory certificates of good moral char-By order of the Board. ALFRED W. OTTER,

Beeretary Goderich, Nov. 14, 1850. ¥3-040 GEO. J. PRUSSING.
For WM. RISCHMULLER.
Stratford Steam Mills, Oct. 26, 1850.
Always on hand a large and well asserted Steek of LUMBER, which will be

sold at fair prices and on terms to suit cus-CAME into the enclosure of the subscri-

THE Subscriber in thankfully acknowled edging the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his Carding Mill this season, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally the design of the public generally the season.

begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he is ready now for Fulling, Dressing and Finishing all sorts of Cloth that will be left to his care. His Fulling Mill, Carding Mill, at d 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 next liberal and noderate known in the

nost liberal and moderate known in the

old Red and V hite horned STEER. The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take him away.

JAMES WILKIE.

Hay, London Road,

October 28th, 1850.

DIVISION COURTS. THE next Division Courts for the United Incounties of Hiron Petth and Bruce, will be held at the times and places tollowing:—

1st. Division.—Court house at Goderich,—
2d December. T. G. Morgan, Esq., Clerk.
2d. Division.—John Hicks', Divichell,—30th December. Rubert Cana, Esq., Clerk.
3d. Division.—Wood's Tavern, Stratford, 3 ist December. Raby Williams, Esq., Clerk.
4th. Division.—Wood's Tavern, Court, Clerk.
5th Division.—McKenzie's Inn, Brucefield 26th Dec. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.
5th Division.—McKenzie's Inn, Brucefield 26th Dec. James Gordon, Esq., Clerk.

6th. 1993/07—School nuser in June 1995 of the Feb. James Coleman, Esq., Clerk.
The Sittings of the Several Courts will commence punctually at 11 o'clock. A. M.
ARTHUR ACLAND, J. D. C. Goderich, Sept. 11th, '50

NOTICE.

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

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

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent.

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

TO BE SOLD .- An Excellent Farm of Land.

Parm of Land.

Being Los 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 aituated ten miles from the Town of London, on the Macadamized Road. There is a Frame House and two Frame Barns on the premises.—It is in the centre of a populous locality. The place is well adapted for a Store or Taveta Stand. This Farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of going into business. Stand. Into arm is well entitled to the atten-tion of persons desirous of going into business. There is also a good Bearing Orchard on the said Farm, and will be sold on very reasonble terms. For particulars apply to Wm. McMa-hen, on the adjoining Lot, or to JAMES McMAHEN,

Town of Goderich July 3rd, 1850.

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 severa vision Courts in the District, has warranted ue in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently bles us to sell them much chesper—there-fore we intimate to the several Officers re-quiring these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summonses and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be Sold at the Signal Office at the reduced price of Two Shillings and Sixpence Per HUNDRED.

Blank Deeds and Memorials. A. BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

dispaten.

LT CUMMONSES required by the New DisLT Strict 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 Goderich, July 19, 1849.

REMOVAL.

JOHN ADAMS, TAILOR, BEGS leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he leave Removed his TAILORING ESTABLISH-MENT to West Street, first duor east of M. D. Seymour & Co.'s Store, where he will be prepared to make all kinds of GAR-MENTS on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Cutting done on shortest notice.
Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3-n30tf

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

August 14th, 1850;

TRAVELLER'S HOME.
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849. THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberleen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house fornow be found in that well-known house for-merly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his succeptives still to meet a continuance of ustomers, still to merit a continuance of

their patronage. JOHN ABEL. N. B .- Good STADLES and attentive

Name of the Prosecutor.	Name of the Defendant.	Nature of the Charge.	Date of Consistion, 1850	, Names of Convicting Justices.	Amount of Penalty, Fine, or Damage.	paid to Justices.	Justices.	REMARKS.
ouis do Rosey,	George Graham,	Larceny,	April 30,	James Watson, Esq., } Robt Gibbons, Esq.,		Forthwith,	Prosecutor,	
heresa Moingoneguas lias Theresa Bedford,	Henry Rastall,	Assualt,	June 19,	James Watson, Esq., }	5s fine,	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
ohn Holmes,	David Lizars,	Assault and Battery,	July 2,	James Watson, Esq., John Longworth, Esq., D. Shoff, Esq.,	£1 fine,	& August,	Treasurer,	Fine semitted assigned Charles
David H. Lizare,	John Allen, Jr.,	Treepass,	August 1,	Benj. Parsons, Eeq., James McMahon, Esq.,	5s each,	Forthwith,	Prosecutor,	Fine remitted against Charles Gentles is consideration of his youth, and being le away by elder Boys.
ohn Clark,	John Bell, John Durnan,	Trespass.	August 9,	James Watson, Esq., } Benj. Parsons, Esq.,	le fine,	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
Vm McIlwaine,		Servant leaving Master without leave.	August 17,	Robt. Gibbons, Esq., Benj. Parsons, Esq.,	15s fine,	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	Pound to be at the second
Vm. Elder, Ou view, ohn Ferguson,	Andrew Muir, James Curry,		July 15, October 21, August 20,	James Murray, Esq., do. Robt. Gibbons, Esq., ?		One month,	Paid, Treasurer, Not paid,	Bound to keep the peace for one year. Not paid—time not expired. Distress Warrent issued—returned Nulledians.
ames McKay,		\ssault,	July 26.	Benj. Parsons, Esq., \\ Thos. Christie, Esq.,	Costs £1 5s 6d, £2,	30 September,		Fine remitted at request of Prosecutor— Bond to keep the peace 12 months.
Stephen Parker, D. Anderson,	Samuel Colderick, Stephen Parker, Wm Thompson, Sen., }	Charge of Felony, Misdemeanor,	August 3, August 3,	do.	5s 7åd,		Prosecutor,	Case dismissed.
lenry Walton,	Wm Thompson, Sen., { Wm Thompson, Jr., } John Thompson,	Threats,	August 31,	do.				Bound to keep the peace.
Vm Thompson, -	Henry Walton, John Philip,	Threats,	September 2, September 11, September 13,	do. do. do.			-	do. do. do.
Vm Brown, ames Kee, Abraham Allan,	Ailon Webb. Milner Harrison & others. Cornelius Gleeson,	Assault,	October 12. July 6,	J. K. Clendinin, Esq.,	6d, 1s,	Forthwith, One month,	Township Treasurer,	
George Babcook,	Douglas Anderson,	Selling Liquors without License,		Jhon McIntyre, Esq., Thos Christie, Esq., J. K. Clendinin, Esq.,				Case dismissed,
David Evans, Samuel Thompson,		Misdemeanor, Assault, Assault,	November 6, October 10, October 10,	Thomas Christie, Esq., James Murray, Jr., Esq.,	To pay costs, 12s 9 costs, £1 fine—18s 3d costs,		Paid, Treasurer,	To keep the peace the present year.
hartes A. Denkrich, ohn Lapslie, libert Algernon Sidney,	Richard Choff,	Malicious injury to property, Malicious injury to property, Assault and Battery,	September 13, September 5, September 27,	Mexander Hamilton, Esq., W. Chalk, Esq., O. H. Ritchie, Esq.,	£2 fine—18s 6d costs. 5s, £1,	8 days, Forthwith, 10 days,	Prosecutor, Treasurer, Treasurer,	Paid.
Andrew Hawkins,	Thomas Bissett, {	Taking a Dog,	July 25,	D. Shoff, Eeq.,	is each,	2 weeks,	Treasurer,	Not paid.
obert Boyd,	George Varly,	Arresting Cattle from being im-		do.	£2,	20 days,	Treasurer,	Case against M. Varly dismissed, too young Paid.
eter Logan,	Lanclot O'Dwyer, James Hodgins, Jr.,	Assault and Battery,	September 7, October 10,	J. Sholl, Esq., { J. Barber, Esq., } do.	100,	1 month,		Not paid.
onate Crow, he Queen, Harbourne,	Georgo Hodgins, Jr., Robert Seale, Jr.,	Larceny, Assault and Battery,	November 13, November 15,	D. Shoff, Esq.,	50,	month,		Dismissed. Withdrawn by Presecutor. Vot paid.
ev. J. O. Flyn,	Dennis Toohey, Sen., Dennis Toohey, Jr.,	Threats,	November 11,	D. Shoff, Eeq., } Barber, Eeq., } do.	£1,	1 month,	1	Not paid.
do. do.	Patrick Toobey,	Threats,	November 11, Nevember 11,	do.	£1,	1 month,		Not paid. Intered into Recognizance to appear at the
ne Queen,	Hugh Archer and Nancy Archer,	Misdemean or,	November 1,	Tames Gordon, Esq.,				Quarter Sessions.—Committed to Gaol- afterwards released on giving bail.
hn McCarron,		Refusing to pay Wages,	October 15,	Senj. Parsons, Esq.,		3 weeks,	Prosecutor,	A CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT ASSESSMEN
Woodcock,	D. Watsen,	Assault,	October 30, *	Robt. Gibbons, Ecq.,	58,	Forthwith,	Treasurer,	
ne Qucen,	,	Larceny,	November 16,	George Elliott, Esq.,) Benj. Parsons, Esq., } Robt. Gibbons, Esq., }				temitted to Quarter Sessione.

Certified to be a True Copy of the Records returned by the Justices, and Filed in this Office, from the July to the November Sessions, 1850.

DAN. LIZARS,

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Goderich, 26th November, 1850.

CLERK OF THE PEACE, United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce.

NOTICE.

I REG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Stanley and Colborne, that under a power of Attorney from the BARON DE TUYLE, dated the 25th April, 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in these Townships, and to grant Title Deed for the same—and also to collect all Monies due him, and to grant Discharges for the same.—and I brerby request all persons indebted to the said Baron de Tuyle, forthwith to settle up their respective debts.

THOS. MERCER JONES. Goderich, 8th May, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, here-GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby intimates, that he is prepared to receive Subscriptions for Stock in the Proprietary Branch, and applications for Insurances in the Mutual Branch, and to give such information on the subject as may be required. JOHN CLARK.

Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the

-Th subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Establishment, is about to continue the Busines on his own responsibility. In returning thanks to the public for the very liberal co-couragement received by Ora & Wilson. he begs to intimate that he will constantly hand an assortment of Superior, consisting of COOKING Castings, consisting of COOKLYG Parlour, and Box Stoves; American, Scotch & Canadian Ploughs of the most Improved Moulds, —MALT ROLLERS, Turning Lathes, Smith's Rollers, &c. THRASHING MACHINES of a superior description to any hitherto-introduced, and better adapted to this coun introduced, and better adapted to the coustry from their lightness of draught, and strength of construction. A call from intending purchasers is requested before purchasing elsewhere. The show will be sole at Low Rates for Gash or Trade, or at cor responding rates on approved credit.

A. B. ORR.
Stratford, 30th June, 1850.

2v-n2 2v-n20

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to all that it may concern, that I have under a power of Attorney granted to WILLIAM STORY, authorized him to collect all moneys due me either by Note of hand or otherwise, and grant discharges for the same. And I hereby request all persons indebted to me forthwith to settle the same and save costs.

JOHN LANCASTER.

Goderich, 25th day May, 850.

GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the above liberal engagement.

Sable, within three miles of Flanagan's line will assuredly meet with line will assuredly meet with couragement.

For further particulars, application may be made to Barclay Lavin, Blacksmith Clin ship 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 in quire of James Crumbie, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor.
McGillivray, 15th January, 1850. 2v50tf above until forbid.

FARMER'S HOTEL, -MITCHELL.

FRANCIS FISHLEIGH begs to inform b FRANCIS FISHLEIGH begs to inform his frieads, and the public generally, that he has established himself in the above Village, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of Travellers, to merit a share of their patronage. Good Stabling and an atteentive Groom in attendance.

Mitchell, May 15th, 1850. 3v-n15

Inhabitants of the District of Huron, Innantants 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 a populous and prosperous locality, it is a proposed. 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 6th, 1849. 2v-n7tl Stratford, March 6th, 1849. 2v-n7tl TRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.

TRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.

TRADEPICT OF THE STREET S

WINTER READING! WINTER READING!
THIE Montreal Wockly Transcript, a
Family Newspaper, devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Foreign and Domestic
Nows, Agriculture, Commerce, the Arts.
Sciences, and Amusement,—is published Nova, Agriculture, Commission, Sciences, and Amusement, is published very Tuesday morning at the following-rates:—Single copies for teh months 5s.—Single copies per annum 6s.; Clubs of seven per annum 37; Clubs of ten per annum 310, (and a copy gratis to the getter up of solub of ten.

a club of ten.
On account of the low price of subscrip tion, all letters must be post-paid; if not, the postage will be deducted from the sum ent. Subscriptions discontinued at the

All letters to be addressed to the undersigned Preprietor, at his office, Hospital-st.
D. M'DONALD. Montreal, 1st Oct. 1850

NOTICE.

THE VILLAGE OF CLINTON.

AN excellent opening for a good Wa-gon maker will at present be found in the rising village of Clinton, situated at the junction of the roads leading from Hamilton and London to Goderich, and being twelve miles distant from the latter. This village is surrounded by the most prosperous set tlement in the Huron Tract, and already THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillivray, on the Big in it, and a good workman in the above BILLOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
In this control of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.

In this control of the BLADDER and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

ACUTE and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

AFFECTIONS of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS.

In this control of the BLADDER and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

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In this control of the BLADDER and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.



THE Subscriber begato inform the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, that he has re-ceived a Latree Supply of the LATEST IM-PROVED PATTERNS of

COOKING, BOX,

AND PARLOUR STOVES, which he offers for SALE at very REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

The Subscriber also keeps on hand, as usual, at his OLD STAND, a LARGE and very Su-TINWARE of every description.

TIN WARE of every description.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in husiness in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to continue to receive a-share of the public patronage N. B.—GRAINING, PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STORY.

Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. 2v-n31tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subsriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," rance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.

JAMES WATSON Goderich, 3th June, 1849. v2n 91

KINCARDINE ARMS. (Near the Wharf Goderich,)
BY H. MARLTON.

BY H. MARLTON.

THE above Hotel has good accomodation
for travellers, Stabling, &c., &c.
The Packet Mary Ann will leave Goderich (wind & weather permitting.) regularly twice a week for the Kincardine Settleexpiration of the time for which they bave ment. For freight or passage apply to been paid. Subscribers will therefore bear Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms.

Goderich, March 25th, 1850. n8-v3

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

December 20.

PUBIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-emine ledicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in a se diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the weat practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but nume ALL CAMES

BILIOUS FEVERS & LIVER COMPLAINTS.—
In this worth and word, where these deseases prevail, they will be used to be considered to the content of the content o

FOULNESS of COMPLEXION.

SINDRAL DEBLITY.
GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL, HEADACHES, of etc
dad, INWARD FEVER, INFLAMMATORY RHEUM,
ITSM, IMPURE BLOOD, JAUNDICE, LOSS of APP. TISM, IMPURE BLOOK, SALVANTE,
ITTE.
LIV DR COMPLAINTS,
LEPROSY, LOOSENESS,
MERCURIAL, DISEASES.—

Never fails to cradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely some than the most powerful preparation of Sarsapanila NIGHT SUFATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all sind, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS PALPITATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLIO, FILES. The original proprietor of these medicine was cured of Fice of 29 years standing by the use of these Life

Medicines alono.

PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.

RHEUMATISM. These, affected with this crailed sissess. will be sure of railed by the Life Noticines.

RUSH of BLOOD to the HEAD, SGURVY, SALTRHEUM, SWELLINGS, SCROFULA, on LING'S EVIL, in its worst forms, ULCERS, of cvery description.

WORTH S, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parcets will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD. And thus remove all disease from the system

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

The genuise of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samatian," come from Walt street to our which which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and Samarians are copyrighted, therefore those who procure them with white wrappers as he assured that they are genuine. He careful, and do not buy those with geliose wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

ILF Prepared and sold by

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, corner of Authouy street, New York.

Per Sale by

BENJ. PARSONS,

Sole Agent.

Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. WATSON & WILLIAMS,

DIXIE WATSON of Goderich, DIXIE WATSON of Goderich,

BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. and
Goderich, April 4th 1849.

Interference of the firm of Hector, Weller and Williams.
Barristers, &c. Toronto, having this day entered into co-partnership, in the Practice, and Profession of Law. Changers and Convexancing, will in future keep their Offices at Goderich and described and dirm of Warson and Williams.

Dixie Watson, Goderich.

Dixie Watson, Goderich.

Gronge Williams, Stratford,

Stratford, respectively, under the name, style and firm of Warson and Williams.

Dixie Watson, Goderich.

Gronge Williams, Stratford,

Gronge Williams, Grong Milliams, Grong Mill

TWO GOOD FARMS

FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within 2 miles of Goderich Town
Plot. The first is LOT 10 in 1st Concestion, Township of Goderich. CONTAINING 164 ACRES, s bounded at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the eccond is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, front street, Goderich.

POOT and SHOE Maker, one doer West of Mr. George Videan's, Blacksmith, Front street, Goderich.

Colborne, W. Division,
CONTAINING 100 ACRES, nd is situated at the Junction of two Pub-

id is situated.

e Roads.

For Particulars apply to

JNO. McDONALD, Esq.

1849.

19-16 Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

C. A. N be consulted at all hours, Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's, Front-St. Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848.

I. LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C., June, 1848. GODERICH.

ALFRED W. OTTER. eneral Agent & Conveyancer COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. 4.c. Oct. 1, 1849 GODERICH.

JOHN STRACHAN,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Soliciter in Chancery, Conveyoncer, NOTARY-PUBLIC,
Has his office in West Street, Goderich, Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Any orders or commission from the Merchant.
Any orders or commission from the Merchant. DANIEL HOME LIZARS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, attention. JOHN McEWAN. Windsor, March, 1849. 2v-7att Stratford, 2nd January, 1250.

Stratford, 2nd January, 1250.

N. B.—Mr. Strachan, of the late firm o.

Strachan & Lizars, continues to act as
Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all

natters referred to him from Stratford. R. WILLIAMS, & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
And General Dealers in Groceives, Liquors
Paints, Oils, Narnishes, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, etc., STRATFORD.

Prescriptions dispensed with securecy comptitude. 3v-n15. J. K. GOODING.

AUCTIONEER,
W'LL attend SALES in any part of the County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street, Goderich, April 4th 1849.

Captral, \$1,000,000

DANIEL GORDON. CABINET MAKER:
Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office,
WEST-STREET.

GODERICH. August 27th, 1849.

Apri! 26th, 1850. 93n S JOHN J. E. LINTON, Commissioner Queen's Bench,

AND CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

DR. JOHN HYDE, MEDICAL HALL, STRATFORD.

July 31, 1849. WM. REED,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c., LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH. Oct. 25, 1849. 2va38 DAVID H. LIZARS,

AUCTIONEER. IS prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most resenable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street. Goderich, April 11, 1850. v3-m

NOTICE.

Any orders or commission from the Mer-chants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN McEWAN.

BY JAMES GENTLES, rich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3-n30

STOKES, Chemist and Drugaist, WEST-STREET, GODERCH.

THE OLD BAKERYON NEWMAN, BREAD, CAKE, CRACKER H . and PASTRY BAKER, first door East of the Canada Company's Office, West-street, Gode-



IN ADVAN

VOLUME

The Hu BY THOM * Book and Joineatness and dispatch

meatness and dispated Texass of the Hos LINGS per annum for Twetve AND Six lof the year.

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Over ten lines, first in
Each subsequent
IT A liberal disco
advertise by the year.

Inquest.—On The an inquest was held Joseph Clark, Corone of James Turriff, who own shep. The Jur.
"Died through the drinking. - Whitby I Two men making

Thernistocles, he p rather have a man riches without a ma A bronze statue of of Two thousand guis in Birmiugham. Mr. sculptor of the statute Leamington, has be execute it.

THE ST. JOHNS F from St. Johns, last n the Fredericton fire is of merchandise, perseture, &cc. The In: £19,000: 3 or 4 thou local offices; 177 far homeless, 89 of which destitute condition .-

TREMENDOUS LOSS of by the telegraph from that a tremendous los place at Constantinopi ment is that the Carts line of battle ship, was stantinople on the 25n persons on board were

KICKING HORSES -A Kicking Horses — A erican Farmer, gives the mode of breaking horse dangerous habit of kick attach one end els strepasters of the herse I through the line to the brites it ef the horse, an end of the line to the brites at each side of the ciently long to just eash step, will at every kick ates se severely upon him wery sout to give im very soon to give job.

MORUMENT TO WORDSWE tory to us to be enabled to wards of £900 have alread wards a befitting monumer poet.—Art Journal.

FROM THE WEST IN telligence of a large med town on the 18th, in 1 cultural and mercantile land. A series of resoli declaring against the rej tion laws and fixing 30 rate of freights, beyond are not prepared to go ir suing Sugar crop. In cipal topic is a removed between the Governor a The Sugar crop looked to EXCITING INCIDENT .-

Exciting Incident.—
child about 8 years of ay
self in a skiff, at the mou
Creek, when by some me
loose and drifted into it
rapids. The child-uncot
ger from its proximity
hurried along at a great;
the current, and would it
lost in a few minutes, he
men, named Burnham,
seized a skiff, and put of
contrageous daring: Ab courageous daring: Ab bled them to pass throug. arrow through the air, an object of their solicitud down this river than was have been visited with in they bore it in safety to mile below Chippawa mile below Chippawa spring. One moment mould have been draw breakers, where no hun of any avail. The who very brief period, and it w thrilling and intense intentors on shore.—[Niagara

MILITARY VISIT TO ENGL.
the "New York Light
"crack" military companies
the command of Capt. Viace the command of Capt. Vince tensive arrangements to visit and Paris, in June next. mustering 100 strong, "rank Collin's magnificent steame to England and back. It brilliant design, we are infortened to the contrary members of the correllingness to subscribe \$500 he expenses attendant upon splendid idea, a voyage imes is but a holiday exerted the true republicans of I would be to see a Yankewarading through the streets of the outer of the most of the authorized and how the eyes of the authorized and the world.