Agricultural.

From the Canadian Agriculturist.

MODEL FARM OF NEW JERSEY.

As the farm of Professor Mapes is regarded as a pattern, the following account of it, which he has given in the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, will be read with interest and profit. It shows the advantage of producing a large amount of manure, which may be accomplished by almost every farmer, and mostly with the resources of his own farm.

I would state that my success may be mainly attributed to the use of the subsoil plough and a proper system of manuring.

The land is very clayey loam, underlaid by clay ten inches thick, on a stratum of decomposed sand stone. Until the clay was cut through by the subsoil plough, the surface was too wet to be productive.

Muck Manure.—It may not be uninteresting to know the different methods adopted for the manufacture of this manure.—The chloride of lime and carbonate of soda it made by shaking three bushels of shell lime, hot from the kiln, with one bushel of common salt dissolved in water. Common salt being composed of chlorine and soda, the lime combines with the chlorine, forming cloride of lime, which, in turn, receives carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and becomes carbonate of soda. This mass should be turned over every other day for ten days, at the end of which time it is ready for use. Four bushels of this mixture thoroughly diffused through one cord of muck, will decompose perfectly in ninety days in winter, and in proportionately less time in summer.

When this muck cannot readily be procured, any other organic matter will answer the same purpose: pond scrapings, river mub, decayed leaves, or even head lands, with one twentieth bulk of stable manure, or weeds, will answer well.

My stables are arranged thus: Under the oxen, cows, &c., the earth is removed to the depth of eighteen inches, making a space capable of holding a half cord of muck for each animal. This muck is covered at night with salt hay for bedding, and the liquid manure voided by the cattle is absorbed by the muck, and rapidly decomposes it. This decomposition is assisted by the warmth of the animal while sleeping upon the bedding.—The solid manure is removed from the bedding each morning, and, after being mixed with twenty times its bulk of muck, is placed under cover. The muck, containing the fluid portions of the manure, is removed every four days, and is also placed under cover; after ten days the manure heap is turned over, and wetted with a weak solution of nitrate of soda, after which it is permitted to remain until sufficiently decomposed for use—thirty days.

All the weeds of the farm are daily thrown into the hog-pen, and the hogs are induced to root among them, to obtain which they keep the weeds in continuous motion until decomposed. About once in ten days, the pen is emptied; and, after salting the weeds to prevent the possibility of their again germinating, they are mixed with twenty times their bulk of muck and four bushels to the cord of the salt and lime mixture, and placed under cover, where the mass readily heats, and, after twenty days, is ready for use.

These manures, with the occasional use of special manures for special crops, selected with reference to their chemical components as compared with the requirements of the plant desired to be raised, constitute the manures used.

The amount of manure I am enabled to make by the above methods and the assistance of six oxen, three cows, three horses, and twenty hogs, is about fifty half cord per week.

The subsoil plough is no less important than a sufficiency of manure, and without its assistance no great results can be obtained.

The capacity of soil to perfect vegetables, is precisely in proportion to the quantity of its particles presented to the action of the atmosphere for oxydation; and not one of the most inconsiderable uses of manure is to leave space by its decay for the admission of the atmosphere.

To bring about these conditions, deep ploughing is necessary; and to avoid bringing subsoil of a sterile quality to the surface, disintegrating to a great depth, the subsoil plough must be used.

My surface plough may be used to turn a furrow of any depth between four, and twenty inches, the depth of action being regulated by the guide-wheel. We always use this plough at one inch greater depth than the thickness of surface soil; thus, if the surface soil be fourteen inches deep, the plough is set fifteen inches. One inch of the subsoil is thus brought to the surface at each ploughing, and by the action of the sun and atmosphere, is gradually converted into loam.

The subsoil plough follows in the bottom of the furrow left by the surface plough, and is usually set at no less than seventeen inches; this plough is so constructed as to throw up nothing, but merely to disintegrate the soil at this great depth, replacing it where taken from, without mixing it with surface soil. The advantages beyond the admission of amosphere, are, that in dry weather the roots can pass down below the sun's more immediate action, and obtain moisture; and in wet weather the excess of moisture can pass down through the su soil cut. If the land is thus kept free from excess of moisture, it can never become cold or sour. After one thorough subsoil ploughing, the land can be worked for much less expense, and is ready for use at an earlier date in the spring.

My seeds being all planted by a drill barrow, and the rows of plants consequently equidistant from each other, they can be cultivated and weeded by a horse cultivator, instead of using the slow and expensive hand hoe.

"THINKS I TO MYSELF."

We are indebted to a worthy and observing friend for many of the following hints:

When I see a mass of chips accumulated in a farmer's back yard, remaining year after year, "thinks I to myself," if the coarser ones were raked out, they would serve for fuel; while the finer parts, with the addition of soapsuds, &c. from the house, would afford a valuable source of manure.

When I see a convex barn-yard, "thinks I to myself," there is comparatively but little manure made there.

When I see banks of manure resting against a barn during the summer season, serving only to rot the building, "thinks I to myself," that manure might be better employed.

When I see the drainings of a barn-yard finding their way into gullies and rivulets, while with small expense they might be thrown on to a valuable swell of declivity, "thinks I to myself," that farmer is blind to his own interest.

When I see a hog yard not well supplied with materials for making manure "thinks I to myself," that man suffers loss for the want of care.

When I see a piece of hoed ground in a mowing field, and the turf, stalks, and stones that were carried out by the plough or harrow not collected together, "thinks I to myself," there is something slovenish in the case.

When I see ploughing done, year after year, in the same tract by the side of a fence or gully, till a dyke of considerable height is thrown up, and of course a corresponding leanness in the interior, 'thinks I to myself," there is a want of good husbandry.

When I see a stone wall topped out with a single tier of round stone, "thinks I to myself," the upper foot in the height of such walls ought never to have been put on, and look out for dull scythes and loss of hay.

When I see a fruit tree loaded with twice the top necessary for bearing well, and this perhaps partly dead, thereby keeping the needed rays of the sun from the crop, 'thinks I to myself," here is an indication of bad husbandry.

When I see stones piled around the trunk of a fruit tree, "thinks I to myself," here is an invitation to suckers and to mice; and if dull scythes should follow, it would not be strange.

When I see a total failure of a crop of Indian corn, "thinks I to myself," if that man had bestowed all the manure, and perhaps two-thirds the labor on half the ground he would have had a fair crop and a fine piece of ground for a crop of Ruta Baga the following year.

When I see a farmer selling his ashes for ten cents per bushel, "thinks I to myself," he had better have given his purchaser fifty cents to leave it for his corn and grain.—*Maine Farmer.*

New Scythes.—A trial has been made at Genlis (France) of a reaping machine used in the north of France under the various names of Belgian scythe, *sape, quiet, &c.*—It is of the same form as the scythe blade, though a little smaller and more curved, and is fixed with a strap to the right hand, by an easy movement, causing little fatigue.—He has in his left hand a hook, fixed to the end of a small handle, of very light wood, with which he holds the wheat while giving the cut with the sape. This instrument, worked in the above manner by a youn man 22 years of age, appeared to all the farmers and intelligent laborers present to furnish great advantage over the sickle and rake scythes. It is as close to the ground as may be desired, does not shake the ears, and consequently does not cause the grain to fall out. The reaper does not want (as is the case in using the rake scythe) an assistant to follow him to pick up what is left behind; his hook performs that office with the greatest facility, and much better;—it allows nothing to fall, and collects the corn into bundles of the required size with surprising regularity. It offers, in the most evident manner, a saving of hands, strength, fatigue, time, and acts better than the ordinary implements used. In corn beaten down especially, laborers at present spend much time and labor, and much of the produce is lost; whilst the use of this instrument offers the greatest anvantages, as it works with just the same precision as tho' the corn were standing. The reapers in the Franche-Comte, who are the ordinary harvest laborers, were quite astonished at the action of this instrument.—*Brussels Herald*

Importance of Root Culture.—I propose to give my experience in the use of roots for cattle and hogs. I grow beets, carrots, ruta bagas, and parsnips, and find there is no difference in the expense of cultivation of either. I find that the sugar beet produces the most milk, and the carrot and ruta bagas are best for fatting.

But the ruta bagas is far the best for that purpose, and I am surprised that so valuable a root is not more generally grown in this country. I have fed a farrow cow on ruta bagas and ordinary hay for two months this winter, and she made good beef, although I milked her part of the time; and I have fed a breeding sow on them, and them only, for the last two months, and my neighbors say she is too fat for breeding. But I consider that the parsnip is a most valuable root for cattle; and hogs prefer them to any other root, and we hear the carrot extolled, but no one grows the parsnip, and yet they are easier to raise and certainly more valuable. But I am aware that they are a hard root to get up—a general complaint against them. But you can leave them in the ground all winter, and dig them in the spring and save housing them, which is no small consideration; and they come in well between hay and grass—the very time they are wanted.

If any one think proper to try them, I know he will not repent it. Sow early, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin them to eight inches in the rows. Any good wheat soil will suit them.—*N. E. Farmer.*

COMICALITIES.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said a western lawyer, "you are met here on one of the most solemn occasions that ever happened since I had a brief. The defendant, being a stout able-bodied man, rushed like an assassin upon my client, who is a frail young widow; and why did not the thunder of heaven blast him, when he stooped towards her, stretched forth his arms like the forked lightnings of Jupiter, and gave her a kiss on the mouth!"

Touch of the Sublime.—It was a dark and dismal night, the wind howled mournfully, the lightnings shook its fiery tresses mournfully thro' the air, loud peals of thunder followed in quick succession, rain and hail fell from the clouds like gems from an everburning casket, and an awful sublimity pervaded all nature, when Eugene Summers with his horrid purpose at heart, and the weapon of destruction firmly grasped in his hand, stole forth like an assassin, to kill—*bed bugs!*

The Penalty of Greediness.—A fisherman of Balladoole, in the Isle of Man, having baited a number of hooks with herringe for the deep sea fishery, left them suspended in an out building for the night. The door was open, and a lot of pigs having scented the fish, they entered to eat them; and presently every porker was fast hooked by the cheek, the tongue, or the snout. A great uproar ensued, which brought the women of the village to the spot; but in the darkness they could not see the lines, and they thought the swine bewitched; so they added to the din by their terrified clamor. When some fishermen arrived with lights, the poor pigs were liberated, at the expense of sundry gashes to extract the hooks.

A Wisconsin orator who has lately delighted his audience with illustrations of our country's progress, used the following emphatic remark:—"Feller citizens—the *tail* of civilization is now exactly where the *front ear* was no more'n sixty years ago." The remark was received with boisterous cheers.

A gentleman on placing his hand too familiarly on a lady's knee, was told by her, that he was rude enough to be a savage.

"Of what tribe madam?"

"The *Paw-knees!*"

New England Salutations.—"Good morning, neighbor ——; how do you do?" "Well, I'm much as one, I thank you; how is it with you?" "Why, I'm pretty much the old sort, 'tween three and one; how is your woman this morning?" "Well, she's pretty much why for her, considerin'; how is your'n?" "She's to be crawling, I thank you. Good morning."

Shocking.—'Pa,' do storms ever make malt liquor?' 'No child; why do you ask?' 'Because I heard Ma tell Jane to bring in the clothes, for a storm was brewing.'

It is stated that of the five hundred and forty young ladies who fainted last year, more than one half fell into the arms of gentlemen. Only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor.

"I reckon I love you," said a Yankee accountant to his sweetheart. "How on airth, Jonathan, do you arrive at the calculation?" inquired the fair one. "By simple addition, replied the ready reckoner, "for when I have you hanging on my arm, I guess my sum of happiness is complete."

Napoleon's Tomb at St. Helena.—An Englishman some years since visited the tomb, and indited in the register a verse on the ex-emperor to this effect:—

Boney was a great man,
A soldier brave and true,
But Wellington did lick him at
The battle of Waterloo.

This was not in very good taste, not exactly such an allusion as an Englishman should be guilty of at the tomb of a conquered foe. Nevertheless, it contained indisputable truths. A Yankee visited the place soon after. Determined to punish the braggart for so illiberal and unmanly an attack on the dead, he wrote immediately under it—

But greater still, and braver far,
And tougher than shoe-leather,
Was Wa-hington, a man what could
Have licked 'em both together.

The next visitor was a Frenchman, who, like all his countrymen, was deeply attached to the memory of Napoleon. When he had read the first lines he exclaimed, with looks of horror and disgust, "Mon Dieu! Quel sacrilege? Sans doute, les Anglais sont grands cochons!" The Yankee skinner's addition next attracted his eye. He started as he read; gasped, grinned, read the lines again; then dashing his hand through his hair, danced about the room in a paroxism of indignation, screaming,—"Sacre diable; Monsieur Bull is one grand brute, but le frere Jonathan is one savage horrible! Sacre! sacre! I challenge him! I shall cut him up in very small pieces!"

From the New York Tribune.

AN ORIGINAL VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A writer in the *Alta California* shows up the morals and manners of that place in the following style:

San Francisco, Jooly 27, 1849.

My Deak Sur:—Since I last took up mi pen too rite you a few lines, I do bean still sogerning in this Remarkabel plaice, and am more and more astonished at its posision soshally and fissically speaking. But if their is won thing more than annother that I like, it is the way the Sabbath day is kept hear. The Peepel go to Church so reglarly, and the Gambeling Shops dont perseo their avvocashun. Oh! no—You never see any munney laying on the Tabbels, or any Cards, nor nothing of that kind a Sundey. I think for Pius pepel the Mission, or Presiddio, is the plaice—I went to both of these plaices Last Sundey, and wos particular struck with the solemn grandeur of the Fust named—the Bildins in the old ante Deluvian Spanish stile, with the magnefisent Catholic Cathedral created within me e-moshuns that I could n't express in a fortnight. Then the fine tones of the splendid Barrel organ, streaming threw the long arched isles, minglin with the voices of wurshippers, maid me think of Hoam! Then the butiful rode—so level, so hard to bear, (for the horses) so desirable for sandy complekted individyewals, renders the trip dubly delightful. Then, for your companons, you av bullucks' heels, broken bottels, & ded horses, and the effluvier arising from which is extreamly refreshing to the oilfactorys. Of all trades or profeshuns in San Francisco, give me Doctoring and oxshuneering. You call in to see a medical man, and the fust thing done by him is to show you a small brass ounce wait and a pare of skales: he then asks you, "How much have you got?" You say, "I've yot a verry bad pane in my stummucks." "No, no," says the Doctor, "I mean, How big's your pile?" "Very large," says the man. "Pshw!" says the Doctor; "How much Dust have yer?"—Ans. My eyes, nose and mouth are filled with it. "Good Hevings, man! I mean how much *gold* have you?" "Oh! I understand," says the pashunt; "I've got a phew ounces." "Well," says the fissishun, "My fee simple is an ounce & a half, Troy." The Gold is way'd, the payshunt gets his advice, and leaves his Dust behind. Pleasant—verry. The oxshunneer bisness is perfektly immense here; they are always "Going, going, gone," and yet are to bee seene in the same place every Nite. I have been greatly amused hear lately in the Court Room, at the Tryal of some men calling themselves "Hounds;" some of whom came near being packed off to another State. But I do hope there race is run, and they will be off the track for good; at any rate, you wood have to hunt a long time before you could meet a harder looking set. Eating Houses air grate noosances here, and there charges is perfektly orful; and then the wayters are very unsivil. You carnt Dine under 2 or 3 dollers Cash, or $16 a week credit, and very nesty at that.—Corserts is all the Rage hear—charge only Ten Dollars, and the Room is sare to be filled with about 4 persons, cash, and one ded bed. The Dining Room of the Parker House isn't a bad plaice for a concert, particularly as they dont ask $200 a knight for the room. But They air goin to put up a Theatur here this winter, with reglar play acters and actresses, when they can get a sight to put it on, as ground is high—sometimes. They are too have a reglar Mannager, who is too talk the Money, and get up the performers early every morning. It is calculated the Theatur will hold has many as it can conweniently, and the prices will be high enough to soot the Times. Churches, Mister Editur, are lookinging up.—There is a Large Baptist one going up rapiddly. It has bewtiful benches inside, maid of Deal wood, and speaks Loudly for the Enterprize of the cittizens of this Eminent Town. Dentists do well in this plaice, I understand, in spite of their Teeth; and the Best of It is, you carnt complane of their price, because you have to hold your jaw arl the wile. There is a very worthy and competent young artist in the Teeth line, whoo is driving (not a cart) but a thundering bisness here, by name Tomson, who as lately invented a noo mode of kuring tooth ake by showing his pashunt a smorl root—namely, the root of the tooth. It succeeds wonderful, and he Daly is drawing more and more custom. Teeth distracted from 8. A. M. till 10, P. M., for cash. We herd, Mr. Editur, Last Weak, That a large Bording House was coming here, round the Horn, to be kept in a splendid style, and at modderate prises—say about $6 or 7 dollars per week. The idear is to hav what is left at Brekfast hashed up for Dinnur, and left cold for Supper, and so on, as the Longer a Thing is Kept in this climate the Tenderer it eats—so some has written to his friends in the States, & corsing the proprietor of a fasshonabel Bording House keeper their to cum out to this country to try his tripes; he brings out several old borders, whoo is used to the style, to begin with, and I have no Doubt that he will sucksed to his harts content. I hear that several horsespittals are coming round the Horn, filled with pashunts, reddy to go to work, with nurses and everything compleat, and with a good many undertakers. Yours trooly,

JAMES PIPES.

The Annual Ploughing Match of the London District Agricultural Society will take place on the farm of Mr. Elliot, Lot 16, 2nd Concession of Westminster, on Tuesday, the 30th inst.—*Free Press.*

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

HEWLETT'S

RESTORATIVE BALSAM,

FOR THE CURE OF

Dirarrhœa, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Relaxation,

SUMMER COMPLAINT AND CHOLERA MORBUS.

Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle.

☞ It has been attested by experience, and founded on the fact, that an attack of the Cholera is generally preceded by Premonitory Symptoms, principally Disorders of the Bowels. This premonitory Relaxation and Diarhœa, being without Pain, and not interfering much with health, is generally not noticed, until it is followed with decided Cholera! The time to *prevent* the Diesease, is to have recourse, on its first appearance, to *Hewlett's Restorative Balsam*, which will prove efficacious in staying its progress, and preventing the Cholera.—In cases of decided Cholera, the above Medicine will be of immense service.

No Family should be without a Bottle of this Balsam on hand.

Prepared only by J. Hewlett, 95, York Street, Toronto.

Sold by B. PARSONS Goderich:
Messrs. P. B. Clark & Co. Port Sarnia.
Mr. Wm. Jones Sydenham, Owen Sound
Goderich, 20th August 1849. v2-n29.

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 Cholera 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 obstructions 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.

☞ SUMMONSES required by the New District Court Act, and all other *BLANK FORMS* used in the District and Division Courts, on Sale at the *Signal* Office. Also, all kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Goderich, July 19, 1849.

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, 13th July, 1849. 2v-n25tf

NOTICE.—This is to inform SAMUEL SMITH, that I have in my possession a MONEY LETTER, addressed to him to my care, which he can have by calling for it at my place. ANDREW DONOUGH.

Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849. 2vn37-2i

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 Loosenesses, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS & COUGHS, CHOL'C, 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, PLATULENCY,

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 25 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 bounded 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 FOR 1849,

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 Claimants 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 necessitated 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.

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☞ All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office

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