

ed away. The sun threw down a bundle of golden arrows, that fell upon the Tree. The ice cakes glittered as they came. Every one was shattered by a shaft, and unlocked itself upon the limb. They melted and were gone.

Spring had come to reign. Her blessed ministers were abroad on the earth. They hovered in the air. They bled their beautiful tints, and cast a new-created glory on the face of the blue heavens.

The tree was rewarded for her trust. The Angel was true to the object of this love. He returned—he bestowed on her another robe. It was bright, glossy and unsoiled. The dust of summer had never upon it; the sediments of winter had not on it; the moth had not polluted it. The tree and grass, and the flowers, she was dressed in more than her former robe. She was very free. She smiled around her on every side. The birds flew back to her bosom, and sang among her branches their hymns to the Anaxor of the Heavens.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE PMLGRANTS AND APACHA INDIANS, AT THE GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS.

Our fellow citizen, Major B. W. Gillock, who left here on the 21st ult., on an expedition to Major Smith's train returned on the 11th inst., from the Pecos river basin, left that stream on the 31st inst. He had reached there on the 1st inst. A great battle was fought before Major Gillock left the Pecos, an express arrived from a train of twelve wagons loaded with corn, which were on their way down from El Paso, to supply the train on the Pecos. The corn and wagons were under Major Smith. The corn and wagons belonged to Mr. Coons, who it will be remembered, owns the rancho opposite El Paso the headquarters of Major Van Horn. On reaching the Guadalupe Mountains, about 90 miles this side of El Paso, Mr. Coons, who had only about 50 men with him, was attacked by a party of Apaches, numbering 70 to 80. Mr. Coons and his party charged the Indians, and were supported by the killing of them, but by so treating immediately the number could not be ascertained. Of the Americans one man was killed, Mr. Clements Howard was shot in the arm, a valuable mare Mr. Coons was riding was shot in the rear, and his saddle and boots worth \$300 was taken by the Indians. Thompson, a well known express rider had his clothes torn almost entirely from his back by balls. Coons train then returned towards El Paso, 26 miles to a salt lake, to find favorable grounds for defence, and sent an express to El Paso for assistance. Two companies of the 3rd Infantry came out from El Paso and escorted Coons train to this side of the Guadalupe mountains. The express then left them and came to the Pecos. The Apaches are said to be well armed, some of them having six shooters. Their great hostility is ascribed to the attacks on them by parties of Americans in the employment of the frontier States of Mexico, principally those under the command of General and Captain Gentry, formerly of this city. Captain Johns, on his way from El Paso, just this side of the Guadalupe mountains, lost two men killed by the Indians—Solomon Garner and John Woodley. The body of one man was found. Major Smith says to be on his return to this place on the 4th, and Capt. John, was to take his departure for El Paso on the same day. —San Antonio Western Texan, Dec. 15.

EBENEZER ELLIOTT, THE CORN-LAW RHYMER.

This remarkable man, just deceased, was born on the 17th of March, 1781, being one of eight children. His father was clerk in the ironworks at Macclesfield, near Rotherham, with a salary of £70 a year. The few particulars which are known of his early youth present him to us as fitted for good nature, sensibility, and extreme industry. It was for this last quality that Ebenezer was sent into the foundry, while his brother Giles was promoted to the counting-house stool; for on leaving school the father was amazed to find the young man deficient in the most ordinary arithmetic. In time he became a great reader. History and political economy were his favorite subjects; but he delighted in the classic poets of Greece and Rome, although he could only read them through translations. Homer and Æschylus were his great favorites, and in his counting-house might be seen, twenty years afterwards, the figures of Achilles and Ajax. Elliott has often been incorrectly mistaken as a poet of the working class, but only a small part of his life was spent in manual labor. He came to Sheffield a young man, some hundred and fifty pounds worse than nothing, where, after many failures and much endurance, he came at length to his feet. He began the business of a bar-room merchant, at a house in Burgess-street, which is now shown to the traveller as one of the "sights" of Sheffield. This place becoming too small for him, he removed his warehouse to Gibraltar street, Shaftesbury, and built at Upper Thorne a handsome villa for his private residence. At this time such was the prosperity of the town of Sheffield, that he used, as he was wont to relate, to sit in his chair and make his twenty pound a day without even seeing the goods that he sold. The Corn-laws, he says, altered all this, and made him glad to get out of business with part of his gains. As it was, the great price of 1837 swept away some £1,000 of his property. Among the massive bars which enclosed him even in his counting-house, Elliott made poems, and under the shadow of Shakespeare and Raleigh in the same place, achieved a fortune. He has been called the Barnes of manufacturing life, in the sense that he was natural beauty, and the hearty vindication of the rights of man, the comparison is perhaps not mistaken. His great educator was suffering, and his views, his countenance, and his writings took of the sternness, in an attack on the monstrous bread-tax, in the unassuming character of a "Corn-law Rhymer," proposed the way for the League, and were sustained only a prime Minister pronounced the doom of popular legislation. His health had been giving way for many months, the death removed him from this world, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Besides a widow and two daughters, he has left five sons, of whom two conduct the iron and steel business, and two are clergymen of the Church of England.

There were sixty-three cases of cholera in New Orleans on the 12th Dec.

The Court Circular announces that Her Majesty's accouchement is shortly expected.

Vienna letters of the 19th ult. state that Kossuth's last address is not deemed authentic.

Orders have been received in London for the building and fitting up of a steam yacht for the Emperor of Russia. Dr. Buckland declares that the artesian wells in London will not yield a supply of water for the inhabitants.

The London Times communicates the official announcement, that government has decided on establishing a penal colony for convicts in Western Australia.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, Jan. 14, 1850.

The Canada reached Halifax yesterday morning. Cotton had advanced a farthing per lb. Corn had improved, and was quoted at 29s—39s for white, and 28s a 29s for yellow.

Wheat was slightly better. Best brand American Flour 25s; ordinary 23s a 23s 6s, at which the market was firm. Money continued plenty. Consols closed at 92½. American securities firm and in demand.

The Bulletin in the Bank of England was £17,000,000, being the largest amount its vaults ever held.

Commercial accounts from India rather satisfactory.

The political news from England is not of much importance.

Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business on the 2nd of February, when it is rumored various political and commercial measures will be brought before the Legislature.

Cal. Webb and suite arrived at Liverpool, en route to Vienna, to commence his diplomatic duties at the Austrian Court.

Rusa was making rapid strides towards the ultimate subjugation of Turkey.

The Journal De Harce states, in the authority of a private letter from the United States, that the Cabinet of Washington have just admitted the justice of the demand for indemnity made by M. Ponsin, and which was the origin of the dispute with Mr. Clayton.

The Pope, it is said, will not return to Rome, until after the projected loan has been completed.

AUSTRIA.

A mutiny broke out in one of the Austrian regiments stationed in Coopers, on the 19th ult., through which several superior officers were killed by the exasperated men.

Accounts from Vienna and Berlin to the 22nd ult., state that a rebellion on a most formidable scale had broken out in Slavonia, and the military are all up in arms against the Austrian Government.

The Slavonian and Servian regiments have revolted. The cordons of the Turkish frontiers held at their rear, fully assured beforehand of a support which will complicate the relations already sufficiently insecure between Austria and the Porte.

The revolted are among the bravest and hardest soldiers in the Austrian service. The grounds of the rising are resistance to the decree of November 18th, organizing the Voivodeshoffs. The chief movement is in the Syrmia and Peterwardin, and in the Banova military districts, which had been excluded from the Voivodeshoffs. The military force alone of the insurgents is estimated at 120,000 men, with 110 cannon; and if they are joined by the Croats, which appears highly probable, they will have 200,000 men, with 300 cannon. The numbers of the insurgents are daily swelling, and the Austrian regiments in Peterwardin.

It is said that Russia has been intriguing to get up this insurrection, in order to have both Austria and Turkey dependent upon her.

We have learned to look upon the inconsistency of the Tory Press, as a matter of course. We expect to see it as regularly as we do our morning meal. It is really amusing however, to witness the eccentricities of the Statesman. It has twisted and turned to all points of the political compass, within the last few months. It is now decidedly Republican in its tendency—so much so, that some of his Tory friends and contemporaries, are endeavoring to shift him by sound argument, from his false position. He stands true to his new principles and will not be shaken, by reason or common sense. Appeals to his loyalty, which heretofore used to prevail with him, when nothing else would, may now be made in vain. He has established all appearance, unmovable, on the rock of Republicanism.

The loyal Orangemen, of whom the Statesman is the organ, should endeavor to remove him from his position, or he will certainly disgrace the fraternity of which he is such a prominent leader. We always understood that loyalty to the "Throne and Constitution" was an important element in their organization. We, perhaps, were mistaken. Mr. Gowans's position is calculated to convince us of the contrary. —Bathurst Courier.

It appears that Ogle R. Gowan has been defeated as one of the Candidates for Kitley. In the contest between Mr. Richards and him for Leeds, last general election, Mr. Gowan had a majority of fifty over the Reform Candidate in this Township. —Where has his popularity gone, that it should suffer him to be defeated in the Township election? Where have the fifty gone to? They must have heard of the "black flag" scrape! —Bathurst Courier.

OUR MARKETS.—We are glad to be able to communicate a piece of good news to the farmers. The markets are looking up, and money is plenty. Wheat brings 3s 9d; barley, 1s 10d. Oats, 1s. Pork, 8s 1d; beef, 12s 6d. Sugar, 12s 6d. Flour, 16s 2d; meal, 12s 6d. Lard, 17s 6d. We have heard of large transactions at the latter figures. Several buyers are in the market, namely, Messrs. Coleman, McKenzie, Ewart, Spencer, and Campbell, for Wheat and other produce, and Mr. Collier for Pork and Butter. —Dundas Herald.

A Yankee is never upset by the astonishing. He walks among the Alps with his hands in his pockets, and the smoke of a cigar is seen among the mist of Niagara. One of this class assuaged into the office of the lightning telegraph, and asked how long it would take to transmit a message to Washington. "Ten minutes," was the reply. "I can't wait," was his rejoinder.

Learn to be easily pleased. This lesson, thoroughly acquired, will save much discontented feeling and sadness of countenance.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1850.

DR. RYERSON AND THE NEW SCHOOL ACT.

"The New Act contains provisions relating to the ground and manner of admitting into and excluding books from the schools which appear to me fraught with the most injurious and painful consequences, and to which I do not wish to make further reference in this place." This is Dr. Ryerson's sixth positive error of the New School Act, and we appeal to any man of ordinary intelligence, to say, if it is entitled to any further consideration than that generally given to a *misspelled* title. It is simply a vague, gratuitous assertion, without furnishing the slightest intimation of the ground of it. Nay, it is worse than even the mere omission of such an intimation would make it. It is accompanied with one of those "dark, mysterious shakes of the head" which oracles and Quacks employ to convey the idea of something too awful to be fully announced—the "consequences" are of the "most injurious and painful character," and hence the Rev. Superintendent does not enter into them. "What a marvellous reference" to them! What an amiable delicacy! The Quaker said "I will not give thee a bad name, but I will call thee mad dog," and, in imitation of Obadiah, Dr. Ryerson does not wish to refer to the consequences of allowing the County Boards to exercise any authority in selecting School Books, but at the same time wishes us to believe that the said consequences are of the most injurious and painful description. Can and Quakers are two words which are not usually confined to the vendition of spurious medicine, and we only wish they were less applicable to the objection of Dr. Ryerson. In order, however, that our readers may be able to judge for themselves, we give the words of the Act as follows:

"Thirdly. To select and recommend proper books for the use of the Public Schools of their County, and to cause a list of such books as they shall select to be sent to each Township, Town and City Superintendent of Schools in their County, for his guidance and direction; Provided always, that no person attending any public School shall be required to read or study any book containing controverted theological dogmas or doctrines."

Here, then, is all that the Act says about admitting or excluding books, and we ask any reasonable man what "injurious and painful consequences" could possibly result from the authority here given to the County Boards of Education? Are we to be insulted by being told that there are not seven men in the County of Huron, just as capable of making a judicious selection of books for the schools of their own County as any seven men in Toronto? Or, if the present school books are so very superior to all others (and we believe they are unexceptionable), can it be supposed that the County Boards would so wretchedly stupid as to supersede the use of them, by introducing an inferior class? This, we are certain, is not one of the "painful consequences" to which Dr. Ryerson alludes. There is something in the decline of power—something in the breaking of a circle of which one forms the center, that is far more painful than the mere changing of school books. From the great length of the seventh objection we will be obliged to take a slender and examine its parts separately. It commences thus: "While the present Law protects the School funds, against the loss of application of a stipend for the entire administration of the school system, the new Act permits the whole expense of the local Superintendence of Schools to be deducted from the school fund." We are utterly unable to comprehend the meaning of this paragraph, and, therefore, we shall allow the Act to deliver its own sentiments in reference to the "expense of the local superintendence."

XVI. And be it enacted, That the Superintendent of Common Schools of any Township, Town or City, shall be paid by such Township, Town or City, for the salary and per centage as the Municipal Council of such Township, Town or City shall appoint, and such salary shall be raised and levied ratably upon the whole rateable property in such Township, Town or City, according to the assessment laws which shall then be in force.

In Section XXX, where the Trustees are authorized to impose and collect a Rate Bill, it is stated,

"And the same may be collected by themselves, or by any one of them, or by their Collector appointed by them to collect the same; and if they employ a Collector, five per centum may be added thereto for the cost of collection and be collected therewith."

XXXV. And be it enacted, That the Municipal Council of each Township, Town and City, in Upper Canada, shall, in every year, and within the limits of its powers of imposing taxes, cause to be levied for the payment of the Teachers of the Common Schools of its Township, Town or City, for the then current year, such sum of money as, clear of all charges for the collection thereof, shall be at least equal to the amount of public money which shall have been apportioned to such Township, Town or City for such year.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That it may and shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of each Township, Town and City, in Upper Canada, to cause to be levied on the inhabitants of all or any public School Section within its Township, Town or City, for the purchasing or procuring of School sites, the erecting, repairing, refitting, furnishing or warming of School houses, the purchasing of necessary books, maps, Globes, black boards and other apparatus for the use of the Schools of such section,—for the payment of Teachers, and for Common School purposes generally, (and over and above the sum of money required by this Act to be equal to the public money apportioned to such Township, Town or City),—such assessment as such Council shall judge to be expedient; any thing in any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

If these provisions do not protect the school funds from the "expense of the local Superintendence," we can attach no meaning to them. The objection then proceeds to state that the New Act

"Authorizes the alienation of one-fourth of the entire school grant from ordinary apportionments to the establishment of pauper schools. The discretionary alienation of so large a portion of the school fund cannot be injurious to ordinary schools and their teachers; and I think the introduction of a class of pauper schools in the country is most earnestly to be deprecated."

It is worthy of remark that the fifth and seventh objections are given at much greater length, and with far more expatiation than any of the others. The reason is simply this—in the fifth the Dr. is appealing to the feelings and prejudices of the unlearned public, on the subject of French domination, and a supposed insult offered to the Upper Canada Clergy—and from what we have already quoted of the seventh, an ignorant man would suppose that the new Act was just about to open the floodgates of Pauperism. That Charity schools—Poor houses—Work houses, and a whole school of dirty, ragged, little beggars were to be established at the expense of the Common School fund! What we would ask in sober seriousness, "What is really the meaning of all this nonsense about Paupers and Pauperism?" The Act we think contains no such word at all; but in authorizing Municipal Councils to assist poor School sections, it says,

"Provided always, that the said Municipal Council shall not authorize any School Section to receive in any year, from such School Relief Fund, a sum exceeding ten pounds currency; And provided also, that it shall not authorize any portion of the said fund to be paid to any School Section in which the inhabitant may be sufficiently wealthy to be able to support a School without such assistance; nor to any section which may be conveniently united to another School Section, and so be made to support a School; nor to any School Section which shall not have raised, by taxation or otherwise during the then current year, a sum at least equal in amount to the sum which said Municipal Council shall have apportioned to such section; nor unless it shall appear that the sum which such section shall have raised, shall have been applied to the payment of the Teacher of such section for such year."

There is certainly nothing very alarming in all this, and it is not likely that 25 per centum or five per cent of the school fund would be required in Upper Canada for this purpose.

Dr. Ryerson winds up this seventh objection with the following specimen of genuine egotism:

"I can show that I have not only had regard to feeble and needy school sections, but that under the provisions of the existing law, I have invariably met the case of such sections; so that not one of them, as far as I have been able to ascertain, has been deprived of the advantage of the school system on account of its poverty; nay, that such sections have been aided in a way most effectually to prompt and encourage local exertions, to exempt them from the baneful influence and degradation of constituting them distinct classes of pauper schools, and not to deduct a farthing from the ordinary apportionments to teachers and schools."

We do not pretend to understand this paragraph, but we think the reader will be compelled to adopt one of the three following conclusions, namely, Either the Rev. Superintendent wishes to convey the idea that these "feeble and needy school sections" were multifidely aided from his own private purse, a supposition not the most probable in the nature of things; Or that he, like some others of the METCALFE OFFICE, had command of that very convenient commodity called "floating Capital;" Or, that Dr. Ryerson, like many other *gentlemen*, feels a peculiar pleasure in using the first person singular in all matters of honor or importance.

This, we think, is the conclusion most likely to be correct, for it would certainly be very difficult to believe that the Rev. Doctor ever delivered a single needy school with a single paltry dollar that did not legitimately belong to the school fund. We hesitate not one moment in believing that had this discretionary power of assisting poor school sections, been placed in the hands of Dr. Ryerson, instead of being vested in the several Municipal Councils, there would have been no seventh objection in Dr. Ryerson's catalogue of errors. And, therefore, we again suggest the propriety of remodeling the school act, so as to allow ample room for the Dr. to employ frequently and with great emphasis, the little pronoun I.

The eighth objection is about the laborious and difficult duties which the new Act imposes on Trustees. But as the Chief Superintendent admits that the late Act was also blameable in this respect, we shall pass it over without any comment, as one of those numerous evils that are more easily complained of than remedied. The ninth and last objection, is a painful recitation of his former doleful complaint against being deprived of his satellite, and being necessitated to receive his local information from the County Clerks, for whom he evidently cherishes a very cold fire friendship. We have already shown the worthlessness of this objection, and hence we throw it aside in disgust.

We have now gone over the whole of the Rev. Chief Superintendent's objections to the New School Act. We feel satisfied that we have treated them with a greater degree of candour than the Doctor has manifested towards the Act and its authors; and we believe our readers will feel satisfied that we have fully redeemed our promise by showing that the objections are, every one, either frivolous, false or selfish. And we are truly gratified to learn that notwithstanding Dr. Ryerson's "Circular," the New Act has gone into operation in every Township, and we believe in every school section in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce. So far as we have been able to learn, the "Circular" and the Act as it stands, were presented to the various School Meetings held throughout the Counties on the eighth instant, and without a single exception the decision was given in favor of "the Law of the Land." The people of Upper Canada cherish too much respect for responsible Government, and for those who administer it, and are too intimately acquainted with the principles and sentiments of Dr. Ryerson, to pay the slightest deference to any mandate which he may put forth. We understand that a circular has issued from the Inspector General's Office to the several District Superintendents throughout the Province, requesting information in reference to several provisions of the new Act, and more especially as regards the duties of the contemplated County Boards. We are not opposed to a re-consideration of the new School

Act, and we think there is wisdom in the act of the Government in endeavoring to obtain the fullest information on the subject. But we doubt if the District Superintendents are the proper source from which such information can be abstracted. They are a part of Mr. Ryerson's favorite machinery, and we believe that many of them are under his immediate control, and consequently opposed to the men and measures of the present Administration. We fear it is, to a considerable extent a literal consulting of the enemy. And, as a feeble, but a faithful, friend of the Administration, we take the liberty of stating our honest conviction, that if the powers conferred by the new Act, on the County Boards are diminished, or any other popular provision of the Act interfered with at the suggestion of EXERTON RYERSON or his party, the real supporters of the Government will not feel complimented thereby.

ANNALS OF THE CORPORATION.

CHAPTER FIRST.

A short time before the Municipal Elections took place, we wrote an article on the subject, advising our townsmen to avoid, as much as possible, the introduction of political feeling into their first Town Council. And we took the liberty of naming twelve men, who, irrespective of their political creed, were, in our opinion, fit and proper persons to represent the interests of the Town. In the St. Patrick's Ward, the three candidates whom we had named were elected—in the St. George's Ward, one was changed—but not from a difference in politics,—in the St. David's Ward, one was changed, but no political difference,—and in the St. Andrew's Ward, the whole three whom we had named, were defeated by men who are as much opposed to them in politics, as they are deficient in the requisite qualifications. Men who, in one word, have no claim upon the sympathies, confidence, or suffrages of their fellow townsmen, except in so far as a claim can be established on a rigid adherence to Toryism. The men who ought to have been elected, and who absolutely would have been elected, had political rancor not usurped the place of the public interests, are Robert Gibbons, John Lancaster, and John McDonald. These three men are steady, honest Reformers—but no man dare say they were brought forward on political grounds,—they were proposed from the best and purest motives, they are three of the most active, enterprising and wealthy men in Goderich, and are, comparatively speaking, the proprietors of the Ward which they proposed to represent. They were opposed on political grounds, by William Bennett Rich, Morgan James Hamilton, and Dixie Watson, in the most absurd and insulting manner. Many of our readers will, no doubt, remember that the name of William Bennett Rich, Esq., was left out of the late Commission of the Peace for the District of Huron, and that the Tories became savagely profane on the subject, and swore that the Government would be compelled to make a special appointment of the said William Bennett Rich, who, in his turn, swore like a trooper that after he should be thus specially appointed, he would insult the Government by refusing to qualify! The only step towards compelling the Government, was a presentation of a Tory Grand Jury in favor of Mr. Rich, presented to Judge Sullivan at the Assizes in May last, which had only the effect of making his Lordship and a few other sensible men, smile at the vanity, ignorance and presumption of the little faction. This ended the temper for a time. No sooner, however, had the New Municipal Act become the law of the land, than the smouldering embers of disappointed pride, and mortified arrogance broke out into a rancorous flame. The political foes of good Government, at once determined that William Bennett Rich, Esquire, should not only be a Magistrate, but the chief Magistrate of the new Corporation—not from a love for Mr. Rich, nor from a conviction that he would make the most steady first Lord Mayor of Goderich; but merely to insult the Administration and its Godrich friends. Through party and secret influences, the sympathies of the Ward were at once enlisted in favor of Mr. Rich, and Messrs. Gibbons, Lancaster, and McDonald, were bareheaded to the ground. The Ward would return any two of them, who would come under an obligation to support Mr. Rich as Mayor. Here was the first exhibition of the cloven foot. The men, as a matter of course, appeared with indignity a flagrant insult, which, in a ruler state of society, would have been rejected by spitting in the face of the man who dared to offer it. In this state of things, William Bennett Rich, Esq., and any other two of the party, could not articulate the name of William Bennett Rich with approbation, would have been elected as the Councillors of St. Andrew's Ward!

Morgan James Hamilton and Dixie Watson both admitted, or rather boasted, at the opening of the Poll that they had no object, and no interest in coming forward as candidates, farther than to secure the election of Mr. Rich as Mayor! They did not pretend to represent the interests of the Ward, nor to be the least anxious for the prosperity of the Town. Nay, they were ready and willing to sacrifice every public interest, and every private consideration. To make the Ward a blank and to disgrace the new Corporation, if they could merely purchase the indignities of Goderich—the Chief Magistrate of the Town, in defiance of the Radical Government. And in the face of these declarations, in the reckless fury of political insanity, the inhabitants of St. Andrew's Ward elected Morgan James Hamilton and Dixie Watson in preference to the best practical men in Goderich. Poor, frail, erring, blind-led, blundering humanity!—And now, that the bubble hoop has become an abortion, we ask any sane man in St. Andrew's Ward, he he who has been elected for that Ward, are you rejoiced, to be compared to the men who were rejected, in as far as the real prosperity and interest of the Town are concerned? We repeat that Messrs. Gibbons, Lancaster, and McDonald have done as much towards making Goderich a Town as any other three of its inhabitants. They are men of integrity and unblemished character, and we believe have a standing in society equal to the best of their fellow townsmen—their great honor is that their present independent position is the fruit of their own industry and perseverance. Mr. Gibbons has been one of the most active and efficient District Councillors that Huron can boast of,

and his being rejected by the inhabitants of his own Ward, merely because he was too upright to support a man whom he conscientiously believed to be unworthy of the office, is a reproach to the town. Messrs. Hamilton and Watson may be very clever men in their own way, but we candidly declare our own conviction that they are neither qualified nor entitled to be the Councillors for St. Andrew's Ward, nor any other Ward in Goderich. We believe they are aware of this fact and have virtually admitted it. No man dare deny that Messrs. Gibbons, Lancaster and McDonald were kept out of the Council, solely because they refused to pledge themselves to vote for Mr. Rich as Mayor. No man dare deny that the motive for proposing Mr. Rich was a political motive of the basest description—and no man dare affirm that the opposition to Mr. Rich was political. Not one Reformer in Goderich ever objected to Mr. Rich on account of his politics, and the fact that the Reformers had, from the very first, agreed upon a Conservative Mayor, is proof positive that Mr. Rich was not of political grounds. The introduction of politics into the Municipal elections in Goderich, was by a few headstrong, reckless Tories, and it has merely resulted in the total destruction of their object—in the discomfiture and lasting disgrace of their party—in the retarding of the public business, and the re-kindling of a large share of bitter political animosity that had well nigh been entombed in forgetfulness. We have been informed that Dr. Hamilton in addressing the Electors at the Poll, split one of the hardwood tables in the British Hotel with his fist, in endeavoring to give weight to the mighty declaration that "Mr. Rich should be Mayor, he will be Mayor, and he shall be Mayor!" (Tremendous cheering!) We can say of this Mayor bluster, as Cowper says of Gillpin's horse bawler, "Ah! bootless boast!" This was just a fair specimen of Dr. Hamilton's policy and its success. It is mere flummery. He should actually let politics and public matters alone, for we declare honestly that if we wanted to spoil a good cause, we would employ Dr. Hamilton to advocate it, and as "another says, he would be 'sure to stick his foot into it.'"

He should have learned by this time, that his influence in Goderich is confined to a select few, and even these few can only be influenced on particular occasions. But in the choice of a Lord Mayor, or any other thing of half that importance, he must either be contented to play second fiddle, or otherwise play no fiddle at all. He is aware that Mr. Rich has not been elected Mayor—and we tell him in the most friendly terms, that Mr. Rich never will be Mayor of Goderich, unless the light of intelligence could be driven back fifteen degrees on the dial-plate of time. We have no hard or unkind feelings towards Mr. Rich. The ten-dollar affair is long since forgiven, and even then we bore no malice towards him. But though we love him better than we do, (and we really have some respect for him), we would tell him frankly as a friend, that he ought not, and could not, be Mayor of Goderich.

The ludicrous proceedings of the Meeting at which a Mayor was not elected, will be the subject of the next chapter.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!

OUR SUBSCRIBERS will excuse us for reminding them that the next week's *Huron* completes the Second Volume of the *Huron Signal*. And as a very large proportion of our first year's readers have not found it convenient to "pay up," we are under the disagreeable necessity of intimating that we are very poor, and that however zealous we may be in advocating political Reform and social improvement, our circumstances will not permit us to do so gratuitously. There is certainly no place in Canada where a Newspaper is conducted at more expense, and at greater disadvantage than in Goderich. This is owing to the remoteness of the situation, and the heavy charges on the carriage of paper, &c., and we believe our readers will give us credit for having, even under these disadvantages, brought out our paper with due regularity. But we have frequently done so at a great additional cost; and as our funds are limited, we now feel compelled to insist upon the immediate payment of all accounts due to this office. Two years' credit is as much, or rather more than our pecuniary resources will enable us to give, and it must be obvious, that if there is a difficulty in paying at the end of two years, there will be a greater difficulty in paying at the end of three—besides we are positively unable to afford longer time than we have already given;—and hence we have been forced to the determination, that unless all those who are now indebted to us for the *Signal* of 1848, pay up to the present time—we will be obliged (not to cease publishing, for that would be the ruin of the District,) but to stop their papers. We have an instinctive abhorrence to being in debt, and if all who are now owing us will come forward and settle their accounts promptly and honorably, we will soon have the inexpressible felicity of boasting of our independence!

N. B.—Subscriptions and arrears will be received by the following Gentlemen, in their respective localities:—

Perth, Pakenham, Andrew Dickson, Esq., Carlton Place, Brockville, David Robertson, Esq., Toronto, Dr. Russell.

Hamilton, William Dickson, Esq., Guelph, C. H. Webster, Esq., Galt, Andrew Elliot, Esq., Stratford, A. F. Eikle, Postmaster.

St. Mary's, Thos. Daniel Shoff, "London Road, Daniel Shoff, " " Jas. Murray, " Woodstock, James Kintra, " Chatham, Charles Dolson, " Port Sarria, Robert Stead.

The Hon. R. BALDWIN.—Late Toronto papers inform us that this gentleman who has so long enjoyed the confidence of the Reformers of Upper Canada, has been very ill, but we are happy to learn from the last *Globe* that he is convalescent.—*Provincialist*.

Our remarks have been crowded will appear next week.

LONDON ELEPHANT THE TOE

Yesterday, the 15th inst. a very fine and the continental pass alongs belonging which were labelled opposing candidates, in addition to, had also the whose parentage when put on their of Justice. No having been aslee have done their nerve; and have short time has done they choose. (The William) Draper "London in the signing member" tancy. But no London is no long Lawson a king's now field en'o of a vote a; is that London no "the Reform consti act the opening friends made a rus votes; after which about two hours was some 50 vote which he maintain day, and at the wterday evening Mr 51.

We have heard Mr. Dixon's vote possession of doct that they are no case will be pro case that the value tained.

At the close of numbers were—

St. Patrick's W St. Andrew's W St. George's W St. David's W

At half-past five the electors from 1 one Hall, thanking and for the peace &c. He stated i declaration takes explain his vote, ment ought to be, cheers for the Quo After giving three the assembly dispe it is perhaps wo the officers in the voted for Mr. Dix who, being May to stop the insurr ing-in-efilly in publically in the strable to the gu pose of breaking th meeting called in a Parliament, an office, had the Macaulay to fight Gentlemen, who v and take her pay. The vote was nearly equal as well as C Legislative.—*Fre*

At the Dinner in said, that the Clerg ries questions were next session of the Government de of Western Cana it.

Although the Cl abolished, or even sanction of the B we believe that th will concede the dress be passed at t fession on the sub media must and an affairs; they ar alition of the Clerg the Imperial G Reserve question, fourths of the peop the Clergy, the Church endowmen A church which is without the aid of preserving. Wha England, more th one seventh part sense of mankind gone far towards of the Ministers of This question has and for nearly 1836, a select Co Perry Perry was (stated that, "Ever 1831, the people h tioned for the app Reserve to some in the year follow petitioned the Imp the Clergy Reser this, it has been th discontent among Canada. Let the as one man, and d Clergy Reserves tions be circulated Herein religious active—let every fence of their rig Presbyterians, Co noble effort in def and equality, and Long Point, Ado

THE UNIVER COON

The University sion empowered th Commissioners to Statutes, Rules a verament of the U lency has we lear the following gen this purpose:—

The Hon. the C da.

The Hon. John John W. H. E. David Buchan, E Dr. Richardson.

by the inhabitants of his...
Hamilton and Watson...
LONDON ELECTION—DEFEAT OF THE TORY CANDIDATE!
Yesterday, the polling commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and the Town presented a very animated appearance, with the continual passing and repassing of the aloes belonging to the contending parties, which were labelled with the names of the opposing candidates.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE COUNCIL.
His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form the Council of the Royal Grammar School at Toronto under the Act of last Session:—
F. W. Barron, Esq., Principal, and President ex officio.
Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., Jos. C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P., Thos. Ewart, Esq., Dr. Richardson, Esq., and Mr. Galt.
These gentlemen are all graduates of the Institution.—Globe.

THE JUDGES.—The vacancy in the new Court of Common Pleas has at length been filled by the appointment of Robt. E. Burns, Esq., late Judge of the District Court of the Home District. Although Judge Burns is a Conservative, he has never shown himself offensive to the Reform party; and if a suitable selection could be made from their ranks, we believe they will be far better pleased with his appointment than with either Mr. Boulton or Mr. Spragge.—We have not room for further remarks this morning.—Provincialist.

THE GOVERNMENT BANK ACCOUNT.—We are glad to learn that the Government have just closed a most favourable agreement with the Bank of Upper Canada, for the purpose of having the several mortgaged institutions, and that of the Bank of Upper Canada being the most favorable, was accepted. The terms are very advantageous to Government than heretofore enjoyed, and will afford increase of facility for conducting the public business.—Globe.

MONROE.—An affray, attended with fatal consequences, took place in the house kept by one Beveridge, in the vicinity of the Theatre, on Saturday last, the 6th instant. It arose from a dispute, in which James Ritchie, a private of the 23rd Regiment announced his determination to accompany some female who was in the house with them. Some of those present said she should not go out without her husband. Ritchie then seized a knife and brandishing it, swore that he would rip up any one that would prevent him from accompanying her. One of the bystanders then attempted to disarm Ritchie, and in a struggle that ensued, both fell. On rising, Ritchie rushed upon another soldier named Foley, swearing that he would "do for him." After some grappling, and when both were down, Foley being underneath, cried out that he was wounded. On raising him up, it was found to be so true.—Foley died in about thirty hours afterwards.

At Saturday evening an inquiry was held before Dr. Wallace, Coroner, which was adjourned till the following day, to allow time for a post mortem examination.—When the jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Ritchie, who was consigned to jail on the warrant of the Coroner.—Free Press.

Excellent Property FOR SALE.
THAT Handsome and commodious BRICK COTTAGE situated on the Northern Limits of the Town of Goderich, lately occupied by John Riach, and belonging to Henry Horton.
This Cottage stands in a beautiful and retired situation, and is well adapted for a genteel family. It will be sold on moderate terms; or otherwise LET for a TERM of years at a reasonable Rent. The subscriber also wishes to dispose of a Span of good Working HORSES, one three and the other four years old, and well broke, both to harness and saddle. For Particulars apply to the Proprietor.
HENRY HORTON.
Goderich, 22nd Jan. 1850. 2v-n51f

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 28th of November last a Black HEIFER, with a few white spots. Also, a Red COW, with a white face. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take them away.
WILLIAM HENDERSON.
4th Con. 22nd Lot, McKillop, 2v-n50

NOTICE.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Huron District Building Society, will be held at the British Hotel, Goderich, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the Election of a New Director, in the room and place of Mr. Galt, Resigned.
By Order,
THOMAS KYDD, Secretary.
Goderich, 7th Jan. 1850. 2v-n49

Markets.
Goderich, Jan. 23, 1850.
Flour per barrel, (in 50) 9 17 6 a 0 18 0
Flour per 100 lb, (farmers) 8 9 a 0 9 0
Fall Wheat per bushel, 0 3 0 a 0 3 1
Spring Wheat per bushel, 0 2 6 a 0 2 9
Oats, per bushel, 0 9 a 0 10 0
Pease, per bushel, 0 1 9 a 0 1 10 1/2
Hay, per ton, 1 10 0 a 1 15 0
Butter (fresh) per lb, 0 6 6 a 0 7 7
Butter in the keg, per lb, 0 5 a 0 6 6
Montreal, 15th January, 1850.
The amount of business done during the last week has been extremely limited, but now that the holidays are over, and the river passable on the ice, we anticipate more activity.

ASHES.—Pots—Receipts have been exceedingly moderate for two weeks past. Yesterday about 70 barrels were received at the stores. 31s to 31s 9d have been paid during the week. Peas—Are scarce; not much in demand, 28s 3d to 28 6d offered.
LARD.—No transactions, and may be quoted nominally at 21s 3d to 21s 6d; and 19s 6d to 20s for Sour.
PROVISIONS.—No sales of any moment.
STOCKS.—Few have changed hands, but may be disposed of at the following rates:—Montreal Bank 5 to 6 ds.; City Bank 37 ds.; Mining Companies 13s; Quebec Mining Company firm, and in demand at 7s 6d.—Gazette.

New York, Jan. 18th, 61 P. M.
GRAIN.—Wheat very quiet and steady.
OATS.—In good demand at 35s a 38 for money; Southern 39s a 40; 42s a 45 for Northern.
CENS.—Steady. Sales 2,500 bushels, old Western in moderate lots, a small lot yesterday at 60; 4,000 bushels new Southern mixed, to arrive soon, at 59c; old round yellow is held at 63c, and flat yellow at 62.
WHISKEY.—Market favors buyers with sales 12 bbls. Prison and Pa. at 27; Bragg doll at 26.
PROVISIONS.—Market for Pork unsettled. Sales 250 bbls. mess at \$10, 62 1/2 a 10 75; and 16 bbls old tallow, on private terms; old prime nominal at 8, 57 1/2 a 8, 50, and dull; 150 bbls new prime soft tallow at \$11.75.
BERRY—Dull at \$6 for prime; and 8, 60 a 8, 75 for mess.

New York, Jan. 17, 1850.
ASHES.—Market rather heavy for both sorts. Sales at \$5, 56 for old Pots, \$5, 62 1/2 a \$5, 63 for new. Pot very dull at \$5, 12 1/2.
Flour—A good feeling in the flour market and holders asking higher prices and in some instances they are obtained. Canadian is held higher. Sales 3,500 bbls. at \$5, 12 for common and straight State; \$5, 35 a 5, 50 for Michigan; \$5, 50 a 5, 62 for pure Genesee. Other grades as before.
GRAIN.—Fair demand for wheat; holders firm; Canadian is held higher but in absence of the Steamer's mail nothing was done; sales 6,000 bushels good mixed Ohio at \$1, 10 and small lots Long Island at \$1, 7 1/2.

Married.
At Granby, Canada East, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. W. Slack, Mr. JAMES KAY to Miss ANNE HOSKIN, both of that place.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN STRACHAN of Goderich, Esquire, and DANIEL HOME LIZARS, of Stratford, Esquire, as Barrister and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notary Public and Conveyancers, is this day dissolved by Mutual consent.
DANIEL HOME LIZARS.
Witness—A. W. STRACHAN.
Goderich, 22nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

NOTICE.
THE Debts due by the late firm of STRACHAN & LIZARS, as Barrister and Attorneys at Law, will be paid by John Strachan and Daniel Home Lizars, at their respective offices in Goderich and Stratford; and the debts due to them are requested to be forthwith paid. Those due at the office at Goderich, to the said John Strachan, at Goderich, aforesaid, and those due at the office at Stratford, to the said Daniel Home Lizars, at Stratford, aforesaid.
JOHN STRACHAN,
DANIEL HOME LIZARS.
Goderich, 22nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

JOHN STRACHAN.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, and NOTARY PUBLIC.
Has his office in West Street, Goderich, Goderich, 22nd January, 1850. 2v-n49

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., &c.
Has his office as formerly, in Stratford, Stratford, 22nd January, 1850. 2v-n49
N. B.—Mr. Strachan, the late firm of Strachan & Lizars, continues to act as Agent and Counsel for Mr. Lizars in all matters referred to him from Stratford.

REMARKS.
The Court allowed the Defendant, time, on finding security to pay on 28th December, bet. the security in Mr. Daly's hands.
Time given by the Court for payment.
Recognized to keep the peace. Time given for payment.
To enter into Recognizance to keep the peace—Committed.
Paid.
Settled by the party wishing to have it withdrawn.

Amount of Penalty, Fine, or Pounds, when paid or to be paid on 28th Dec. 1850.
Names of Convicting Justices.
Date of Conviction, 1850.
Nature of the Charge.
Names of the Defendants.

Names of the Defendants.
Peter Eren and Sarah his wife,
William Buchanan,
David Campbell and Wm. Buchanan,
James Curry,
Andrew Garvie,
Wm. Morgan, Senr.,
John Morgan, Jr.,
James Hoggins,
Joseph Morris,
John Campbell,
James Campbell,
Robert Ellis,
Benjamin Miller,
Thomas Richardson,
Thomas Richardson,
Henry Sutton,

Names of the Defendants.
Peter Eren and Sarah his wife,
William Buchanan,
David Campbell and Wm. Buchanan,
James Curry,
Andrew Garvie,
Wm. Morgan, Senr.,
John Morgan, Jr.,
James Hoggins,
Joseph Morris,
John Campbell,
James Campbell,
Robert Ellis,
Benjamin Miller,
Thomas Richardson,
Thomas Richardson,
Henry Sutton,

TAKE HEED.
WHEREAS my wife Ellen Malough holds a NOTE of HAND from me for One Pound Five Shillings, Currency, Due on the 27th inst. I hereby caution all and every person against accepting or purchasing the said Note, as I will not pay the same, never having received any value for it. And I further intimate to the public, that I will not be responsible for any debts which the said Ellen Malough may contract after the date of this notice.
BENJAMIN MALOUGH.
Ashfield, 5th Jan. 1850. 2v-n43-3f

STAY COW.—Came into the Enclosure of the Subscriber about the 1st Dec. 1849, a RED COW. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JACKSON & MARKS.
Also, Lost a small red STEEL Calf, marked. Any information respecting it, will be thankfully received and rewarded.
J. & M.
Lot 40, 1st Con. Goderich, Jan. 9. 49-1

CAME into the Enclosure of the subscriber about the 1st Dec. 1849, 2 COWS, one Black, the other Brown, with a Bell. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, &c.
W. M. SMITH.
6th Con. Lot 20, Wawanosh, Jan. 8. 49

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratford up to 7th January, 1850.
Albert Tho or John
Aryol L A
Alexander John
Baker C
Baker M
Bartly Wm
Brown Robt
Buckley John
Barker William
Bannon Pack
Brennan Jas
Byers W E
Bickmeyer August
Brown Miles
Carmichael John
Coxgriff John
Clark Thos
Curtis J
Cline John
Caston John
Clowen Thos 2
Cashie Wm
Coulter Messrs R & S
Curtis J
Carney Wm
Dunn James
Dignum John
Driewes Christa
Davison Wm
Ekerswiler Jas
Fisher Dunian
Funk Alex
Henderson John
Hay John
Hamilton Hugh
Houghton Joseph
Hishop Wm
Harper James
Hamilton James

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!
THE subscriber offers for SALE his CRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGilvray, on the Big Sable, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the very best Machinists. For Particulars inquire of James Crumie, Esq., Galt, or apply to the subscriber.
PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor.
McGilvray, 15th January, 1850. 2v-n50f
The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Colonel Morgan!!
A PASSAGE OF ARMS,
For the benefit of A. JOHNSON, will take place at the Shakespeare Hotel, on Thursday Evening, the 24th of January.
PROGRAMME.
Cavalry, } Broad Sword Exercises.
Infantry, } A. JOHNSON.
Manual Platoon, } Musket Exercises.
French Foil, } E. J. JOHNSON.
A. JOHNSON.
E. J. MARLTON.
A. JOHNSON.
After which SCENES from Shakespeare's Play of
MACBETH.
BY AMATEURS.
Tickets 1s. 3d. Children half price.
Performance to commence precisely at 7 o'clock. Martial Music, &c. &c.
A. Johnson was taught the Military Exercises at the Royal Artillery Gymnasium Room at Woolwich, and is an experienced drill N. C. Officer—he was selected one of four N. C. O. to exercise at play before Sir R. H. Vivian and his staff, in June 1836.
N. B.—Mr. Johnson will instruct in all Military Exercises every Saturday evening during the Winter, at the Shakespeare Hotel.
VIVAT REGINA.
Jan. 15, 1850. 2v-n50

NEW GOODS IN FERGUS.
THE subscriber has just received a Large and Complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Crockery, Wines, Spirits, &c. &c., which he offers at low remunerating prices for Cash or Ready Pay. A Large Stock of very Superior Canadian WHISKEY, for Sale in any quantity. Also, a good assortment of STOVES, (consisting of Box, Cooking and Parlor,) Ploughs, Sugar Kettles, Bake Ovens, and Bellied Pots.
The highest price paid in CASH for any quantity of Good Merchantable WHEAT, Pork, and Timothy Seed.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Store Goods.
L. W. WATSON.
Fergus Mill Store, Jan. 1, 1850. 2v-n49f

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
GENTLEMEN—I request your attendance to a Meeting on the 26th instant, as matters of importance will be submitted for your consideration.
D. CLARK, President.
Claremont, 15th January, 1850.

NOTICE.—Received in Store last November, per Schooner Anzaczion, A Lot of IRON, consigned to F. C., Goderich. If the same is not taken away forthwith, it will be sold to pay costs.
CHRISTOPHER CRABB.
Goderich, Jan. 23, 1850. 2v-n51f

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber about the first of November, A RED HEIFER about three years old, with a white spot on the face, and the top of the left horn off, with a white belly, and spotted white and red hind legs, with the lower part of the tail white. The owner is requested to prove property pay expenses and take her away.
EDWARD SHANNON.
Goderich, Dec. 31, 1849. 2v-n48

STRAYED from the subscriber on or about the 1st of November last, One Yoke of Black OXEN, brown streak on the back, six years old. Also three COWS, one Black, spangled with white spots. One large Red Cow with a white face. One hind black brindle Cow, and one Two years old Red Heifer. Any person leaving information of the above cattle at the Sign Office or with Mr. John Allan, Tavern Keeper, Goderich, will be satisfied for their trouble.
SAMUEL McCOSKERRY.
Kincaidine, 24th Dec. 1849. 2v-47

CASH for WHEAT
At the Goderich Mills—and Cash for Cherry Saw Logs at Goderich and Bay-Fish Mills, by the Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849 46-f

JUST RECEIVED
PER SCHOONER ANNEXATION.
AND for sale by the Subscriber. Cheap for Cash or Produce.
25 Cheats Tea, Muscovado & other Sugars
Boxes Tobacco, Do Soap,
25 Bbls Josias Best Old Ohio Whiskey,
40 Bbls McLoud's double Brandy, Whiskey,
1 Hogshead of Cognac Brandy,
1 Pipe Highwines 50 over proof,
English Iron Best Brands assorted,
500 Bbls fine Salt,
Woolen Shawllets, Do Plaids, Prints, &c. &c.
C. CRABB.
Goderich Dec. 12th, 1849. 2v-n52f

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—LOST at the residence of the subscriber, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Goderich, about the end of November last, a PROSODY NOTE, made by one Jacob Wilson in favor of John Galt, or bearer, for £11 15s, and due on the 8th November 1849, witnessed by Robin Elliott and John Heald. It is therefore to caution any person, finding or receiving the said Note, that the same is still the property of the subscriber, and that he has not assigned the same to any one, and that the same may be delivered to Elias Watson Esq. Barrister, Goderich, or to the subscriber.
JOHN GALLAGHER,
2nd Con. Township of Goderich,
4th December, 1849. 2v-n45-f

TO BE SOLD.
AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—20 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of a different road, and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be offered on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor
JONAS COPP,
Village of Harpurhey, 2v-n50f
June 15, 1849.

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.
THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburg, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduct in a different mode, and as an object of his patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
N. B.—Good STABLES and ATTENTIVE Grooms.
2v-n44f

Huron District Building Society.
THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society will take place at the British Hotel, on Saturday the 26th Jan. at 7 o'clock, P. M.
By Order,
THOMAS KYDD, Sec'y.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1850 2v-n50

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
THE subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of STRATFORD and the surrounding Townships, as well as the public in general, that they have opened the above establishment in this Town, where they will also keep constantly on hand a choice selection of
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c. &c.
When they hope by keeping a good stock at low prices to receive a family patronage.
Physicians' prescriptions and vials rapidly dispensed with the greatest accuracy and promptitude.
N. B.—Crawford & Ince's Mustard wholesale and retail.
WILLIAMS & Co.
Stratford, 14th January 1850. 2v-n50

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in December last a Black STEER, coming three years old, with a white face, six horns, a black ring round both eyes, the tip of his tail white, and some white on his belly. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
PETER GRANT, Stanley, London Road, Jan. 15, 1850. 2v-n50-1

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

SCHEDULE OF CONVICTIONS
By Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, from the November Sessions, 1849, to the January Sessions, 1850.
CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE RECORDS FILED IN THIS OFFICE,
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Goderich, 15th January, 1850.

