Agricultural.

EFFECT OF SALT ON WHEAT.—The Rochester American, of a recent date says:—Some of our readers may recollect that last fall we mentioned an experiment made by Mr. John Parks, of Gates, by sowing a barrel of salt to an acre upon a summer fallow. The ground was ploughed once the preceding fall, ploughed again in May, and salt sowed on as above; and afterwards ploughed twice before seeding. On the first and second of September, wheat was sown, two bushels to the acre. The crop has just been harvested, and Mr. P. is confident will yield 40 bushels to the acre. The berry he considers equal to the finest English wheat.

A FEW SEASONABLE HINTS.

The season has now arrived when the wheat-growing farmers throughout all parts of the country are busily engaged in preparing and sowing their land with Fall Wheat. The success of the future crop will very materially depend upon the mode in which this important branch of labour is executed. The season is now too far gone to take advantage of any suggestions that we might make in regard to the efficient preparation of the land for wheat, if extended on a large scale; yet there are many little points that ought now to be observed, the neglect of which might sacrifice that portion of the crop that in reality should be received as net profits. Where the seeding is not yet completed, it would be well for those who have protracted the business later than they intended, or who are induced to sow stubble-fields that they did not originally calculate on doing, in consequence of the prospect of there being a brisk demand for breadstuffs, to examine closely into the matter, before they rashly sow their land that has not been brought to a proper tilth, with a crop that is subject to more diseases and casualities than any other, and which requires clean culture, and the soil to be a peculiar condition, to secure a large and profitable yield. There is, unquestionably, a very large breadth of land sown with wheat every year that will not pay the cost of cultivation; and it will be found, upon a close investigation of the matter, that a great portion of those non-paying crops are grown upon land that was sown late, or on which little or no pains had been taken in its cultivation. The period when this error is committed is just about the middle of this moth, when the season for sowing the wheat crop in this northern latitude should be completed.—Now, it seems strange that intelligent farmers should continue a practice that is calculated to bring in its train disappointment and *ill luck*, and besides, leave the ground in a much worse condition than before being sown with the wheat crop. Instead of sowing wheat on land that in all probability will give an abundant return of wild-grasses and weeds, it would certainly be a much wiser practice to prepare it in a proper manner for some spring crop. Every practical farmer will readily agree to the correctness of this proposition; but how few there are who will observe it.

As soon as the wheat crop is sown, it would be well to thoroughly drain the land with a plough, clearing out the cross-furrows at the angles, with a spade, so as to give the heavy falls of rain that usually occur in autumn, and the surface-water in the spring, a chance to get off the land, so as not to inundate the wheat plants. A little labour expended in this way will do much towards securing a large and profitable yield of wheat, as the failure of this crop may, in a great number of instances, be traced directly to the injurious effect of an excessive amount of stagnant water on the land.

Autumn ploughing, where the land is foul with scutch grass, should be performed the latter part of September, or earlier, if possible. The practice, heretofore, has been to plough late in the season, and the result has been, as might have been expected, the wild grasses in the soil did not undergo fermentation, and in the spring they turned up as green as they were on the day they were ploughed under. When results of this kind follow, the practice of ploughing land in autumn may with much propriety be questioned. Indeed, it would be far better to abandon autumn ploughing, than to have the land yearly growing wild with weeds and scutch grass, as evidently has been the case for many years, in a great measure through the agency of late autumn ploughing.—Where land has become foul, it may be subdued, and brought into a fine state of tilth, by ploughing a light furrow about the middle of this month; and the land to be again re-ploughed with a deep furrow just before winter sets in. Where this cannot be conveniently done, the plan of ribbing recommended in the early numbers of this volume, may with much advantage be practiced. On the various methods of subduing and thoroughly eradicating scutch grass and other wild grasses and weeds, of which we have had any practical acquaintance, we know of none that will compare in efficiency and cheapness with the one of ribbing land in the early part of autumn, and allowing it to remain undisturbed in that state until the early part of the month of May, when it should be harrowed down, and cross-ploughed for the spring crop.

The experience of last spring, as it regards the effects produced by late autumn ploughing, should be remembered by the farmers of this country. The methods pointed out in the forgoing remarks would, in some measure, obviate the difficulty adverted to.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

From the London Saturday Journal.

PADDY AND THE BLAR; OR, HOW TO TELL A STORY.

Of all story-tellers, commend me to an Irishman! There is a roundness and fulness in his brogue, a twinkling humor in his eye, a richness and raciness in every word he utters, which renders him the glory of the social circle—the very heart-strings and life-blood of merriment! I presume all your readers have seen the caricature of the Scotchman, the Englishman, and the Irishman, admiring the pretty girl in the mercer's shop, and all anxious to have a chat with her. They must also have read the humorous anecdote of the experiment being tried which of the representatives of the three nations would give the best answer to the proposition to stand all night naked, during a storm, on the top of a steeple. John's ideas of the thing centred in his belly,—give him bread, cheese, and ale, and a certain sum, and he would "try the job." Sandy, with his usual caution, looked over his shoulder, and, instead of saying what he would *take*, inquired, "What will ye gi'e us?" But Paddy, ready-witted Paddy, replies, "Take! take! what would I take is it? Arrah, I'd *take* a very bad *cowld*."

Sitting one night, lately, in company with Scotchmen, Englishmen, and Irishmen, a dispute arose whether the Irish brogue or Scotch *patois* was best adapted for telling a story. This, of course, led to a very animated introductory discussion, in which it was admitted that the Doric dialect of the Scotch had been rendered classical by the great writers who have introduced it into their works, or made it the vehicle of conveying their ideas; and, of course, Burns, Galt, the Ettrick Shepherd; and Sir Walter Scott, were duly honored. But the pride of an Englishman, was roused; he volunteered to tell a story of *his own* as humorous as any an Irishman or a Scotchman could tell, and he thus began:

"Why," says he, "one dark and stormy night I found myself in the town of Paisley, the region of shawls and pullicates, and other woven commodities. The house of 'entertainment for man and *beast*,' into which I had the honor of being received, was graced by the presence of a little red-haired fellow, who from weaver had turned waiter, and certainly there was more of the *loom* than of the *bar* about him. 'Hallo, waiter,' says I, what have you got in this here house?' 'What's your *will*, sir?'—'Wool! wool! Zounds, sirrah, do you take me for a wool-seller, a sheep, or a negro?' 'I was just *speering*, sir, what your *will* was,' replied little corrotty, with all due humility. 'What's my will! Why, what's that to you—do you want a legacy? Come, get supper, sirrah,' says I; and seeing as how he was an ignorant Scotch lump of a feller, and did'nt know nothing, I determined to have a little sport with him. So when he came in again, says I, 'Pray, my little fellow, what's o'clock?' 'It will be *half* ten, sir,' he replied. 'Half ten, sirrah; is it but five?' 'No, sir, it's half an hour from ten.' 'And what is half an hour from ten? Is it half an hour after nine, or half an hour past ten?' 'I only meant to say it will be half an hour after nine.'"

"Aisy, my darling," said an Irishman in company, "maybe your travels have been printed afore, or you've helped yourself to a leaf from Captain Grose.' "'Pon my honor, this here adventure did happen to me; and if it did'nt, may I *never* stir no more from this here spot." "Never mind it, my dear; but take an Irishman's advice. When you tell a story, *invint*, but never *borrow*. When you write, let your pen be a diamond, and use the sun for an ink bottle. Och, my jewel, *invintion* is the thing! I'll tell you a story that will just give you a bit of an idea of what I mean.

"Once upon a time," said Paddy, and his face was lightened with a smile, "once upon a time, my darlings, and it's not very long ago, an Irishman, and a friend of my own, took it into his head that he would leave his master dear, and try *a better country*. I do not mean to say that a better country there is under the whole face o' heaven; but times are bad, and many a decent man thinks he might get a better bit and sup by *emigration* than he can get in his own dear country. His master sent for him, and he says, mighty sharp, "Well, Thady, what's this I hear about you?'

"'Och, my jewel you can hear nothing about me but myself, and I'm not speaking.'

"'But you are going away, Thady,—you are going away, they say.'

"'You may say that, sir, for I'm two stone lighter than when I came to you.'

"'But what's taking you away, Thady?'

"'Just my own feet and legs, dear!'

"'You are very short with me this morning, Thady.'

"'Why, then, I think I'm as long as I was yesterday. But, master dear, I'm going to *Amerikay*, to get a bit o' the land for myself and Judy, and where we'll get praties for the childer just for the digging, and have a sweet little cabin of our own, far in the woods, and the never a morsel o' *rint* to pay!'

"'But, Thady, are you not afraid of the *blackamoor* wild Indians that live in the woods? They will come down some dark night, and *tomahawk* you.'

"'Afraid! is it an Irishman afraid? They *tummaykwek* me! There's not a man among them all could play long bullets with my brother Phelemy, and show me one o' them could touch me at the first fifteen! But sure, master dear, I would not know one o' them from Adam when I *seen* them.'

"'Oh, Thaddy, they are wild looking black rascals, and you had better stay at home than venture among them.'

"'Stay at home, is it? Arrah, my dear, poor Thady has no home to go to; for the landlord put poor Judy out for three and sixpence, and now I'll stay no longer here. Och! sweet Mulligan, sweet Mulligan, and the days o' my youth, when I was led like a fighting cock, and Judy was my darling, and the world was light and easy on us! It was then that we had the great big noggins o' broth for dinner, instead o' the crabbed pock-marked praties that the pigs in Merlingar would'nt eat, and butter milk as thin and sour as *crame o' thartar!* Farewell, master dear, and may God Almighty be wid yees all!'

"So over the salt seas poor Paddy went, and Judy, that had never been on the rolling ocean before, now saw nothing at all at all for weeks but the green sea and blue sky. Och, but it's myself could discourse about the sea and the sky!—how the whales, and the dolphins, and the shark, rowle in the water; and the pretty stars and the moon, and the sun, look down upon the coral beds at the bottom o' the sea; and when the wind begins to blow like mad, and the waves go up and then down, and the sails torn into shreds with a noise like thunder, and the masts go by the board, and there's ten feet water in the hold, and the ship is sucked down into the bubbling sea; and, just before it goes down, men, women, and children send up one dreadful scream, that rises above the blast, and pierces the very gate of heaven! There's description for you!

"But, Thaddy arrived safe in Quebec, with Judy and the children, and then off they trudged into the woods, to try and get a bit of the land to settle on. Some Irish neighbors helped him to get up a cabin to shelter the family, and he says to one of them, 'Where do thim *blackamoor* negur Indians live, that I heerd about in our own country?'

"'Och, beyant there in the woods.'

"'And Corny, tell me, have you ever seen any o' them?'

"Seen them! To be sure I have, there's scores o' them in the woods, black, ugly devils they are!'

"'And what makes them black, Corny? Sure, could'nt the dirty creatures keep themselves Christian white?'

"'It's the climate, they say; but what the climate is, myself does'nt know. Something they rub on them when they are young.'

"'The dirty heathen brutes! But sure they must have the stuff plenty among them—I wish we had some of it, and I would rub little Barney with it, for an *experiment*.'

"From that day forward, Thady was very eager to see a *blackamoor* Indian. One day roaming in the woods with his hatchet in his hand, he saw a quare looking trout reclining at his ease on the green sod. Thady was sure he had now clapped his eyes on one of them, and coming up, 'Musha,' says he, 'bud I never seen one o' your sort afore—why, man, you'll get your death o' *cowld* lying there!'

"The wild man of the woods looked up. 'Queen o' glory, what a nose! They may talk o' Loughey Fudaghen's nose, but by the powers, your nose beats the noses of all the Fudaghens put together! Get up like a good fellow; I've an old tester left, and if there was a sheebeen near, I'd give you a snifferer.'

"The quare chap did get up, but my jewel, he appeared disposed to try a fall with Thady. 'And is it for wrestling you are? Cushendall for that—but stop, agrah, you grip too tight—take your fist out o' my shoulder, or I'll have an unfair *hoult* o' you! Oh! bad luck to you, and the tailor that made your clothes, he has left no waistband on your breeches—oh, murder, murder, you're the jewel of a squeezer!' But Thady contrived to get his tobacco knife out, and gave him a *prod* in the right place, and down he fell to rise no more. 'Oh, murder, murder! I've *kilt* one o' them *blackamoor* blackguards! I'll be hanged, as I'm a living man, I'll be hanged—och, why did I leave ould Ireland? Poor Judy and the childer will see me die an unnathral death for this blackamoor thief! Och hone! och hone! what will I do? what will I do?' A neighbor in the woods came up. 'And what ails you, Thady? you roar like a bull in a bog.' 'Och! och! but I'm a sorrowful man this blessed day! I just gave one o' them thieves a prod, and there he is.' 'Mercy on us, Thady! that's a bear, that ten men could'nt kill!' 'Musha, is that a bear?—By the powers, I'll drop them to you for a tester the dozen!'"

HEAVEN.—If all the earth were paper, and all the plants of the earth were pens, and all the sea were ink, and if every man, woman, and child, were a ready writer, yet were they not able to express the thousandth part of those joys that saints shall have in heaven. All the joy we have here in this world, is but pensiveness to what we shall have in heaven; all sweetness here, to that but bitterness.—*Brooke.*

CERTAINTIES.—He who cannot find time to consult his Bible, will find that one day that he has time to be sick; he who has no time to pray, must find time to die; he who can find no time to reflect, is most likely to find time for sin; he who cannot find time for repentance, will find an eternity in which repentance will be of no avail.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.
MR. AND MRS. SMOODIE, 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 Volumne, 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

AGRICULTURE.

AT a Meeting of the the Committee of the STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at the Farmers' Inn, the following PREMIUMS were awarded, to be shown for at the Society's eighth Annual Exhibition, at Stratford, on Friday, the 12th day of October, 1849.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes (Prize awarded 11th April to Mr. John Rattenbury,	£6	0	0
Brood Mare and Foal	1	10	0
2nd	1	0	0
3rd	0	10	0
Three year old Filly	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
3rd	0	5	0
Two Year do	0	12	6
2nd	0	7	6
3rd	0	5	0
One year old Colt	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
Two year old Gelding	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
Two year old entire Colt	0	15	0
Span of Farm Horses, (Geldings or Mares	1	0	0
2nd	0	15	0
Three year old Bull, and not more than seven, (see By-Law for double premium.)	2	0	0
2nd	1	10	0
3rd	1	0	0
Two year old Bull	1	10	0
2nd	1	0	0
One year old Bull	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
Milch Cow and Calf	1	0	0
2nd	0	15	0
3rd	0	10	0
Milch Cow	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
3rd	0	7	6
Two year old Heifer	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
3rd	0	5	0
Year old Heifer	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Spring Calf	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Yoke Working Oxen, five year old and upwards	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
3rd	0	7	6
Do. Four year old Steers	0	12	6
2nd	0	7	6
Do. Three year old Steers	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
Do. Two year old Steers	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Fat Ox	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
Fat Cow, 3 year old and upwards	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
Ram over 2 years old and under 5,	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
3rd	0	7	6
Year old Ram	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
Pair Ewes (see By-Law)	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
Single Ewe	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Pair of Fat Sheep	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Boar	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
Breeding Sow, having bred Pigs during 1849.	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
Fall Wheat (see Below)			
Spring Wheat	1	0	0
2nd	0	15	0
3rd	0	10	0
Barley	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Rye	0	10	0
Oats	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Peas	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Clover Seed (one bushel) grown in 1849.	1	0	0
2nd	0	15	0
Timothy Seed (one bushel)	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Swedish Turnip Seed, 3 lbs.	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Swedish Turnips sample 2 bushels	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
3rd	0	5	0
White Turnips 2 bushels	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
3rd	0	5	0
Potatoes 2 bushels	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
3rd	0	5	0
Beets one bushel	0	5	0
Carrots one bushel	0	5	0
Onions one bushel	0	5	0
Cabbage 12 heads	0	5	0
Firkin of Salt Butter, 56 lbs. packed and cured,	0	15	0
2nd	0	12	6
3rd	0	10	0
Newly made Butter 10 lbs.	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
Cheese, 25 lbs.	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
3rd	0	7	6
Maple Sugar (cake) 25 lbs. Produced on Exhibitor's Premises	0	12	0
	0	10	0
	0	7	6
Virgin Honey, in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.	0	12	6
	0	10	0
	0	7	6
Ten yards of Home-made Fulled Cloth, from Wool grown by exhibitor, and spun in his family, (all wool, web of 1849.)	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
3rd	0	7	6
Ten yards of Home-made Flannel, all wool, do. (not fulled do.)	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
3rd	0	5	0
Nine yards of Blanketing, all wool do. (twilled not fulled, do).	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
3rd	0	5	0
Ten yards Linsay, cotton and wool (not fulled)	0	7	6
2nd	0	5	0
Best new Double Wagon, made or purchased by a Member or Members of the Society,	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0
Best Fanning Mill, any improved kind, do.	0	10	0
2nd	0	7	6
Best Plough, any improved kind, do.	0	15	0
2nd	0	10	0

For any Agricultural Implement, made or purchased, by a member or members of this Society, of an improved description to be decided by the Judges—*Prize in discretion of Committee.*

FALL WHEAT—To be shown in Stratford on first Friday of September, (7th September,) at 12 o'clock, noon. ☞ Prize First, £2; 2nd £1 10s.; 3rd £1 5s.; 4th £1; and 20 bushels to be brought by each exhibitor, and sold to any member of the Society at 7½ more than the then Gale price. HORSE SHOES—set of Horse Shoes,—on the horse, to be awarded to maker of the shoes—1st 10s.; 2nd 7s. 6d. HARNESS Best set of Double, 1st £1; 2nd 15s.

BY-LAWS.

1. No animal gaining the first prizeone year, can take it in the same character the second or any other year; but may show and be entitled to a Certificate from the Society, or such other honorary reward as may be decided on except Bulls, Stallions, Boars, and Rams, which may show and carry first prizes for two years.

2. That a Subscriber be only entitled to one prize for Butter and Cheese, or for Grain of the same kind.

3 That Stallions, Bulls, Boars, must have served within the Society's District the season previous to the Show, (excepting in cases provided for by extra Premiums), or exhibitors of such to give an obligation that they will serve in their season.

4. That Bulls must have a ring or screw in their nose, with a rope or chain attached, to prevent accidents.

5. That the prize for Heifers be not awarded to any animal that has previously had a Calf.

6. That the quantity of Grain and seeds exhibited, (Pease and Indian Corn included), be not less than two bushels, and raised by an exhibitor, from a field of at least two acres, [unless the quantity of land and grain or seeds be otherwise specified]: and the Cheese and Butter, or other Farm Produce, exhibited, to be produce from exhibitor's farm, land or stock; and that all Ewes shown [except Fat sheep] shall have suckled a lamb to the first of August previous to the day of show.

7. That all competitors for Prizes must give the Secretary notice of the description of stock or Produce they intend to show, before, or on the day but one, previous to the day of any Annual or General show.

8. That all stock and produce exhibited, must be on the ground precisely at 12 o'clock of the day of show; the Judges will at that hour enter on their duties.

9. No article or animal can be shown for two prizes the same year.

10. That for the encouragement of those members who may introduce Improved stocks if any animal entered for competition be deemed by the judges worthy of the first prize, and if the owner of the same prove to the satisfaction of the Judges that such specimen of stock has been imported, or pure breed out of stock imported from Great Britain or Ireland, he shall receive double the amount of premium otherwise awarded, but only for one year.

11. All stock to be property of exhibitor three months before the show. Judges will have discretionary power in withholding prizes; and no person can be Judge of his own property. [See Rules 10, 11 and 12. F. Rules.]

PLOUGHING MATCH to be on 13th Octr. Plough to be property of person entering, and to be of any kind. The ground to be ploughed by the person entering, or by one of his family, or servant one month previously employed and hired. Prizes: 1st £2: 2nd, £1 10s.; 3rd £1: 4th 15s: 5th 10s: 6th 5s:—£6. Time six hours. Begins at Ten o'clock, A. M.

☞ A FAIR will be held for the Sale of Farm Stock of every description on the day of Show in October. JOHN J. E. LINTON, Sec.

Stratford, April 12th, 1849. s11-v2

IMPORTANT to the PUBLIC

EZRA HOPKINS, of West Flamboro (Hamilton P. O.) having for a few months past been acting as Traveling Agent for the WASHINGTON MUTUAL INSURANCE Co., takes the present opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of the Wellington and Huron Districts for the very liberal patronage and encouragement which he has received at their hands: and has now the pleasure of informing them that he is duly authorised to act also for the GENESEE MUTUAL, the former Institutition being exclusively devoted to the Insurance of Farm Stock and Buildings, the latter taking risks in Towns,—and both on very moderate terms.

The Washington Company

offers peculiar advantages to the Agricultural Interest, taking ordinary risks at one per cent, doing an immense amount of business having a very large cash capital on hand, and promptly settling all claims against the Institution,—Capital, £384,000; Members, 37,986,—both being daily increasing.

The Genesee Company

is intended to Insure against Fire in Towns and Villages, and the rates are consequently higher in proportion to the risks being greater; but in consequence of the large business done, little more has hitherto been required than the first payment, for during the past thirteen years the Assessments have only averaged two per cent, although during that period some of the most disastrous fires ever known have occurred.

Capital, $401,125. Now it is over $800,000. EZRA HOPKINS,

Agent for the Wellington & Huron Districts

July 18th, 1849. 2v-n25-3m

☞ 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

AGENCY
FOR THE SETTLEMENT
OF THE CROWN LANDS,
IN THE
WELLINGTON & HURON DISTRICTS.

JUNE, 1849.

THE undersigned, Agent appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General for the Settlement of the Crown Lands in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kincardine and Kinloss, in the Counties of Waterloo and Huron, hereby gives Notice to all persons willing and having means of locating therein, that his Office is at *the Village of Durham in the Township of Bentinck, on the Garafraxa Road*, where he will receive the application of the Settlers, every day of the week, between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock.

Fifty Acres of Land will be given to any Settlers eighteen years old, and a subject of Her Majesty, who will present himself provided with a Certificate of probity and sobriety, signed by known and respectable persons, and having the means of providing for himself until the produce of his Land is sufficient to maintain him. The bearer of that Certificate shall mention to the Agent (who will keep a Registry thereof) his name, age, condition, trade or profession whether he is married, and if so the name and age of his wife, how many children he has, the name and age of each of them, where he is from, whether he has somewhere any property and in what Township he wishes to settle.

The conditions of the Location Ticket are—to take possession within one month after the date of the Ticket, and to put in a state of cultivation at least Twelve Acres of the land in the course of four years—to build a house and to reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly fulfilled, after which accomplishment only shall the Settler have the right of obtaining a title of property. Families comprising several Settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they reside) provided the required clearing of the land is made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The land intended to be settled is of the very best description, and well timbered and watered.

The Roads will be opened on a breadth of 66 feet, and the land on each side will be divided into lots of 50 acres each, to be gratuitously given.

Besides the principal Road there will be two others (one on each side of the principal Road) marked out on the whole extent of the territory, and on which free Locations of 50 acres will be made.

But as the Government only intend to meet the expenses of Survey on those additional Roads, the Grantees will have to open the road in front of their locations.

The most direct route to reach the Agency on the Garafraxa Road is by way of Guelph and Elora in the Wellington District

GEORGE JACKSON,

Agent for Settlement of the Durham Road.

New Church in Stratford.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the subscriber on behalf of the Presbyterian Church Building Committee, Stratford, till noon of the 31st December next, for providing materials, v.z., Bricks, Lime, Stone, Sand, Seasoned Lumber, and Work, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH, proposed to be built at Stratford. Tenders may be made either for the whole or for any particular part of the materials, and according to Specifications as proposed by Mr. Peter Fergusson, Architect, Stratford.

J. J. E. LINTON, Act'ing. Sec'y.

Stratford, 30th July 1849. 2v-n26tf

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 Looseness, BILES, 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, FLATULENCY,

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 COLIC,

PILES. The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 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 2½ 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.

TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance, or TWELVE AND SIX PENCE with the expiration of the year.

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

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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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