

left at the proper place? did the hostmaster get take them out and detain... Or did Mr. Moody through ignorance or when they reached... intended to injure the on Signal. We leave... by those who are... and in the meantime... from the... I have already observed that children are sent early to school, and... a number of hours each day, coming and going over a dull task with which their natural disposition has no sympathy... I do not object to the early age at which they are sent to learn, because a child of two years of age is quite capable of being taught, and he will be taught at that age. He will acquire knowledge either for good or evil. He will learn something which will influence his future character, whether you send him to school or not. But I do object to the confinement of a common school, and to the manner and matter of common school education as being injurious to the physical health of the child, and equally harmful to the growth and development of his mind, besides being comparatively useless. The boy is hammering and perplexing his brains merely for the purpose of learning to pronounce and remember sounds, of the meaning of which or of the ideas which they represent, he has no definite conception, and therefore he feels but little interest in the exercise. You may teach him to spell and pronounce the word generation, but so long as he remains ignorant of its meaning, it can be of no service to him, and he will have little interest in little power to remember it. Through he should repeat the word fifty or fifty thousand times a week, the repetition of it will never teach him the idea; and as the use of the word depends entirely upon the possession of the idea, the practice of teaching the word first is beginning at the wrong end. A parrot could be taught to say "generation." The laborious and scientific Charles Babbage invented a machine which for speed and accuracy in calculation, goes far beyond the powers of the best mathematician; and I see little difficulty in constructing a similar apparatus capable of saying gravitation or any other word. But would the parrot not be the machine could it really think when it utters the word? Therefore the child is superior in practical utility just in so far as he is taught to think. I could repeat the whole of the shorter catechism, the whole of the 119th Psalm, and a great weight of other composition, both in prose and verse, before I was eight years of age, but I was twice eight before I understood the words, and perhaps three times eight before I understood the ideas embodied in these compositions. This was just spending much extra time and labour in learning a portion of knowledge which was useless at the time, and which could have been learned with far more ease and at far less expense at the period when it was required. Thus the boy learns grammar at eight years of age, but he merely learns it by rote; he knows nothing about the structure of language or the necessity or advantages of speaking or writing correctly; he is ignorant of the principles; and the result generally is, that having learned grammar at eight, he knows as little of the English language at 16 as though he had never learned it. The same is the case with arithmetic or any other branch. So long as the boy cannot perceive the utility of it, so long as he does not understand the principles, and the purpose to which it is to be applied, he will learn with difficulty and forget with ease. In short, a teacher is just as well as just accomplishing the purpose of all education, in proportion as he exhausts and causes his pupil to comprehend the meaning, the principles, and practical application of the respective branches which he teaches. But so long as reading and writing, and arithmetic, and grammar, and geography, are merely learned by rote, they are not altogether useless, but they are certainly calculated to be of comparatively little permanent benefit. I have often regretted to see the fondness with which parents boast of the attainments of their children, who have much facility in remembering words, and who will repeat almost any amount of hymns, psalms, paraphrases, chapters, and so forth, from memory, and are at the same time totally incapable of understanding their own language. The intention of the parents in cultivating this exercise, may be very sincere and very pious, but they are just indulging and nourishing one of the inferior mental faculties, (the faculty of language) to the certain detriment of the other powers of the mind. This incessant exercise and culture of a particular faculty which nature has sent into the world in an extra development, will, in the majority of cases, so obstruct the natural growth of the system, as to occasion indolent health and short life; hence the fact, that the prodigies of childhood's intellect generally fall premature graves. And where they are not killed by this incessant drudgery in exercising verbal memory they arrive at maturity in the shape of a great volubility of words—a kind of speaking machine, having much sound and little sense. The most careless observer cannot have overlooked the fact that there are some individuals who can learn as many words—as can commit as much composition to memory in one day, as others could do in a month; and such is also the case with arithmetic or any other branch. These clever ones are the few—they form the exception and not the rule; but their cleverness is taken for the rule, and the grand error of common education, is the recognized idea that all minds should be equally susceptible of all impressions,—that the boys who learn with the greatest ease should be rewarded for their abilities, and that those who are dull should be hammered and buffed for lagging behind their comrades. But the dull creatures are the objects of commiseration. The few learn almost without an effort; but it is all labour, task-work, slavery and endurance to the many. Wisdom, resulting from experience, says, that the proper method of cultivating the human mind, consists in gently restraining those faculties which are naturally over-active, and carefully and frequently exercising those which are dull, so as to produce a healthy, well-balanced action in the whole system. It appears that a late copy of the late Huron Gazette, addressed to a printer in Hamilton, and containing some extraneous words printed on the margin, was mailed in the Goderich Post Office;

tion we had the satisfaction of talking to a large attentive audience. To-night, at half past 6 o'clock, we will lecture in Mr. Begg's School House, between the 5th and 6th Concessions of Goderich. The subject will be PUNISHMENT.

**SHORT ESSAYS FOR LITTLE BOYS.**  
NUMBER V.

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it is said that the extraneous matter contained in indirect intimation to journeyman printers not to come to work with Giles. And we understand that much whispering and little tattle and surmising have taken place among the learned officials as to the probability of the said extraneous matter having been wickedly stuck on in the Signal office. We have enquired into the matter, and are warranted in stating that the wickedness was perpetrated by no less a personage than the venerable Wm. Smith, in the Gazette office, who, without consulting his fellow-workmen, set up the type, submitted it to inspection, and then took an impression on the margin of the paper, but not being pleased with it, handed the same paper and the composing stick containing the words, to Vere John Hunt, requesting that he take a better impression, as his hand was steadier. Giles came into the office at the time, and the paper was huddled away among the cases to prevent detection. It afterwards was huddled by Smith into his hat and addressed and mailed by him. So much for the printing, addressing and mailing of the unfortunate thing. The discovery and publication of the matter which it contained, is altogether a different question, which does not come under the cognizance of the Huron Signal.

Two Indians honoured our town yesterday with a visit in the rather singular capacity of teamsters. They had a span of horses and a common lumber wagon, and as Indians are proverbial for their trading propensities, they succeeded in driving a bargain with Mr. Gaylor, stockkeeper, who gave them a handsome chestnut colt, and some fifteen dollars, and took to receive their best horse, the whole harness, and wagon. But our worthy landlord, Mr. Bonart Egan, Chief Magistrate, suspected, from the nature of the bargain, that the property had not been honestly come by, and after cautiously fortifying himself with assistance, proceeded to apprehend them on suspicion of theft. The fellow who was in possession of the dollars hounded off to the woods at the approach of the constables; the other was seized, and after a desperate resistance (in which six or seven men had some difficulty in imposing the handcuffs), he was lodged in the District Jail. The other was pursued by men on horseback, and was overtaken at Cook's tavern, on the road to the Huron Road, but the amount he saw his pursuers, he threw off his coat and hat and dodged through the fields towards the bush, and, of course, he had to be taken at length.

One of the horses is a light bay, and the other a roan grey, and it is suspected they have been stolen from the neighborhood of Brantford.

Having some time ago publicly intimated our want of a Medical man in Goderich, and having subsequently received various communications on the subject, we now consider it a duty to announce to the community at large, that we have generally, that Dr. M. D. Carter, from Cornwall, has taken up his residence amongst us, and may be consulted as intimated by our Card, which may be found in our advertising columns to-day.

We direct attention to an important notice of the Huron District Building Society which will be found in our advertising columns—on the merits of which we will say something in our next.

On Wednesday evening the 23rd instant, Mr. McGeary delivered an Address on Temperance in the House at Edward Malcomer, Bayfield road, at 7 o'clock.

We have not received the August number of the Victoria Magazine.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.**  
Sir,—Having observed an editorial paragraph and a communication signed "W. Smith," in the late Gazette, respecting the late "disruption," in that office, in which my character is most violently assailed, and in which charges are made, which have not the least foundation, except in the half-crazed brain of my author—and which could only have been made by such a worthless and reckless character as W. Smith—I embrace the present opportunity of making a few remarks on the subject.

Respecting the period that I was in the employment of Mr. Giles, I have only to state that I deny him to have, by any middle witness, that I was either intemperately negligent in attending to his business; or that I injured his property in any shape or form whatever. And so soon as he did it convenient to me, the balance of my wages—which is no doubt a fair one in every respect when compared to the almost incalculable amount of business which he transacts in that line—I may imagine that he is entitled to the application of an honest man, or perhaps to that which he more earnestly covets, gentleman! The scamp of Lathia which he would apply to me, more properly belongs to his "man of all work" W. Smith, and this he may yet discover.

The communication signed W. Smith, is scarcely worthy of notice. He is too degenerate a character to give weight to any statement, however trifling, which he is known to have written; and I do not for the information of those who may not know him, I would not consider his foul abuse worthy of notice. He is a poor, miserable, character, of the lowest description, who has no respect either for himself or any one else; a mere hanger-on at the Gazette, engaged to do all its "dirty work" in consideration of a sufficiency to enable him to draw out a miserable existence, which is a burthen to himself and a nuisance to all within the reach of his slanderous tongue. If such a character as Smith can give weight to such charges as those made against me—not one of which he can prove—then I might exclaim with him, "farewell to all my greatness."

It is almost needless to deny the base insinuations of W. Smith, with respect to the type which he pretends were found near the premises, as I can quite satisfied that it was a cunning device trumped up by his employer and himself, to impeach my honesty, and to give a coloring to the unjust manner in which I was treated by them. This statement I would put Smith to the trouble of proving; were it not for the utter contempt which I feel for such a character. The defaming the referee consisted in my having printed a letter and enclosed it in an envelope for which I paid postage. I am not surprised at

any statement he may make, for the miserable wretch has long since had a long farewell to character, if he ever had any.

Leaving a disinterested public to judge of the matter for themselves, and depending on my former character as well as my future conduct, to justify my statements.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
VERE JOHN HUNT.  
Goderich, September 13, 1848.

**ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!**  
**SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE**  
**RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.**  
New York, Sept. 8, 2 1/2 P. M.  
The Steamer *Hibernia* arrived, bringing seven days later news to Boston.  
The continental news generally, is pacific.

**IRELAND.**  
Irish affairs have lost much of their interest, and are to be regarded with indifference, not only by the people, but by the Government.

The state trials of the far so far resulted in the conviction of one only of the chief actors, in the case of O'Donoghue, the second jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. He is still confined, and at the next commission the trial will be again repeated. The Government have determined upon issuing a special commission for the trial of Smith O'Brien, and the other captured leaders in Tipperary.

From every part of Ireland the reports give but poor hopes of saving the great bulk of the potato crop which to which it is even reported that the grain crops would be below an average. The reports of famine have attracted the attention of the Government. Measures have been adopted for ascertaining the real state of the case.

**ENGLAND.**  
The Chartists of England and Scotland have caused some uneasiness in the public mind of some time past, but the abortive attempts at revolution made at the close of the last week, has considerably mitigated the fears previously indulged in, though the discovery of plots, pistols loaded for the muzzles, diggers, swords, ball cartridges, powder, tow, balls, and bullets, proves the existence of a conspiracy wide-spread in its nature, and directed in its objects.

The Chartists of the 21st August, Capt. Muddock, left Liverpool on the 21st August, with 200 stowage passengers, 6 cabin, 22 second cabin, and with her crew, had on board three hundred and ninety-eight persons, and the circumstances of the case are as follows: The ship was on fire and scarcely had the alarm been given when she was in a complete blaze. Numbers of vessels immediately proceeded to her assistance and succeeded in saving 225 living—135 to be accounted for.

**FRANCE.**  
In the earlier part of the week there was a little uneasiness in regard to France.—Much apprehension exists in reference to the probability of another outbreak in Paris, and the occurrence of the week seems to show cause for the alarm so generally experienced.

**ITALY.**  
The Italian question is yet unsettled.—The manifestations that have taken place by the people, show that the cause of reform has not been quelled by recent reverses. Charles Albert's address evinces unabated courage and confidence. The intervention of France and England, and the presence of the Frankfurt Assembly, and the readiness to be contented with the frontier of the Alps—leaving Lombardy to join itself to Piedmont or Switzerland.

**TROUBLE BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND GENERAL AMERICA.**  
We are in possession of papers from the city of Genoa, to the effect that the French Republic and the United States of America are in a state of war. The country continues in the same disturbed state as heretofore—29 boats, no worse. Some misunderstanding appears to have arisen between the government and the French consul, the following abstract of the French Republic. At this meeting some difference of opinion occurred, and the consul, who was requested to certify to the protest, that it might be printed, thought proper to adopt it as his own, and he first signed it with nineteen of his fellow citizens, and without any communication with this government, addressed a note to it on the 11th inst, with the protest enclosed, at the same time making the peremptory and extraordinary demands hereafter alluded to. Here we ought to observe that the consul, by adopting and signing the document, confounded his official character with that of his compatriots, and expresses himself warmly against what he thinks to be the political tendency of this government, and he appears to us desirous of suppressing public opinion in the country in which he resides.

After assuming that every thing mentioned in the protest was strictly true, though many of them might be considered as assertions without proofs, and might well be considered as very necessary declarations, the consul declares that he thinks it absolutely necessary to demand that his letter and protest should be published in the next week's Gazette, both in French and Spanish, without any deviation whatever from the original, and that they should be in the first page and first column, and to appear as the first article, hence giving the preference to his communication to any thing, however important, the Government might wish to make public, with other humiliating refinements; concluding with a declaration that it was his first determination not to enter into any correspondence, and that he would

not retract any of the conditions above expressed.

The Government of Guatemala being denied the power of removing the effects produced by any epuival impressions, which he has made the merit of, it has no other resource but to manifest to Mr. Chalaye its intention of referring the affair to the French Government.

The Consul on the 20th of the present month again wrote, that he was under the inexorable necessity of ceasing all political relations with this republic, and on the next day, at twelve o'clock, he would hand down his consular colors and the national arms of France, to show that his political character with this government had concluded, and accordingly, at 12 o'clock the next day, he handed down the colors and the consular arms.

**TREMENDOUS FIRE AT BROOKLYN.**  
New York, Sept. 11, 7 1/2 P. M.  
The City of Brooklyn was visited by a tremendous conflagration on Saturday night. The fire broke out at 120 Fulton street, at half past six o'clock. Two hundred buildings were destroyed. The burnt district includes eight blocks in that part of the city, and is bounded by Sand, Washington, Concord, Pine-apple, Henry, and Fulton streets. Among the buildings destroyed are the Post-office, St. Baptist church, the Brooklyn Star office, and very many first class stores and dwellings. The entire loss is estimated at one and a half millions of dollars, a small part of which, comparatively, is insured. There was a great scarcity of water in the cisterns and wells of Brooklyn, and the fire was finally arrested by running hoses to the East River, and by blowing up buildings. Two New York firemen, and one Brooklyn fireman, and a child, were killed, and several others injured. There are reports of two or three other deaths.—Globe.

New Surveyors.—We have been informed that Mr. Brough, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, is now passing through a tract of country from the Garafraxa Road to Lake Huron, of great beauty and fertility. Some of the abundance of water privileges may be turned from the fact, that in the course of fifteen miles he has crossed the River Saugine ELEVEN times. It is, therefore, more than probable that the locating agency is afforded of making a further survey, with a view of discovering a line of road more easily made. The survey, in course of being made by Mr. Rankin and Mr. Gibson, respectively, will soon be completed, when an immense amount of land will be available for settlement, on easy conditions. We have reason to complain of the want of judgment manifested in the laying out of the leading thoroughfares.—In Sandusky, for instance, which contains a great quantity of very excellent land, the road passes through the worst part thereof, and an impression is made on the minds of those passing through in quest of locations, that the land is of a low and crochous character.—Barrie Magnet.

**Fire.**—On Monday night last about 12 o'clock we were alarmed by the cry of fire, and hastily turning out, we discovered the flames ascending from the stables and out-houses in the rear of a range of stone buildings in the western part of the Town, belonging to George Crawford, Esquire.—Fortunately the night being calm the fire was quickly extinguished, and the loss confined to the destruction of the out-houses, and the loss of some stock. Mr. Crawford's loss is about \$100. The fire is supposed to have originated from hot ashes deposited in the premises by a careless servant.

Although in this instance the exertions were crowned with success, so far as the spreading of the fire was concerned, yet it was very evident that there is a great deficiency of means for the suppression of fire in the town. Had it not been for the uncommon stillness of the night much and great destruction of property would have ensued. The matter is one that deserves the careful consideration of our Board of Police.—Recorder.

**HURON DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Huron District Building Society will take place at the BRITISH HOTEL, on Monday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the Shares of the Society from £100 to £50, and such other matters as may be brought before them.

The Fee for executing a Mortgage in favor of the Society will in future be One Dollar in all ordinary cases.

The Treasurer and Secretary will be in attendance at the Office of the Society (adjacent to Mr. O'Connor's Store) every Friday and Saturday between 6 and 7 o'clock, P. M., to receive the monthly subscriptions, and otherwise attend to the business of the Society.

By Order, THOMAS KYDD, Secy. Goderich, Sept. 14th, 1848. 33-34

**J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER.**  
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the British Hotel. Goderich, 14th Sept. 1848. 33-

**STRAYED,**  
FROM the premises of the subscriber, No. 1, 11th Concession of Colborne, a Yellowish colored COW, with a stripe of white down her back—he had on a bell, and is rising seven years old. Any information which may lead to the recovery of him will be liberally rewarded by CHRISTOPHER STEWART. Colborne, 14th Sept. 1848. 33-

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
THE Subscribers in acknowledging the liberal patronage which they have received during their residence in Goderich, would respectfully request the immediate settlement of all accounts due to the firm, as they close their books from this date.—Attention to this notice will save costs. T. GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, 8th Sept. 1848. 32 1/2

**CASH FOR WHEAT.**  
THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has now on terms of lease and part ownership, the entire management of the Goderich Mills, and he is prepared to pay cash for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat at the rate of 20¢ per bushel, the same to be delivered there in time for manufacture before the close of the navigation. WM. PIPER. Goderich Mills, September 6th, 1848. 32 1/2

**CASH FOR SAW-LOGS AND SAWING DONE ON SHARES.**  
THE Subscriber will pay cash at the Goderich Mills for Good Black Cherry Saw-Logs, and will saw any other description of good Saw-Logs for any parties on shares. WM. PIPER. Goderich Mills, September 6th, 1848. 32 1/2

**NOTICE.**  
THE next sitting of the DIVISION COURT will be held at the god. Goderich, on Saturday the 17th of October next. A. P. MORRIS. Clerk of Division Court. Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1848. 32 1/2

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**  
BETWEEN the undersigned (under the firm of Gooding and Lancaster, Bankers) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. K. GOODING. J. LANCASTER. The business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts due by and to the firm will be settled by the undersigned. J. LANCASTER. Goderich, 5th Sept. 1848. 32 1/2

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to BREWSTER & SMART, through the agency of the Subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts immediately either by note or with Mr. George Frazer, Goderich, and save costs. Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32 1/2

**FARMERS LOOK AT THIS.**  
THE cheapest ROOTS and SHOES of good quality ever offered for sale in this District. The subscriber in leaving Goderich returns his sincere thanks for the support he received while in business here, and now offers for sale the remainder of his stock, comprising in Boots and Shoes about three hundred pairs, at about one half the usual price current here; call and see.—All those indebted to him either by note or book account will please call and settle immediately and save costs. Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 31 1/2

**WHEAT WANTED.**  
CASH paid for FALL WHEAT till the 20th day of this month. C. CRABB. Goderich, Sept. 4, 1848. 31 1/2

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Farmers and the Public generally that he will sell BOOTS and SHOES of every description, that can be purchased elsewhere in this country. Intending purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves, at his Shop on Light-house street, near the British Hotel. He has also a Horse, Wagon and Harness, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. N. CLARK. 31 1/2

**ALBION HOUSE,**  
JAMES STREET, one door west of the Commercial Bank, Hamilton, on January, 1848. T. ESMONDE.

**RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED!!!**  
THE GENUINE INDIAN RHEUMATIC CURE!!!  
THE only SAFE and SURE REMEDY for RHEUMATISM; and has never failed in curing this dreadful Complaint, when properly applied. This MEDICINE stands above all others of the kind, and the proof of the Article is in using it. It needs not the assistance of any other medicine, or any dry person, (no one knows who) to provide it.

J. N. B.—Wholesale buyers treated on Liberal Terms.  
For Sale by C. CRABB, sole Agent for Canada West.  
Note: Genuine unless signed Dr. BOYD DICKINSON.  
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.  
ALSO,—DICKINSON'S COUGH DROPS, A Certain Remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c. &c.—Price—1/2 3/4 per bottle.  
Detroit, Michigan, July 4th, 1846. 26-0

**ANTIDOTE AND CURE FOR THE RHEUMATIC AND INTERMITTENT FEVER.**  
GALVANESE INDIAN ROOT PREPARATION.  
PREPARED BY J. C. MURPHY, M.D. of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Agents for Canada West, to whom all orders must be addressed, accompanied with the Cash.  
PRICE—ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.  
Goderich, Wm. August 4, 1848.

**BY AUTHORITY. ATTACHMENT.**  
HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of two Writs of Attachment issued out of the District Court, and Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the estate real and well as personal, of Henry Elliott, an absconding or concealed debtor at the respective suits of Thomas Gilmour for the sum of twenty four pounds six shillings and three pence, and of Robert Mordwell for the sum of thirty one pounds ten shillings and six pence; I have seized and taken all the estate real and personal of the said Henry Elliott, and unless the said Henry Elliott, or his assigns, do return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the actions within three calendar months or cause the same to be discharged, all the real and personal estate of the said Henry Elliott, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claims.  
J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 25th August, 1848. 32 1/2

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Honor District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Gavin Hamilton at the suit of Jason Calloway, I have seized and taken in Execution, Park Lot number one, on the North side of St. George's street, and Lot number forty, on the East side of Wellington street in the town of Albert, which Lands I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House in the town of Goderich.—  
J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 21st August, 1848. 32 1/2

**Sheriff's Sale of Lands.**  
HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Honor District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Park, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot number four in the seventh Concession, E. H. in the Township of Colborne, containing 100 acres, which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.  
J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 14th August, 1848. 32 1/2

**Sheriff's Sale of Lands.**  
HURON DISTRICT, BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Honor District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Park, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot number four in the seventh Concession, E. H. in the Township of Colborne, containing 100 acres, which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.  
J. McDONALD, Sheriff H. D. Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 14th August, 1848. 32 1/2

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late WILLIAM DITTON, are requested to settle their accounts immediately by note or with Mr. George Frazer, Goderich, and save costs. THOMAS DITTON. J. McDONALD, Sheriff. Goderich, July 29, 1848. 29-0

**Markets.**  
Toronto, Sept. 7, 1848.  
WHEAT.—Transactions before arrival of the Niagara, 23s 3d a 23s 3d, old fine; since the news an advance has taken place, and sales have been effected at 24s 6d a 25s 6d. Not much in market.  
WHEAT.—Before arrival of steamer, highest price paid for Fall Wheat, 4s 10d; since the news 4s 12 1/2 a 3d; receipts light, owing to the farmers being engaged in seeding.  
ORZ.—22s a 22s 1/2 per 224 lbs.  
POT BARK.—25s 3d per 200 lbs.  
BEREAS.—40 a 6d, in Kegs.  
No disposition to sell on the part of Flour holders until arrival of steamer, hourly expected.  
FLOUR fine—28s 9d to 29s is asked for good brands. Sour offering freely at 27s 6d, with sales at 27s.  
WHEAT.—Upper Canada mixed, 6s 1d.  
OATMEAL.—Sales for delivery, and all this month, at 35s.  
ASHES.—27s to 27s 3d for Pots, and 27s 9d to 27s 10d for Pots.  
PORK fine at 75s 6d to 76s 9d for Mess; 62-6d to 63s 9d for Prime Mess, and 50s to 52s 6d for lard.  
Freights to London and the Clyde 4s 3d for Flour; and 27s 6d to 27s for Ashes.

**Deaths.**  
On the 7th inst, at the advanced age of 78, Mr. THOMAS SHAY, a native of Kilkenny in Ireland, and for twelve years a resident of this neighborhood.  
On the 11th inst, Mr. McCART, farmer, Colborne, father of the boy who was lately drowned.

**DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,**  
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the British Hotel, (LANCASTER'S) Goderich, Sept. 15th, 1848. 33-