

AT 11 O'CLOCK
LIFE PILLS
BITTERS

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS
COPPER PILLS
BITTERS

For this purpose of the
it is found a safe, speedy, and
the medicine is permanent—
and the cure is complete.

Dr. P. A. McDougall,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the
British Hotel, (LANCASTER'S)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

ALEXANDER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the
District, on reasonable Terms. Ap-
ply at the British Hotel.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 25-50

I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRAITFORD.

Stokes,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 25-50

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE,
March 29, 1849. 25-50

A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 25-100

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER:
Three Doors East of the Canada Co's Office,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
August 27th, 1849. 25-200

DR. JOHN HYDE,
[LATE FROM ENGLAND]
MEDICAL HALL,
STRAITFORD.
July 31, 1849. 25-200

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 received its popula-
tion in five years, and now contains up-
wards of 20,000 inhabitants.

THE LANDS are offered by way of
L. B. S. E. for Ten Years, or for
S. C. S. H. D. O. H. N.—the plan of
one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instal-
ments being done away with.

Rebellion Losses.
General's Office,
13th March, 1849.
E. L. H. VIGER, Esq.,
Rebellion Losses in
have not applied to, and
their Claims from the
of the Bank of Montreal,
clear up before the 1st of
the first day of June
to apply for payment
personally or by duly
to the Parent Bank in

S. M. VIGER,
H. M. R. G.,
2-12

on Signal,
LIMBED EVERY THURSDAY
S. MACQUEEN,
PROPRIETOR,
SQUARES, GODERICH.
Printing, executed with
of Signal—TEN SHIL-
paid strictly in advance,
base with the publisher.

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whether think it his ad-
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First insertion, . . . \$0 2 5
Second, . . . 0 0 7 1/2
Third, . . . 0 0 3 1/2
Fourth, . . . 0 0 1 1/2
Fifth, . . . 0 0 1
Sixth, . . . 0 0 1
Seventh, . . . 0 0 1
Eighth, . . . 0 0 1
Ninth, . . . 0 0 1
Tenth, . . . 0 0 1
cont. made to these etc.

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

TEN SHILLINGS } IN ADVANCE. }
"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."
VOLUME II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1849. NUMBER XXXIII.

Cards.

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cont. made to these etc.

FARMER'S INN STRATFORD.
MRS. DOROTHY DOUGLAS, widow
of the late Thomas Douglas, of the
Farmer's Inn, Stratford, begs to return her
thanks to the inhabitants of Stratford, and
the public generally, for the very liberal
support which they received during the
short time they have been in Stratford.

Mr. Douglas begs to intimate that she
intends carrying on the business as hereto-
fore at the Old Stand, in her own name, and
hopes by strict attention to the comfort of
her guests, and moderate charges, to merit a
share of the public patronage.
Stratford, 21st August, 1849. 25-200

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRAITFORD, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his
friends and the Travelling Public generally,
that he has removed from New Aber-
deen to the Village of Stratford, and will
now be found in that well known house for-
merly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he
will be ready and able to conduct to the
comfort of those who may honor him with
their patronage. And while he returns
thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict
attention to the wants and wishes of his
customers, still to merit a continuance of
their patronage.

JOHN ABEL,
N. B.—Good STABLES and attendant
Grooms. v2-n1f

TO BE SOLD.
AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12,
Matland Concession, Township of
Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which
is cleared. The land is of a superior quality,
and well watered. It is situated exactly
nine miles from the town of Goderich on
the Huron Road, and at the junction of six
different roads; a d. as it is in the center of
a populous and prosperous locality, it is ex-
cellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a
Store. This farm is well enclosed, and has
attention of persons desirous of an eligible
situation for business, and will be sold on
very reasonable terms. For particulars
apply to Thomas Dork, Tavern-keeper,
Goderich, or to the proprietor,
JONAS COPP,
Village of Harpurthy,
June 15, 1849. v2-n1f

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having LEASED, for
the term of Twenty years, the Property
on the North side of the Market Square,
at present occupied by Theodore Rietz, Esq.,
wishes to intimate to those who are in-
terested in the same, that it is an ELIGIBLE SI-
TUATION FOR BUSINESS, that he will
LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term
not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate
Rent per annum.

HORACE HORTON, v2-n1f
Goderich, March 28, 1848. v2-n1f

Blank Deeds and Memorials—
AND ALL kinds of DIVISION COURT
BLANKS, and BLANK PROMIS-
SORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal
Office. Every description of BOOK and
JOB Printing executed with neatness and
dispatch.

LAND FOR SALE.
CHEAP FOR CASH!
FIFTY-SIX Acres of excellent Land, being
the West part of Lot 16, 7th Concession of
Wawanosh, will be sold for less than the Gov-
ernment price. One half of the purchase money
will be required down, and two years will be
allowed for payment of the remainder. Intending
purchasers may apply to Mr. JOHN ALLAN,
Tavern-keeper, Goderich.
Goderich, 13th July, 1849. v2-23f

STRAITFORD 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 property of Mr.
Perth) lately occupied by Mr. Isaac May,
—where he will be ready at all times to
afford the usual comfort and supplies and
promptly the personal convenience of his
guests.

WINE and LIQUORS of the best de-
scription. A steady Hostler always in at-
tendance. ALBERT G. HATCH.
Stratford, 18th July, 1849. 25-n25f

TO MILL PROPRIETORS.
A YOUNG MAN wanting a situation as
Miller—also a good Accountant. For
further particulars apply by letter post paid,
to F. G. Tuckersmith, Huron District,
Goderich.
August 20th, 1849. 25-n29f

BURLINGTON
LADIES' ACADEMY.
THE ACADEMIC YEAR for 1849 and
1850, will commence on Thursday, the
fourth day of October, and close on the first
Thursday of July. Circulars giving full
information, may be obtained at the office of
the Huron Signal, or by application to
D. C. VAN NORMAN,
Principal.
Hamilton, 7th August, 1849. 25-n28-7f

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND
FOR SALE. LOT 8, Lake Shore
Township of Ashfield, containing ONE
HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO AC-
RES, within two miles of the thing
Village of Port Albert, in which there is a
Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill.—
The Lot is bounded on the west by the
Lake, and on the east by a cut road,—and is
well watered. For particulars apply
—if by letter post paid—
IRA LEWIS, Esq. Barrister, Goderich,
Goderich, 2nd July, 1849. v3-n22f

CONDITION OF THE BRAIN IN EARLY
LIFE—EFFECT ON THE MIND—OF
EXCITEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT
OF THE BRAIN BY DISEASE—MEN-
TAL DEBILITY USUALLY A SYM-
PTOM OF DISEASE.

BY ABRAHAM BUCHANAN, M. D.
Concluded.
It is thus, that a child is made an intellectual
poorly. The premature development of mind,
due to the premature development of the
brain, occasioned by undue excitement, and the
robbing of other organs of their natural share of
vital energy. But, as Dr. Johnson says, this is a
"truth little attended to by the world in general."
Most parents are ignorant of it, and are
generally anxious for the early cultivation of the
mind of their children. To effect this object,
they are assisted by teachers, who undertake,
with the aid of books, maps, machinery and pic-
tures, to give their children, from the earliest
age, a vast amount of information in Chronology,
History, Geography and many other sciences;
to mature very rapidly their understandings, and
to give them a general acquaintance with the
various branches of human knowledge. And when
a child from such instruction, or from disease,
has reached this superior mental condition,
it is very generally supposed, that it is a
"prodigy" (for such children seldom live very long),
and that the child is a "genius." Such
publications have been extensively circulated,
and they have been greatly approved, and probably
have had much influence with parents in the edu-
cation of their children.

Such of the lengthenedness of parents, re-
garding the injury they may do their children by
too early cultivating their minds, has arisen from
the mystery in which the science of mind has
been enveloped. And, in ignorance of the connection
between the mind and body, for we find them ex-
ceedingly anxious and careful about the health of
their children in other respects. Entirely ig-
norant of the nature of the mind, they are in-
deed exercising many other parts of the body too
much, when they are but partially developed.—
They know that action is necessary with child-
ren in respect to their food, but their delicate
digestive organs should be spared by a too ex-
ercising and stimulating regimen. A parent would
be greatly to be commended, who, by constant
encouragement and training, had learned to eat
as much food as a healthy adult. Such a prodigy
of an adult, each method is to be formed.
The method of education, which would be sound
and like that of enabling a child to remember, and
reason, and study, with the ability and contin-
ence of an adult, and ignorance of the connection
between the mind and body, has arisen from the
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compared with the muscles in other parts of the
body. Every employment in which men engage
brings into relatively greater action particular
parts of the system; some organs are constantly
and actively exercised, while others are com-
paratively inactive. To make, therefore, one organ
superior to another in power, it is necessary un-
doubtedly to exercise it frequently, but to render other
organs inactive, so as not to draw away from it
that vital energy which it requires in order to be
made perfect.

The important truth resulting from these facts,
that the more any part of the human system is ex-
ercised, the more it is enlarged, and its powers
consequently increased, while others are com-
paratively inactive, applies equally to all organs of the
body; it applies to the brain as well as the muscles.
The heads of great thinkers, as has been
stated, are wonderfully large; and it has been as-
certained by measurement, that they frequently
continue to increase until the subjects are fifty
years of age, and long after the other portions of
the system have ceased to enlarge. This
phenomenon, says M. Iland, "is not very rare,
even in the adult, especially among men given
to study, or profound meditation, or who devote
themselves, without relaxation, to the agitation
of an urgent and enterprising spirit. The head
of Bonaparte, for instance, was small in youth,
but it grew to a large size after a development nearly
common."

I would have the parent, therefore, understand
that his child may be made to excel in almost
any thing, that by increasing the power of cer-
tain organs through exercise, he can be made a
prodigy of early talents or muscular activity.—
But he must have him at the same time, under-
stand the conditions upon which this can be
effected, and its consequences. I would have
him fully aware, that in each case, unusual ac-
tivity and power are produced by extraordinary
exercise of an organ; and especially that in
early life, no one organ of the body can be dis-
proportionately exercised, without the risk of most
injurious consequences. Either the over-exercised
and over-taxed organ itself will be injured for
life, or the development of other and essential
parts of the system will be arrested forever.
From what has been said, however, we gather the
following facts, which should be made the basis
of instruction:—facts, which, if well attended to,
will be of great benefit to the child, and will
all the mental faculties are manifested; it is ex-
ceedingly delicate, and but partially developed in
this state, it is extremely hazardous.

From the Tales of the Border.
THE LEGEND OF FAIR HELEN OF
KIRCONELL.

The seat of a branch of the Dumfrieshire
Maxwells—Kirconell—a property lying
not far distant from Dumfries, and surround-
ed by the little mountain stream, Kirtonell,
is one of the most beautiful that ever gazed
at the taste or inspired the pride of a high
family. It was not until about the begin-
ning of the seventeenth century that it
was the property of the Maxwells, who, in
the year 1600, during a long period, it belonged to
the Bellis, though never illustrious family of the
Bellis, who, amidst all the turmoil and of the
march territories, had the good sense to
prefer the quiet pleasures of the retreat of
the village of Kirconell, to the bustle and
cruel scenes which boasted no streamlet
but the heart's blood of revengeful foes.

The power of Lord Maxwell, or the throne
of Douglas, were equally unwilling to force
the old proprietor of Kirconell, though he
ranked as a lesser baron, and might com-
mand retainers to fight for his prince—a
crime the pleasures of domestic peace on
the altar of the person or Bellis—these con-
junct prodigies were, hand in hand, awarded
the destinies of Border men, and regulated
the Border rights of men and woman. He
held his fine property directly of the crown;
his right, he conceived himself entitled to
the enjoyment of what had been fairly pur-
chased and honourably retained. One strong
element in Kirconell's determination to live at
home, in the enjoyment of what home may
produce to a mind capable of appreciating
its sweets, was the fear of interrupting the
happiness of his lady—one of the family of
Irving in that quarter, who latterly came
to possess her property—and of one child,
daughter, the maid of Kirconell, concerning
whom, as all our readers know, more has
been said and sung by antiquarian minstrel
than ever fell to the hapless fame of
Cordelia's memory of fair woman. We
need scarcely say, that this young heiress
of Kirconell's name was Helen; for, who
that has read the teaching lines of Poken-
ton, can ever forget the name of one who
fate has drawn more tears than ever did that
of the heroine Lady Margaret, in the old
ballad of "Douglas' Tragedy." The dis-
tinction of ordinary women, though bestowed
by the sanctifying power of love, have seldom
in the country inspired the harp of the
minstrel; so far are we forced to admit the
power of beauty, abstracted from the qual-
ities of the mind and heart, that it has been
a tallismen to barle genius in every age;
and it is honourable to the character of our
nation, that the soul which illumines the
"face divine," has called forth strains as
melting and triumphant as ever were pro-
duced by the lineaments of physical beauty.

It is, however, when the two qualities have
been found combined in a favored daughter
of Scotland, that an unhappy fate has ex-
ercised its greatest power in producing a
sympathy which has left no harp to sound
filfully in the willow tree, no heart in our
true love untroubled, and no eye destitute of
sympathetic tears. Such has truly been

the effect produced by the fortune of Helen
of Kirconell—a fortune which came up on
the revolving wheel of the mutable goddess,
notwithstanding all the efforts of her father
to make the course of her life happy and its
termination blessed. Abstracted as the
thoughts were of the three inhabitants of
Kirconell—the lady, the laird, and the
daughter—from the scenes that were ever
changing in the warlike world around them,
so much greater was the necessity for cul-
tivating the opportunities of enjoyment that
nature and fortune had awarded to them;
and so much greater also was the relish for
that enjoyment which has ever been found
in minds and hearts properly constituted and
tuned to the harp of goodness, to increase
with possession as much as the false taste
for stimulating avocations cloys with the
excitement. It is not often that, even in
these days, when the humane virtues of a
high civilization have inclined mankind to
the cultivation of the social affections, that
a family is found with its different members
so predisposed for the harmony of exclu-
sively domestic joys, that some chord does
not occasionally give forth a discordant
sound when touched by an external impulse;
but, in the times of which we speak, and in
the part of country where the individuals re-
sided, "the happy family" was a group that
was more often found in the lyrics of the
poet or the creations of hope deferred than
in the real existence of the troubled and
wretched world.

The house of Kirconell, where these in-
dividuals resided, stood on "fair Kirconell
Lee"; a term implying that the wood which
in those days encompassed every baronial
residence, had been, to a certain extent,
cleared away, to allow the daisy covered
lawn to rejoice in the beams of the generally
excluded sun. But at a little distance, the
empire of the forest was again resumed, on
the condition exacted by nature, of allow-
ing spring to enjoy her grassy banks, cover-
ed with the wild rose and the glingant; and
to roll playfully along her pebbly bed,
unimpeded by the neighbouring trees, which,
as if in anatory dalliance, sent down their
sprawling boughs, and their arms were
laid to rejoice in the beams of the generally
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People who are in the habit of indulging
anger, vexation, or any other passion, with
their face to such a degree as to impair to the
countenance an expression of ill-nature, when they
are not in anger.
The face of a man, who is in the habit of
indulging in such passions, is generally
diminished, especially in the intellectual regions.
Such, judging from his skull recently discovered,
was the case with the Duke of Devonshire,
some years before his death was in an imbecile
state. Equivalents of the case of an imbecile
fool, whose forehead on admission into a
hospital was so large that he had drawing of a
man, but afterwards it became small and nar-
row.—R. M.]

"Fair were her eyes with flowers—
Rose and lily divers colours,
Rimmed and rimbled,
Mint, feverfew, and glingant,
Columbin, and mo there were."
The Graces had, as yet, but small in-
fluence in the minds of the
inhabitants; and though there was little
in the human mind, there was a
eloquent and beautiful. Tracks of his power
might be seen about the bowers and
shades of Kirconell, where some rude
figures of knights in various positions—
one reclining on his lance, another in the
in the combat at once—were strikingly
the palisades of an armed city—placed, as they
were, in the retreats of peace and domestic
happiness by a former warlike possessor of
the place, as if to remind the present possessor
of the duties of a warrior, and to prevent
him from being lulled into a false sense of
security by the peaceful and happy inhabi-
tants of the place.

At a little distance from the mansion or
castle—for every house, in those days, had
a castellated character—and still in the
burying ground of Kirconell a spot which,
in the peculiarly rural situation, as well
as from its own mournful associations, im-
pressed the mind of the visiter with feelings
which startled him, as much from their
novelty as from their intensity. There is a
small stone there that would it depicted
and communicated to our readers, antier
pate our story, and to the reader, to be
fore our own eyes, as a relic of
our recital. We speak it by at present,
where it lies. The ground of the tomb,
where it lies, has long since been
called, is invested with all the charms
of a solitary monument, which, in
the high purposes of her great Author in visit-
ing our mortals, with their heart-shaking
woes. At the time of which we speak,
this place of the dead was entirely surround-
ed by high hedges, and the walls, except
where the silvery Kirk Entwined the hal-
lowed spot, as she rolled slowly along—
more slowly, it might almost be said,
than elsewhere—and mirrored a
soft gleam in the eyes of the guardian
spirits, that tended the ring, whose
they once animated. A few very rare
stones, whose rudeness was their greatest
recommendation to the sentimental mind,
toiled in the quiet "old English" of that day,
their simple tale. Here leech the race
of ye sons of Kirconell's, might have been
on a rude freestone that has long since dis-
appeared. "Terraugite did chose to lie
here," appeared upon another old relic; and
some exhausted more simple bones—still
pointing out nothing more than name and
surname, yet more eloquent in that brevity
than the most "stored up." "Jon Kirk-
patrick," "Andrew Wellies," "Helen John-
ston," "Mary of the Lee," without John-

word more to say what they were, where
they lived, when they visited this scene of
sorrow, and when they departed from it,
possessed an eloquence in their simple
brevity that moved the heart of the visiter
with a power now little felt and less appre-
ciated. The swelling green tumuli, with
these simple speaking grey-headed stones,
standing yet leaning to a side, as if them-
selves bent by the hands of time, how hum-
bly might they appear, enricled as they
were, with the proud monarch of the wood,
the primeval oak, that had seen the sires
and grandfathers of the lowly inhabitants of
"Death's Mating" rise and fall, and become
dust, as man contempts the day-day wing
forth in the morning, live out its day, and
die. Such was the romantic burying-place
of Kirconell at the time of which we speak;
and even now, when the oak has fallen be-
fore the axe of civilization, and Fane's
tomb has rounded over the tomb, the place
has a hallowed and romantic character
(the Kirtle is still there) not exhibited
by other burying grounds in Scotland.

In those scenes, the members of the
family of Kirconell passed the greater part
of their time. Helen, though a lover of
home was fond of gratifying a fancy pre-
giant of beautiful images, and a taste for
what is lovely in nature, by sitting by the
banks of the Kirtle, and applying her mind
with the pabulum of the old Scottish roman-
ce. "Raf Colyear and his Cross-bow,"
and "Gilbert with the White Hand,"
though soon succeeded by the continental
romances, were then the legitimate foun-
tains of amusement to the fair maids of
Scotland; and those who aimed at sublimer
sights, might have recourse to "Fyn
Macowid" or "Gret Gow Macowid," but
there was in none of the works as yet cir-
culated in Scotland, what might gratify the
intense yearnings of the female heart for
these poetical images which subsequently
spring up with the most luxuriant growth
of the human mind, and which, in the
chivalry. The loves of warriors are not
the loves of every-day life, far less the loves
of the inspired poet; and Helen, as she read
these old legendary romances, might find
in them the amusement that afforded a relax-
ing alternative with her own poetical con-
ningings with the eldest bard of all—Na-
ture;