Agricultural.

CATERPILLARS.—Farmers will find it necessary to go the rounds of their fruit trees at least two or three turns in caterpillar time. In orchards that have not been well attended to in former years it will be a harder task to prevent their ravages than in such as have been annually watched. It is good policy to destroy all the nests that are found on any of the trees in the vicinity of the orchard. The wild cherry affords a most agreeable repast, and more nests may be found on such than on the apple tree. Every nest in sight of the farmer should be destroyed.

The modes of destruction vary according to circumstances. All the nests that can well be reached on low limbs and by means of fruit ladders should be pulled off by hand. Gentlemen farmers who are afraid of these parents of butterflies will bite their fingers may put on gloves—cheap woolen ones will do. These are better than mittens, for every bye corner should be searched and not one worm should be left for a breeder.

Early in the morning the whole family will be found at home. A morning call here is more appropriate in the country towns than morning calls on friends.—When this business is done in the morning early there will not be much to do on the second round. Again at one o'clock in a hot sunny day the worms will all be found napping in their nest. This is a good time to take them. At night too they are again assembled together and may be caught in a mess.

But old and high trees long poles are required. Pickering's conical brush is the best thing on the end of a pole. When this brush is used it ought to be frequently dipped into a pail of old soap suds. This liquid kills the worms as soon as it touches them, and much more effect will be produced than with the dry brush.

The mischief that is done by the worms is no trifling matter, but the appearance of an orchard overrun with caterpillars is still more annoying to every good cultivator.—No man would expect a premium on his orchard if a single full nest of caterpillars should be found on it by the Agricultural Committee.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Stalks of celery, thirty inches long, were exhibited at the horticultural meeting in Cincinnati.

The production of tobacco is thus rated in the several States:

Kentucky, 8,000,000 pounds; Virginia, 45,000,000; Tennessee, 35,000,000; Maryland, 23,000,000; Missouri, 15,000,000; Ohio, 9,500,000.

There were sold at the Brighton and Cambridge, Mass., Cattle Market during the month of September and October 34,857 cattle and 44,725 sheep.

Grapes are said to decrease in flavor and richness the farther they are removed from the ground. This has been the result of the French and German wine growers.

NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—There were shipped last week for St. Louis over 1,000 heads of celery. The lot, which would not bring over $25 in this city, will sell in St. Louis for $100, and leave the shipper $75 as shipping expenses.—*Chicago Dem.*

REMARKABLE YIELD OF CORN.—The Macon, Geo., Journal and Messenger of yesterday has the following: "Our readers will remember that we noticed, a few weeks since, a remarkable promising crop of corn grown by Col. John Smith of Ceder Creek, Wilkinson county. Mr. S. writes us over date of the 7th inst., that he 'had just finished gathering his corn, and that from one acre and a quarter he had measured one hundred and fifty-eight bushels, one peck and a half! The corn was measured in sealed measures, and weighed fifty seven pounds to the bushel.'"

CABBAGES.—We received a *fairing* on Monday last, in the shape of an immense Cabbage, grown by Mr. Doughty of this town. The weight was 17 lbs., and, believing that the size and bulk was somewhat unusual we hung it up in the office for inspection, where it attracted considerable attention. But it was not destined long to reign supreme, for Mr. Tracy brought one to compete with it, weighing 22½ lbs. We are not aware what weight such vegetables generally are, but imagine that the latter one will not be easily beaten. We shall keep it hanging in our shop as long as *pleasant*, unless previously displaced by something larger.—*Guelph Adv.*

LARD OIL.—In Cincinnati, it is calculated that 11,000,000 pounds of lard will be run into lard oil this year, two seventh of which will make stearine, the residue oil, say about 20,000 barrels of 43 gallons each.—There is also an establishment in that city extensively engaged in extracting the grease from the residue of the hog, and will probably this year operate in this way on 3,000 hogs. This concern alone is expected to turn out this season 3,000,000 lbs. of lard. 3,000,000 lbs. of sterine have been made in one year into candles and soap in these factories, and they can make 6000 lbs. of candles per average day throughout the year.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FUEL.—Our attention was drawn a few days since to a load at the door of a citizen in Albany, which in appearance resembled unburnt bricks—Upon inquiry, we found that it was an article of fuel, manufactured in the Vicinity of Newton's Corners, a few miles out of the city, from the swampy piece of low land which furnishes an article much resembling peat. We learn that this muck or peat is thrown into a mill and ground, then pressed in the shape of bricks for the purpose of thoroughly dying, when it is ready for use. It is considered to be quite as cheap as hard coal, and preferable to either coke or coal for grates, there being no gas or smoke from it. Thousands of tons have already been taken from a single acre in the above vicinity, affording a nice profit to the owners and manufacturers.—*Troy Budget.*

INFLUENCE OF CIRCUMSTANCE IN MODIFYING THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF FOOD.—The value of food in producing an economical effect upon animals that are fed either for work or for the production of flesh or milk, is modified by many circumstances which it is of money value to the practical man to bear in mind.

1st. *Warmth and Shelter.*—The same amount of food has been found to produce double the weight of mutton when the sheep were sheltered and kept undisturbed, and in the dark. It is probably from the beneficial effect of warmth that in the North American States a difference of 25 per cent. is observed in favor of the spring and summer over the winter feeding of pigs.

2nd. *The breed or constitution*, every feeder knows, has a great influence on the apparent value of food. A tendency to fatten will make one animal two or three times as profitable to the farmer as one in which the tendency does not exist.

3rd. *The form in which it is given* is of no less importance. Grass newly cut goes farther than when it is made into hay; and the opinion is now becoming very generally prevalent that steamed, boiled or otherwise prepared food, is more wholesome to cattle, and more economical, than the same food given in a dry state.

4th. The *malting* of barley is by very many practical men considered to increase its nutritive qualities. Mixed with boiled potatoes to the extent of 3 or 4 per cent., and kept warm for a few hours, bruised malt produces a mixture which is relished by milk cows, and is a very profitable food; and there is reason to believe that, in similar admixtures with other kinds of food, it would produce a like beneficial effect.

5th. The *souring of food* of all kinds has, by almost universal experience, been found to make it more profitable in the feeding and fattening of pigs.

Many other circumstances, also, modify the theoretical and practical values of food, to which I need not here advert.—*Agricultural Journal.*

SINGULAR HABITS OF MENAGERIE BEASTS.—A writer in a Cincinnati paper describing a midnight visit to the animals of Raymond and Waring's menagerie, in the winter quarters in that city, with Driesbach, the famous keeper says:—"It was a sight worth walking ten miles." We found, contrary to assertions of natural historians, an elephant lying down. It has always been asserted that these animals sleep standing. The different caged animals were reposing in the most graceful and classical attitudes. The lion and the tiger, the leopard and the panther, were lying with their paws affectionately twined about each other, without regard to species and nativity. In cages containing more than one animal, it is the never failing custom for one to keep watch while the others sleep. The sentry is relieved with as much regularity as in a well regulated camp of soldiers, although not probably with as much precision in regard to time. The sentinel paces back and forth, and is careful not to touch or do anything to arouse his comrade. Occasionally he lies down, but always with his head towards the front of the cage, and never sleeps until relieved. This singular custom, Herr Driesbach informs us, since his connexion with the menagerie, he has never known to be violated. Thomas Cart, who is now the night watch of the establishment, and who is also the oldest showing master in the United States, confirms his statement.

CHINESE EDICT AGAINST THE SLAUGHTER OF BULLOCKS.—The *China Mail* contains the following edict of Yih, prefect of Canton:—Bullocks are animals which in heaven are represented in the stars (Taurus), and on earth are useful as they injure none, prohibitory regulations were long ago enacted against the killing and skinning of the industrious creature. Since I have held the office of prefect I have sought out the benevolent-hearted, and therefore thus speak of kindness to dumb animals. Considering that our government never without sufficent cause puts any one to death, how dare the lower classes clandestinely slaughter these animals, although it is strictly forbidden? The more so because, for stuffing your months and filling your bellies, you have fat sheep and pottly pigs; and when you give a feast for the entertainment of your guests, there are the delicacies of the sea and the nicetics of the land, which you reject and will not eat, but wish to injure this hard working, industrious servant of agriculture. This conduct is unaccountable. Wherefore I issue a severe prohibition, in which I address myself to the military and people for their information. If after this any without fear open shops for the sale of beef or establishments for the slaughter of bullocks, I allow the local officers to inform me of such, that they may be instantly seized and punished according to law. A special edict.

Philo Peters, a young man, died a few days ago, near Easton, Pa., from the effects of a bite of a rat. About two weeks previous, the rat bit him in the chin. His face afterwards became very much swollen, and notwithstanding the prompt appliance of every remedy that physicians could suggest he died in the greatest agony.

From the Bate (Me.) Times. Extra, Nov. 12.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

One of the most distressing shipwrecks, that has ever taken place on our coast, occurred at the mouth of the Kennebec, about noon, on Friday last, during the late heavy gale from the east. The ship Hanover, of Bath, Capt. Rogers, from Cadiz, with a full cargo of salt, in attempting to run into the river, struck on Pond Island Bar, and almost immediately went to pieces, and all hands on board perished. For an account of the circumstances attending this fatal disaster, we are indebted to an eye witness of every thing that transpired. Mr. Oliver states that when he first saw the Hanover, she was about two miles outside of Seguin, standing in under three reefed topsails, reefed foresail, and foretopmast staysail, with the wind, as he judged, from E. by S. or ESE., apparently making good weather, and a fair prospect of making a harbor without difficulty. He accordingly got his boat in readiness for boarding the ship—which he intended to do as soon as she was up with Pond Island. He soon discovered, however, that owing to the strong ebb tide that was setting out of the river, and westerly, the ship was rapidly falling to leeward, and as she approached the shore the wind veered more easterly and headed her off; and under these circumstances, he soon saw that she must fail to weather Pond Island. He accordingly landed and took a position on the point, a little to the westward of the Island, and at the same time setting aft, her stern struck heavily on the bar, carrying away the rudder, and lifting the stern post and the whole after part of the ship. She, however, played off rapidly and the after yards not being hauled, swung round with her head inshore. At this moment, boarded by a heavy sea, she was thrown on her beam ends and her topmasts carried away. The crew gained the side of the ship, but were swept off by the second sea, and the standmasts fore and aft were carried by the board. She was literally ground to atoms. In the almost incredibly short space of twenty minutes after the Hanover first struck, not an appearance of her was to be seen, save the fragments that were rolling in the surf along the beach.—The broadsides came on shore quite entire, and also a considerable portion of the floor. The mast and spars were wholly broken to pieces. The beach for nearly two miles is strewn with the fragments of the wreck.—Various articles of furniture belonging to the ship, and of clothing have been picked up, and among them a trunk of clothing belonging to Capt. Rogers. The ship's company is believed to consist of seventeen persons. * * The body of Capt. Rogers was found on Sunday, and brought to the city. That of a man was also found, but not recognized. The Hanover was built and owned by Levi Houghton, was eleven years old, and carried 550 tons. She was insured for $16,000. The cargo was uninsured. The whole loss on ship and cargo is estimated at $60,000.

We learn from several gentlemen who have visited the scene of disaster, that the timber of the Hanover is much sounder than could have been expected in a ship of her age. There is but little or no appearance of decay, and so far as soundness is concerned, she would have run for many years.

A dividend of eight per cent was declared on Wednesday last by the Directors of the Montreal Fire and Marine Insuranze Company. This does not look like "ruin and decay!"

From the Mobile Herald, Nov. 8.

WRECK OF THE BARK *E. SWIFT*, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The following particulars of the wrecking of the bark E. Swift, of New York, is furnished by Henry W. Ray, first officer of the bark:—The Bark Elijah Swift, D. A. Nye, master, from New York, bound to New Orleans, had 39 passengers on board. Our cabin passengers, 3 in number, were all women and children—two infants, one six weeks, and the other five months old. On Monday, the 29th October, at 2 p. m. anchored off the Great Issacc, about 2 miles from the shore, in nine fathoms water, the wind moderate from S. S. W., with fine pleasant weather. At 1 p. m. the wind hauled suddenly to the N.W. and blew violently with constant heavy rain. The ship commenced dragging her anchors, with the entire length of both chains out. We cut away the foremast, and while in the act of cutting away the mainmast, she struck the rock, and in one hour she went to pieces.—During the time we were on the wreck, the sea was continually breaking over us. After several ineffectual attempts to get a shore, we at length succeeded, and landed all on board—many of whom were very much bruised and lacerated with the drift wood and the surf dashing them against the sharp coral rocks. On landing we deemed it safast to gain the highest S. E. part of the island, as the sea had already commenced breaking over the north-western point, directly opposite the wreck. We had scarcely proceeded fifty yards on our way, leading the ladies at a very slow pace, they being in their night dresses and bare footed, when a tremendous sea broke over the rocks, and washed off twenty of our number, nine of whom were saved—the other eleven were drowned. Among the latter were Parker Plower, second officer, and James Lane, seaman, both of New York; who lost their lives in nobly endeavoring to save those of Mrs. N. A. Baily, and Miss Henrietta P. Ray, two lady passengers, (the latter my daughter). The rest of the number succeeded in reaching a place of safety, our feet lacerated and bleeding at every step. Many laid down and gave up from exhaustion—we were obliged to carry them. The next morning in searching for fresh water, we found an infant six weeks old, son of Mrs. N. A. Bailey,—it had been washed ashore upon the rocks the morning before, and had remained there 36 hours. It was alive, and had apparently sustained but little injury. We immediately conveyed it to the surviving ladies, to whose unremitting care it owes its life. We remained on the rocks two days and a half, destitute of clothing, food or water, with the exception of some salt provisions that were washed ashore, but which we found impossible to eat, in consequence of creating thirst. On the 3rd day we were rescued by the ship Bangor, Capt, W. T. Philbrook, from New York—bound to Mobile. He saw our signals of distress, anchored his ship, and remained until next morning—took us all on board, and treated us with all the kindness that disinterested humanity could suggest.

THE SIMOON OF THE DESERT.—20,000 PERSONS BURIED ALIVE.

Mr. Buckingham in one of his letters gives an interesting account of the simoon of the desert.

He states that from the insecurity of persons and property, there is little travelling except in caravans. These frequently comprise 40,000 camels, attended by thirty or forty persons, Flying horsemen, scourging in full speed the surrounding country, secure them from sudden attack, by the chief danger they have to encounter is the hot blast of the desert. Its approach is reckoned by a lurid stream in the heavens, such as may sometimes be seen in American sunsets. It is a sign well understood by the natives, and they prepare for it immediately. It comes like the heated air from the fiery furnace suddenly opened, producing fainting and lassitude, and soon increasing in violence, it raises the soft sand-clouds, penetrating the eyes, nose and mouth, and insinuating itself beneath the garments. The camels are halted by the sound of a bugle or some other well-known signal, and arranged in lines of a hundred or a thousand, each turned with their backs to quarter from whence the simoon is expected, and beneath the shelter thus afforded the men prostrate themselves upon the ground. The drifting sand, opposed in its course, rises in a little while to the camel's back, and begins to pour down on the other side;—now again must they bestir themselves, if they would not be buried where they lie. Although the atmosphere is thick with the yellow sand, producing darkness so total that one cannot see an extended hand—and darkness too that can be felt—a new position is to be taken, a new line of camels formed, and the same operation gone through with. This is often necessary to be done many times until reduced to perfect helplessness by exhaustion till they sink and die, and are buried beneath the sand. The groans of the women and the blended cries of men and beasts; help to make the scene awful beyond description. One of these simoons to which Mr. Buckingham was exposed, lasted eighteen hours; and of a caravan of 20,000 persons returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, from the shrine of Mahommet, which was overtaken by this destroying blast, only eighteen escaped alive to tell the tale.—*Anonymous.*

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber on the first day of September last a RED STEER, about three years old, with a little white on the belly. The owner can come and take him away by proving property and paying expenses.

WM. GREEN.

Colborne, Oct., 25, 1849. v2-n38

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the *Huron Tract*, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when *LEASED*, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th yea of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Leasee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, *Toronto* and *Goderich*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colburne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph*, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.

Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES ARE PREPARED & SOLD BY J. HEWLETT, 95, YONGE STREET, TORONTO

And by Agents through the Provinces.

Hewlett's Restorative Balsam,

Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.

This Medicine is a safe and efficacious cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Relaxation, and that disordered state of the Bowels, so prevalent during the hot weather, known as the Summer Complaint; also, for the Chelera Morbus.

Hewlett's Embrocation,

Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.

For the Cure of Rheumatism, BURNS, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Cramp, Chilblains, Cuts, Green Wounds, Stiffness in the Joints and Neck, Numbness, Piles, Eruptions in the Skin, &c. &c.

Hewlett's Stomachic Tincture; OR, STRENGTHENING BITTERS.

Price 1s. 10½d. per Bottle.

For the cure of Weak Digestion, Bilious Diseases, Pains in the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Consumption, &c. &c.

☞ This Medicine is one of the best and cheapest in circulation.

CANADIAN FRIEND; OR

Hewlett's Universal Ointment.

Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.

For Curing Corruptions of every description, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Boils, Scalds, Chilblains, &c.

Hewlett's Apperient Family Pills FOR BOTH SEXES.

A remedy for Costiveness, Pains and Giddiness in the Head, Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; also, Indigestion.—*Price 9d. per Box.*

HEWLETT'S Apperient Family Powders. FOR BOTH SEXES.

A remedy for Costiveness, Pains and Giddiness in the Head, Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; also Indigestion.

☞ To the many persons who object to the taking of Pills, these Powders, are recommended, and for Children are preferable.—*Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.*

Hewlett's Antibilious Pills.

Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.

An excellent remedy for Bilious Complaints and Costiveness. They remove all odstructions on the Stomach, at the same time Strengthen the Digestive Organs, Extricate those Pains attendant upon Disorders of the Stomach, act as a Tonic Upon Relaxed Constitutions, and produce Vigor & Health.

Hewlett's Pectoral or Cough Pills

Price 1s. 3d. per Box.

For the cure of Coughs, and Asthma.—These admirable Pills are most beneficial to the speedy removal of Coughs, relieve difficulty in breathing, so trying to Asthmatic subjects, and procure the refreshing comforts of rest and sleep.

Hewlett's Dinner Pills.

PRICE 1s. 3d. per Box.

For removing Obstructions on the Chest, felt after eating, particularly after Dinner, caused by great Weakness and Debility in the Digestive Organs.

Hewlett's Infant's Soothing *CORDIAL.*

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS & *Nurses.*

For easing Pains in the Bowels and Stomach, so general with Infants, expelling the Wind, and procuring refreshing sleep.

Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.

Sold by B. PARSONS, Goderich: Messrs. P. B. Clark & Co. Port Sarnia. Mr. Wm. Jones Sydenham, Owen Sound

Goderich, 20th August, 1840. 2v-n29 3

STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal support they have received since commencing business, beg to intimate, that they have for sale at low rates,

Cooking, Box & Parlour Stoves,

also Ploughs of eight descriptions, and consisting of the most improved Moulds. Self-acting *Mill Dogs*, and various other castings. Having engaged an experienced Machinist, the subscribers can confidently recommend their THRASHING MACHINES of the newest design, both stationary and moveable, and would solicit a call from intending Purchasers before buying elsewhere. All orders punctually attended to and executed with neatness and despatch.

ORR & WILSON.

Stratford, 13th Aug. 1849. v2-n28tf.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has

Established himself in Stratford,

and is prepard to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

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

PETER FERGUSON,

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

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

STRATFORD HOTEL.

(LATE MAY'S.)

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has leased the large BRICK TAVERN, at the East end of Stratford, (now the county town of Perth,) lately occupied by Mr. Isaac May,—where he will be ready at all times to afford the usual comfort and supplies and promote the personal convenience of his guests.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best description. A steady Hostler always in attendance. ALBERT G. HATCH.

Stratford, 15th July, 1849. 2v-n25tf

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE Subscribers will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for Good Merchantable Wheat.

JAMES PORTER & Co.

Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849. n37

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 & 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 afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS CHOLIC, and SEROUS Looseness, BILES, COSTIVENESS. COLDS & 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 COMPLAINTS 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 "Moffat'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

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Town Plot. The first is LOT 10 in 1st Concession, Township of Goderich,

CONTAINING 164 ACRES,

Is bounced at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division,

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

and is situated at the Junction of two Public Roads.

For Particulars apply to

JNO. McDONALD, Esq.

Goderich, 12th June, 1849. n19-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having RENTED the WAREHOUSE and WHARF belonging to the Messrs. Davenport, of this place has established himself as a

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Any orders or commission from the Merchants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN.

Windsor, March, 1849. 2v-7ntf.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. NASMYTH

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

OF THE FASHIONS FOREIGN,

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

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

Upper Canada Rebellion Losses.

Receiver General's Office,

Montreal, 12th March, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Claiments for Rebellion Losses in Canada West, who have not applied to, and received payment of their Claims from the respective Agents of the Bank of Montreal, in the several districts as heretofore notified will from and after the first day of June next, be necessiated to apply for payment of the same, either personally or by duly appointed Attornies, to the Parent Bank in this city.

(Signed,) S. M. VIGER,

H. M. R. G.

2—12

The Huron Signal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

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

TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or TWELVE AND SIX PENCE with the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so.

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

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