

THE HURON SIGNAL

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DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, M.D. is consulted at all hours, at Mr. LeTrece's Boarding House, formerly the British Hotel, Goderich, April 29th, 1852. v5

IRA LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich, June 1848. 2v25

DANIEL HOME LEWIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford, Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850. 2v49

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER, Tradesmen East of the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich, August 27th, 1849. 2v50

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B. and Conveyancer, Stratford.

WILLIAM REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c. Light-house-street, Goderich, October 25th, 1849. 2v38

HURON HOTEL, BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich.—Attention! Hostlers always on hand, Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v529

STRACHAN AND BROTHER, Barrister and Attorneys at Law, &c. Goderich C. W.

JOHN STRACHAN, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

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WHERE she intends to carry on the above business. Dresses made in the very latest fashion. v522 3m

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. G. Grace's C. Office, Goderich, Dec. 19, 1852. v5-24

WANTED. TWO good BOOT and SHOE Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the subscriber, West-street, BUSTARD GREEN. Sept. 9th, 1851.

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WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron. August 27th, 1850. 3v15

MR. JOHN MACARA, BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office: Ontario Buildings, King-St. opposite the Gore Bank, and the Bank of British North America. HAMILTON. 4 10

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PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR. NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West-street, Goderich. Clothes made to test notices, and most liberal terms. December 3rd, 1851. v452

W. & R. SIMPSON, (LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.) GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Olives, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W. February 25th 1852. v6-20

ROWLAND WILLIAMS, ATTORNEY, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms. Apply at the First Division Court office, or at his house, East Street, Goderich.

N. B.—Goods and other property will be received to sell either by private or public sale. January 6, 1852. v4847.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office. December 30.

Huron



Signal.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME V.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1852.

NUMBER XLI.

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POETRY. AUTUMN WINDS. Winds of autumn, chill and lonely,

Why in hollow-whispering lay, Tell us ever—tall us only Of the things that pass away!

Ye are pouring funeral dirges Over the fast expiring year; Ye are straying whither winds Go-as cold and rigid here.

Not from valleys ever smiling 'Neath the glow of southern skies—Love to bowers of ease beguiling, Do your mournful voices rise.

Thousand sighing rills are sweeping To the sea 'mid sunny sands; And the ocean nymphs are keeping Watch upon the silvery sands.

Thousand gentle sounds are breathing Through the distant Indian bowers, Where the hand of spring is wrestling 'Gainst the hoar-frost of the flying hours.

But your solemn funeral voices Four no glad and martial strains; Caught from whispering wood and breeze Sporting on Arcadian plains.

From the peaceful sparkling rivers, Of the bright Italian clime; Where the pale-eyed moonlight shivers Through the branches of the lime.

And the snore of old have pondered 'Neath the over-arching vine; And the virgin priestesses wandered By the grave-encircled shrine.

Winds! Ye bring no tone of gladness, Song of joy, or leaf of bloom; Ye are filling earth with sadness—Years are voices from the tomb.

Ye are sighing—ye are sighing; And ye bring no record fair From the isles where overwreathing Music thrills the slumberous air.

Ye are walking—ye are walking Through the awe and leafless bowers; Ye are walking tones of sorrow Through the solemn midnight hours.

Winds of autumn, chill and lonely, Why, in hollow-whispering lay, Tell us ever, tell us only How our hopes have flown away!

AGRICULTURE. THE HORSE—WANT OF APPETITE.—This sometimes arises from over-exercising the horse, which produces general debility, and of course his whole functions are more or less disturbed, and take on the same morbid action.

At other times, it is brought on by suffering the horse to over-load the stomach and bowels; or by standing in the stable without exercise, and eating immoderately of hay. Want of appetite may depend on a natural delicacy of the stomach, or on the bad quality of the food.

But hay is often eaten with little or no appetite, especially when it has been musty. When the appetite fails though the food is good, and the horse has only moderate work, the diet should be changed; a small quantity of straw, cut up with what is called cut feed, would be serviceable; but if the horse had been worked hard, rest, probably, is the only remedy necessary.

Young horses sometimes refuse their hay or manger; it, from soreness of the mouth in consequence of changing their teeth.—This is sometimes attributed to lamps, and the knife or scissor is resorted to; but this is a barbarous and cruel practice, and should never be permitted. When a young horse is changing his teeth, the whole mouth becomes red and tender, which makes him fearful of eating hay or unground corn, from the pain it gives him. In all such cases the horse should be kept on scalded sherts, or cut feed, until the soreness of the mouth is removed. In old horses, when the lamps are down to a level with the front nippers, the part should be washed with a strong solution of burnt alum; or make a strong decoction of burnt blood-root and wash the part night and morning. All serious internal disorders are attended with loss of appetite. Weakness of appetite is often constitutional, and cannot be cured, yet it may be palliated; when such a horse is wanted only for moderate work, his appetite may be greatly improved

by careful feeding, good grooming, and a well ventilated stable. The food must be of the best quality, and the water pure and not too cold or hard; he should have but little food at a time, but more frequently. He should never have more, but rather less food put before him at a time than he is inclined to eat; and if at any time he is found to leave food in the manger, it should be taken out after keeping him without food for a short time, some fresh hay, oats or shorts may be given. The rack, manger and every part of the stall should be kept clean; and when taken out for exercise or work, the stall should be well swept out, the old litter spread out to dry, and that part unfit for use taken away. At night, some clean, fresh straw should be placed under him. A change of food is often useful, especially when green food or carrots can be obtained. It is the custom in many stables to collect the bedding, after it has been saturated with the fluids of the excrement and urine, and place it under the manger, thus submitting the horse to the noxious vapors that arise from the filthy mass. It is to be wondered at, that the poor animal should undergo such a miserable existence.—Veterinary Journal.

Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seeds on the farm, but be pulled up, or cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual mode of eradicating them. To ensure this result, the ground should be planted in corn and that kept clean.

A NOVEL BUT HEAVY.—A correspondent writing from Dover, N. H., informs us that a day or two ago some workmen entered the burying-ground of the Orthodox church in that town to make some repairs, when they found it occupied by a large swarm of bees as numerous as to make it impossible to work until they were ejected. This was done, and a large tub of honey was obtained in the burying-ground, as the result of the labour of the bees.—Boston Traveller.

LITERATURE. THE MUTE WITNESS—OR THE DOG AND THE ASSASSIN. BY MRS. C. A. SOULE.

While travelling in 1787 through the beautiful city of Leipzig, I observed, about half a league from the gates of the town, a few rods from the highway, a wheel and the bones of a chained corpse exposed to the gaze of every passer.

The following is the history of that criminal as I learned it from the lips of the judge who conducted the trial, and condemnation to be broken alive.

A German butcher being benighted in the midst of a forest, lost his way, and while endeavouring to gain the road, was attacked by three highwaymen. He was on horseback and accompanied by a large dog. One of the robbers seized the horse by the bridle, while the other two dragged the butcher from the saddle and fell him.

The dog leaped immediately upon one of them and strangled him; but the other wounded the animal so severely that he rushed into the adjoining thicket uttering the most fearful howls. The butcher, who by this time had disengaged himself from the grasp of the second robber, drew his knife and killed him. But at the same moment he received a shot from the pistol of the third, who had just wounded the dog and falling, was despatched by the thief, who found upon him a large sum in gold; a silver watch, and a few other articles of value. He plundered the corpse, leaped upon the horse and fled.

The next morning two woodcutters, happened in that path were surprised to find three dead bodies and a large dog, who seemed to be guarding them. They examined them and endeavoured to restore life, but in vain. One of them dressed the wounds of the dog, gave him some food, and sought some water for him, while the other hastened to the nearest village to inform the magistrats of their discovery. The officer, accompanied by several attendants, was soon on the spot; a surgeon examined the wounds of the three bodies; they drew up a verbal process and interred them.

The dog dragged himself, in the course of the night when all was quiet to the corpse of his master, where he was found the next morning. He allowed his new friends to dress his wounds, and as if fore-seeing that he must consent to live, that night one day avenge the murdered, he ate and drank, but would not leave the spot.

He looked on quietly where they dug the grave, and allowed them to bury the bodies, but as soon as the turf was placed, he stretched himself upon it, howled mournfully, and resisted all the efforts of the bystanders to induce him to move. He snarled at all who came near him, except the woodman, who had tended him. He bore his caresses, but no sooner did he attempt to take his paws to remove him from the grave, than he gnashed his teeth, and would have wounded him severely, if he had not been held. Every one admired the fidelity of the dog, and when the woodman of-

ferred to carry him food and drink every day, that he might not perish, the magistrate proposed taking up a collection to remunerate the man, who was poor, and the father of a large family. With difficulty he was induced to accept the money; but finally he did, and from that moment burdened himself with the care of his new pensioner.

The details of this horrible event were published in the principal journals of the country. J. Meyer, a brother of the butcher, reading some time afterwards the advertisement of the magistrate, hastened instantly to his presence, saying he was fearful he believed now were only too well founded, that his brother had fallen into the hands of robbers; as he had left home with a large sum in gold, for the purchase of beefes, and had not since been heard from. His suspicions were only too sadly confirmed, when the magistrate related to him the singular conduct of a dog, which he described. M. Meyer accompanied by the officer and several others, repaired to the grave. As soon as the dog perceived his master's brother, he howled, licked his hands, and evinced numerous demonstrations of grief and joy.

By different parts of his dress, Mr. Meyer recognised the body of his brother, when they disinterred it. The absence of his watch, and the wounds of the butcher and his dog, those of the two bodies, together with the disappearance of his horse, convinced the magistrate and the witness that the deceased had not only been assaulted by the two, but also by one or several others, who had fled with the horse and the plunder.

Having obtained permission, M. Meyer removed his brother's corpse to his native village, and interred it in the adjoining cemetery. The faithful dog followed the body, but by degrees became attached to his new master.

Every effort was made by the most diligent search and the offer of immense rewards, to discover the culprits. But in vain, the horrible tragedy remained an enigma.

Two years passed away and all hopes of solving the mystery vanished, when Meyer, received a letter, urging him to repair to Leipzig, to close the eyes of his maternal uncle, who desired to see him before he died. He immediately hastened thither accompanied by his brother's dog who was his companion at all times. He arrived too late. His relative had deceased the previous evening, bequeathing him a large fortune. He found the city crowded, it being the season of the great fair held there regularly twice a year.

While walking one morning on the public square, attended as usual by his dog, he was astonished to behold the animal suddenly rush forward like a flash. He dashed through the crowd and leaped deftly upon an elegantly dressed young man, who was seated in the centre of the square upon an elegant platform, erected for the use of those spectators who desired more conveniently to witness the popular show. He held him by the throat with so firm a grasp that he would soon have strangled him had not aid been instantly rendered. They immediately chained the dog, and thinking of course that he must be mad, strove to kill him. But M. Meyer, rushing through the crowd, arrived in time to rescue his faithful friend, calling eagerly in the mean time upon the bystanders who desired more conveniently to witness the popular show. He held him by the throat with so firm a grasp that he would soon have strangled him had not aid been instantly rendered. They immediately chained the dog, and thinking of course that he must be mad, strove to kill him. But M. Meyer, rushing through the crowd, arrived in time to rescue his faithful friend, calling eagerly in the mean time upon the bystanders who desired more conveniently to witness the popular show.

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He was immediately arrested, and led along with M. Meyer and the dog, then carefully bound, before the Judge, who hardly knew what to think of so extraordinary an affair. Meyer related all that had happened two years before, and insisted upon the imprisonment of the man, declaring that he was the murderer of his brother, for his dog could not be deceived.

During all this time, it was found almost impossible to hold the animal, who seemed determined to attack the prisoner. Upon interrogating the latter, the judge was not satisfied with his replies, and ordered him to be searched. There was found upon him a large sum in gold, some jewels, and five watches, four of them gold and very valuable, while the fifth was an old silver one, of but little consequence.

As Meyer saw the dog, he declared it to be the same his brother wore the day before he left home, and the description of his watch published months previously, corroborated his assertions. The robber had never dared expose it, for fear that it would lead to his detection, as he was well aware it had been described very minutely in all the principal journals of Germany.

In short, after the most minute and consecutive legal proceedings of eight months, the murderer was condemned to be broken alive, and his corpse to remain chained upon the wheel as an example to others.

On the night preceding his execution he confessed among other crimes, what till then he always denied, that he was the murderer of Meyer's brother. He gave them all the details above related, and declared that he always believed the accused dog died of his wounds.

"Had it not been for him," repeated he several times, "I should never have been here. Nothing else could have discovered me, for I killed the horse and buried him with all his wares."

He expired upon the wheel, and this was the corpse which I beheld before entering the city of Leipzig.

THAT RIDE ON A RAILROAD. We have often thought, to a person who saw a train of cars in motion for the first time, the sight must be most miraculous and astounding. As Jack Downing once said, 'twas so queer to see a hulling lot of wagons chuck full of people and things 'goin' off at that ere speed and no loss to draw 'em.—A genius of that sort referred to, lately made his experimental trip. He was a green horn, a genuine backwoodsman, had feared nothing in shape of man or beast, but anything could not understand puzzled him even more than did that, perhaps the ordinary run of his short time, for the purpose of taking his first railroad trip.

He'd heard tell on 'em but didn't believe, he said, half the nonsense folks said about 'em.—When the cars arrived at the place, our hero was patiently waiting, and much excited and elated in anticipating his intended ride. As the cars approached he stood gazing with wonder and awe at the engine pulling and smoking.—Following the example of others, as soon as the cars stopped he hurried aboard, with his saddle bags on his arms, and seated himself near a window. Then looking around at the passengers, manifestly much surprised, he put his head out of the window to see the 'critter start' while in that position the whistle sounded. Our hero, much surprised and evidently a little alarmed, drew back his head with a motion that might be called a jerk, and turning to a gentleman sitting near him, he said:

"Well stranger, did you ever hear such noise as that?"

"The engine?" suggested the other.

"Well, I don't know what it is, but—holler, how she goes?"

"Guess you are not acquainted with railroad travelling?"

"Hang it, no! haint they run away? Creation law it jerks!"

"It's all safe enough, you may rely, the cars are starting."

"That's all, well stranger, I aint afeared you know, but kinder surprised like, that's all," said the mountain boy half ashamed.

"I golly! stranger, did you here that ere snort it beats duds Jack-ass, and he's a roarer, no mistake. Whew, how it does puff! something bustin' I'm sure."

"Yes, that's all right," said the other settling himself down for a nap.

"I swow! I don't see how you can sleep, darn'd if I do!"

"Nothing like getting used to it," said the other. "You've heard of eels that they rather liked it and used to come ashore every few days to get their hides taken off, hain't you?"

"You're gasin, stranger."

The bell rang, the engine moved off, away went the cars at rapid speed, and before our hero had recovered from the snort, produced, the cars were moving slowly over Etowa bridge. Discovering a change in its gait he popped his head out

of the window again, to see how it moved, saw that it was some distance from the earth, and supposing the 'critter' was flying, swooned and fell from his seat speechless.—Several gentlemen sitting near, caught hold of him and rubbed him until he revived a little.

"This man's crazy," suggested some of the by-standers eagerly.

"No he is not," answered he who had before spoken 'he's frightened.'

"Frightened?"

"Yes half scared to death."

"About what?"

"The cars, he never was in a train before; he told me so."

A hearty laugh ran through those about the half fainting man, which had the effect to arouse him to consciousness, at least partially so, for his breath began to come and go more regularly, and at last opened his eyes, as large as saucers, and seeing several of the gentlemen who had just come to his assistance, he looked up most beseechingly in the face of one of them, and said—

Stranger, HAS IT LIT?

PROBABLE INVASION OF ENG LAND. We lately stated in the Colonist that there was a strong probability that Louis Napoleon might have the temerity to invade England. The news by the Europa bears us out in that statement, and the following letter from the well informed correspondent of the London Chronicle, at Paris, is worthy of serious consideration:—It is not a party expression of opinion, but one founded upon personal observation and upon the opinion also of eminent 'renchmen:—Colonist.

Paris, Wednesday evening, Oct. 6. Although the triumphal march of I. Napoleon towards the empire has for some time past attracted almost the exclusive attention of the public, both here and on your side of the channel and although the public, in general, are dazzled with the prospect, and seem inclined to put faith in the pacific profession of the future Emperor there are not wanting men in both countries who look on the great change to be effected with no ordinary apprehension.—I observe that in England the abrupt I might also say insulting—conduct of the French Government with respect to Belgium, has opened the eyes of many, and that the more enlightened of our countrymen begin to give up the idea of neutrality, the father of a more commercial treaty in the pretext, the real object of the recent measures adopted by France with respect to Belgium, are mainly political.—In this country the impression is still more decided on the subject. The war of tariffs commenced in Belgium, is looking upon as the first steps towards political propaganda; and political men who look upon passing events with impartiality, seem inclined to speak their minds candidly, so not conceal that they look upon the sudden rupture of the negotiations for the renewal of the treaty of 1846, as an attempt on the part of France to gain a party in Belgium, by convincing them that their material interest and the national prosperity are dependent upon France.

I could easily give the name of some of the first statesmen in France, who do not hesitate to give it as their decided opinion that war is imminent, and go so far as to say that they do not think it can be avoided beyond the approaching year. I have no doubt that the names of these persons from their great experience under former sovereigns, and their European reputations would add weight to my assertion as to the impression here: but I feel that some reserve is necessary in mentioning names.—It is to be regretted that the acts of the government itself, and the language of those who are supposed to speak the sentiments of persons highly placed, are not calculated to increase confidence: You are already aware of the nature of the Marquis de Lavalette's mission to Constantino; of the manner in which the Turkish government was forced to allow the Charlemagne to pass the Dardanelles; and of the recent blustering expedition to Tripoli— to say nothing about the recent expedition by Louis Napoleon himself, that he hoped to realize the threat of Louis XIV. to make the Mediterranean a French lake. Certainly, none of these affairs necessarily imply war; but they, at all events show that there is no disposition to avoid it. There are other circumstances which must be looked upon (according to the French terms) significant. The preparations for the increase of the navy are on a gigantic scale, and as you may see from a decree recently issued by Louis Napoleon, the French fleet is to be increased to twenty-five ships of the line, and as you may see from a decree recently