Poetry.

AN APPEAL.

BY "D. M. D."

Woman! woman! rouse thee up,
Help us stay the torrent rushing;
Help us dash away the cup
That our manly cheeks is flushing.
Shall we poison and corrupt
Fountain sources, while they're gushing!
Woman! woman! rouse thee quick!
Foes are closing round thee thick.

Mother! mother! plead with him,
Him to whom thy age is calling
To support thee when the dim
Wintry shades of life are falling;
Tell him that the wine-cup's brim
Circles, shapes and forms appalling—
Mother! mother! tell thy son
That the battle must be won.

Wife! oh wife! thy plighted troth
Dost thou still remember fondly?
If thou dost, be never loth,
Cheering all whose lot is lonely—
Wife and husband—bless them both!
Let their brows look never wanly;
Wife! oh wife! be quick to warn
Ere our manhood shall be shorn.

Lover! lover! art thou sad?
When the wine cup circles round thee,
Rouse thee! make thy heart more glad—
Ask him, shall his prison wound thee?
Pray him that no orgies mad
Send their groanings to confound thee—
Lover! lover! strike the blow,
Dash the bowl, or tell him "*No!*"

Sister! sister! throw thy gaze
Round the hearth-stone of thy dwelling,
Is its warm and genial blaze
And tale of sorrow telling?
Dost thou see, with dread amaze,
In thy brother's eye upwelling,
Something that must blear and blight?
Sister! sister! use thy might.

Daughter! daughter! 'neath the roof
That o'erhange thy summer bowers,
Wouldst thou keep the pledge and proof
Of the joys of early hours?
Pray thy sire to keep aloof—
Unblest cups whose curse devours.
Daughter! bend thy knee to him,
Win him from the wine-cup's brim.

Baby! baby! prattle round
Knee of father and of brother,
Let the joyous echo sound;
In the spirit of thy mother;
Let thy laughter-shout resound,
In the bosom that would smother
Kindling hopes of future bliss—
Baby! ask thy father this.

Father! father! lo the world
Now the call of God is heeding—
See! the banner is unfurl'd!
On it, "Help the poor and bleeding!"
Where the sulty flame has curled,
Now the lamb and kid are feeding.
Father! father! raise thy hand—
Purge this plague-spot from our land!

Woodstown, N. J.

FROM THE MONTREAL TRANCRIPT.

PHRENOLOGY.—No. III.

"This is Truth, though at war with the philosophy of ages."

The reader will not suppose that I desire to confirm his faith in Phrenology by the above sentence, because it was uttered by one of the most profound philosophers of modern times. Dr. Gall took nothing for granted himself. He found that Heaven had bestowed upon him observing powers to investigate, to discriminate and to acquire knowledge; he found also, that he possessed reasoning faculties to compare, to analyse, and to deduce principles of action from the facts, that nature every where presented to his view; and being thoroughly convinced that TRUTH would ultimately triumph over all opposition, he bid defiance to the idolized philosophy of ages, in declaring the revelations of nature to his fellow men.

I consider that every individual endowed with the common faculties of man, is responsible to his Creator for the proper exercise of these faculties, in studying nature for himself, as did Dr. Gall. No power on earth can relieve him from the penalty which inevitably follows a violation of any of the naaural laws, under which he is created. This, I think, ought to be a sufficient inducement, independent of that pure satisfaction, which always attends this legitimate mode of exercising our noblest faculties.

Phrenology is defined—the science of the mind founded on the human constitution, and it originated in the following manner:

When Gall was yet a boy at school, he was distinguished from his companions by his superior mental abilities. The different dispositions and intellectual tendencies of his school-fellows, was one of the most interesting subjects which, at an earlier period, occupied his enquiring mind. He thought there must be some undiscovered cause for such differences as some individuals, brought up under the same circumstances, and belonging to the same families, presented the most striking dissimilarity of dispositions and talent; and, as these traits of character were uniform and identical—that is to say, a person who was selfish and miserly one yer, would not be generous and liberal the next—he could not account for them in a satisfactory manner.

The scholars with whom young Gall had the greatest difficulty in competing were those who learned by heart with great facility,—and by their repetitions they often stripped him of the laurels which he had acquired by his original compositions.

Some years afterwards, having changed his place residence, at another school, he still met with boys who would outrival him in the facility with which they would commit to memory; although he knew by the prizes he gained that they were mentally inferior to him in every other respect. At this time he happened to observe that those boys who were most gifted with the memory of words, had a peculiar prominence of the eyes. He also recollected that the boys who attended the former school, who were gifted in the same manner, had the same peculiarity. From these observations, he began to consider that there must be some connection between the prominence of the eyes and the powers of *verbal* memory.—And after he had entered the University, he found that those students who gained the prizes for languages, had the same features which distinguished his former school-fellows.

After studying anatomy, he discovered that the peculiar prominence of the eye did not arise from anything extraordinary in the constitution of the eye itself, but it was a consequence of a larger convolution of the *brain*, pressing upon the super orbital plate (the roof of the socket), pressing the eye outward and downward, which gave the eye its peculiar prominence.

After having satisfied himself by the most correct investigations, that the speculations of the metaphysicians concerning the mental faculties and their modus operandi, were equally as unsatisfactory as the absurd and contradictory theories of physiologists in respect to the functions of the brain, he began to reason thus:—If the power of verbal memory be indicated by the size of a convolution of the brain in this region of the head, is it not probable that other mental powers may be indicated by the size of other portions of the brain?

This was the great, the important question, which he determined to answer satisfactorily; and as *Nature* had given him the first indications, he concluded that by general observations on nature, he would obtain the information which he so much desired.

The metaphysicians, to obtain information on the same subject, had invariably shut themselves in their studies, there to hatch up some theories of their own for the world to admire. It was not so with Gall. Having become eminent in his profession as a physician, he enjoyed every desirable opportunity for pursuing his investigations, and collecting facts, substantial incontrovertable FACTS, which were, the only evidence he would admit as legitimate in the decision of the question.

The means adopted by Dr. Gall, in pursuing his investigations, I will endeavor to illustrate in my next. G. R.

THE PRECEDENCE QUESTION.

But for two acts of the Ministry,—the dismissal of Mr. Ferres, and the appointment of Judge Bedard,—some of the opposition papers must, ere this, have been numbered amongst the things that were, but are not. Fortunately for their existence, though not for their credit or judgment, the Ferres case was beautifully spun out, until another God-send arrived in the case of Judge Bedard; and for weeks past the metropolitan prints have been occupied with similar headings to the one at the commencement of this article. We have not before noticed it,—partly because we were not sufficiently familiar with a question on which there cannot but be some difference of opinion amongst the *legal* profession, from the peculiarities of the case, and partly from the fact that an appeal has been made to the Home authorities, who would doubtless judge rather of the merits of the case than from political bias. On looking over the *Transcript* of the 27th, we find that an answer to the question has been received sooner than was anticipated, for we find the following in that paper:—

"We learn from what appears in the *Pilot*, as well as from the remarks in the *Herald* and *Gazette*, that an expression of the opinion of the Home authorities on the precedence question has been received, and that that opinion is not favourable to the pretentions of Mr. Justice Day. The opinion has come, according to the *Pilot*, in the shape of an answer to a memorial addressed by Mr. Day to the Queen, in which he complained of the injustice done to him by the grant of precedence to Mr. Bedard. 'So far as we have been able to ascertain,' says the *Pilot*, 'the entire course pursued by the Government here has been approved of by Her Majesty's Imperial Government. The invariable rule in England is, to grant the precedence in the new Commission according to the rank which the party would be entitled according to the original Commission.'

"Although this is professedly only the opinion of Lord Grey, it would be mere trifling to suppose that it is not the opinion which will govern the matter, and that Lord Grey merely expresses by anticipation the opinions of the highest legal authorities in the kingdom. However we may regret this decision (and that it involves great practical injustice no one will deny) we cannot see that any good can arise from contesting it, but, on the contrary, much harm. The legal and constitutional question being decided, we should view with strong suspicion any attempt to keep Mr. Bedard out of his seat by mere quibbling.—The main ground on which Mr. Day rested his case being that the Crown had not the right to place Mr. Bedard over him; if it turns out that the Crown has that right, it seems to us that Mr. Day must yield.

"We would observe, moreover, that from the very first we have entertained a strong opinion that the case of the Montreal judges has been argued on the wrong ground, and that instead of calling in question the right of the Crown, and appealing to English authorities, it would have been much better to have relied on the Colonial practice, and the peculiar features of the case, arising out of the seperate jurisdiction of our Courts. Directly this very obvious plan was departed from the result in our minds ceased to be doubtful, and we looked for nothing less than the decision which has been given."—*Guelph and Galt Advertiser.*

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.—We are not aware that this bill has yet received the sanction of the American Government; but are led to believe that it will before the rising of Congress which is expected to take place in a few days. The free introduction of our products, is conditional on the free introduction of American products into Canada. The Provincial Parliament, we believe, approved the principle of Reciprocity, by passing certain resolutions, which were transmitted to the Imperial Government, who sanctioned them, and directed our minister at Washington to bring the matter under the consideration of the American Government. Circumstances, however, prevented the arrangement being then made. The matter now having been so far accomplished through the attention of Mr. MERRITT, and the prompt response of our administration, it will shortly only remain for the proclamation of our Government, to open a Reciprocal Free Trade between Canada and the United States.—The constitutional course would be to assemble the parliament as soon as it is officially annonnced that the law passed the American Congress; but we have seen it suggested that the Government should issue the proclamation before the meeting of Parliament, and seek for an indemnity afterwards. We are opposed to making precedents for unusual courses, unless warranted by impending necessity. The giving money to the sufferers by fire at Quebec, was of this nature, and to which no one could object. It will be well to consider if the present case is of sufficient pressing necessity to justify a deviation from the regular course of legislation. If the fact should prove to be so, there is no doubt whatever that Parliament will indemnify ministers.—The good of the country should be the great object of every administration, and should it not be convenient to assemble parliament sooner than the middle of October, there will be a serious loss to the farmers, millers and traders, by a delay of time in carrying out the reciprocity bill.—*Journal and Express.*

ANOTHER ACTION FOR LIBEL.—We see by a letter from Colonel Gugy to the *Morning Courier* that the gallant Colonel is about to bring an action against the *Pilot* for an article which he considers defamatory. The article in question was on the subject of O'Connor's speech, an abridgement of which we publish to-day. The *Pilot* takes it for granted that the Colonel *Gubee* of whom O'Connor spoke in his New York discourse can be nobody but Colonel Gugy, *cidevant* Adjutant General. If that be a libel, Mr. Gugy ought to blame the indiscretion of Mr. O'Connor, who declared in the presence of a large meeting, that he had been very favourably received by Mr. Gubee, Adjutant General.

There was reason to believe that there had been an error on the part of the New York journal in the manner of spelling the name, for the title of "Adjutant General" leaves much room for supposition. The question now is to know if O'Connor associated with Colonel Gugy at Montreal.—Yes or No? If such is not the case there has been a calumny on the part of the former, and it is that which the gallant Colonel ought to endeavour to prove. But no, he prefers, it appears, again to raise the cry of "libel," and to seek for *reparation* in a Court of Justice. We must conclude from this that he is a deadly opponent of the press, and desires to crush it at any cost.—"Put out the lights" is his motto, and if he goes on, the title may well be applied to him, without being guilty of libel, of the *Extinguisher!*

Is that a libel?—*Minerve.*

DEBENTURES.—Government is about to issue debentures to the amount of upwards of £130,000 in sums of five, and two pounds ten shillings each, payable with 6 per-cent. interest, one year after date. Whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting the issue of these debentures, we are of opinion that the Government deserves much credit for endeavouring thus to remedy the extreme scarcity of money. These debentures will be received at their stated value in all mercantile and other business transactions, and be received in credit by the Government, and in fact will have all the value and currency of bank notes of the same amount. Our banking establishments will no doubt look upon the projected issue with dissatisfaction, and consider it an interference with their rights; but viewing the matter in its certain tendency to promote the general good, and by creating a much required quantity of the circulating indispensable, restore confidence and revive business, we cannot too highly commend the project as one of the most beneficial under existing circumstances, that could be adopted.—*Ottawa Advocate.*

The Crops throughout this District, notwithstanding the fears that were entertained a month ago—from the excessive and long-continued drought—look most luxuriant, and promise an abundant harvest.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Potatoes, promise to be more than an average crop.—The Fall Wheat harvest has already commenced, and we have not heard any complaint of the fly this season. It is to be hoped that scourge to the agriculturalist is wearing away. Hay is expected to be light, yet not nearly so deficient as was prognosticated a month ago. We believe it is rather early in the season for the disase in the Potato to show itself—at the present moment the crop appears healthy and luxuriant.—*Cornwall Freeholder.*

INDIAN CORN.—We were, a few days ago, favoured by Mr. Malcolm McPherson with a few heads of Corn, the growth of his garden. The heads had not fully obtained maturity, but manifest a rapidity of growth notusual in this climate. The raising of corn owing to repeated failures, had almost been abandoned by many of our farmers in former seasons; but it has thriven better of late, and this season particularly it is a most promising crop.—*Bath. Courier.*

"Well, Mary," said a lawyer to a witness, "if I may credit what I hear, I may venture to address you by the name of Black Moll." "Faith, you may, Mister Lawyer, said she, "for I am always called so by the blackguards."

FARMERS' INN,
STRATFORD,
BY THOMAS DOUGLASS.

THE Subscriber (from Galt) has lately rented the above well established INN and HOTEL in the West end of Stratford, from the proprietor and late occupant, Mr. John Sherman; and he begs to say that he will endeavour to see the Public and Travellers well accommodated, and their comforts attended to. He has good Stabling, and an attentive Hostler. His Bar is well supplied with Wines and Liquors.

THOMAS DOUGLASS.
Stratford, March 1, 1848. 7m3

HENRY NEWMAN,

BREAD, CAKE and PASTRY BAKER, respectfully solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, and trusts, by strict attention, to merit a share of their favours.

N. B.—Hard Biscuit and all kinds of Crackers on hand. Cakes made to order.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1tf

MR. AND MRS. NAIRN'S SCHOOL.

THE ENGLISH CLASSES will meet again upon Monday, the 10th of July, instant. On the same day Mr. NAIRN will open LATIN and FRENCH CLASSES for beginners.

Goderich, July 7, 1848.

NEW WORK.

CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY.

OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE, Edited by ROBERT CHAMBERS, author of Cyclopedia of English Literature; With Elegant Illustrative Engravings. Price 25 cents per No.

GOULD, KINDALL & LINCOLN are happy to announce that they have completed arrangements with Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, for the re-publication, in semi-monthly numbers, of CHAMBERS MISCELLANY.

The design of the MISCELLANY is to supply the increasing demand for useful, instructive, and entertaining reading, and to bring all the aids of literature to bear on the cultivation of the feelings of the people—to impress correct views on important moral and social questions—suppress every species of strife and savagery—cheer the lagging and desponding, by the relation of tales drawn from the imaginations of popular writers—rouse the fancy by descriptions of interesting foreign scenes—give a zest to every-day occupations by ballad and lyrical poetry—in short, to furnish an unobtrusive friend and guide, a lively fireside companion, as far as that object can be attained through the instrumentality of books.

The universally acknowledged merits of the CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, by the same author, connected with its rapid sale, and the unbounded commendation bestowed by the press, give the publishers full confidence in the real value and entire success of the present work.

The publication has already commenced, and will be continued semi-monthly. Each number will form a complete work, and every third number will be furnished with a title page and table of contents, thus forming a beautifully illustrated volume of over 500 pages of useful and entertaining reading, adapted to every class of readers. The whole to be completed in THIRTY NUMBERS, forming Ten elegant Volumes.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We are glad to see an American issue of this publication, and especially in so neat and convenient a form. It is an admirable compilation, distinguished by the good taste which has been shown in all the publications of the Messrs. Chambers. It unites the useful and the entertaining. We hope its circulation here will be large enough to supplant, to a good extent, the namby-pamby and immoral works which have so long been too widely circulated.

From the Boston Chronotype.

This is deservedly a great favorite with the reading public, suiting the taste of all classes, and instructive to all.

☞ This work can be sent by mail to any part of the country. A direct remittance to the publishers of Six Dollars will pay for the entire work. This liberal discount for advance pay will nearly cover the cost of postage on the work. Those wishing for one or more sample numbers can remit them accordingly.

Booksellers and Agents supplied on the most liberal terms.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
Publishers, Boston.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.

MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

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

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

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

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

Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is about discontinuing business as Blacksmith in the town of Goderich, and hereby notifies all those indebted to him, that they will be waited upon for settlement immediately; and the obstinate ones who disregard this intimation will be handed over to that efficient officer the Clerk of the Court, who will perhaps effect a settlement on more costly and less favourable terms.

HENRY ELLIOT.
Goderich, April 8th, 1848. 11tf

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, &c.
TO LET,
AT STRATFORD.

THE Subscriber being anxious to retire from business, wishes TO LET the well known BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, Sheds, and DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the west end of the thriving town of Stratford; with the good will of the business. The above premises have been for many years occupied, and the run of business is equal to the best stand in the District. The lease may be for as many years as may be agreed on. The Tools, Iron, &c. will also be disposed of. Rent moderate.

JOHN SHERMAN.
Stratford, 17th April, 1848. 12tf

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received locations of land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832, and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within *two years* from this date, the land will be resumed by Gornment to be disposed of by Sale.

THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT
AND
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

IS Published every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, at the *Low Price* of TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

The Transcript is printed on a sheet nearly as large as any used in the Province; and should circumstances permit, it will be still further enlarged in the course of the ensuing summer.

During the approaching Session of Parliament the Transcript will contain Reports of the Proceedings, sufficiently comprehensive to furnish Record of all that occurs in both Legislative Bodies.

As a Family Newspaper, the Transcript will support its old character. A portion of its spare space will be devoted to the insertion of miscellaneous matter of an interesting and Literary character, and every thing offensive to morals will be carefully avoided.

We have commenced, and intended to continue, a series of Biographical Sketches from Chamber's Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts and other Works; and during the present season, notice will be taken of the Lectures delivered at the several Literary Institutions of this city, which we commenced last winter, and which gave general satisfaction.

TERMS OF THE TRANSCRIPT BY MAIL.

☞ The price of Subscription of the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, (when sent by mail) is TWELVE SHILLINGS per annum, payable in advance. To facilitate remittances FIFTEEN SHILLINGS will pay for Fifteen Months. TEN SHILLINGS for Ten Months, and FIVE SHILLINGS for Five Months. When the period of subscription is nearly expired, we shall send three different copies of the Transcript enclosed in *blue* or *green* covers; and if no remittance is made, the Paper shall, in every case, be discontinued. As the paper is given to subscribers at the lowest possible price, all money letters must be post-paid; and those which are not, the amount of postage will be deducted from the money sent.

☞ The Transcript is sent to Subscribers in the country twice or three times a week, at their option. The *whole* of the reading matter of Thursday and Saturday's papers being put into one sheet—thus saving the Subscribers one-third postage, the price of subscription to the both is the same. Subscribers, in writing for the Transcript, will please mention whether they wish the tri-weekly or semi-weekly paper sent to them.

☞ Newspapers with whom we exchange will please copy this Notice, which we will be happy to reciprocate in the same way.

Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Goderich, 22d June, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall not hold myself responsible for any monies payable to, or recoverable by me, as Sheriff of the Huron District, unless the same are paid to myself personally, or deposited in my name in any of the Chartered Banks or their agencies, and a receipt of such deposite, is within a reasonable time delivered to me personally, or remitted to me per mail.

J. McDONALD.
Sheriff H. D.
Goderich, June 23, 1848. 21-3t

N. B.—Parties purchasing Goods and Chattels, or Lands and Tenements at Sheriff's Sale, can adopt the above sure and direct mode of making payments, as well as parties having to liquidate debts of any other description.

STOCK BRICKS.

STOCK BRICKS of a very superior quality made by Adam's Patent Machine ready for delivery at the Brick Yard of Messrs. JOHN HALDEN, Jr. & CO., on the following terms at the Kiln:

Order for 50,000, and upwards, paid in Cash on delivery.....at $3,50 per 1000
Do. under 50,000, do. do. $4,00 " "
In Trade or for approved endorsed Notes at 6 months from the date of the order..... $4,50 " "

A sample may be seen at the "Huron Signal" office.

N. B. Another Kiln will be burnt in three weeks time, when there will also be for delivery House Flooring TILE.

Goderich, June 12th, 1848. 20-tf

CHATHAM.
DISTRICT OF KENT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

THE subscriber having commenced business in Goderich—and with the view of carrying on his operations with more facility and success, is in want of cash—offers the following valuable property for sale situated in the flourishing town of Chatham the District seat for Kent, for cash only, viz:—

That advantageously situated property in Chatham North, containing FOUR water Lots—according to the town plot survey—with a good and substantial two story Dwelling House thereon, Kitchen, an excellent garden, summer house, &c., &c., suitable for a large family or a public Hotel, a Barn 40 feet by 24, and a large inclosed Building well adapted for distilling or for storage, being erected on a substantial wharf, mooring vessels of over 300 tons burthen. On the premises is also an invaluable Spring, the excellencies of its waters are not surpassed in the District.

—ALSO—

Two Building Lots in Chatham North Block G, well situated, being opposite the new Bridge, shortly to be erected.

—ALSO—

A large two story Frame House fronting the Barracks, 40 feet by 26, nearly finished, with half an acre Lot belonging.

—ALSO—

SEVENTY-FIVE Acres of excellent Land situated on the banks of the River Thames, only three miles below the town of Chatham, with a dwelling House thereon, about 40 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation.

All, or part, of the above property will be sold on reasonable terms for cash down, or one-fourth down, and the remainder in three yearly instalments. Title unquestionable. For further particulars enquire of M. & O. Dolsen, Chatham, or to the proprietor at Goderich.

CHARLES DOLSEN.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.

In the South and West where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never be without them.

Bilious Cholic, and Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds and Coughs, Cholic, Consumption. Used with great success in this disease. Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspepsia. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin. Erysipelas, Flatulency.

Fever and Ague. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be CURED.

Foulness of Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches, of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaints, Leprosy, Looseness, Mercurial Diseases.

Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complains of all kinds, Organic Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Cholic.

PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

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

RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Saltrheum, Swellings.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms, Ulcers, of every description.

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

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, and thus remove all disease from the system.

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

The genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Maffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and Samaritans are copyrighted, therefore, those who procure them with white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with *yellow* wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or dont touch them.

☞ Prepared and sold by
DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York. For sale by
BENJ. PARSONS,
Sole Agent.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 1

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
STRATFORD.

THE Subscriber will be obliged to enter those in arrear to him, *with the Clerk of the Court*, if not immediately settled.

A. F. MICKLE.
Stratford, March 27, 1848. 9tf

DISSOLUTION
OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Business heretofore carried on under the Firm of MILES & WOODLIFF, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All parties indebted to the above Firm, are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts *immediately* with T. B. WOODLIFF, and those parties having claims against the Firm will please send their accounts in for adjustment.

THOMAS MILES,
T. B. WOODLIFF.
Goderich, June 13th, 1848. 8-w20

DIV. COURT BLANKS,

PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Huron Signal Office, cheap for Cash.

Goderich Jan., 28, 1848. 1

The Huron Signal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,
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