tables, &c., or as easily as he can distinguish the different members of the family: and there would be no drudgery or task-work of the brain in the matter. The facility and interest would be increased by using a black board and chalk, or by adopting the method of Dr. Andrew Bell, founder of the Laucasterian system of teaching, that is, drawing the letters in sand with the finger. In this manner the name of the letter would be associated, in the child's mind, not only with a particular form, but also with a distinct action,—it would be, in a manner, *engraven* on the memory. Had it so happened that the characters used in writing and in printing, had been the same, reading and writing would have been much easier learned together than reading alone. The difficulty to a child, in learning to read, arises from the fact, that ideas being the useful part of all education, nature has constituted the mind with a strong desire, and a strong power to collect ideas. The child learns to speak, not because he feels a pleasure in pronouncing the words, but for the purpose of expressing the ideas which he has collected. All his early words are the names of persons or things with which he is familiar, and were these names written or printed, he would, after having learned the alphabet, learn to spell and read them with nearly as much ease as he learns to speak them, because the ideas embodied in them would create an interest equal to the difficulty. Thus, if the names and qualities of all objects with which the child is familiar, were painted, and these qualities explained so as to put him first in possession of the ideas, he would have little difficulty in learning to read them. For instance, he is familiar with water; shew him the word in print, and he will learn to know it, and to spell it much easier than if he had never seen water. The water is fluid; shew him this quality, not by telling him that fluid means liquid—for this method of explanation is merely substituting one sound for another, which is to him equally destitute of an idea—but let him *see* the meaning of fluid by pouring the water from one glass into another. Shew him that a piece of leather cannot be poured in the same manner, and then you have given him an idea which will enable him to read and remember the word *fluid* much easier than he could do if ignorant of its meaning. Water is soft, clear, tasteless, transparent. Window-glass is sharp, thin, hard, smooth and brittle—all these qualities can be so illustrated by contrasting them with the qualities of leather, that the distinct idea represented by each will be sensibly impressed on the child's mind. Learn him to read these words and he will remember them.

The meaning of a large proportion of words, and almost all ideas, can be rendered familiar by visible illustrations, and the child would thus feel a pleasure in learning to read as he would be able to perceive the object of such an exercise. Besides, the accumulation of ideas would be the healthy and natural employment of his faculties. And were he made acquainted with the properties and uses of the thousand objects which are daily within his reach, and care taken to express these properties and uses in the very simplest words, he might be, not only a good reader, but an intelligent being, before he had passed the years of his boyhood. And though he should never learn to read, he would be a wiser man than many a great scholar; for wisdom does not consist in words but in knowledge and the proper application of it.

Wherever this method of teaching ideas from objects instead of words, is adopted, the child experiences no drudgery or task-work of the brain. The system is in harmony with the nature to which it is applied, and so far from shackling or exhausting the expanding energies of the boy, his whole faculties are called to a healthy and vigorous action; and learning is a pleasure instead of a labour, merely because the exercise is adapted to his nature. In the year 1841, I travelled forty miles in Scotland, to see an examination of a school which was taught upon such principles. The number of scholars was greater than I have ever seen in one school elsewhere,—amounting perhaps to nearly *two hundred*. The eldest, I think, were not above ten, and the majority not more than seven years of age. They had been principally brought up in the school, or at least, under the guardianship and culture of the Teacher, who was a young man richly endowed with all that is amiable and endearing in humanity. The children loved him, and used more familiarity, in entering into conversation or discussion with him, than the generality of children do with their own fathers; and his whole heart and soul seemed to be absorbed in his employment. He had never struck nor spoke of striking a single scholar. He loved them, and on the principles of love, he instructed them. He regarded his charge, not as a mass of inferior creatures, who were to be knocked and driven through certain mechanical formalities, and who might turn out good or bad according to certain undefined and undiscoverable rules of chance or destiny,—but as a mass of human beings—rational spirits, whose feelings, faculties, and desires might differ in different individuals, but were all essentially the same. He regarded and treated them as his own nature, and as if impressed with the conviction that much of their character and usefulness were in his hands; and he watched the success of his experiment with a deep, deep interest of parental philosophy.—He taught them to love each other, explained the positions which they occupied and might occupy in the world; instructed them in the duties which they owed to themselves and to others; made them acquainted with their own nature and capabilities; gave them practical lessons in truth, justice and mercy; and in short, trained them so completely under the guidance of their own reason and moral sentiments, that he managed his whole multitude with less difficulty and with more order than some teachers can manage a dozen;—and he declared openly to some hundreds of spectators who were present on that occasion, that through the influence of love and reason alone, he could render the most stubborn and refractory boy, ever submitted to his charge, perfectly obliging and managable in a few weeks. He examined them briefly in their respective branches, and then left them to be examined by all who chose to enter into conversation with them. And I must say that my opinion of human nature was much elevated by the proficiency which they displayed, not in the common branches of school education, nor in answering a systematic routine of questions, learned by rote for the occasion, (this I call parrotry), but in answering the promiscuous questions put to them by a promiscuous assemblage, and in talking accurately on subjects of general intelligence. In short, I believe that it would have been impossible to have taken two hundred men indiscriminately from the population, who would have displayed the same knowledge of men and things, the same intimate acquaintance with their own duties and responsibilities, and with the nature and properties of the objects around them.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, August 31, 7½ P. M.

The *Niagara* arrived at New York this afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock, with one week's later intelligence from Europe.

The capitulation of Milan is confirmed. The people are exasperated against Charles Albert, and mobbed him. They are determined not to submit to the Austrians.—Many of the Piedmontese left the town on permission.

At Bologna the Italians rose, and drove the authorities out of the city.

Russia is still making military preparations.

IRELAND.

Messrs. T. F. Meagher and Doheny have been arrested. The people and police are after Mr. O'Gorman and those of the Confederation who are still at large. Arrests continue to be made, and active proceedings are on foot to bring Mr. O'Brien to trial.

The Government have made several arrests of Irishmen and Chartists in England for using seditious language. The south of Ireland is tranquil. Application has been made for the postponement of Mr. Duffy's trial, as a letter has been found among O'Brien's papers, implicating him in a charge of high treason. O'Gorman has not escaped to America, but is concealed in the neighbourhood of Keeper Mountain.

The Catholic Clergy are doing all in their power to keep the peace. Five persons have been arrested at Armagh—they had crossed over from Ardrossan in Scotland, and took the Ulster Railway from Armagh. They were said to consist of three Americans and two Frenchmen. One journal mentions the fact that they had £17,000 upon them. Another says the sum found was £1,750.

FRANCE.

The state of seige still continues in Paris. About 1700 persons have been found guilty of having taken part in the insurrection, and 2000 have been set at liberty.

Two new frigates ordered to be fitted up at Brest, for the reception of the insurgent prisoners.

The Committee on the Constitution has completed its labours, a preamble by which every one has a right to demand employment from the State, is returned without any material alteration.

The greatest anxiety continues to prevail respecting the disclosure which the printed evidence of the late insurrection is expected to unfold. The debate will take place on Monday next, but the management of General Cavaignac will prevent violence and bloodshed.

The latest news from Paris describes an unsettled state of things. The non-intervention policy of General Cavaignac is expected to create a vast number of enemies. Numerous arrests continue to take place.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Paris, the object of which was to kidnap Gen. Cavaignac and obtain possession of the government. It is feared that the disaffected will attempt another outbreak, making the Italian question a pretext. The government has taken energetic measures to suppress any movement of the kind.

All journals of Paris have to give bonds of 24,000 francs as security, lest they speak too freely.

Abd-el-Kader is to be sent to Paris.

Barbes is dangerously ill.

The distress among the poor in Paris is very great.

ENGLAND.

On the 14th, the Manchester magistrates struck a blow against Chubbists' organization, by arresting several of the chief leaders of the various clubs at Oyde, Dukinfield and Oldham. The Chartists have appeared in considerable numbers parading through the neighbouring districts around Liverpool. On the 16th strong bodies of police made a sudden attack on the Chartist Club, in Webber-street, Blackfriars, and captured 14 men. They were found to be armed with pistols loaded to the muzzle, pikes and three cornered daggers, short swords, spear-heads, with an ample supply of gunpowder, tow and balls. At Ashton-under-Lyne and other districts around Manchester, mobs have paraded the streets armed with pikes and guns.

Mr. George Jones, of Salford, has failed for £300,000.

The potato disease has made its appearance in England, Ireland and Scotland.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, August 19.

Breadstuffs improving. Wheat up 2d to 3d. Flour 1s a 1s6d. Corn 2s a 2s 6d.—The quotations are: Red Wheat 6s 2d a 8s 6d; White 8s 8d a 9s; Flour 30s a 30s 6d; Corn 32s a 34s 6d; Meal 15s a 15s 6d.

The fears of the Potatoe rot are entirely confirmed. The crop is lost. Weather has been fluctuating, but generally bad for the harvest.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MARRYATT, C. B., &c.—The service and the public will learn with regret the death of Captain Frederick Marryatt, C. B., which took place at his seat, Langham, county of Norfolk, on Wednesday the 9th inst., after a lingering illness. The gallant officer had never recovered himself since the shock his feelings sustained by the melancholy death of his eldest son, a brave and noble-minded young officer, second lieutenant of the Avenger steam frigate—among whose engulphed victims he was one of the first. Captain Marryatt, by his graphic writing upon naval subjects, effects, many invaluable remedies of old abuses, and introduced a better feeling and code of treatment both for men and officers than would in all probabilty have resulted from the most formal and deferential application in the usual way.—*London paper.*

We are sorry to learn that the potato rot has shown itself general within the last few days, not only throughout the Island of Montreal, but in the counties of Terrebonne, Beauharnois, Richelieu, and several others. There are great fears that the potato will be a scarce edible among us before long.—*Montreal Transcript.*

The farmers in this vicinity are evidently becoming frightened at the progress of the pototo rot. Yesterday potatoes were freely offered in our streets for 7½d per bushel, and some were sold as low as 5d.—*Prescot Telegraph.*

☞ Government have determined upon giving free grants of fifty acres Wild Land to Settlers locating themselves in the newly surveyed Townships on the Ottawa and Madawwaska Rivers.—*Bytown Packet.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—COURAGE OF A LITTLE GIRL.—As two gentlemen were crossing the Suspension Bridge between the Falls from the American side, on Friday evening, when about two hundred yards from the Canada side, they heard a noise like the falling of a heavy body over the precipice a few rods above the bridge. A little girl passed several men who were standing in the vicinity, and hastened to the lower side of the bridge where she descended a sort of ladder or stairway made by pins being driven into a large pole or log placed in an upright position and reaching from the lower side of the bridge some eighty or ninety feet down the precipice, to a sort of recess under the cliffs. When she arrived at the bottom of the ladder she climed with increased speed along the side of the hill, under the overhanging rocks, to the place from above where she had started, and descending a few steps she was observed trying to raise and carry some object, which the gentleman who had watched her movements with increased interest soon became satisfied was a child that had fallen over the precipice. They hastened to the end of the bridge, and sent down some men who had not known of the accident. The child, a little girl 7 or 8 years of age, was lashed to the back of one of the men and brought up alive, although greatly injured, having one or both of its legs broken, and one eye considerably bruised, but it will probably recover. That the child was not instantly killed is truly astonishing, as it must have fallen over one hundred feet perpendicularly, without anything to impede its progress on the broken stones below. The coolness and intrepidity of the little girl, perhaps 10 or 11 years of age, sister of the one who met the accident, was also astonishing.—*Buffalo Com. Adv. 19th.*

Markets.

MONTREAL, August 31.

Flour without change—a sale of superfine early in the morning, to arrive, at 26s 6d, but this rate was refused later in the day. Ashes—Pots 25s 9d, Pearls 27s 7½d to 27s 9d, and the tendency upwards. The receipts continue light. Butter firm at 6½d to 7d.

Sept. 4.

FLOUR.—There has been a good deal of excitement in the market, and sales on Saturday probably to the extent of 5,000 bbls. 28s a 29s, both here and to arrive. Holders to-day ask higher prices, and we hear of sales of from 1,200 a 1,500 bbls. at 29s. The market is very firm.

TEMPERATURE

Of the month of August, at Goderich, as indicated by a self-regulating Thermometer—with observations of the wind and weather.

	Deg.	Deg.	Wind.	Weather.
August 1	60	79	South.	Fair.
2	64	77	"	"
3	55	75	"	Cloudy.
4	61	68	S.E.	Rain.
5	57	60	N.W.	Fair.
6	44	68	"	"
7	51	75	South.	"
8	55	73	S.W.	"
9	65	84	South.	"
10	68	86	"	Rain & Thundry.
11	67	81	"	Fair.
12	64	84	"	"
13	68	85	"	"
14	70	88	"	"
15	64	75	"	Cloudy.
16	62	67	N.E.	Rain.
17	60	65	"	"
18	58	69	N.W.	Fair.
19	51	72	"	"
20	52	76	S.E.	"
21	58	70	N.W.	"
22	56	78	South.	"
23	59	75	"	"
24	60	77	"	"
25	61	79	"	"
26	61	78	"	"
27	62	76	"	Rain.
28	62	78	N.E.	"
29	53	70	N.W.	Fair.
30	52	76	South.	"
31	51	75	"	Rain A.M. Fair P.M.
Mean,	67	29		

Died,

In this town on the 4th instant, WILLIAM, only son of Thomas Kydd, Esq., Postmaster, aged 10 years and 11 months.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers in acknowledging the liberal patronage which they have received during their residence in Goderich, would respectfully request the immediate settlement of all accounts due to the firm, as they close their books from this date.—Attention to this notice will save costs.

T. GILMOUR & CO.

Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32tf

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has now on terms of lease and part ownership, the entire management of the Goderich Mills, and that he is prepared to pay cash for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat at the said Mills; provided the same be delivered there in time for manufacture before the close of the navigation.

WM. PIPER.

GODERICH MILLS, September 5th, 1848. 32tf

CASH FOR SAW-LOGS AND SAWING DONE ON SHARES.

THE Subscriber will pay cash at the Goderich Mills for Good Black Cherry Saw-Logs, and will saw any other description of good Saw-Logs for any parties on shares.

WM. PIPER.

GODERICH MILLS, September 5th, 1848. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE next sittings of the DIVISION COURT will be held at the gaol, Goderich, on Saturday the 7th day of October next,

A. F. MORGAN, *Clerk 1st Division Court.*

Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1848. 32tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, between the undersigned (under the firm, of Gooding and Lancaster, Innkeepers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. K. GOODING, J. LANCASTER.

The business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts due by and to the firm will be settled by the undersigned.

J. LANCASTER.

Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 32tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to BREWSTER & SMART, through the agency of the Subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts immediatly either with him or with Mr. George Frazer, Goderich, and save costs.

J. K. GOODING.

Goderich, 8th Sept., 1848. 32tf

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS.

THE cheapest BOOTS and SHOES of good quality ever offered for sale in this District. The subscriber in leaving Goderich returns his sincere thinks for the support he received while in business here, and now offers for sale the remainder of his stock, comprising in Boots and Shoes about three hundred pairs, at about one half the usual prices current here; call and see.—All those indebted to him either by note or book account, will please call and settle immediately and save costs.

GILBERT PORTE.

Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 31tf

WHEAT WANTED.

CASH paid for FALL WHEAT till the 20th day of this month.

C. CRABB.

Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 31td

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Farmers and the public in general, that he will sell BOOTS and SHOES cheaper, for cash, than they can be purchased elsewhere in this country. Intending purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves, at his Shop on Lighthouse street, near the British Hotel.

He has also a Horse, Waggon and Harness, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

N. CLARK.

Goderich, Sept. 1, 1848. 31tf

AUCTION SALE.

ON Wednesday the 13th inst., there will be sold by public auction on the premises of William Macqueen, Jr., Farmer, London road, township of Tuckersmith, the following articles of FARM STOCK, viz: three Horses, one Yoke of Oxen, three Milch Cows, two 2 years old Heifers, one 2 years old Steer, and ten Sheep; all the property of William Macqueen, Sen. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

TERMS—6 months credit on approved endorsed note.

J. K. GOODING, *Auctioneer.*

Tuckersmith, 1st Sept., 1848. 31td

BY AUTHORITY.

ATTACHMENT.

HURON DISTRICT, *To Wit:* } BY virtue of two writs of Attachment issued out of the District Court, and Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the estate real as well as personal, of Henry Elliott, an absconding or concealed debtor at the respective suits of Thomas Gilmour for the sum of twenty four pounds six shillings and three pence, and of Robert Moderwell for the sum of thirty one pounds ten shillings and six pence; I have seized and taken all the estate real as well as personal of the said Henry Elliott, and unless the said Henry Elliott return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the actions within three calendermonths or cause the same to be discharged, all the real and personal estate of the said Henry Elliott, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claims.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 28th August, 1848. } 3m31

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HURON DISTRICT, *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Charles at the suit of Robert Ellis; I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Charles, Lot number three, on the North side of East street, or Lot running number one thousand and three in the town of Goderich, containing one-quarter of an acre of Land, be the same more or less with the Buildings on the said Lot erected; which I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the town of Goderich, on Saturday the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 21st August, 1848. } 3m30

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

HURON DISTRICT, *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Gavin Hamilton at the suit of Joshua Calloway, I have seized and taken in Execution, Park Lot number one, on the North side of Melbourne street, and Lot number forty, on the East side of Wellington street in the town of Albert, which Lands I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House in the town of Goderich.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 15th August, 1848. } 3m29

I. LEWIS,

LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.

June, 1848. GODERICH.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

HURON DISTRICT, *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's Huron District Court, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Darlington, at the suit of Robert Park; I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot number four in the seventh Concession, E. D. in the Township of Colborne, containing 100 acres; which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of Goderich, on Saturday, the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

J. McDONALD, *Sheriff H. D.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, 14th August, 1848. } 3m29

HURON DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

SECOND SALE.

THE Huron District Building Society will dispose of Two half SHARES of FIFTY POUNDS each, at the British Hotel, Goderich, on Saturday the 2d September next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order.

THOMAS KYDD, *Secretary.*

Goderich, August 22d, 1848. 30td

NOTICE.

I, THE undersigned assignee of the Estate of Patrick Downie, do hereby notify all parties (creditors of said Patrick Downie) residing in Canada to come into the assignment and accept the benefit thereof, on or before the eleventh day of September next. And I do hereby give notice, that after that day I shall close the transactions of the Estate, and those creditors who have not signed or accepted of the assignment will be excluded from any benefit thereof.

Dated at Stratford, this 18th August, 1848.

THOMAS M. DALY, *Assignee.*

Stratford, August 18. 30td

NOTICE.

STRAYED from Lot 18, 8th concession, Downie, a Yoke of Oxen seven years old. One of them black, with a white spot along the back, and white tail; also a white spot under each eye. The other red with a white spot in the face; some white spots about the flanks, and hind feet white.—Any person finding them or giving such information to the subscriber as will lead to their recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN THOMSON.

Township of Downie, 22d August, 1848. } 30tf

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK COTTAGE and Lot running No. 562, in the Town of Goderich, formerly in the possession of Henry O'Neil, now rented to Mr. James Orr. The Cottage is very conveniently arranged, and well suited for a small family, has a spacious wood shed, stable, &c., good well of water; the garden contains several choice fruit trees, and the whole enclosed with a strong picket fence. Only a portion of the money would be required down,—the remainder in three annual instalments.

Apply to William Rattenbury of the Clinton Arms, or to

BENJ. PARSONS.

Goderich, August 24, 1848. 30tf

SALE BY AUCTION

THERE will be sold by Public Auction at the house of Mr. THOMAS CARTER, in Tuckersmith, on Friday, the 15th September, two Yoke of Working Oxen, one Yoke of four years old Steers, two Yoke of three years old do., one Yoke of two years old do., Six Milch Cows, two 2 years old Heifers in calf, one year old do., three Calves, fourteen Sheep, four Pigs, one MARE in foal.

—*ALSO*—

A superior Thrashing Machine, two horse power, and a variety of other Stock and Farming Implements, too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—Under one pound, *Cash.* One pound and upwards, seven moths Credit, on approved endorsed notes.

☞ SALE TO COMMENCE AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

J. K. GOODING, *Auctioneer.*

August 4, 1848. 27td

NOTICE.

ALL those who have dealings with this Office, are hereby notified that no person is authorized to receive or collect monies for us within this District. Persons wishing to settle their accounts, must do so with the Editor, or by *money letters* addressed to him.

HURON SIGNAL OFFICE, 25th August, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late WILLIAM DITTON, are requested to settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the Court for collection without further notice.

THOMAS DITTON, JOHN LANCASTER.

Goderich, July 20, 1848. 25tf6

SALT! SALT!!

IN BARRELS, cheap for cash or marketable produce, at the Store of

T. GILMOUR & CO.

Feb. 11, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Goderich will apply to Parliament for an Act to Incorporate the said town.

Goderich, July 29th, 1848. 27tf

DR. HAMILTON,

SURGEON, WEST STREET, GODERICH.

E. C. WATSON,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER, *PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.* GODERICH.

D. WATSON,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, BANKRUPTCY, &c. OFFICE IN THE MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

Feb., 1848.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED!!!

—oo—

THE GENUINE INDIAN RHEUMATIC MIXTURE!!

THE only SAFE and SURE REMEDY for *RHEUMATISM*; and has never failed in curing this dreadful Complaint, when properly applied. ☞ This MEDICINE stands above all others of the kind, and the proof of the Article is in using it. It needs no the assistance of vain puffs from sundry persons, (no one knows who,) to prove its virtues.

☞ N. B.—Wholesale buyers treated on Liberal Terms.

For Sale by C. CRABB, sole Agent for Canada West.

☞ None Genuine unless signed Dr. BOYD DICKINSON.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

ALSO,—DICKINSON'S COUGH DROPS, a Certain Remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c. &c.—PRICE—1s. 3d. *per bottle.*

Detroit, Michigan, July 4th, 1846. 26-tf

ANTIDOTE AND CURE FOR THE FEVER & AGUE AND INTERMITTENT FEVER.

CALANCHE INDIAN ROOT PREPARATION,

USED by that TRIBE solely for the Prevention and CURE of that Baneful Disease,—Prepared solely by J. Catching, M. D. Mobile, Alabama, U. S., and for Sale by all the Principal Druggists throughout the Union, and by C. CRABB, Goderich, sole Agent for Canada West, to whom all orders must be addressed, accompanied with the Cash.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Goderich, C. W., August 1, 1848.

SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK, CARPET-BAG, AND VALISE MANUFACTORY.

H. HORTON,

BEGS to intimate to the public that he has commenced the above line of Business in the Shop on the East side of the Market-Square,—lately occupied by J. Rutledge & Co.,—and hopes by strict attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ All Articles in the Trade will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

HIDES, WHEAT, TIMOTHY SEED, and all kinds of Marketable Produce will be taken in exchange. ☞ A liberal discount will be made for Cash.

*** FOR SALE, an excellent Span of Horses, and a first rate Two HORSE BUGGY.

June 14th, 1848. H. H.

VALUABLE FARM LOTS FOR SALE IN THE HURON TRACT, NAMELY:

FOUR Lots on the First Concession of Goderich, fronting Lake Huron, containing 82, 72, 67¼, and 58¼ acres respectively. Two of these Lots have considerable improvements, and one of them a commodious Two Story Log House, with Garden and Orchard. Likewise, SIX LOTS on the Second Concession, containing 80 acres each, two of them partially improved.

These Lots are situated on the Bayfield Road, from six to eight miles south of the flourishing Town of Goderich; the land is of the best quality, and well watered and the front Lots command a beautiful view of the Lake.

For particulars apply (if by letter post paid), to JOHN CLARK, Goderich.

March 17, 1848. 7tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.

MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGAZINE will devote all their talents to produce a useful entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose; Moral Essay, Statistics of the Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from the most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lend its support to encourage their arduous and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and is anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The VICTORIA MAGAZINE will contain twenty-four pages in each number printed on new type, and upon good paper; and will form at the end of the year a neat Volume, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front street, Belleville—the Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed, (post-paid.) The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—*invariably to be paid in advance.*

Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

TOBACCO.

AN extensive stock which will be sold cheap for cash.

Goderich, Feb. 11, 1848. 2

TEAS, TEAS.

OF all qualities and at various prices, by T. GILMOUR & CO.

Feb. 11, 1848.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS. STRATFORD.

THE Subscriber will be obliged to enter those in arrear to him with the Clerk of the Court, if not immediately settled.

A. F. MICKLE.

Stratford, March 27, 1848. 9tf