Agniendturat.

WRAT A FARMER SHOULD BE .- A farm or should be well instructed in chemistry generally, more particularly as applied to agriculture ; he should be well versed in mineralogy, geology, botany, and in the should learn geometry, mensuration, &c.; he should study political economy so far as to have a clear conception of the sources of wealth and prosperity.

be instructed in his constitutional rights, condensed elecution. It will be a happy event for our country when our farmers, so educated, shall have the ascendency in our halls of legislation, and thereby put a stop to the fallacious special pleading of dema-known to those who have been in the habit gogues, who have already reduced our of killing cattle, that the nourishment decountry, possessing all the means of prosperity in a pre-eminent degree, to a most pitiable condition, by their miserable legis lation .- North American Farmer.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT .- A COTTESPOR dent of the Winchester [Va.] Republican, states that in that part of Virginia the Med iterranean wheat e caped rust better that any other variety. The wheat crop of Washington county, Pennsylvania, it is said, was not more than half an average yield this year, in consequence of rust. A good deal of the Mediterranean was sown the past season, in that county, and, notwithstanding the damage done to the other varieties, the Washington Reporter save that "all of this," as far as it can learn, " has turned out well."

Hole handt a Franche in material

(We have cultivated the Mediterranear Wheat for the past three years, (in a section where the wearel and insect destroyed all our wheat the previous two years) with success beyond our expectations. From the earlier ripening, we not only escaped rust, but the weavel and insect, and always had a good crop .- Eds. North Western

RUST OR MILDRW IN WHEAT .- This most destructive disease prevails, to a certain extent, in most countries; produced, we believe, by fate sowing-want of proper drainage-low situations-a long continued damp atmosphere, when the crop is in the most luxuriant state of its growth-and when grass and weeds are allowed to grow with the crop. All these causes induce the disease of rust and mildew. It is supposed, also, that certain ingredients in the soil, that may be rendered barmless by the anplication of lime, produce mildew and rust. Heavy manuring, we know, has the same effect. Several causes of the disease are in the farmer's power to correct, indeed, all of them except that produced by a damp at mosphere, at the critical period of the crop's growth. Drilling in the seed at nine to twelve inches spart, and hoeing the crop. will have some effect in preventing the effects of a damp atmosphere. In Flanders hided, coarse limbed ox, ever command the they do not sow grass seeds with wheat, in highest price in the market, even if his aporder to give it a hetter chance to escape pearance indicates equal fotness. This from rust and mildew, as they suppose the young plants of clover and other grasses but the butchers will always make a dollar keep the lower portion of the straw of the erop wet and damp for a longer time after rain, heavy dew, or fogs, than if there was once take off \$12 on a bullock, (no small no clover or other grass plants growing with it. In England, where a good system of husbandry is carried out, all their grain, excepting oats, is sown in drills, and they seldom have to complain of rust or mildew effecting the crop. Where sca weed is aprlied as manure to the crop previous to wheat, rust is never known to injure the perhaps, have the same beneficial effect .-Rust and mildew produce immense loss in Canada, but we are not aware that the farmers have ever adopted any means whatever that would be likely to prevent it, with the exception, probably, of one in forty thousand who may have applied lime occasionally. In the old countries they would not attempt to carry on arable culture without applying lime. Our own experience of rust and mildew is, that after continued rains and warm and misty weathy, either at the latter end of July or at the beginning of August, the disease propagates very rapidly, particularly in low situations and in sheltered places. Too great a supply of moisture, under these circumstances, appears to be imbibed by the stems of the plants, and with this excess of moisture it is said that the plants take in the sporutus of a certain fungus that are so light and minute as to be wafted by the winds, and then grow upon the leaves and etem as mildew. Another opinion is, that large doses of manure, or moist warm weather, causes an overluxuriance of the crop, and supples an excess of nutriment and moisture, that clogs the porce of the plants, stops the circulation of the sap, and thus produces the ceive that all circulation of the sap or nutri ment must have been stopped; and this will account for the crop or the grain making no improvement after the straw is at which grain crops are liable, but we conceive that the farmer has it in his power to

this subject and give their opinion, as it is a matter of great imposts Agricultural Journal.

FEEDING CATTLE.

of hay value increase the live weight of an physiology of seeds, plants, trees, and aniox. (which I apprehend is the same as in-mals, including the species bimans; he creasing his beef,) six pounds, on three thousand pounds will increase it one hundred and eighty pounds, which will add one hundred and twenty pounds to the assumed dead weight, viz: six hundred and eighty seven pounds;" meaning, as I suppose, that the hay, or as he has it, the hay value, will and laught to vindicate them by a terse and make one hundred and twenty pounds of beef. Now I think were he to kill his heef, after feeding three thousand pounds of hay slone, he would find that he had not made a pound of beef, for it is a fact well rived from hay alone, may indeed have kept up the ontside appearance of the cattle, or in other words, kept the cattle where they left the pasture, but the inside of the animal wou'd show that the animal had used up or spongy. I do not believe that thee ever was a pound of beef made on hav sone. Now as to feeding cattle-first as to the kind most profitable for our fermers to feed. I would say that must depend upon the market for which they are designed. If for the New York maket, where they weigh only the beef, (or as the butchers there would say, four quarters) four or five years old steers would be the most profitable, for the reason that you gain some in growth and their quarters will weigh heavier, and the bide and tallow lighter, consequently the feeder will be better paid than by feeding old cattle.

If the cattle are designed for the Boston market, where all is weighed. (or as the butchers say, five quarters) then by all To expense of shearing, means feed full grown oxen, for they give To loss by death, 2 percent, over a greater per cent. of tallow, and a greater quantity of good pieces, than younger cat- Labor of foldering during winter, say, 5.00

If our farmers desire to obtain the largest cturn for their feed let them be careful in the selection of their cattle. Never feet oxen for profit that are over seven vears old, and always reject such as have been broken down by hard work, however well they may appear in the pasture; for when they are fed, some old lameness will appear and ten to one, when your cattle are ready for market, such will have to be left in th vard to seck the best market they may find at home. Be careful, also, that the ox is what the Connecticut river feeders call fine. that is, of small bone, straight and well formed, and light in the fore quarter, with to make an extra fat ox, be careful that he out. We give them, in the hope of elicithave thin hide.

I have often observed that an ox with a thick coarse hide, will not take on fat like fore the farmers of the country. one with a thin, even hide, nor will a thick on an ox of twelve hundred weight, will at item in the price-of feeding) and besides the expense of making the heef of the coarse ox. these applications. People fancy it is is as great as that of the fine one.

I have travelled many miles, when I was in the liabit of feeding cattle, and since. thing is done. They forget that no appli with experienced cattle-buyers from Connecticul river, to examine cattle, that were lusk in folds of the leaves ; that others will recommended as just right for feeding. crop. The application of salt here would, when neither my friends nor myself would have driven them to Connecticut, with a what greater than even the population of view to putting them into a stall for feed- London. Thousands and tens of thousands ing could they have been purchased for

And now a few more words in regard to legions. feeding. The best feed without question, broom-seed, corn in the ear is the most

Some persons think there is no value in cobs; be that as it may, feeders know that cattle will bear heavier feed, by using corn able in flower gardens. ground in the ear, than if the corn is shel-

disease of mildew. We-have examined the but if an ox will bear more meal, give it to him, for it is a mistaken idea that if you feed heavy, you will be a loser, for it is an old but true adage, that if you cheat an ox in his feed, he will, when killed, either preservative of beauty. Whenever you have nighted in fortures follows: etraw affected by mildew with a powerful to him, for it is a mistaken idea that if you magnifying glass, and could distinctly per- feed heavy, you will be a loser, for it is an cheat you or the drover. Be careful also. when there is a warm change in the wea tacked by rust or millew. It is one of the ther, to lessen his feed for a few meals, or most serious and injurious diseases to he will get clogged, and you may lose a leave behind them noble and beautiful traweck's feed before he comes to his appetite again. Feed your hay a livile at a time again. Fresh sir, pure simple remedy or check it to a considerable extent. twice or thrice after his meal, for he will food, and exercise, mental and bodily, with

not want any food in the middle of the day, they are then enjoying the benefit o the eun-digesting their morning feed.

My practice has always been, (and hink I have made some as fat oxen as were Mr. Kendall says, "if one hundred pound ever driven from this country to Brighton Market) to be careful that exen have their meals at regular times, never varying more than half an honr. I always visited my cattle at nine o'clock in the evening, to see that all was right in the stables, and to give them a little hav. After all, one great tem in the profits of stall feeding cattle, is n the quantity and value of the manure, it being worth, in my estimation, more than double that of any other manure. I have often heard Connecticut river feeders remark, when they have met with a noor market for their cattle, that the feed give to the cattle, would have sold for more than the advance on the cattle could not raise their cross without the manure, and that it - d better to lower the profits on the manure or weir land.

PROPITS OF WOOL GROWING. - It is said its tallow, and that the beef would be loose by some agricultural writers, that it takes which would do this, we calculate at \$7 the acre, if fenced in large lots. The price of sheep immediately after shearing, averages, say, \$1, and lambs 75 cents. The average increase of lambs, is said to be 80 per cent. The profit and loss account with 100 sheer, would be thus, interest being 10 per cent

Sheep Account, Debtor. One hundred sheep, to interest, of purchase money, #10.00 Interest of thirty-three acres of land at 87. To curing and stowing hay on 9

pulled wool, Sait, tar, and summer care, 4.00 Int. on winter she'ter, worth, say 2.50 \$55,85

Credit.
By 300 lbs. wool. 25 cents (1s 3d) \$75 OO By eighty lambs, 75 cents, 60.00 \$135,00 Cost as above,

Balance.

Giving a profit of over 79 cents a head. 80 per cent. on the investment for a 100 Now if we are wrong in these calculations, we shi be happy to correct then

a tight clean head and neck, and if you wish if our agricultural readers will point then ing remarks from others, whose communi estions it will afford us p'easure to lay be

DESTROYING INSECTS. - There are various eccipts for the destruction of the 'aphides which are swarming in our gardens. The efficacy of each receipt is vouched by its admay appear strange to the inexperienced. vocates, and, we doubt not, in all cases truly. Tobacco water, tobacco dust, soan ands, and gas water al! have their admirers We patronise smelling salts.

the infected bushes, once for al', and the cation whatever can reach the insects that he missed even on the surface; and that these creatures multiply, at a rate somemay be destroyed to-night, and to-morrow others fall into the ranks, and recruit the

One or two applications of any sort can is two parts corn and one part oil-meal; but be productive of little relief. They must be as oil-meal cannot now be obtained with: frequently repeated, and skilfully, by sharp out going to New York or Boston for it, and quick expulsions from a fine-nosed syand paying a great price, corn and oats in ringe. If that is done, we guarantee the the above proportion is next best, but as riddance of the pest by means of carbonate oats now demand generally a high price of ammonia, (smelling salts.) which it is compared in value to corn, it would proba-compared in value to corn, it would proba-bly he more profitable to sell them, and quality. If bought fresh of the wholesale bly be more profitable to sell them, and consists. If bought fresh of the wholesale feed entirely with corn ground in the ear.

The Connecticut river feeders use corn and when the proportion of salts must be larger. It has the great merit of being clean and effectual; bosides which, it improves the health of the foliage very much. All the other washes, although they may be as

YRARS.—Neither rouge, artificial ringlets nor all the resources of the toilet, can re-As to the quantity and time of feeding, the quantity should be as great as the ox will eat up clean and not scour. Eight quarts of cob meal is the usual quantity for an ox of one thousand pounds dead weight, that is an ox will bear more meal, give it to him, for it is a mistaken idea that if you have noticed how lightly his hand reste to him, for it is a mistaken idea that if you have noticed how lightly his hand reste to be a constant of the pinched-up features, full of lines and thin curling lips, you may judge of petty passions envy, and ambition, which have worn out their owner. High and noble thoughts Early sowing, and, as regards wheat, obtaining that variety that is the most hardy and least liable to rust, will be prudent precaution. We hope these observations may aduce more competent parties to consider

ween four and five o'clock; fat cattle do Prospectue of the HERALD, as Weekl, Newspaper, the publication of which is to be commenced immediately in the Town of Bruntford. Office on Colborne St.. over the old Post Office.

THE rapid advance of Brantford and this portion of the Province in population, wealth and importance—the pressing demands of the intelligent Inhabitants for full mands of the intelligent Inhabitants for full and correct information—the solicitation of sumerous friends, and the impression that a Newspaper conducted on liberal and just oriciples, will receive the hearty sum of the liberal and the just—influence the undersigned to undertake the egablishment of a respectable Journal in the place, feeling assured that from his knewledge of Canadians and Canadian age-ra, gained by a residence in this colors of nearly twenty years, he will be able or render his paper worthy of the paragraph of Canadians generally, and gericially of those amongst whom he have tided for the last five or six years—the Herald will advocate British convex ion, the responsibility of rulers to those a ion, the responsibility of rulers to those whom they are employed and poil—the right of the people to manage their our affairs—the cause of liberty civil and rigious, and indeed, everything that me tend to meliorate the condition of Canacins. to meliorate the condition of Canadans.

To detail all that the Herald .ill suppo or oppose, would far exceed the limits of this advertisement. It may, therefore, suffice to state, that feechood and ribaldry by some agricultural writers, that it takes one acre of land to sustain five sheep during summer and winter. We, however, will not, in its columns, be permitted to nearry the place of truth and sound a gument, and that the greatest care will be taken, by one exclusion of immoral and sulcless, and the selection of chaste and sulcless, and the selection of chaste and useful reading matter, to render the Herald valuable FAMILY PAPER, and at the same ime from arrangements which have been nade for securing the most important and nade for securing the most important and raried intelligence from every part of the world, it will be found to possess high laims for support upon all classes in the community. As neither trouble nor expense will be spared to make the *Herald* a lisseminator of much information, and as it is desirable that such information be as widely diffused as possible, the price of the *Herald* will be so law as to briggit within the solution. Herald will be so low as to bring it with e reach of a'l; and whilst every effort will the reach of a'!; and whilst every choice with the used to make it rank as one of the best, the will also be one of the cheapest papers of the size in Canada West. The Herald vill be printed on a lage Imperial sheet with entirely new materials, and will be sublished every Saturday Morning, for \$2 a constitution of the paid and the sheet with entirely in degree \$2 a very if paid sublished every Saturday Morning, for \$2 a year, if paid in advance; \$1\frac{1}{2}a year, if paid in advance; \$1\frac{1}{2}a year, if paid in all cases exclusive of postage.

From the extensive circulation which it will have, the Heruld will be a deaurable medium for Advertisements, which will be inserted at the usual raise. All communications to the Editor, through the Post Office, must be pre-paid.

W. JOHNSTONE. Editor and Proprietor Brantford, Aug. 16, 1849. 12:30 CAME into the enclosure of the Sub-

879.15 Last a RED S PEER, about three years id, with a little white on the belly. wher can come and take him away by proving property and paying expenses. WM. GREEN. Colborne, Oct., 25, 1849.

> 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN

CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for AND disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Pownships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,-200 Acres are situated in the Haron Tract, of the Province—it has treb ed its po tion in five years, and now contains up

wards of 20,000 inhabitants. We doubt not, however, that complaints wards of 20,000 inhabitants. The LANDS are offered by way of LEANDS are for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one fifth Cash, and the bulance in Instal-

one If the Cash, and the ordered to Instantiate in the Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Land. Upon most of the Land. Upon most of the Land. IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler. from further calls until 2ud, 3rd or 4th yes of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREE-HOLD during the term is secured to the IS REQUIRED DOWN-whilst upon the HOLD during the term, is secured to the Leasee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to antici-

pated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further informs Lists of Lands, and any further informa-tion can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderich; of R. Birdsall, Esq., Asphodel, Colburne District; Dr. Alling, Guelph, or J. C. W. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huron District, Goderich, March 17, 1848.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

HEWLETT'S RESTORATIVE BALSAM

FOR THE CURE OF
Dirarrhoa, 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 Di-orders of the Bowele. This premonitory Relaxation and Diarhosa, 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 Diesea-e, 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. ine will be of immense service.

No Fatniy should be without a Bottle of this Baleam on hand. Prepared only by J. Hewlett, 95, York Street, Toronto. Sold by B. PARSONS Goderich: Mewars. P. B. Clark & Co. Port Sarnia.

Mr. Wm. Jones Sydenham, Owen Sour Goderich, 20th August 1840. v9-529.

THE FOLLOWING

MIEIDII CIINEISE ARE PREPARED & SOLD BY J. HEW. LETT, 95. YONGE STREET, TORONTO And by Agents through the Provis

Hewlett's Restorative Balsam, Price is. 3d per Bottle.

This Medicine is a cafe and efficacion cure for Distribus. Diventery, Bloody For Relaxation, and that disordered starker be-

Relaxation, and that disordered stawfath-Bowels, so prevalent during the fait : also, er, known as the Summer Ce-for the Chelera Morbus, Hewlett's 3d. - Bottle.

Price of preumation, BURNS, For the Ce-Sains, Swellings, Cramp.
Scales, Bresse, Green Wounds, Stiffness Chilbinis, Colla N. ck. Numberse, Piles. For the Coses, Scient Wounds, Stilling, Scalds, Br. Soc. Scient Wounds, Piles, Chilblaiss, Cold N.ck, Nombness, Piles, in the Join! the Skin, &c. &c. ett's Stomachic Tincture

Her STRENGTHENING BITTERS. For the cure of Wenk Digestion, Bilion Diseases. Pains in the Stomach. Loss of Appetite, General Debility. Palpitation of he Heart. Consumption, &c. &c.

This Medicine is one of the best and rapest in circulation.

CANADIAN FRIEND; OR Hewlett's Universal Ointment. Price 1s. 3d per Bottle.
For Coring Corruptions of every description, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Boile, Scalis

Hewlett's Apperient Family Pills FOR BOTH SEXES. A remedy for Costiveness, Pains and Gid-diness in the Head, Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; also, Indigestion.—

Price 9d. per Box. HEWLETT'S Apperient Family Powders.

A remedy for Costiveness, Pains and Gid-liness in the Head, Disorders of the Liver. Stomach, and Bowe s; also Indigestion. Stomers, and Bowe s; also Indigestion.

To the many persons who object to
the taking of Pells, these Powders, are reccommended, and for Children are preferable.

Price 1s. 3d. per Buttle. Hewlett's Antibilious Pills.

Hewlett's Antibilious Pills.

Price is 3d. per Bottle.

An excellent remedy for Bi our Complaints and Costiveness. They remove all oldstructions on the Stomych, at the same time Strengthen the Pigestive Organs, Extricate those Pins attendant upon Disorders of the Stomach, act as a Tonic Upon Relaxed Constitutions, and produce Viger & 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 sneedy removal of Coughs, relieve difficulty in breathing, so trying to Asthuatic subjects, and procure the refreshing comforts of rest and sleen.

Hewlett's Dinner Pills.

PRICE 1s. 3d. per Box.

For removing Obstructions on the Chest, felt after enting, particularly after Dinner, caused he great Weakness and Debility in the Digestive Organs. Hewlett's Infant's Soothing CORDIAL.

For easing Pains in the Bowels and Su-pach, so general with Infants, expelling the Vind, and procuring refreshing sleep.

Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle. Sold by B. PARSONS, Goderich: Mesers, P. B. Clark & Co. Port Sarbia Mr. Wm. Jones Sydenham, Owen Sound Goderich, 20th August, 1°40. 2v-n29

IRON FOUNDRY

HOME MANUFACTURE. THE Customers for the liberal sup-port 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 con-sisting of the most improved Moulds. Self-acting Mill Dogs, and various other casstrings. 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 buy-ing elsewhere. All orders pun tually at-tended to and executed with neatness and despatch. ORR & WILSON. Stratford, 13th Aug. 1849. v2-n28tf.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huren, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepard to give Plans and Specifica-tions of Public or Private Buildings, Bridg-es, 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-n

STRATFORD HOTEL.

THE Subscriper informs his friends and the Travelling Public, that he has leared 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 rounde the personal convenience of his

WINES and LIQUORS of the best de-cription. A steady Hostler always in the dance. ALBERT G. HATCH. Stratford, 18th July, 1849.

Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849.

PHEN celebrity which these pre-indicate the high gefs they profess to cure, has readered the cliency of pushing not only unnecessary, but unwere digns. They are known by their fault; their good speciality for those, and they started not by the faith of the gradulous.

EN ALL CAME IN THE ACUTE OF THE WATER, APPEUTIONS of one SLADDER and RIBNETS.

APPEUTIONS of one SLADDER and RIBNETS.

BILIOUS PEVENES & LAUNE COMPLIAINTS.

In the south and west, where these discusse prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers, and others, who uses these Medicines, will never afterwards be without these.

BILIOUS CHOULE, and SERVIS Loneanees, BILED, CONSTITENESS, COILIDES & CHOUSE AND CONSTITENESS, COILIDES & CHOUSE AND COUNTY OF THE WAY OF THE CONSTITENT OF THE WAY OF THE CONSTITENT OF THE WAY OF THE CONSTITENT OF THE WAY O

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LEPROY, LOOSENSS,

H & H & U B H A L D I S K A S K S.

M & H & U B H A L D I S K A S K S.

New fair to redicate entirely all the effects of Mercary infinitely some than the most powerful prevaration of Sarisayanlis.

NEHIT S WEATS. NER YUUN DEULLTY. NER YOUS
COMPLAINTS of all bands, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS,

PALPITATION of the HEART, PAINTER'S CHOLIC.

PIL B L. The original groun tery of these medicines

was cured of Pisto as year standing by the sea of the s THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD. And thus remove all disease from the system And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and
PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of compatition in the estimation of every patient.

The genoine of these medicines are new put up in white
wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called
"Moffat's Good Samaritam," containing the directions, doe,
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,
the effore those who procure Them with a bite wrappers can
be assured that they are genuine. He careful, and do not
buy those with pellow wrappers; but if you do, be asstated;
that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

[ETP Frappers and sold by

Prepared and sold by

P. WILLAM B. MOFFAT,

338 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

BENJ. PARSONS, Sole Agent. Goderich, Jan. 28 1848.

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE within 2 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich T was Plot. The first is LOT 10 in 1st Conces-CONTAINING 164 ACRES, Is bouned at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Pub. c Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Culborne, W. Division,

CONTAINING 100 ACRES, ard is situated at the Junction of two Pub-

c 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 Mesars. Davenport, of the place has established himself as a

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. nmission from the Mer chants of Goderich, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McEWAN. attention. Windsor, March, 1849.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

A. NASMYTH

N returning thanks to his friends and nu-merous Customers for the Liberal Pat-ronage which he has received during the past year, begato intimate that he has jast received an extensive Assortment OF THE PASHIONS FORISCO. and is ready to Execute all Orders given to nun with care and punctuality as formerly Goderich, April, 12th, 1849.

Upper Canada Rebellion Losses.

Receiver General's Office,
Montreal, 12th March, 1849.

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

S. M. VIGER, H. M. R. G. (Signed,)

The Buron Signal, BY THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

. Book and Job Printing, executed with TERMS OF THE HURON STORAL.—TEN SHIL-LINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or TWELVE AND SIX PERCE with the expiration

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

Any individual in the country becoming re-ponsible for six subscribers, shall receive a eventh copy gratis.

D All letters addressed to the Editor must be

post paid, or they will not be taken out of the TERMS OF ADVERTISANS

CHEM March

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C A N Mrs. Goderic

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